

*The*  
**World Almanac**

1986  
**1956**

\$1.00 A COPY

**and book of facts**

SEVENTY-FIRST YEAR OF ISSUE

PUBLISHED BY THE

**New York World-Telegram**

*The*  *Sun*

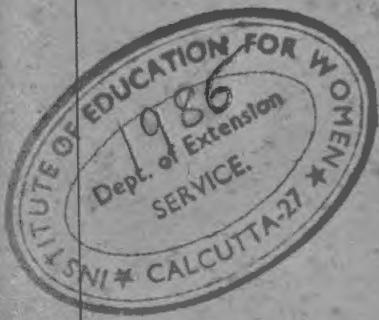
A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER





1986

THE  
WORLD ALMANAC  
AND  
BOOK OF FACTS



FOR

1956

EDITED BY

310  
Han

HARRY HANSEN

Seventy-first Year of Publication

PUBLISHED ANNUALLY BY



New York World-Telegram  
and  
The Sun

A SCRIPPS-HOWARD NEWSPAPER

125 Barclay Street, New York 15, N. Y.

Copyright, 1956, by New York World-Telegram Corporation  
Title (T.M.) Registered in United States Patent Office

- All-Hailoms 724  
 All Saints' Day 722, 723, 724  
 All Souls' Day 724  
 All-Star games, teams 811, 812  
 Allegiance, Pledge of 205  
 Allen, Elean 194  
 Aloa Island (Fr.) 350  
 Alps, The 360, 375  
 Hannibal crosses 129, 737  
 Peaks, highest 549  
 Altitudes—  
   Aviation records 774, 775, 776  
   Highest, lowest 549  
   Lakes, U.S. (by state) 529  
   New York City 235  
   United States, by state 548  
 Ama on River (Brazil) 337, 338  
 Amami Islands 150, 361  
 Ambassadors, ministers—  
   Address, form of 472  
   Appointment (law) 616  
   Salute to (artillery) 740  
   U.S., foreign 71  
 Amchitska Island (area) 524  
 America—  
   Discovery (1492) 130, 565  
   Dutch in (1624-64) 131, 132  
   Emperor, last (1889) 137  
   English settlements 131, 132  
   Explorations, early 565  
   Name origin (1497) 130  
   See also North America, South America  
 American Cup (yachting) 696  
 American Academy of Arts and Letters 242  
 American Academy in Rome 452  
 American Artists, Hall of 244  
 American Cancer Society 781-782  
 American Derby 823  
 American Design, Index of 217  
 American Falls Dam, Idaho 179  
 American Father of Year 512  
 American Federation of Labor—  
   Affiliated unions 59  
   Founded (1886) 137  
   Headquarters 489  
   Labor review, 1955 56-57  
   Membership 59  
   Merger with CIO 57  
   Political Education League 52  
 American Foundation 485  
 American Geographical 244, 494  
 American Handicap 822  
 American Heart Assn. 781  
 American Indian Museum 247  
 American Labor party 482  
 American Legion 489  
 Against Republic Fund 114  
 Attacks UNESCO 123  
 Auxiliary 489  
 Convention, 1955 123  
 Junior baseball champions 809  
 Oratorical contest 513  
 Sons of the 502  
 American Medical Assn. 487, 497  
 American Medical Education Foundation 487  
 American Mother of Year 512  
 American Numismatic Soc. 247  
 American Red Cross 500, 717  
 American Revolution 132-133  
   Military leaders 566  
   New York City during 233  
   Valley Forge State Park 494  
 American Rhodes Scholars 452  
 American Samoa 199  
 American States see Organization of American States  
 American Stock Exchange 502  
   Transactions, 1929-54 769  
 American's Creed 653  
 Americans for Dem. Action 566  
 Americans, noted 582, 566-588  
 Ampere (electrical unit) 548  
 Amphibian records 775  
 Amundsen, Roald 522, 523  
 Anaesthesia, first use (1842) 135  
 Anastasia tax case 107  
 Andaman Is., India 355, 524  
 Andersen, Hans Christian 151  
 Anderson Award 513  
 Anderson Foundation 485  
 Andes Mountains 341, 344, 345  
 Andorra 332  
 Andre, Major John (1780) 133  
 Anglican Church (1558) 131  
   Protestant Episcopal 711  
 Angling records 852-853  
 Anglo-Egyptian Sudan see Sudan  
 Anglo-Iranian Oil 357-358  
 Angola 372  
   Waterfalls 528  
 Anquilla Island 332  
 Animals—  
   ASPCA 500  
   Bronx Zoo collection 251  
   Cobra, king 251  
   Dogs (origin, breeds) 851  
   Farm see Livestock  
   Gestation periods 313  
   Gorillas 438  
   Koala 330, 444  
   Lincoln Park Zoo 438  
   Lizard, dragon 251  
   Penguins 444  
   Rattlesnakes 444  
   San Diego Zoo 443-444  
   Wildlife services 855  
 Anisfield-Wolf Awards 513  
 Ankara treaty (1953) 149  
 Annam, Indo-China 349  
 Annapolis (Naval Academy) 730  
 Anne of Cleves (1509) 130  
 Anniversaries, wedding 310  
 Antarctica—  
   Area 550  
   Explorations 520  
   Mountain peaks 550  
   Volcano 525  
 Anthem, National 621  
 Anthony, Susan B. (day) 723  
 Anticosti Island (area) 524  
 Antigua Island 332, 524  
 Antilles, Netherlands 90, 387  
 Antioch, Chalice of 247  
 Antipodes Islands, N.Z. 330  
 Antiproton found 123  
 Antiquarian Museum, Concord 429  
 Apellon, perihelion—  
   Comets 409  
   Meaning of 411  
   Planets, 1956 410  
 Apogee, Moon's, 1956 407  
 Apothecaries' measures 540-543  
 Apostolic Delegates to U.S. 712  
 Appeals courts, U.S. 63  
 Appleton, Jane M. 162, 169  
 Appropriations Court House 434  
 Appropriations, U.S. 166  
 Aquariums—  
   Marine Studios, Fla. 435  
   New York City 242, 251  
   Shedd, Chicago 439  
   Steinhart, San Francisco 442  
 Aqueduct racing 821, 826  
 Arab League 333  
 Arabia 333  
 Arabic numerals 483  
 Arbor Day 186, 722, 723  
 Archery champions 850  
 Architects—  
   Associations 474, 476, 489  
   Awards 513  
   Noted 559, 560, 562  
 Archives, National 219-220  
 Arctic Circle flights 704  
 Arctic explorations 521-522  
 Arctic Ocean—  
   Area, depth 520  
   Islands, areas 524  
 Areas—  
   British Commonwealth 317  
   Continents 544  
   Earth 550  
   Forests, parks (U.S.) 315, 333  
   Islands 524  
   Lakes 520, 532  
   Largest country (U.S.S.R.) 377  
   Measures (units) 540-543  
   National memorials 534  
   New York City 235  
   Oceans 520  
   United States 282, 550  
   —Countries, by state 283-299  
   —States 200  
   —Territories 253  
 Arenas, sports 833  
 Argentina—  
   Aramburu, acting pres. 50  
   Area, population, capital 334  
   Catholic education 109  
   Cities, population 383  
   Descriptive to Sept. 1, 55 334  
   Events after Sept. 1, 55 50  
   Gold reserve 768  
 Argentina (cont'd.)—  
   Iguazu waterfall 526  
   La Prensa 50, 148  
   Lonardi, acting pres. 50  
   Merchant fleet 675  
   Petroleum production 697  
   Peron, Pres. fall 140  
   Revolt of 1951 148  
   Revolution, 1955 50  
   Sugar production 691  
   Telephones 684  
   Trade, foreign 334, 687  
   Weights, measures 546  
 Arithmetic tables 544-545  
 Arizona—  
   Admitted to Union 175, 200  
   Agriculture statistics 554, 660  
   Area, rank 175, 200  
   Birth, death statistics 333  
   Capital 175, 200  
   Counties (seats, areas) 175  
   Descriptive 175  
   Governor, officials, pay 72  
   Grand Canyon 175, 533  
   Lake, largest 529  
   Legislature 72  
   Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
   Museums 441  
   Origin of name 201  
   Population, 1870-1950 254-255  
   —Cities, counties 266, 283  
   Presidential vote 582, 583  
   Social security 645-651  
   Taxes 637, 639, 641, 680  
   Vital statistics 302-313  
   See also States, U.S.  
 Arizona Territory 200  
 Arkansas—  
   Admitted to Union 175, 200  
   Agriculture statistics 654-660  
   Area, rank 175, 200  
   Birth, death statistics 303  
   Capital 175, 200  
   Counties (seats, areas) 282  
   Descriptive 175  
   Governor, officials, pay 529  
   Lake, largest 529  
   Legislature 72  
   Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
   Origin of name 201  
   Population, 1810-1950 254-255  
   —Cities, counties 266, 283  
   Presidential vote 582-583  
   Social security 645-651  
   Taxes 637, 639, 641, 680  
   Vital statistics 302-313  
   See also States, U.S.  
 Arkansas River 208  
 Arkansas Territory 200  
 Arlington National Cemetery 217  
 Arlington Park racing 823, 826  
 Armed Forces Day 723  
 Armed forces, foreign—  
   U.S. appropriations, 1956 55  
   U.S. citizens in 629  
   World War I 735  
   World War II 732  
   See also Individual countries  
 Armed forces, U.S.—  
   Casualties see Casualties  
   Cemeteries 533, 737  
   Code of Conduct 741  
   Generals, admirals 738-739  
   Income tax, Federal 634  
   Insignia 727, 728  
   Korea see Korean war  
   Medals, citations 512  
   Medical library 218  
   Military action, 1900-53 726  
   Nurses Corps 728, 729, 733  
   Overseas personnel, census 253  
   Pathology Institute 218  
   Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
   Reduction planned 89  
   Salutes 740  
   Service bars, ribbons 512  
   Strength, World War I 735  
   Strength, World War II 732  
   Turnovers return 110  
   U.N. representatives 750  
   Unified (1947) 146  
   Women's branches 733-734  
 Armenian S.S.R. 378  
 Army, Department of the—  
   Administrative personnel 61  
   Budget 119  
   Employees (number) 79  
   Expenditures 728, 756, 757  
   Secretaries, 1947-55 61, 65  
   See also Stevens, Robert

# Index

- Army, U.S.—**  
 Collaboration cases 114  
 —Collagher (Sgt. J. C.) case 113  
 Generals on active duty 738  
 Insignia 728  
 Medals, citations 512  
 Nurse Corps 733  
 Officers (form of address) 472  
 Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
 Strength, 1920-55 728  
 Time 401  
 Walter Reed Medical Ctr. 220  
 West Point 730  
 Women's branches 733  
 See also *Armed forces, U.S.*  
**Arnold, Benedict (1780)** 133  
**Arrests, by offense, sex** 306  
**Art—**  
 Awards 509, 513, 516, 518  
 Galleries, museums 429-444  
 —New York City 242-251  
 —Oldest (Penn. Academy) 243  
 —Washington, D.C. 214-221  
 Societies 474, 476, 490  
**Artemis, Temple of** 519  
**Arthur, Chester A. (blog.)** 164  
**Articles of Confederation** 170  
**Artillery salutes** 740  
**Artists, Hall of American** 244  
**Artists, noted** 556-562, 568  
**Arts and Letters—**  
 American Academy of 242, 490  
 National Institute of 490  
 —Awards 513  
**Aruba Island** 568, 524  
**Ascension Island** 329, 524  
**Ash Wednesday, 1901-2100** 719  
**Ashanti, Br. W. Africa** 328  
**Ashmole, Cartier Islands** 330  
**Asia—**  
 Area, dimensions 550  
 Lakes, notable 528  
 Mountain peaks 550  
 Petroleum production 697  
 Population 260  
 —Religious 724  
 Southeast, defense treaty 744  
 Sugar production 691  
 Telephone statistics 684  
 Trade, U.S. (value) 666, 667  
 U.S. aid to 746  
 U.S. population born in 262  
 Waterfalls 526  
**Asian-African Conf.** 101  
**Asian Socialist Conf. (1953)** 149  
**Assassinations, political** 152  
**Assemblies of God Churches** 705  
**Associated Press** 490  
**Associations, societies** 489-504  
 College 473-476  
 Farmers' cooperatives 770  
 Livestock 686  
**Astor Place riots (1849)** 135  
**Astrid, Queen (death, 1935)** 142  
**Astronomical data** 385-428  
 Constants 411  
 Discoveries, 1955 783  
 Signs and symbols 411  
 Sky Survey 220  
 Star tables, 1956 408  
 Telescopes 409  
 Time 411  
 See also *Planetariums*  
**Athenia torpedoed (1939)** 156  
**Athletics—**  
 Associations 490, 492  
 Events, records 796-896  
 See also *specific sports*  
**Atkins Museum** 440  
**Atlanta, Ga.—**  
 Buildings, tall 530  
 Mayor 77  
 Population 268, 299, 300  
 Winecoff fire (1946) 146  
**Atlantic Cable (1857)** 135  
**Telephone** 203  
**Atlantic City, N.J.—**  
 Mayor 77  
 Miss America Pageant 511  
 Population 274, 301  
**Atlantic City racing, 1954** 826  
**Atlantic Coast Conf.** 812, 838  
**Atlantic Coast, U.S.—**  
 Highest point on 550  
 Intracoastal waterways 213  
 Ports, cargo volume 669  
 Tides 428  
**Atlantic Monthly Award** 514  
**Atlantic Ocean—**  
 Area, depth 702-704  
 Crossings, fast 702  
 First steamer to cross 702  
 Islands, areas 524  
 Atmosphere, The 416  
 Atolls (Pacific Ocean) 524  
**Atomic energy—**  
 Chain reaction (1942) 143  
 Commercial plants 97  
 Eisenhower ship 54, 100, 105  
 Such as imprisoned 147  
 Idaho projects 149  
 May, Alan Nunn 436  
 Museum of 123  
 New atomic particle 151  
 Pool proposed by U.S. 109  
 Scientists warn 94, 109, 150  
 Submarines 211  
 TVA steam plants 146  
 U.N. for control (1948) 127  
 Radiation comm. 55  
**Atomic Energy Commission—**  
 Appropriations, 1956 107  
 Dixon-Yates project 79  
 Employees (number) 144  
 Established (1946) 756  
 Expenditures 96, 100  
 Fall-out analyzed 151  
 Oppenheimer case 211  
 TVA contracts 143  
**Atomic, hydrogen bombs—**  
 First (1945) 104  
 Tests, 1955 127  
 U.S.S.R. H-bomb, 1955 145  
 World War II 539  
**Atomic weights, numbers** 539  
**Atoms-for-Peace—**  
 Atom ship project 100, 105  
 Foreign fair exhibits 677  
 Geneva Internatl. Conference 112-113  
 U.N. resolution 122  
 Weapons for NATO 100  
**Attorneys General—**  
 States 72-76  
 United States 62, 172, 173  
**Attu Island (area)** 524  
**Auckland Island, N.Z.** 330  
**Aunuu Island, Samoa** 199  
**Aurora Borealis, Australia** 420  
**Australasia (area, pop.)** 317  
**Australia—**  
 Area, population, capital, 329  
 Cities (population) 383  
 Descriptive 329-330  
 Electric power 689  
 Gold production 698  
 Lakes, notable 528  
 Mountain peaks 550  
 Petroleum production 697  
 Southeast Asia Treaty 742, 744  
 Spying by Soviets 116  
 Telephones 684  
 Waterfalls 526  
 Trade, foreign 330, 667  
 U.S.S.R. ends relations 151  
 Waterfalls 526  
 World Bank loan 745  
**Austria—**  
 Area, population, capital, 335  
 Cities (population) 383  
 Descriptive 335  
 Electric power 689  
 Germany invades (1938) 143  
 Neutrality pledge 122  
 Peace treaty 103, 108, 150, 743  
 Petroleum production 697  
 Rulers 553  
 Sugar production 691  
 Telephones 684  
 Trade, foreign 667  
 U.N. member 42  
 U.S. population born in 262  
 Vienna opera opens 128  
 Waterfalls 526  
 Weights, measures 546  
 World Bank loan 745  
 World War I 140-141  
**Austrians, noted** 557  
**Authors—**  
 Ancient Greek, Latin 559  
 Awards 505-509, 513-518  
 Noted 556-562, 567  
**Automation** 124  
**Automobiles—**  
 Accidents, deaths 303, 304  
 —Ages of drivers involved 682  
 Associations 490  
 Credit sales (value) 720  
**Automobiles (cont'd.)**  
 Drivers (number, by state) 674  
 Exhibit, first (1889) 137  
 First U.S. (1892) 137, 537  
 Fuel (supply, demand) 681  
 General Motors see *General Motors*  
**Motors**  
 Inventions, noted 535, 537  
 Mileage between cities 681-683  
 Racing records 796, 834  
 Radio sets in use 790  
 Registration, U.S. 690  
 Sales 668, 690  
 State taxes 305, 680  
 Thefts 305, 680  
 See also *Motor Vehicles*  
**Autumn season** 385  
**Autumnal Equinox** 385  
**Aviation—**  
 Accidents, 1955 monthly 89-128  
 Time bomb explosion 127  
 Airlines see *Airlines*  
 Albany-N.Y. flight (1910) 139  
 Alcock-Brown (1919) 139  
 Air Circle flights 704  
 Arnold research ctr., Tenn. 192  
 Associations 513  
 Awards 513  
 Balloons (1783, '84) 133  
 Berliot's flight (1909) 138  
 Canadian statistics 322  
 Corrigan's flight (1938) 143  
 Flying distances 777-778  
 Helicopters 240, 774, 776  
 Incidents, noted 535  
 Jet propulsion 123, 128  
 —Airlines order jets 123, 128  
 —Bendix Trophy race 806  
 —Military planes, new 774  
 —Passenger service, first 149  
 London-N.Y. 113  
 Lindbergh (1927) 140  
 Maynard-Pearson (1919) 139  
 Mileage tables 777-778  
 Museums (Ohio, D.C.) 189, 221  
 Polar flights 52-521  
 Records, Intl. 43, 776-778  
 —Flights 43, 113, 123, 703, 704  
 Summary, 1955 773-774  
 Supersonic speeds 402  
 Transcont. flight (1911) 139  
 Vertical takeoff 774  
 Weather service 416  
 Wright Bros. 138, 189  
**Avoldupolis measures** 540-543  
**Awards—**  
 Arts, science 505-518  
 Aviation 513-518  
 Father of the year 512  
 Income tax on 534-535  
 Literature, journalism 505-518  
 Military medals, citations 512  
 Miss America pageant 511  
 Mother of the year 512  
 Motion picture 510-511, 516  
 Nobel 509  
 Pulitzer 509  
 Special 42, 513-518  
 Sports 796-896  
 Television, radio 517-518  
 Theater 518  
 Veterans 518  
 See also *specific awards*  
**Axel Heiberg Island (area)** 524  
**Axis Sally Trial (1949)** 146  
**Axon, Ellen L.** 160  
**Ayer Cup (award)** 513  
**Azerbaijan, U.S.S.R.** 372  
**Azores (Portugal)** 372  
 NATO, brought into 148  
 — **B —**  
**Babuyanes, Philippines** 370  
**Baby boom, U.S.** 253  
**Babylon, Hanging Gardens** 191  
**Bacon's Rebellion (1676)** 132  
**Bahama (N.S. Dak.)** 188, 191  
**Badger, State** 195  
**Badminton champions** 860  
**Baffin Island (area)** 524  
**Bahama Islands** 332, 524  
**Bahrain Islands** 334, 524  
**Balt casting records** 159  
**Baker Island** 894  
**Balance of Trade under**  
 Tariff Acts 661  
**Balboa, Vasco de (1518)** 130  
**Balearic Islands, Spain** 373, 524  
**Bali Island (area)** 524

- Balkan pact ..... 98, 149, 382  
**Balloons**  
 First flight (1783) ..... 133  
 Polar flight falls (1897) ..... 137  
 Records ..... 776  
**Baltimore, Md.**  
 Academy of Sciences ..... 434  
 Airport ..... 182  
 Buildings, tall ..... 530  
 Descriptive ..... 182  
 Fire (1904) ..... 138  
 Johns Hopkins U. library ..... 447  
 Maryland Hist. Soc. ..... 434  
 Mayor ..... 77  
 Museum of Art ..... 434  
 Peabody Institute ..... 434  
 Population ..... 271, 299, 300  
 Public library ..... 452  
 Trolley, first (1885) ..... 137  
 Walters Art Gallery ..... 434  
**Barbott Prizes (writing)** ..... 514  
**Bandung Conference** ..... 101  
**Bane Award (aviation)** ..... 513  
**Bangka, Indonesia** ..... 357  
**Bank of Canada** ..... 323  
**Bank of England** ..... 148  
**Banks**  
 Assets, liabilities ..... 767  
 Charter, first (1781) ..... 133  
 Clearings, U.S. cities ..... 768  
 Deposits, by state ..... 767  
 -By individuals, 1946-55 ..... 765  
 Gold reserve (world) ..... 768  
 Farm credit ..... 660, 662  
 France nationalizes (1945) ..... 143  
 Life insurance (N.Y.) ..... 231  
 Loan rates rise ..... 111  
 Mergers ..... 94, 97, 99  
 Moratorium (1933) ..... 141  
 New York State statistics ..... 231  
 Number, U.S. 1930-55 ..... 767  
 Suspensions, 1928-54 ..... 768  
 World (International) ..... 745  
**Banks Island** ..... 331, 524  
**Baptist Churches**  
 First American ..... 710  
 Headquarters ..... 707, 710  
 History, organization ..... 710  
 Membership ..... 705  
**Bar associations** ..... 489  
**Barbadoes, Br. W. Indies** ..... 332  
**Barbuda Island** ..... 332  
**Barley**  
 Grain center receipts ..... 662  
 Prices, farm, 1930-55 ..... 657  
 Production, 1930-54 ..... 656  
 -By state, 1954 ..... 660  
**Barometer weather reading** ..... 417  
**Barthold, Frederic A.** ..... 350  
**Baruch, Bernard, quoted** ..... 41  
**Baseball**  
 All-Star games ..... 811, 812  
 American League, 1955 ..... 806  
 American Legion champ. ..... 809  
 Associations ..... 490  
 Attendance records ..... 802, 806  
 Batting champ., 1931-55 ..... 803  
 Government ..... 806  
 Hall of Fame ..... 43, 431, 809  
 Home runs  
 -Leaders, 1927-55 ..... 803  
 -Park distances ..... 809  
 Junior World Series ..... 810  
 Little League World Series ..... 811  
 Longest games ..... 807  
 Longest throws ..... 801  
 Manager of the Year ..... 796  
 Minor leagues, 1955 ..... 810  
 Most valuable players ..... 43, 806  
 Museum ..... 431  
 National Congress champ. .... 807  
 National League, 1955 ..... 804  
 Non-hit games, 1920-55 ..... 807  
 Non-professional champ. .... 807  
 Park capacities ..... 833  
 Pennant winners, 1901-55 ..... 801  
 Pitching champ., 1901-55 ..... 803  
 Ruth's lifetime record ..... 808-809  
 World Series, 1955 ..... 797-801  
 -Records set, tied ..... 802  
 World Series, 1903-55 ..... 802  
 -Gate receipts ..... 802  
 -Players' shares ..... 802  
**Basketball**  
 Biddy Basketball ..... 839  
 Champions ..... 838-839  
 Base-Terre Is., Guadeloupe ..... 350  
 Basutoland, Br. S. Africa ..... 328  
 Basman death march (1942) ..... 144  
 Batanes, Philippines ..... 370  
**Batista, Fulgencio** ..... 149, 342  
**Battlefield sites, parks** ..... 533  
**Baudouin, King (Belgium)** ..... 336  
**Bay of Fundy tides** ..... 428  
**Bay Meadows racing** ..... 826  
**Bay State** ..... 182  
**Baylor Univ. Library** ..... 445  
**Bayonne Bridge (N.Y.-N.J.)** ..... 240  
**Beaver State** ..... 190  
**Bechuanaaland, S. Africa** ..... 323  
**Beckman Award (chemistry)** ..... 513  
**Bedloe's Island** ..... 250  
**Beef**  
 Nutritive value ..... 665  
 Prices (farm) ..... 657  
 Production, consumption ..... 659  
**Beehive State** ..... 193  
**Beer**  
 3.2 legalized (1933) ..... 141  
 Excise Tax ..... 636, 763  
 Exports, imports, 1953-54 ..... 690  
 Nutritive value ..... 665  
 Production, 1953-54 ..... 690  
**Belgian Congo**  
 Area, population, capital ..... 336  
 Descriptive ..... 336  
 Gold production ..... 698  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Trade, U.S. (value) ..... 667  
 Volcanoes ..... 525  
 World Bank loan ..... 745  
**Belgians, noted** ..... 557  
**Belgium**  
 Area, population, capital ..... 335  
 Cities (population) ..... 383  
 Descriptive ..... 335-336  
 Electric power ..... 689  
 Gold reserve ..... 768  
 Merchant fleet ..... 675  
 Rulers ..... 335-336, 555  
 Sugar production ..... 691  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Trade, foreign ..... 335, 667  
 U.S. population born in ..... 262  
 Weights, measures ..... 746  
 World Bank loan ..... 745  
**Bell Telephone System** ..... 48  
**Bell time (shipboard)** ..... 402  
**Belmont Park**  
 Racing ..... 819-820, 826  
**Bendix Trophy** ..... 513, 806  
**Benelux Customs Union** ..... 367  
**Benes, Edward (Czech.)** ..... 343  
**Bennett Prize (sculpture)** ..... 518  
**Berbers (Morocco)** ..... 366  
**Berg Collection, (N.Y.C.)** ..... 248  
**Beria, Lavrenti P.** ..... 150  
**Bering, Vitus (1740)** ..... 132, 197  
**Berkeley Libry, U. of Cal.** ..... 445  
**Berkshire Museum** ..... 429  
**Berlin, Germany**  
 Administration ..... 351  
 Area, population ..... 351  
 Blockade, airlift ..... 146, 351  
 Riots, East sector (1953) ..... 150  
 Soviet tolls ..... 100, 144  
**Bermuda** ..... 331  
 Conference, 1953 ..... 150  
 Bernadotte, Count (1948) ..... 146  
**Bethpage State Park, N.Y.** ..... 221  
**Bevan, Aneurin** ..... 98, 103, 121  
**Beverages (consumption)** ..... 659  
**Bhutan, Kingdom of** ..... 336  
**Bible**  
 Distribution ..... 716  
 Early editions (1535) ..... 131  
 Gutenberg (1456) ..... 130  
 King James (1611) ..... 131  
**Bible societies** ..... 490  
**Bicycle racing records** ..... 859  
**Big Bend National Park** ..... 533  
**Big Brother Movement** ..... 490  
**Bigini Atoll** ..... 524  
**Bill of Rights** ..... 617-618  
**Billiard records** ..... 835-837  
**Bingo** ..... 94, 118  
**Biographers, noted American** ..... 567  
**Biographies**  
 British royal family ..... 318  
 Einstein, Albert ..... 512  
 Elizabeth II of England ..... 318  
 Louis, Joe ..... 839  
 Peron, Juan D. ..... 50  
 Presidents, U.S. ..... 158-168  
 Princess Margaret ..... 125, 318  
 Published, 1955 ..... 779  
 Pulitzer Prize ..... 509  
 Ruth, Babe ..... 808  
**Biology discoveries, 1955** ..... 763  
**Birds**  
 Gestation periods ..... 313  
 Night birds ..... 528  
 Penguins ..... 251  
 State ..... 175-195  
 Zoo exhibits ..... 251, 436, 444  
**Birmingham, Ala.**  
 Descriptive ..... 175  
 Mayor ..... 74  
 Population ..... 266, 299, 300  
**Birth stones** ..... 313  
**Births**  
 Baby boom, U.S. ..... 253  
 Canadian statistics ..... 322  
 New York State ..... 222  
 Notable persons (dates) ..... 556-578  
 -One hundred years ago ..... 153  
 Number, rate, by state ..... 303  
 Plural, single ..... 302, 312  
**Bishops**  
 Address, form of ..... 472  
 Methodist ..... 709  
 Protestant Episcopal ..... 709  
 Roman Catholic ..... 713, 714  
**Bismarek Archipelago** ..... 330, 524  
**Black Friday (1869)** ..... 136  
**Black Hawk War (1831)** ..... 134  
**Black Hills, S. Dak.** ..... 191  
**Black Hole of Calcutta** ..... 132  
**Black Tom explosion (1916)** ..... 139  
**Blakeslee Award** ..... 513  
**Blanquita Theater (Cuba)** ..... 402  
**Blarney Stone (Ireland)** ..... 358  
**Blierot, Louis (1909)** ..... 138  
**Blind**  
 Associations ..... 490, 501  
 Bibles in Braille ..... 716  
 Braille, overseas postage ..... 752  
 Eye Bank ..... 782  
 Income tax exemption ..... 633  
 Social Security aid ..... 648-650  
**Blizzard of 1888** ..... 137  
 Comparison, 1947 storm ..... 423  
**Blois, House of** ..... 551  
**Blood banks** ..... 491, 717  
**Blood heat** ..... 420  
**Blount, William** ..... 581  
**Blue Cross hosp. plans** ..... 308  
**Blue Grass State** ..... 181  
**Blue & Gray football games** ..... 818  
**Blue Shield medical plans** ..... 309  
**B'nai B'rith organizations** ..... 491  
**Board of Trade, N.Y.** ..... 491  
**Boat racing records** ..... 804, 888  
**Bobsled racing** ..... 845, 869  
**Body weight (human)** ..... 309  
 Organs ..... 313  
**Boer War (1899)** ..... 138  
**Bogota Conference (1948)** ..... 146  
**Bohol Island, Philippines** ..... 370  
**Boiling points**  
 Alcohol, water ..... 420  
 Chemical elements ..... 528  
**Bok (American) Foundation** ..... 485  
**Boleyn, Anne (1509)** ..... 130  
**Bolivar, Simon** ..... 336, 341  
**Bolivia**  
 Area, population, capital ..... 336  
 Cities (population) ..... 383  
 Descriptive ..... 336-337  
 Paraguay, war (1935) ..... 142  
 Petroleum production ..... 697  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Tin nationalization ..... 336  
 Trade, U.S. (value) ..... 667  
 Weights, measures ..... 546  
**Boiling, Edith** ..... 166  
**Bollingen Prize (poetry)** ..... 517  
**Bonaire Island** ..... 368  
**Bonaparte**  
 Napoleon I  
 -Birth, battles ..... 132, 134  
 -Consul, emperor 133, 134, 562  
 -Empresses (Josephine, Marie Louise)  
 -St. Helena exile ..... 329, 552  
 -Son, King of Rome ..... 552  
 Napoleon III ..... 135, 552  
 -Defeat, surrender ..... 136  
 -Empress Eugenie ..... 552  
**Bonds**  
 Railroad (value) ..... 677  
 Trading volume, 1900-54 ..... 769  
 United States issues  
 -Portraits on ..... 750  
 -Savings (amount) ..... 765  
 World Bank ..... 745  
**Bonneville Dam, Power**  
 Adm. ..... 211, 213  
**Bonneville Salt Flats** ..... 211, 213

- Books—**
- Awards ..... 513-514
  - Pulitzer Prizes ..... 508-509
  - Best-sellers, 1955 ..... 779
  - Bible see Bible
  - Borrowers (libraries) ..... 452
  - Color, first in (1457) ..... 130
  - Copyright law, U.S. .... 132
  - Dictionary (1785) ..... 130
  - English, first in (1476) ..... 130
  - Huntington Library ..... 443
  - Postal rates ..... 751, 752
  - Production ..... 779
  - U.S. Govt. (obtaining) ..... 651
  - See also Libraries
  - Booth, John Wilkes ..... 136, 214
  - Borden Awards ..... 514, 515
  - Borestone Poetry Award ..... 517
  - Borneo, British North ..... 327
  - Borneo, West ..... 357
  - Bornholm Island (area) ..... 524
  - Bosnia, Yugoslavia ..... 382
  - Boston, Mass.—**
    - Buildings, tall ..... 530
    - Cocoon, Grove fire (1942) ..... 143
    - Descriptive ..... 183
    - Massachusetts Hist. Soc. .... 430
    - Massacre (1770) ..... 132
    - Mayor ..... 77
    - Mileage to other cities 682-683
    - Museums ..... 429, 430
    - News Letter started (1704) ..... 132
    - Old North Church ..... 471
    - Permanent Charity Fund ..... 487
    - Population ..... 371, 299, 300
    - Foreign-born ..... 261
    - Postal receipts ..... 755
    - Prison escape ..... 94
    - Tea party (1773) ..... 242
  - Botanical Gardens, N.Y.C. .... 330
  - Bougainville Island ..... 212
  - Boulder Canyon ..... 212
  - Boulder Dam ..... 208, 209, 212
  - Boundaries, U.S. .... 282
  - Four states meet ..... 187
  - Bounty Island, N.Z. .... 330
  - Bounty, mutiny on ..... 133, 321
  - Bourbon, House of ..... 369
  - Bouvet Island, Norway ..... 826
  - Bowie racing ..... 818
  - Bowl games (football) ..... 818
  - Bowling records ..... 846-850
  - Duck pins ..... 848-849
  - Lawn ..... 861
  - Women's ..... 850
  - Boxer Insurrection** ..... 138
  - Boxing—**
    - Amateur champions, 1955 ..... 845
    - Champions, by class ..... 43, 840
    - Gate receipts (largest) ..... 845
    - Golden Gloves ..... 845
    - Heavyweight champions ..... 840
    - History of bouts ..... 844
    - Louis, Joe (record) ..... 839
    - Major bouts, '55 ..... 43, 796, 842-843
    - Nell Memorial trophy ..... 841
    - Titleholders, 1882-1955 ..... 840-841
  - Boy Scouts of America** ..... 491
  - Boys' Life Award (books)** ..... 514
  - Boys Town, Nebr.** ..... 186
  - Brandy imports, production** ..... 690
  - Brazil—**
    - Area, population, capital ..... 337
    - Cities (population) ..... 383
    - Coffee exports to U.S. .... 337, 681
    - Defense conference (1947) ..... 145
    - Descriptive ..... 137
    - Gold reserve ..... 765
    - Merchant fleet ..... 697
    - Petroleum production ..... 697
    - Presidential crisis ..... 126
    - Slavery ends (1889) ..... 137
    - Sugar production ..... 691
    - Telephones ..... 684
    - Trade, foreign ..... 337, 687
    - Waterfalls ..... 526
    - Weights measures ..... 546
    - World Bank loan ..... 745
  - Bread (nutritive value)** ..... 665
  - Breda, Treaty of** ..... 368
  - Brethren Churches** ..... 705
  - Bridge—**
    - Contract champions ..... 43, 855
    - Perfect hand odds ..... 837
  - Bridges—**
    - Chesapeake Bay ..... 182, 527
    - Eads, St. Louis ..... 185
    - Golden Gate ..... 527
    - Iberville Memorial, Miss. .... 185
    - Mackinac (Mich.) ..... 183, 528
  - Bridges (cont'd.)**
    - New York ..... 240-241, 527
    - Notable (span, date) ..... 527-528
    - Rainbow (Utah) ..... 193
    - Rip Van Winkle ..... 471
    - Royal George ..... 176, 527, 528
    - British rovers (1950) ..... 147
    - British Cameroons ..... 329
    - British Columbia ..... 324
    - British Commonwealth of Nations ..... 317-332
    - British East Africa ..... 329, 332
    - British Guiana ..... 526
    - British Honduras ..... 332
    - British Isles (area) ..... 524
    - British Malaya—
      - Area, population, capital ..... 326
      - Telephones ..... 684
      - Trade, U.S. (value) ..... 330
    - British New Guinea ..... 327
    - British North Borneo ..... 327
    - British, noted ..... 556-557
    - British Oceania ..... 331
    - British pound devalued ..... 320
    - British Solomon Islands ..... 331
    - British Somaliland ..... 328
    - British South Africa ..... 328
    - British Virgin Islands ..... 328
    - British West Africa ..... 331-332
    - British West Indies ..... 331-332
    - Bronx borough, N.Y. .... 233, 235, 327
    - Bronx-Whitestone Bridge** ..... 241, 527
    - Bronx Zoo, N.Y.C.** ..... 251
    - Brook Steeplechase** ..... 820
    - Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel** ..... 241
    - Brooklyn Bridge** ..... 234
    - Panic (1883)** ..... 137
    - Brooklyn Handicap** ..... 821
    - Brooklyn, N.Y.—**
      - Area, altitudes ..... 235
      - Arts & Sciences Inst. .... 242
      - Assemblymen, senators ..... 83-84
      - Botanic Garden ..... 242
      - Bridges ..... 234, 241
      - Buildings, tall ..... 530
      - Chamber of Commerce ..... 491
      - Civic Center ..... 234
      - Courts ..... 86-87
      - Descriptive ..... 234
      - Government ..... 84
      - History ..... 234
      - Mayors, 1834-98 ..... 236
      - Museums ..... 242
      - Navy Yard ..... 234
      - Population ..... 235, 275
      - Postal receipts ..... 755
      - Public library ..... 243, 452
      - Representatives, U.S. .... 69
      - Subway wreck (1918) ..... 139
      - Theater fire (1876) ..... 137
      - Walt Whitman park ..... 234
      - Zoo ..... 251
    - Brotherhood Award** ..... 514
    - Brown Memorial Award** ..... 514
    - Brown, John (1859)** ..... 135, 163
    - Brown, Univ. Library** ..... 445
    - Brunei (Br. colony)** ..... 327
    - Bryce Canyon Park** ..... 533
    - Buchanan, James (biog.)** ..... 162
    - Buckeye State** ..... 189
    - Buckwheel—**
      - Prices, farm, 1930-55 ..... 657
      - Production ..... 656
    - Buddha, birth (563 BC)** ..... 129
    - Buddhist population** ..... 724
    - United States** ..... 705
    - Budgets—**
      - France ..... 348
      - Great Britain ..... 320
      - New York State ..... 322
      - U.S.S.R. .... 380
      - United Nations ..... 749
      - United States ..... 756-759
    - Buenos Aires, Arg.—**
      - Anti-war pact (1934) ..... 142
      - Descriptive ..... 334
      - Population ..... 383
    - Buffalo, N.Y.—**
      - Art, Light Art Gallery ..... 431
      - Buildings, tall ..... 530
      - Mayor ..... 77
      - Museum of Science ..... 431
      - Pan-Amer. Expos. (1901) ..... 138
      - Population ..... 275, 299, 300
      - Postal receipts ..... 755
      - Public library ..... 752
    - Buhl Foundation** ..... 485
    - Buhl Planetarium** ..... 433
    - Buildings—**
      - Construction see Construction
      - Empire State Bldg. .... 243
      - Independence Hall ..... 612
      - New York City (public) ..... 233-234
      - Brooklyn ..... 234
      - Office, world's largest ..... 220
      - Oldest public (N. Mex.) ..... 441
      - Rockefeller Center, N.Y. .... 249
      - Tenck, ..... 530-532
      - U.N. headquarters ..... 249
      - Washington, D.C. .... 214-221
    - Buka Island** ..... 330
    - Bulgaria—**
      - Area, population, capital ..... 338
      - Cities (population) ..... 383
      - Descriptive ..... 338
      - Israel plane downed ..... 110
      - Merchant fleet ..... 675
      - Telephones ..... 684
      - U.N. member ..... 42
    - Bunyan, John (1680)** ..... 131
    - Bureau of the Mint** ..... 769
    - Burgesses, House of (1619)** ..... 131
    - Burke, Rear Adm. A.A. 102** ..... 111
    - Burma—**
      - Area, population, capital ..... 338
      - Cities (population) ..... 383
      - Descriptive ..... 338
      - Merchant fleet ..... 675
      - Petroleum production ..... 697
    - Burr, Aaron (1804, 1807)** ..... 134
    - Burgess Medal** ..... 514
    - Buses, motor—**
      - Lines, mileage, N.Y.C. .... 239
      - Passengers, revenue ..... 680
      - School fleet, largest ..... 188
      - Statistics ..... 683
      - Terminal, largest (N.Y.) ..... 179
      - Chicago ..... 179
    - Business—**
      - Failures, U.S. .... 766
      - Financiers, noted ..... 568
      - Income, by industry ..... 761
      - Index numbers ..... 759
      - Industry statistics ..... 685-701
      - Prosperity, 1955 ..... 49
      - Relates (sales value) ..... 668
      - See also Corporations
      - Business tax, N.Y. State ..... 227
      - Butler Handicap ..... 820
      - Butler Library, Columbia U. .... 446
      - Butter—**
        - Consumption, per capita ..... 659
        - Nutritive value ..... 665
        - Prices (farm) ..... 657
      - Byelorussian S.S.R.** ..... 377-378
      - Byrd, Richard E.** ..... 523

— C —

**C.I.O. see Congress of Industrial Organizations** ..... 751

**C.O.D. mail rates** ..... 751

**Cabinet members, U.S.—**
      - 1789-1955 ..... 61-62, 171-174
      - Address, form of ..... 472
      - Salute (artillery) ..... 740

**Cable—**
      - Atlantic (1857) ..... 203
      - Telephone ..... 137
      - Measurement, unit of ..... 415
      - Cable John (1497) ..... 130
      - Cabrini, Mother (1946) ..... 144
      - Caesar, Julius ..... 129, 552, 554
      - Calcos Islands ..... 332
      - Cairo, Egypt ..... 344, 383
      - Calamianes, Philippines ..... 670
      - Calcium (foods) ..... 665
      - Calculators, math. .... 429-430
      - Calculus Medal ..... 514

**Calendars—**
      - Ash Wednesday ..... 719
      - Christian era begins ..... 129
      - Church memoranda, 1956-70 ..... 400
      - Dates, to find day of week ..... 400
      - Days (origin of names) ..... 721
      - Days between two dates ..... 414
      - Days Sunday ..... 719
      - Eras, cycles ..... 404
      - Greek Church, 1956 ..... 724
      - Gregorian ..... 721, 724
      - Greenwich hour angles ..... 408
      - Jewish holidays ..... 720
      - Julian ..... 721, 724
      - Mayan (300 BC) ..... 129
      - Mohammedan, 1956 ..... 721
      - Monthly 1955-1957 ..... 385



# Index

lendars (cont'd.)	721	Canada (cont'd.)		Catholic school sports, N.Y.	877
Months (origin of names)	721	Trade, foreign	325, 667	Catholic University Library	445
Moon, 1956	386-397	U.S. population born in	262	Catholic Welfare Conf.	716
Perpetual (dates)	720	Unemployment insurance	323	Catskill Mountains	223, 225
Perpetual	400	Universities	472	Cattle—	
Protestant Episcopal	720	Vacation facilities	316	Breeders' organizations	663
Ready reference,	400	Waterfalls	526	On farms, 1890-1955	657
Sun, 1956	386-397	—Reversing	316	Prices, farm, 1930-55	657
Twilight, 1956	386-397	World War II forces	732	Prize-winning	658
Year begins	411	Canadians, noted	561	Caucasian Mountains	549
Yearly 1955-57	386	Canal Zone—		Cavell, Edith (1915)	140
California—		Accession	198	Caves—	
Academy of Sciences	442	Altitudes (high, low)	548	Carlsbad Caverns	187, 533
Admitted to Union	176, 200	Anglo	198	Cypsum, Nev.	186
Agriculture statistics	654-664	Cities (population)	282	Lehman, Nev.	186
Area, rank	176, 200	Citizenship law, U.S.	632	Loveck, Nev.	186
Birth, death statistics	303	Government	198	Mammoth, Ky.	181, 533
Capital	176, 200	Employees	79	Wind, S. Dak.	533
Counties (seats, areas)	283-284	Panama Canal	198, 674	Wyandotte, Ind.	180
Descriptive	176	Population	253, 282	Caston, William (1475)	130
Forest fires	795	Treaty of 1955	43, 93, 198	Book, Huntington Library	443
Governor, officials, pay	72	Canals—		Cayman Islands	332
Lake, largest	529	Chicago Drainage	179	Cayuga and Seneca Canal	231
Legislature	72	Foreign	674	Cebu Islands, Philippines	370
Marriage, divorce laws	310	—Netherlands	367	Celebes, Indonesia	357, 524
Museum, galleries	442-444	—Suez	345, 674	Cemeteries—	
Origin of name	201	Freight carried on	674	Amer. military, abroad	737
Palace, Legion of Honor	442	Inland waterways, U.S.	213	National	533
Population, 1850-1950	254-255	New York State	231	—Arlington	217
—Cities, counties	266-267, 283	Sault Ste. Marie	674	—Custer Battlefield (Mont.)	186
Presidential vote	583	Canary Islands, Spain	373, 524	Cenozoic era	519
Social security	645-651	Cancer—		Census, U.S.—	
Taxes	637, 639, 641, 680	American Cancer Society	781-782	Agriculture	654-664
Vigilantes	153	Research, 1955	781-782	Apprenticeship, Congress	609
Vital statistics	302-313	Rumors, Memorial Fund	488	Education	439-483
See also States, U.S.		Candle-power, lighthouses	415	Hospital patients	304, 308
California, Commonwealth Club	514	Candlemas Day	724	Households	252, 258, 315
Libraries	445	Canoeling champions	889	Manufactures	685-689
Palisthenics champions	883	Canton Island	199, 253, 524	Physicians	584
Calories (foods)	665	Canyon Diablo, Ariz.	175	Population	252-301
Calvin, John (1534)	131	Cape Breton Island (area)	524	—1955 data	87
Cambodia, Indo-China		Cape of Good Hope	327	Publications on	651
	43, 349-350	Cape Verde Islands	372, 524	Religion	705-706, 715
France, agreement with	150	Capeta (French rulers)	552	Vital statistics	302-313
U.N. also	42	Capital parks, National	534	Centennial State	376
See also Indo-China		Capitals—		Center of population, U.S.	264
Cameroons, British	329	Foreign see specific countries		Centigrade scale	420
Cameroons, French	349	States, U.S.	200	Central African Federation	328
Camp Fire Girls	491	Washington, D.C. 196, 214, 221		Central America, Orgn. of	112, 150
Campbell Island, N.Z.	330	Capitol of the U.S.	214-215	Central Park Zoo, N.Y.C.	251
Campsites, New York	223-224	Prayer room	214	Century of Progress Exp.	142
Canada—		Statuary Hall	215	Ceram Island (area)	524
Area	322, 324	Visitors, admission of	214	Cereals (consumption)	659
Armed forces, defense	323	Carat (measure)	543, 546	Cervera, Adm. Pascual	138
Assess, debt	100, 324	Carbohydrates (foods)	665	Ceylon, Africa (Spanish)	373
Aviation statistics	322	Cardinals, Roman Catholic	713	Ceylon—	
Banking statistics	323	Cards, playing (odds)	837	Area, population, capital	326
Birth, death statistics	322	Carey-Thomas Award	514	Cities (population)	383
Cabinet	323	Caribbean Sea—		Descriptive	326
Canals (cargo traffic)	674	Area, depth	520	Telephones	684
Capital	322	Islands, areas	522	Trade, U.S. (value)	667
Cities (population)	322, 383	Carlsbad Caverns	187, 533	U.N. member	42
Communist party banned	323	Carnegie Corp. of N.Y.	485	World Bank loan	745
Descriptive	316, 322-325	Carnegie Endowment for		Chad, French Africa	349
Education	323	International Peace	485	Chalice of Antioch	247
Electric power	689	Carnegie Foundation for the		Chalmette Historical Park	533
Fish, game commissioners	855	Advancement of Teach'g	485	Chambers of Commerce—	
Football, 1955	812	Carnegie Hero Fund Comm.	485	New York	491
French and Indian war	132	Carnegie Inst., Pittsburgh	433	United States	492
Gold production	322, 698	Carnegie Inst., Washington	485	Chambers, Whitaker (1948)	146
Gold reserve	768	Caroline Islands	199, 524	Champagne Stakes	820
Government	323-324	Carolingians	552, 553	Championship Bouts, 1889-	
Grain storage	662	Carow, Edith K.	165, 169	1955	844
Holidays	723	Carranza, Venustiano (1911)	139	Champlain Canal	231
Hospitalization plans	308, 322	Carriage destroyed (146 BC)	139	Champlain, Samuel de	131, 565
Immigration	322	Carier, Ashmore Islands	330	Chandernagor, India	356
Industries	316, 322	Carrier, Jacques (1534)	31	Channel Islands	321, 524
Insurance in force	323	Cartoonists, noted American	568	Chanute Award (aviation)	513
Islands (areas)	524	Casablanca riots	115	Charge of the Light Brigade	185
Manufactures (value)	322	Cascade Mountains, Wash.	194	Charlemagne (800 AD)	130, 552
Marriage statistics	322	Castle Williams Fort	244	Charles I, Eng. (1642, '49)	131
Mountain peaks	549	Casualties, war—		Charles II, Eng. (1660, '64)	131, 132
National parks	316	Boer War (1899)	138	Charleston, S.C.—	
Petroleum production	697	Civil War, U.S.	735	Gardens	191
Population	322, 324, 383	Crimean War	153	Mayor	77
Provinces	324	Korean War	741	Population	279, 301
Railroads	322	Spanish-American War	138	Charter Oak, Conn.	177
Receipts, expenditures	324-325	World War I (all nations)	735	Chatham Islands, N.Z.	330, 524
Religious denominations	323	World War II (U.S.)	741	Checkers (champions)	895
Resources, industries	316, 322	Catalina Island	176, 524	Cheese—	
Royal Mounted Police	324	Catanduanes, Philippines	370	Consumption, per capita	659
St. Lawrence Seaway	232, 316	Catharine of Aragon (1509)	130	Nutritive value	665
Social security	323	Catholic associations	491	Chemical elements—	
Subway	322	Catholic awards	514-515	Atomic weights, numbers	539
Sugar production	691	Catholic Churches—		Boiling, melting points	538
Taxation	323, 324	Headquarters	707, 708	Densities	538
Telephones	322, 684	Membership	705, 706	Discoveries, symbols	539
Television stations	322	See also Roman Catholic		Sun, present in the	404
Tourist information	316	Church			



Chemicals—			China, Peo. Rep. of (cont'd.)		Cities, U.S. (cont'd.)	
Exports, 1953-54	693		Nations recognizing	340	Increases (100%)	265
Price index (wholesale)	772		Prisoner issue 89, 101, 110, 743		Jewish	265
Chemistry—			Refuffs UN	93	Social censuses 1955	87
Associations	474, 476, 482		Tibet occupied (1951)	148	Territorial	282
Awards	505-506, 515		United Nations		Ports	669-670
Discoveries	537, 539		Arms embargo (1951)	148	Post Office receipts	755
Lalor Foundation	487		Communists "spy trial"	90	Precipitation	418, 419
Progress, 1955	783		Truce proposal	93	Public libraries	833
Chesapeake, ship (1812)	182		U.S. airmen	89, 151, 340	Stadiums, arenas	684
Chesapeake Bay, Md.	182		U.S. bans trade (1950)	148	Telephones	684
Chesapeake Bay Bridge	182		U.S. negotiation 89, 101, 110		Temperatures	418, 419
Chess champions	796, 895		U.S.S.R. accord	341	Tides	425-428
Chiang Kai-shek	340		Chinese Turkistan	331	Time differences	403
Chicago, Ill.—			Chosen Is., Solomon	331	Wind velocities	417
Academy of Sciences	437		Christ, Jesus	129	See also specific cities	
Adler Planetarium	179		Christ Unity Science Church	705	Citizenship Day	723
Airports	438		Christian era begins	129	Citizenship, U.S.	629, 632
Art Institute	438		Christian, Letitia	161, 169	City College of N.Y., library	446
Board of Trade	179, 658, 662		Christianity legal (380 AD)	130	City Hall, N.Y.C.	233
Buildings, tall	530		Christie, John	150	City managers, U.S. cities	779
Century of Prog. Exp.	142		Christmas, Day	722	Civil Defense Admin.	740
Community Trust	485		Christmas Island	524	Federal expenditures	756
Crerar Library	438		Christmas Islands (Br.)	531	Civil Engineers, Amer. Soc.	492
Descriptive	136		Christopher Awards	31	Awards	756
Fire (1871)	137		Chronological eras, cycles	404	Civil Service Commission	70
Haymarket riot (1886)	137		Chronology, 1955	89-128	Employees (number)	79
Historical Society	438		See also events		Expenditures	756
International expos., 1955	58		Church of Christ, Scientist—		Civil Service, U.S. (total)	79-80
Iroquois fire (1903)	138		Descriptive	710	Civil War, U.S. (1861-65)	136
LaSalle Hotel fire (1946)	144		Headquarters	707, 710	Appomattox Court House	434
Lincoln Hall	438		Churches—		Casualties	735
Lincoln Park Zoo	438		Anglican (1558)	131	Military leaders	566
Mayor	77		Denominations, data	705-721	Stonewall Jackson	566, 716
Midwest Stock Exch.	179, 502		Dutch, Sleepy Hollow	332	Secession dates (states)	651
Mileage to other cities	682-683		Fast days	719, 720	Ship losses, notable	154
Natural History Museum	438		Greek Orthodox (1054)	707-708	Vicksburg Museum	436
Newberry Library	438		Headquarters, early	183	Civilian employment, Fed. 79	772
Opera, 1955	787		Massachusetts, early	183	Claims Court, U.S.	663
Population	269, 299, 300		Memberships	705-706	Clapper Memorial Award	155
Foreign-born	261		Memoranda, 1956	720	Clemens, Samuel L. (home)	148
Postal receipts	755		Number, U.S.	705	Clemens, Vladimir	149
Public library	452		Protestant (history)	710-717	Clement Library, Mich.	448
Science & Industry Museum	439		Oldest in use (Del.)	717	Clergy (form of address)	472
Shedd Aquarium	439		Tail structures	532	Clermont (steamboat)	233
Telephones	684		Washington, D.C.	217	Cleveland, Grover (biog.)	164
World's Fair (1893)	137		World Council	113	Cleveland, Ohio—	
Chicago, University of—			See also Religion		Buildings, tall	530
Libraries	445		Churchill, Sir Winston—		Descriptive	189
Oriental Institute	438-439		Eisenhower meeting	151	Expiration (1944)	43
Chickens—			Election 1955	103	Foundation	485
Consumption, per capita	659		On nuclear weapons	98	Hospital fire (1929)	141
Nutritive value	665		Prime Minister	100, 143, 148	Mayor	436-437
Farm income	659		Yalta Agreement	742	Museums	276, 299, 300
Child Health Services	650-651		Churchill Downs racing	824, 826	Population	276, 299, 300
Child Study Assn.	492, 514		Cigars, cigarettes see Tobacco		Foreign-born	261
Childermas	724		Cincinnati, Ohio—		Public library	452
Children's Fund, Michigan	485		Art Museum	436	Spitz Plurarium	436
Childress, Sarah	161, 169		Buildings, tall	530	Western Reserve Soc.	436
Childs Cup (rowing)	865		City manager	189	Climate, U.S.	418-419
Chile—			Descriptive	276, 299, 300	Climatological Service	416
Area, population, capital	338		Population	276, 299, 300	Cloisters, The (N.Y.C.)	246
Cities (population)	383		Opera, 1955	787	Clothing—	
Descriptive	338-339		Public library	452	Hosiery production	688
Gold production	698		CinemaScope, first film in	537	Price index	771
Gold reserve	758		Cinerama, first showing	537	Retail sales (value)	668
Merchant fleet	675		Circles (formulas)	544	Clover seed prices	857
Petroleum production	697		Circuit courts, U.S.	483, 484	Club organizations	489-504
Telephones	684		Circulation, periodicals	483, 484	Coach of the Year	43, 817
Trade, foreign	339, 667		Circus fire, Hartford (1944)	435	Coaching Club Amer. Oaks	820
Volcanoes	525		Circus Museum	435	Coal—	
Weights, measures	546		Citation's record (horse)	825	Exports	693, 696
World Bank loan	745		Cities, foreign—		Mine disasters	698
China, Republic of—			Princing distances between	778	Production	693, 698
Area, population, capital	339		Ancient, most (Iraq)	358	Used producing electricity	693
Boxer Insurrection	383		Population	363-384	Coast Guard, U.S.—	
Cities (population)	383		Jewish	265	Academics (active duty)	731
Defense Treaty	742, 744		Southernmost (Chile)	339	Descriptive	731
Descriptive	339-340		Tall buildings	532	Expenditures	758
Floods (1887, 1911)	137, 139		Time differences	403	Insignia	727
Formosa see Formosa			Cities, U.S.—		Medals, citations	512
Japan wars 137, 142, 339-340			Bank clearings	768	Pay scale, allowances	728-729
Merchant fleet	675		Buildings, tall	530-532	Women's reserve forces, U.S.	731
Petroleum production	697		Cost of living (indexes)	771	See also Armed forces, U.S.	
Sugar production	691		Farthest east, north, south	550	Cobb, John R. (records)	834, 888
Tachens evacuated	93		Latitudes, longitudes	547-548	Cobras, King	251
Tatars conquer (1215)	130		Mayors, city managers	77-79	Cochran, China	349
Telephones	684		Metropolitan areas	300-301	Cocoa Exchange, N.Y.	492
U.S. Marines in (1927)	140		Mileage tables		Cocos Islands	330
Weights, measures	546		Airline	777-778	Code of Conduct, U.S.A.	741
See also Formosa			Automobile	681-683	Coffee—	
China, People's Republic of			Shipping distances	671-673	Consumption, per capita	659
(Communist)			Murders in major	305	Prices (investigation)	80
Airplane crash, 1955	104		Newspapers, circulation	484	Production (Brazil)	337
Armed forces	341		Oldest (Fla.)	38	U.S. imports, by country	661
Cities (population)	383		Police organizations	609	Coffee & Sugar Exch., N.Y.	492
Constitution adopted	151		Political conventions	609	Coinage	769
Descriptive	340-341		Population	266-281	Coke production, exports	696
India, pact on Tibet	151		Foreign-born	261		
Korean war	340, 363		Growth, rank	289-300		

- Coliseum, New York ..... 242  
 Colosseum ..... 105  
 Collocative faras ..... 378  
 U.S.S.R. .... 382  
 Yugoslavia ..... 382  
 College Entrance Exam. Ed. 492  
 Colleges and Universities—  
 American ..... 453-471  
 Associations ..... 492, 503  
 Canadian ..... 472  
 Colors of leading ..... 813-817  
 Degrees granted (no.) ..... 480  
 Endowments ..... 477-479  
 Enrollment ..... 481, 482  
 —By college ..... 453-471  
 —By type of school ..... 481  
 Founding dates ..... 453-471  
 Fraternities ..... 473-475  
 Governing officials ..... 453-471  
 Journalism, first (Mo.) ..... 185  
 Junior ..... 456-471  
 Libraries ..... 445-451  
 Normal schools ..... 466-471  
 Number, by state ..... 479  
 Observatories ..... 409  
 Senior ..... 453-466  
 Societies ..... 475-476  
 Stadiums ..... 833  
 Teachers, by college ..... 453-471  
 Teachers colleges ..... 453-466  
 Team nicknames ..... 813-817  
*See also Education*  
 Collins, Floyd (1925) ..... 140  
 Colombia—  
 Area, population, capital ..... 341  
 Bogota conference (1948) ..... 146  
 Cities (population) ..... 383  
 Coffee exports to U.S. .... 661  
 Descriptive ..... 341-342  
 Gold production ..... 698  
 Merchant fleet ..... 675  
 Petroleum production ..... 697  
 Sugar production ..... 691  
 Telephones ..... 694  
 Tequendama waterfall ..... 526  
 Trade, foreign ..... 341, 667  
 Volcano ..... 525  
 World Bank loan ..... 745  
 Colombia nations ..... 121  
 Colonial Historical Park ..... 533  
 Colonial Williamsburg ..... 194, 434  
 Colorado—  
 Admitted to Union ..... 176, 200  
 Agriculture statistics ..... 664-664  
 Air Force Academy ..... 177  
 Area, rank ..... 176, 200  
 Ari Center, Colo. Springs ..... 442  
 Birth, death statistics ..... 303  
 Capital ..... 176, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) ..... 284  
 Descriptive ..... 176-177  
 Governor, officials, pay ..... 73  
 Lake, largest ..... 529  
 Legislature ..... 73  
 Marriage, divorce laws ..... 310, 311  
 Mountains ..... 176  
 Museum, state ..... 442  
 Population, 1860-1950 ..... 254-255  
 —Cities, counties ..... 267, 284  
 Presidential vote ..... 584  
 Social security ..... 645-651  
 Taxes ..... 637, 639, 641, 680  
 Vital statistics ..... 302, 313  
*See also States, U.S.*  
 Colorado River ..... 206  
 Dams, power ..... 208, 211, 212  
 Discovered (1540) ..... 131  
 Colorado Springs ..... 177, 582  
 Colorado Territory ..... 200  
 Colorado, Univ. of, library ..... 446  
 Colossus of Rhodes ..... 519  
 Columbia River ..... 206  
 Channels ..... 213  
 Dams, power ..... 208, 212, 213  
 Name ..... 190  
 Columbia University—  
 Journalism school ..... 506, 509  
 Libraries ..... 446  
 Rockefeller Center ..... 249  
 Columbian Exposition (1893) ..... 137  
 Columbus, Christopher ..... 130, 565  
 Columbus Day ..... 722  
 Columbus, Ohio ..... 189, 276, 299, 309  
 Comets, meters ..... 400  
 Comic books law ..... 471  
 Cominform, Comintern ..... 146, 379  
 Comino Island (area) ..... 321  
 Commerce see Shipping, Trade  
 Commerce, Department of—  
 Administrative personnel ..... 62  
 Commerce, Dept. of (cont'd.)  
 Appropriations, 1956 ..... 55  
 Code for employees ..... 141  
 Employees (number) ..... 79  
 Established ..... 174  
 Expenditures ..... 757  
 Secretaries, 1903-55 ..... 62, 174  
 Committees, U. S. Congress ..... 55  
 Commodities—  
 Consumption ..... 659  
 Exports, imports ..... 692, 693  
 Price indexes ..... 759, 771-772  
 Price support program ..... 699  
 Production ..... 656-660, 697-698  
 Commodity Credit Corp—  
 Expenditures ..... 757  
 Price support program ..... 699  
 Commonwealth Club, Calif. .... 514  
 Commonwealth Fund ..... 485  
 Communist party, U. S.—  
 Arrests, trials ..... 149  
 —Baltimore ..... 149  
 —Los Angeles ..... 149  
 —New York ..... 147, 149  
 Hollywood figures ..... 147-148  
 Internal Security Act ..... 608  
 Massachusetts bans (1951) ..... 149  
 Outlaws ..... 151  
 Registration ordered ..... 150  
 Communist party, World—  
 Albania ..... 333  
 Bulgaria ..... 338  
 Canada outlaws ..... 323  
 China, People's Rep. .... 340, 341  
 Cominform, Comintern ..... 146, 379  
 Czechoslovakia ..... 346  
 Estonia ..... 352  
 Germany, East ..... 352  
 Greek civil war ..... 353  
 Guatemala revolt ..... 93, 151  
 Hungary ..... 146, 354  
 Inter-Amer. conf. opposes ..... 150  
 International ..... 136, 379  
 Brussels (1914) ..... 139  
 Korea, North ..... 363  
 Latvia ..... 363  
 Lithuania ..... 364  
 Mongolian People's Rep. .... 366  
 Pakistan bans ..... 326  
 Poland ..... 371  
 Purges ..... 149  
 —Czechoslovakia (1952) ..... 149  
 —U.S.S.R. (1953) ..... 150  
 Rumania ..... 146, 373  
 San Marino ..... 373  
 Sinkiang ..... 341  
 Tibet ..... 341  
 U.S.S.R. .... 379-380  
 Yugoslavia ..... 382  
 Comoro Islands ..... 349  
 Compass, variation of the ..... 420  
 Compensation—  
 Employment, first (Wis.) ..... 195  
 Workmen's, N.Y. .... 228  
 Composers ..... 562-564, 569-578  
 Opera ..... 562-564  
 Composite number ..... 545  
 Compromise of 1850 ..... 135  
 Computation lab., Harvard ..... 429  
 Comstock Lode, Nev. .... 186  
 Concord Museum (Mass.) ..... 732  
 Confederate Men's Day ..... 732  
 Confederate States of Amer. .... 651  
*See also Civil War, U.S.*  
 Confederation, Articles of ..... 170  
 Confucian population, world ..... 724  
 Confucius (550 BC) ..... 129  
 Congo, Belgian see Belgian  
 Congo—  
 Congo, French ..... 349  
 Congo, Middle (Fr.) ..... 349  
 Congo River ..... 522  
 Congregational Churches—  
 Headquarters ..... 707, 710  
 History, organization ..... 710  
 Membership ..... 705  
 Congress, Continental ..... 132, 170  
 Congress of Industrial  
 Organizations—  
 Affiliated unions ..... 59  
 Headquarters ..... 492  
 Labor review, 1955 ..... 56  
 Membership ..... 59  
 Merger with AFL ..... 57  
 Murray Award ..... 517  
 Congress, Library of ..... 216-217  
 Congress, U.S.—  
 84th, First Session ..... 53-55  
 Committees, standing ..... 55  
 Congress, U.S. (cont'd.)  
 First (1789) ..... 133  
 House  
 —Apportionment ..... 609  
 —Hall of Representatives ..... 214  
 —Members ..... 68-69  
 —Rep.-at-large ..... 581  
 —Revenue bills, originates ..... 615  
 —Shooting by Puerto Ricans ..... 50  
 Inquiries see Congressional  
 Inquiries  
 Legislation see Legislation  
 Members  
 —Address, form of ..... 472  
 —Qualifications ..... 614, 615  
 —Salary increases ..... 520  
 —Terms begin ..... 67  
 Political divisions ..... 67, 68  
 Powers delegated to ..... 615  
 Quorum (defined) ..... 615  
 Senate  
 —Chamber ..... 214  
 —Members ..... 67  
 —Speech, longest ..... 150  
 —Treaties ratified ..... 742  
 —Visitors, admission of ..... 214  
 Congressional inquiries—  
 Dixon-Yates project ..... 95  
 Foundations ..... 89  
 Fulbright, stock market ..... 102  
 Kefauver, crime ..... 148  
 MacArthur recall (1951) ..... 148  
 McCarthy, Sen. Jos. R. .... 97, 98  
 Peress case ..... 97-98  
 Procedure reform ..... 92  
 Security risks ..... 111  
 Stassen, Harold E. .... 98  
 Theater inquiry ..... 111  
 Witnesses ..... 147  
 Zwicker, Maj. Gen. .... 98  
 Connecticut—  
 Admitted to Union ..... 177, 200  
 Agriculture statistics ..... 654-660  
 Area, rank ..... 177, 200  
 Birth, death statistics ..... 303  
 Capital ..... 177, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) ..... 284  
 Descriptive ..... 177  
 Floods, 1955 ..... 88  
 Governor, officials, pay ..... 73  
 Industries ..... 177  
 Lake, largest ..... 529  
 Legislature ..... 73  
 Marriage, divorce laws ..... 310, 311  
 Population, 1790-1950 ..... 254-255  
 —Cities, counties ..... 267-268, 264  
 Presidential vote ..... 584  
 Social security ..... 645-651  
 Taxes ..... 639, 641, 680  
 Vital statistics ..... 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*  
 Conservation—  
 State fish & game agencies ..... 855  
 Walton League Award ..... 515  
 Constants, astronomical ..... 441  
 Constellation, ship ..... 133, 213  
 Constitution party ..... 52, 579  
 Constitution, ship (1797) ..... 133  
 Constitution State ..... 177  
 Constitution, U.S. .... 614-620  
 Amendments ..... 618-620  
 —Procedure for ..... 617  
 Articles of Confederation ..... 170  
 Articles, original ..... 614-617  
 Bill of Rights ..... 617-618  
 First practical (Conn.) ..... 177  
 Index to ..... 613  
 Origins of ..... 614  
 Preamble ..... 614  
 Ratification dates (states) ..... 614  
 States (powers) ..... 616, 618  
 Construction—  
 Building material sales ..... 668  
 Contracts (index) ..... 759  
 Dwelling units, 1950-54 ..... 314  
 —Average cost, 1945-54 (index) ..... 314  
 Employees, 1940-54 ..... 639  
 Engineering prizes ..... 615  
 FHA investigation ..... 151  
 Industry income ..... 761  
 New York City ..... 232, 237  
 New York State program ..... 229  
 Permits, 1945-54 (index) ..... 314  
 —Value, new, 1954 ..... 315  
*See also Housing*  
 Consumer credit statistics ..... 776  
 Consumers price indexes ..... 771-772  
 Consumption—  
 Coffee ..... 661  
 Commodity imports ..... 692

- Consumption (cont'd.)**  
 Foodstuffs ..... 659  
 Gasoline, by state ..... 680  
 Personal expenditures ..... 772  
 Salt (average) ..... 696
- Contests—**  
 American Legion ..... 513  
 Miss America Pageant ..... 511  
 Spelling Bee, Natl. .... 481  
 Typewriting ..... 481  
 Continental Congress ..... 132, 170  
 Continental Divide ..... 185, 282  
 Continental Guinea (Sp.) ..... 374
- Continents—**  
 Altitudes (highest, lowest) ..... 549  
 Areas, dimensions ..... 550  
 Lakes ..... 528  
 Mountain peaks ..... 549-550  
 Population ..... 724  
 -Religious ..... 526  
 Waterfalls ..... 526  
 Contract bridge, champ. .... 855  
 Conventions, political (sites) ..... 609  
 Cook Islands, New Zealand ..... 330  
 Coolidge, Calvin (biog.) ..... 186  
 Cooper Union ..... 243
- Cooperatives—**  
 Denmark ..... 343  
 Farmers ..... 770  
 Federal Credit Unions ..... 651  
 Housing (N.Y.C.) ..... 232  
 Sweden ..... 374  
 Cooperstown museums, N.Y. .... 431  
 Copenhagen Tivoli ..... 188  
 Coplon, Judith ..... 147
- Copper—**  
 Canada mine opened ..... 316  
 Imports, 1953-54 ..... 692  
 Mine, largest U.S. .... 185  
 Production ..... 695  
 Copyright law, U.S. .... 653  
 Coral Sea battle ..... 218  
 Corcoran Gallery of Art ..... 524  
 Corfu Island (area) ..... 524
- Corn—**  
 Chicago spot prices ..... 658  
 Exports, 1940-54 ..... 662  
 Grain center receipts ..... 682  
 Nutritive value ..... 665  
 Prices, farm, 1930-55 ..... 664  
 Price crop ..... 656  
 Production ..... 660  
 -By state, 1954 ..... 658  
 Supply in U.S., 1915-54 ..... 653  
 Corn Islands (area, pop.) ..... 253  
 Cornell University ..... 432, 446  
 Cornhusker State ..... 186  
 Corning Glass Center ..... 131  
 Coronado, Francisco (1540) ..... 131
- Corporations—**  
 Anti-trust suit dismissed. 91  
 Debt, 1920-54 ..... 760  
 Earnings ..... 762  
 -Airlines ..... 774  
 -Profits by industry ..... 700-701  
 -Year, 1953-54 ..... 49, 102  
 Ford Motor Co. .... 49, 107  
 General Motors Corp. .... 49, 107  
 Income, national ..... 761  
 Taxes ..... 686  
 -Effect on profits ..... 635  
 -Federal law ..... 763  
 -U.S. revenue ..... 49  
 U.S. Steel Corp. .... 306  
 Correctional facilities (1942) ..... 144  
 Corrigan, Douglas G. (1938) ..... 143  
 Cork, Edw. J. .... 99  
 Corsica Island ..... 347, 524  
 Cortes, Hernando (1519) ..... 131  
 Cost of living indexes ..... 771-772
- Costa Rica—**  
 Area, population, capital ..... 342  
 Coffee to U.S. .... 661  
 Descriptive ..... 342  
 Merchant fleet ..... 675  
 Revolt ..... 86, 93  
 San Jose (population) ..... 684  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Volcanoes ..... 546  
 Weights, measures ..... 149
- Costello, Frank** ..... 149
- Cotton—**  
 Exports, imports ..... 687, 692, 693  
 Industry ..... 687  
 Prices, farm, 1930-55 ..... 656  
 Production, 1930-54 ..... 660  
 -By state, 1954 ..... 687  
 -U.S., world ..... 657  
 Seed prices, 1930-55 ..... 657
- Cotton Bowl games** ..... 818  
**Cotton Exchange, N.Y.** ..... 493  
**Cotton States** ..... 175  
**Council, Nicaea (325 AD)** ..... 129  
**Council of Trent (1545)** ..... 131  
**Counties, U.S.—**  
 Areas, by state ..... 283-299  
 County seats ..... 283-299  
 Largest ..... 550  
 Leading agricultural ..... 654  
 Court tennis champions ..... 863
- Courts**  
 Arbitration, Intl. (1902) ..... 138  
 International (U.N.) ..... 749  
 New York City ..... 86-87  
 New York State ..... 82-83  
 United States ..... 63-65  
 Coverdale, Miles (1535) ..... 131  
 Cowboy, rodeo champions ..... 898  
 Cows, milk ..... 438  
 Coxe, Jacob S. (1804) ..... 137  
 Coyote State ..... 191  
 Cranbrook Foundation ..... 486  
 Crater, Joseph F. (1930) ..... 141  
 Crater Lake Natl. Park ..... 190, 533  
 Craters, meteoric see *Meteors*
- Cred.**  
 Associations ..... 483, 500  
 Consumer statistics ..... 770  
 Farms ..... 680  
 Foreign (U.S. Aid) ..... 746  
 Credit Unions, Federal ..... 651  
 Creed, American's ..... 653  
 Crerar Library ..... 524  
 Crete (Greece) ..... 352, 524  
 Cricket trophy ..... 854
- Crime—**  
 Arrests, by offense, sex ..... 306  
 Auto thefts ..... 305, 306  
 Brinks robbery (1950) ..... 147  
 Burglaries ..... 305, 306  
 Comm. books law ..... 145  
 Electrocution, first (1890) ..... 137  
 FBI report ..... 305, 306  
 Kefauver committee (1951) ..... 148  
 Lynchings ..... 307  
 Mercy killings (1950) ..... 147  
 Murders ..... 305, 308  
 -Penalties, by state ..... 307  
 New York City ..... 235  
 -Statistics ..... 97  
 -Wiretap inquiry ..... 305  
 Police organizations, U.S. .... 306  
 Prison population ..... 306  
 Sheppard, Dr. Samuel H. .... 84  
 Summary, 1954-55 ..... 305  
 See also *Espionage*
- Crimea, U.S.S.R.** ..... 377  
**Crimean War (1853)** ..... 135, 153  
**Crippled Children Services** ..... 850  
**Crisp Award** ..... 515  
**Croatia, Yugoslavia** ..... 382  
**Crocker Art Gallery** ..... 442  
**Cromwell, Oliver** ..... 131  
**Crop production** ..... 654-659  
 Prices ..... 659  
**Cross-country runs, walks** ..... 818  
**Crucifixion (29 AD)** ..... 129  
**Crusades, The** ..... 130  
**Crystal Palace, N.Y. (1853)** ..... 135
- Cuba—**  
 Area, population, capital ..... 342  
 Descriptive ..... 342  
 Electric power ..... 689  
 Gold reserve ..... 768  
 Havana (population) ..... 383  
 Merchant fleet ..... 685  
 Petroleum production ..... 697  
 Spanish-American War ..... 138  
 Sugar production ..... 342, 691  
 Telephones ..... 884  
 Tonnage, U.S. (value) ..... 687  
 Weights, measures ..... 546  
 Cube roots ..... 544, 545  
 Cubic measures ..... 540-543  
 Cumberland Gap Natl. Park ..... 534  
 Curacao Island ..... 368, 524  
 Curling champions, 1954 ..... 887
- Currency, foreign see specific countries (Descriptive)**
- Currency, U.S.—**  
 Bureau of the Mint ..... 769  
 Circulation, amount in ..... 765  
 Foreign exchange rates ..... 768  
 -Payment ban (1933) ..... 142  
 Interest rates ..... 763  
 Portraits on ..... 750  
 Silver coinage ..... 769  
 Stock of 1915-55 ..... 766  
 Currier Gallery of Art ..... 430
- Curtiss, Glenn H. (1910)** ..... 139  
**Custer, Gen. (1876)** ..... 137, 186, 188  
**Custer Battlefield Mont.** ..... 186  
**Custis, Martha D.** ..... 158, 169  
**Custis-Lee Mansion** ..... 217, 534  
**Customs, U.S.—**  
 Courts ..... 63  
 Duties, imports ..... 629  
 Entrance (tonnage) ..... 670  
 Receipts, 1930-55 ..... 769  
 Travelers exemptions ..... 316, 629  
 Cycles, chronological, 1956 ..... 404  
 Cyclones (descriptive) ..... 417  
 Disasters see *Disasters*
- Cyprus**  
 Basis, proposal ..... 327, 524  
 Demonstrations ..... 90  
 Greek demands ..... 151, 327  
 Riots in Turkey ..... 115  
 U.N. rejects debate ..... 117  
 Cyrenaica ..... 364  
 Czars of Russia ..... 555
- Czechoslovakia—**  
 Area, population, capital ..... 342  
 Cities, population ..... 383  
 Communists control (1948) ..... 146  
 Currency revalued (1953) ..... 150  
 Descriptive ..... 342-343  
 Electric power ..... 689  
 German occupation ..... 143, 343  
 Hungary, cession to (1938) ..... 143  
 Masaryk, Jar. (death) ..... 146, 343  
 Merchant fleet ..... 675  
 Petroleum production ..... 897  
 Refugees (escapes) ..... 149  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 U.S. citizens in (law) ..... 629  
 U.S. Population born in ..... 262  
 Czechs, noted ..... 557

## — D —

- D.A.R. Headquarters** ..... 218, 493  
**D-Day, World War II** ..... 145  
**Dad Vail regatta** ..... 863  
**Dahomey, E. W. Africa** ..... 349  
**Dair products—**  
 Consumption, per capita ..... 659  
 Exports, 1953-54 ..... 693  
 Price indexes ..... 771-772
- Dakota Territory** ..... 200  
**Dalai Lama (1940, 1951)** ..... 143, 148  
**Dallas, Texas—**  
 Buildings, tall ..... 530  
 City manager ..... 80, 192  
 Fair ..... 441  
 Hall of State ..... 279, 299, 300  
 Population ..... 382  
**Dalmatia, Yugoslavia** ..... 382  
**Damao, Port. India** ..... 151, 372
- Dams—**  
 Foreign ..... 209  
 Highest, largest ..... 209  
 United States ..... 208-213  
 -Hydroelectric power ..... 211-213
- Dances—**  
 English rulers ..... 551  
 Noted ..... 557  
**Danish West Indies see Virgin Islands**
- Danzon, Portugal** ..... 371-372  
**Dardanelles (Turkey)** ..... 376  
**Dare, Virginia (1587)** ..... 131, 188  
**Dartmouth College Library** ..... 446  
**Date Line, International** ..... 412
- Dates—**  
 B.C. and A.D. between ..... 129  
 Day of week, to find ..... 400  
 Days between two ..... 414  
 Memorable ..... 129-151  
**Davenport, Ia., Museum** ..... 439  
**Davis Cup (tennis)** ..... 892  
**Davis, Jefferson** ..... 181, 851, 722  
**Daylight saving time** ..... 402
- Days—**  
 Between two dates ..... 414  
 Fast (church) ..... 718, 720  
 Holy (Greek Church) ..... 724  
 Length of ..... 411  
 -At New York City ..... 423  
 Names, origins of ..... 721  
 Public, holidays ..... 722-723
- Day, Ohio—**  
 Buildings, tall ..... 530  
 City manager ..... 179  
 Descriptive ..... 189  
 Population ..... 276, 299, 300  
**De Hirsch Fund** ..... 465

Deaf, associations for the	490	Democratic party (cont'd.)		Disability benefits, N.Y.	228
Dearborn, Mich., exhibits	437	Symposies (1900-52)	581	Disasters—	
Death Valley, Calif.	176	Symbols, origin of	580	1955 monthly summaries	89-128
Deaths—		Denmark—		Aircraft, 1955	81, 94, 99, 102
Accidental, by types	307	Area, population, capital	343	105, 110, 114, 118, 127	
Aircraft <i>see</i> Disasters		Cities (population)	383	<b>Cyclones</b>	
Assassinations	152	Descriptive	343-344	-India (1942)	143
Canadian statistics	322	Electric power	689	-Missouri, Ill., Ind. (1925)	140
Disease (number, rate)	303	Gold reserve	768	Earthquakes (1850-1955)	152
Earthquakes	152	Greenland pact, U.S.	148	-Formosa (1900)	138
Mine disasters	698	Merchant fleet	675	-Mississippi R. (1811)	134
Motor vehicles	303, 304, 307	Nordic Council	375	-Portugal (1755)	132
-Ages of drivers involved	582	Noted persons	567	-San Francisco (1906)	138
New York State	222	Rulers	343, 555	<b>Explosions</b>	
Notable persons		Sugar production	691	-Black Tom, N. J. (1916)	139
43, 551-563, 576-578		Telev. foreign	684	-Cleveland, O. (1944)	43
-One hundred years ago	153	Trade, foreign	343, 687	-Coal mine, Eng. (#591)	148
-Year 1955	43, 792-794	U.S. citizen in (law)	629	-Farben plant (1948)	146
Number, causes	302, 303, 307	U.S. population born in	262	-Hallfax harbor (1917)	155
Presidents, U.S. (dates)	169	Weights, measures	546	-Kenvil, N. J. (1840)	143
Railroad accidents	157, 677	World Bank loan	745	-Los Angeles Times (1910)	139
Ship sinkings	154-157	Density—		-New London, Tex. (1937)	142
Storms, 1955	88	Air	416, 537	-Port Chicago, Cal. (1940)	143
<i>See also Casualties, Disasters</i>		Chemical elements	538	-Raritan Bay, N. J.	147
Debs, Eugene V. (1894, '97)	137	Earth	550	-San Francisco (1916)	130
Deaths—		Gases	537	-South Amboy, N. J.	147
Farms, U.S.	662	Population, U.S.	264	-Wall St., N.Y.C. (1920)	140
Private, U.S., 1920-54	760	Sun and planets	412	<b>Fires</b>	
Public <i>see</i> Public debt		Denial, falls	163, 169	-Exeter, Eng. (1887)	137
World War I (owed U.S.)	735	Dentistry—		-London (1666)	132
Decathlon records—		Anaesthesia (1842)	135	-Newfoundland (1892)	137
American	875	Associations	474, 476, 493	-Paris theater (1887)	137
Champions, 1940-55	878	Selective Service law	725	-U.S. <i>see</i> Fires, U.S.	
Olympic games	867, 869	Denver, Colo.—		<b>Floods</b>	
Pan-American games	879	Buildings, tall	530	-China (1887, 1911)	137, 139
World	872	Descriptive	176	-Europe (1953)	149
Dentist, Stephen		Mayor	77	-Johnstown, Pa. (1889)	137
(1801, '12)	133, 134	Mint (coinage)	769	-Manchuria (1951)	148
Decimals to fractions	545	Museums	442	-Midwest (1952)	149
Declaration of Independence	610	Population	267, 299, 300	-Mississippi R. (1937)	142
Mecklenburg (1775)	132	Denver Univ. libraries	446	-Missouri (1951)	148
National Archives	219	Department store sales	668	-Ohio, Ind., Tex. (1913)	139
Signers	611	Index numbers	759	-Ohio R. (1936, '37)	142
Declination—		Departments, U.S. Govt.—		-Summary, 1955	88
Magnetic	421	Abbreviations for	174	-Vermont (1927)	141
Stars, 1956	408	Employees	79-80, 772	<b>Hurricanes</b>	
Sun, 1956	405	Executive personnel	61-62	-Atlantic Coast (1936)	143
Decoration Day	722	Secretaries	61-62, 171-174	-Carol, Edna (1951)	151
Decorations, military	512	<i>See also specific departments</i>		-Connie, Diane	138
Defenders Memorial Grove	244	Dependencies, U.S.	282	-Galveston (1900, '15)	138, 139
Defense Department of—		Depression (1929)	141	-Gulf states (1926)	140
Administrative personnel	61	Des Moines, Iowa—		-Fla., Miss., La. (1947)	146
Appropriations, 1956	55	Art Center	439	-Jamaica, B.W.I. (1951)	148
Established	171	Buildings, tall	530	-Santo Domingo (1930)	141
Expenditures	757	City manager	77	-West Indies, Fla. (1928)	141
Operation Deepfreeze	523	Population	270, 299, 301	Mines, U.S.	698
Secretaries, 1947-55	61, 171	Design, Index of American	217	Railroad accidents	157
<i>See also Armed forces, U.S.</i>		Design, Natl. Academy	247, 515	-Brazil (1952)	149
Defense, national—		DeSoto, Hernando (1541)	131	-England (1952)	149
Airlines and	773	Detroit, Mich.—		-Japan (1951)	148
Appropriations	55	Buildings, tall	530	-Long Island (1950)	147
Armed forces unified	146	Descriptive	184	-South Korea (1949)	146
Civil Defense Adm	742	Historical Museum	437	-Subway, N.Y.C. (1918)	139
DEW line	522	Horse racing	826	-World's worst (1944)	43
Mutual defense		Institute of Arts	437	Ships	144-145, 154-157
treaties	742-744	Mayor	77	Structures, collapse of	
Reserve program	89	Population	184, 272, 299, 300	-Coliseum, N.Y.C. (1955)	105
Selective Service Act	725	-Foreign-born	261	-Dam, Calif. (1928)	141
Deceases, <del>statistics</del> (statistics)	480	Postal receipts	755	-Knickerbocker (1922)	140
De Hirsch Fund	485	Public library	452	-Park Pl., N.Y.C. (1891)	137
Del Mar racing	826	Detroit, Univ. of, library	446	Tidal wave, India (1942)	143
Delaware—		Devils Island	350	Tornadoes	41, 88, 149
Admitted to Union	177, 200	Devon Island (area)	524	Typhoons	
Agriculture statistics	654-664	Dewey, Commodore George	138	-Japan (1951)	148
Area, rank	177, 200	Dewey, Thomas E.—		-Philippines (1952)	149
Art Center	200	Election returns (1948)	582-608	Volcanic eruptions	
Birth, death statistics	303	Governor of New York	222	-Krakatoa	525
Capital	177, 200	DeYoun Memorial Museum	442	-Mt. Pelee (1902)	138, 525
Counties (seats, areas)	284	Diamond State	177	-Mt. Vesuvius (79 AD)	129
Descriptive	177	Diamonds—		-Philippines (1911)	139
Governor, officials, pay	73	Artificial	97	<i>See also Riots, panics</i>	
Lake, largest	529	Only state mining (Ark.)	175	Disables of Christ Church—	
Legislature	73	Production		Headquarters	707
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311	-Belgian Congo	336	History, organization	710
Population, 1780-1950	254-255	-Union of South Africa	327	Membership	705
-Cities, counties	268, 284	Diana, Temple of	519	Discrimination, N.Y. Comm.	229
Presidential vote	584-585	Dice (probabilities, odds)	837	Discus throw records—	
Social security	645-651	Diego Garcia Island	329	American	875, 878
Taxes	437, 641, 680	Dien, Ngo Dinh	122	Championships	879-882
Vital statistics	302-313	Diesel engine (1892)	137	Olympics	867, 869
<i>See also States, U.S.</i>		Diligent quintuplets	312	Pan-American games	879
Delaware Park racing	826	Dillinger, John (1934)	312	World	872
Delgado Museum	436	Dimmock, Mary S. L.	164, 169	Diseases—	
Delta-Mendota Canal	176	Diomed Islands (area)	524	Deaths, rates	302, 303
Democratic Action, Amer. for	52	Dionne quintuplets	312	Mental (patients)	308
Democratic party—		Dirigibles—		Research, 1955	760-782
Campaign of 1956	44	Graf Zeppelin	141, 703, 704	Disneyland	444
Convention cities	44, 609	Ocean flights	703	Airline	777-778
National committee	51-52	R-34, flight (1919)	139	Automobile touring	681-683
		Records	704, 776		

## Distances between cities—

Caribbean-Gulf ports	673
New York—foreign	671-672
Panama—other ports	673
San Francisco—foreign	673
South American ports	673
District of Columbia—	
Altitudes (high, low)	548
Area	196
Automobile statistics	674, 680
Banking statistics	767
Birth, death statistics	303
Descriptive	196
Education statistics	479, 682
Farm statistics	654
Federal courts	64
Geographic center	403
Government, history	196
Income, per capita	762
Interest laws, rates	640
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311
Motto, flower	196
Population, 1800-1950	254-255
-Density	264
-Negro	259
-Sex, color (1950)	260
Social security	645-651
Taxes	638, 639, 641, 680
Vital statistics	302-313
Voting by residents	196
See also Washington, D.C.	
District court judges	63-65
Dist. Portuguese India	372
Divling champions, 1955	886
Division table	544
Divorce—	
Grounds for (by state)	311
Nevada, ruling (1942)	143
Number, rate	302, 312, 313
Population statistics	257, 258
Virgin Island law void	60
Dixie composed (1859)	136
Dixie Handicap	625
Dixon-Yates project	107, 151
Dodecanese Islands	353, 524
Dogs—	
Gestation period	313
Origin, breeds	851
Shows, winners	43, 796, 851
Dollfus, Engelbert (1934)	142
Dom Pedro II, Brazil (1899)	137
Dominica Island	332, 524
Dominican Republic—	
Area, population, capital	344
Ciudad Trujillo (pop.)	383
Descriptive	344
Merchant fleet	675
Sugar production	691
Trade, U.S. (value)	667
Domelson, Rachel	160, 169
Doollittle, James H. (raid)	144
Doud, Mamie G.	169
Doyle, A. Conan (1886)	137
Draft (Selective Service)	725
Draft riots, N.Y.C. (1863)	136
Drake, Sir Francis (1579)	131
Dram (measure)	543
Drama, see Theater	
Dred Scott decision (1857)	135
Dreyfus trial (1894)	137
Drownings (number)	307
Drug stores (retail sales)	668
Drugs (discoveries)	537
Dry measures	540-543
Duclé Is. (Pitcairn group)	331
Duff Is., Solomons	391
Duff pin bowling	848-849
Duke Endowment	486
Duke Univ. Libraries	446
Duke of Windsor	142, 318
Dulles, John F., Secy. of State	
Austrian treaty	103, 742
Chinese crisis 91, 97, 101, 110	
Defense policies	90, 92, 97
Franco conference	124
Geneva conferences	46-49
Israeli peace plan	113
Laos defense	96
Protest on Egypt	116
SEATO	96, 97, 744
See also State Dept.	
Duluth, Minn. 184, 273, 300, 301	
Dumbarton Conference	747
Dunkirk, battle of	144
DuPont de Nemours Co., E.I.—	
Anti-trust suit	91
Descriptive	177
Earnings	700
Hydrogen bomb	147
Durocher, Leo	118

Duryea automobile	137, 536
Dutch Church, Tarrytown	432
Dutch East Indies see Indonesia, Republic of	
Dutch Guiana	368
Dutch painters, noted	561
Duties see Tarif Acts, U.S.	
Dwyer Stakes	821

## — E —

ECA see Economic Cooperation Administration	
EDC (1952, 1954)	149, 151
Eads Bridge (St. Louis)	895
Eagles (fraternal order)	486, 493
Earhart, Amelia (1937)	142, 703
Earth, The—	
Axis	365
Curvature of	415
Density, mass	550
Descriptions	550
Dimensions	411, 550
Geologic eras	519
Moon, distance to	407
Planet	412
Poles of	420
Rotation and time	411, 420
Signs and symbols	411
Sun, distance to	412
Earthquakes see Disasters	
East Africa, British	329
East Africa, Portuguese	372
East Indies (former)	356-357
East-West football game	818
Easter Island (Chile)	339, 524
Easter Sunday, 1901-2100	719
Eastern Orthodox Churches—	
First in U.S.	724
Headquarters	707, 708
Holy Days (Greek)	724
Membership	705
Population, world	724
Rome, break with (1054)	130
Easternmost town, U.S.	550
Eastman House of Photography	432
Eclipses, 1955	414
Ecliptic of sun	412
Economic Cooperation Adm.—	
British aid ends (1951)	148
Hoffman, Paul G. (1946)	146
Mutual Security replaces	148
Ecuador—	
Agoyan waterfall	526
Area, population, capital	344
Cities (population)	383
Descriptive	344
Merchant fleet	675
Petroleum production	697
Telephones	624
Volcanoes	525
Weights, measures	546
World Bank loan	745
Eddy, Mary Baker	710
Eden, Sir Anthony 45-48, 103, 319	
Edict of Milan (313 AD)	129
Edict of Nantes (1580)	131
Edinburgh, Duke of	318
Edison, Thomas A.—	
Dearborn exhibits	437
Foundation	486
Kinetoscope (1894)	137
Museum	431
Education—	
Adult, fund for	486
Advancement, fund for	486
Associations	493
Colleges, universities	453-471
Degrees granted, 1953-54	480
Enrollment in schools	482
-By age, sex	482
-Colleges	453-471, 481, 482
-Elementary, high	482
-Public schools	482
-Vocational	482
Expenditures (public)	483
-State revenue	471
Federal aid	482
Foreign countries	317-382
Illiteracy decline	482
New York City	238
New York State statistics	228
Professional societies	476, 478
Schools	
-Attendance (public)	483
-Number, type	479
Selective Service and	725
Teachers	

Education (cont'd.)	
-Numbers (by college)	453-471
-Public school (total)	483
Veterans' G.I. Bill	736
White House Conference	125
See also Colleges and Uni-	
versities, Public schools	
Education Board, General	486
Educators, noted American	566
Edward VIII, Eng. (1936)	142
Eggs—	
Consumption, per capita	659
Nutritive value	685
Prices (farm)	657
Production, by state	659
Egypt—	
Arab League	94
Area, population, capital	344
Arms from Czechs	116
Aswan dam project	121
Cities (population)	383
Descriptive	344-345
Peaceful coup (1952)	149, 345
Gold reserve (1954)	788
Israel, clashes	
94, 99, 106, 113, 115, 122	
Merchant fleet	675
Nasser, premier	166, 345
Petroleum production	697
Pyramids	129, 519, 522
Royal family	345
Sphinx (2900 BC)	129, 519
Sudan pact	149, 345
Suez Canal	345, 674
Sugar production	691
Sun worship (1960 BC)	129
Telephones	684
Trade, foreign	345, 687
Weights, measures	546
Elf El Tower	137, 532
Einstein, Albert	52, 102, 109
Eire see Ireland, Republic of	
Eisenhower, Dwight David—	
Ancestry	169
Aerial inspection	47, 48, 111
Atom ship proposal	100, 105
Atomic weapons	160
Bacon (Secy.) supported	120
Bermuda conferences, 1953	150
Bills signed	105
Biography	168, 169
Budget message	90, 92
Cabinet	61
Communist China	100
Denver meetings	119
Dixon-Yates cancellation	107
Draft extension	92
Electoral vote, 1952	579-580
Emergency powers	93
Family	168
Federal education	125
Federal pay increase	92
Geneva Conference	47
Highway program	92
Iran attack	45, 116, 118
Museum, Abilene	440
On "one-man party"	114
Popular vote, 1952	
579-580, 582-680	
Point 4 for U.S.	120
Postal bill veto	102
Reciprocal trade act	91
Religion	168, 169
Reinagen Bridge Assn.	313
Security	97
State of Union	90
Troops in Germany	97
U.N. anniversary	106
Vetoes	80
Wife, biography	168
World War II	146
El Aulja zone	122, 125
El Salvador—	
Area, population, capital	345
Descriptive	345-346
San Salvador (population)	383
Telephones	684
Volcanoes	525
Weights, measures	546
World Bank loan	745
El Estero (area)	620
Election Day	722
Election returns—	
Mayor, N.Y.C.	236
President of the U.S.	
-By candidate, 1789-1952	580
-By state	579, 580, 582-680
-Electoral vote	579, 580, 581

# Index

Election returns (cont'd.)	580
Vote, 1789-1952	258
Vote cast vs. population	258
Electoral votes—	
Law (Constitution)	616, 618
President, 1789-1952	579, 580
Electric power—	
Hydroelectric projects	211-213
Canada-U.S.	232, 316, 322
Production—	
-By country	689
-U.S., 1930-54	693
Tennessee Valley Auth.	211
Units of	546
Electrical Engineers Inst.	493
Awards	515
Electrocrucifixion, first (1890)	137
Elements see Chemical elements	
Elevations, continental	549-550
Elizabeth I, Engr. (1558)	131
Elizabeth II of England	318
Canada, U.S. visit	148
Elizabeth, Queen Mother	318
Elks, B.P.O.	486, 493
Ellesmere Island (area)	524
Ellice Islands	331
Emancipation Proclamation	136
Ember Days (church)	719
Emerald Isle (Ireland)	358
Emergency Court of Appeals	63
Emergency Detention Act	608
Emigration see Immigration, Emigration, U.S.	
Emmet, Robert (1803)	133
Empire City racing	820
Empire State	187
Empire State Building	243
Plane accident (1945)	777
Empire State of the South	178
Employment—	
By industry group	685, 689
Farm, 1910-54	654
Government	79-80, 689, 772
Hosiery industry	688
Index numbers	759
Labor review, 1955	56
Manufacturing	685, 686, 689
Occupation groups	235
Police organizations	308
Railroads	677
Services (government)	645-651
U.S. 1955	255
Endenburg Island	199, 253
Endowments—	
Colleges, universities	477-479
Foundations	485-488
Engineering—	
Associations	492, 493, 497
Awards	515-517
Booveries, 1955	784
Fraternities	474
Modern wonders	795
Engineers, Corps of	211-213
England—	
Area, population	318
Charles I (1642, '49)	131
Charles II (1660, '64)	131-132
Church of (1558)	131
Cities (population)	584
Cromwell (1642, '49)	131
Edward VIII (1936)	142
Elizabeth I (1558)	131
Elizabeth II see Elizabeth II	
George V (1936)	142, 318, 551
George VI	318, 551
Henry VIII	130
Holidays, old English	724
Magna Carta (1215)	130
Margaret, Princess	125, 318
Mary Queen	318
Notable persons	556-557
Penny postage (1840)	135
Poets Laureate	560
Rulers	318, 551
Slavery outlawed (1833)	134
Trade unions (1825)	134
Victoria, Queen (1837)	135
See also Great Britain, United Kingdom	
English Channel—	
Ships	138
Swimmers, 1875-1955	887
Engravers, noted American	558
Epheus, Temple at	519
Epiphany	720, 722
Episcopal Church see Protestant Episcopal Church	
Equality State	195
Equatorial Africa, French	349

Equinoxes	385
Eras—	
Christian, beginning of	129
Chronological, 1955	404
Geologic	519
Ericsson, Lief (1000)	130, 565
Eric Canal	231
Eric, Lake	225, 532
Eritrea	346
Espionage—	
Coplon, Judith	147
Fuchs, Dr. Klaus	147
Internal Security Act	608
May, Alan Nunn	149
Rosenbergs executed	148
White, Harry Dexter, case	150
Essex Institute, Mass.	430
Estate taxes—	
Federal	635
State	641-644
Merchant fleet, prewar	346
Soviet Socialist Republic	675
Etochers, noted American	378
Ethiopia—	
Addis Ababa (population)	568
Area, population, capital	383
Autogative	346
Italy, war (1934)	142
New constitution, 1955	125
Trade, U.S. (value)	667
Waterfalls	526
World Bank loan	745
Europe—	
Area, dimensions	550
Coal and Steel Community	90
-Britain joins	105
-Mayer, Rene, heads	149
-Single market	147
-Treaty (1950)	147
Defense Community	149
-Founded	149
-France rejects	151
Floods, storm (1953)	141
Lakes, notable	528
Mountain peaks	549
Petroleum production	697
Population	260
-Religious	724
Rulers	551-555
Security pact (1948)	146
Sugar production	691
Telephone statistics	684
Trade, U.S. (value)	666, 667
U.S. aid to	746
Waterfalls	526
Western, Union of	103, 151
Evangelical Churches—	
Headquarters	707, 711
Historic organization	710-711
Membership	705-706
Evening stars, 1956	408
Events—	
Chronology, 1955	89-128
In foreign lands	744
Memorable dates	129-151
Military, U.S. 1900-53	726
One hundred years ago	153
Outstanding, 1955	45
Everest, Mt.	150, 521, 550
Evergreen National Park	533
Evergreen State	194
Evolution—	
Geologic eras	519
Scopes trial (1925)	140
Excelsior Handicap	822
Excess profits tax	635
Exchange Rates (currency)	768
Excise taxes	636, 763
Expenditures, U.S.—	
Army, 1921-55	728, 757
By agency, 1954-55	756-758
Consumers (personal)	772
Navy, 1940-55	729
Postal, 1900-54	755
1789-1955	759
Explorations, expeditions—	
America, 1492-1842	565
Map of 1624	565
Mountain climbing	521
National Geographic Soc.	280
New Sagas	565
Polar	521-523
Explorers, noted 556-561	555-566
Explosions see Disasters	
Export-Import Bank—	
Employees (number)	80
Expenditures, 1934-55	756
Exports, imports—	
Balance under Tariff Acts	661

Exports, imports (cont'd.)	
Coal, coke	693, 696
Coffee (U.S. imports)	661
Commodities	692, 693
Corn, wheat	662
Duty-free (travelers)	629
Economic classes	668
Financing	668
Hosiery	688
Liquors, wines, spirits	690
Lumber	315
Manufacturers	668, 692, 693
Peat	690
Textiles	687, 692, 693
Tonnage at U.S. ports	682
Tonnage carried, U.S.	686
Value, 1925-54	686
-By continent, country	686, 687
See also Tariff Acts, U.S. and Trade	
Expositions see World's Fairs	
Express service (rail, air)	679
— F —	
F.B.I. see Federal Bureau of Investigation	
Fabric production	687
Factors (numbers)	545
Fahrenheit scale	420
Fairs, agricultural	58, 80, 192
Fairs, foreign	677
Falcon missile	97
Falk Foundation	486
Falkland Islands	332, 524
Fall, Albert B. (1929)	141
Fall season	385
Fallen Timbers Monument	437
Falls, deaths caused by	307
Famous people see Notable persons	
Fanning Islands	331
Farm Credit Administration	680
Appropriations, 1956	55
Farmers' Museum, N.Y.	431
Farms, U.S.—	
Acreage, 1850-1950	654
Cooperatives	770
Crop production	656, 660
Debt, 1920-54	760
Egg production	659
Employment	654
Grain supply visible	658
Harvested acreage	658
Income 3rd quarter 1955	120
Income, by state	655
Livestock	657
Loans, mortgage	660, 662
Number, 1850-1950	654
Population, 1910-55	261
Prices	
-Crops, 1930-55	657
-Index, 1910-54	655
-Livestock, 1930-55	657
Support, FCA	55
State with most (Texas)	192
Value, 1850-1950	654
Wages, 1910-54	657
See also Agriculture	
Faroe Islands	344, 524
Farouk I of Egypt	149, 345
Fascism see Italy, Spain	
Fashion Stakes	820
Fast Days (church)	719-720
Fastest trips—	
Aircraft	703-704
Around the world	704
Ships	678-679
See also Racing	
Father of the Year, Amer.	512
Father's Day	723
Fathom (measurement)	415
Fats and oils—	
Consumption, per capita	659
Nutritive values	665
Faure, Edgar	95
Fayal Island (area)	524
Federal Bureau of Investigation—	
Descriptive summary	306
Expenditures	757
Uniform reports	305
Federal Civil Defense Admin.	740
Federal Communications Comm.—	
Employees (number)	80
Radio authorizations	790
Television, rulings on	790
Federal courts	64-66
Federal Credit Unions	651



Federal Government see Government, U.S.	Five-and-ten first (1879) . . . 137	Foreign aid, U.S. (cont'd.)	15
Federal Hall Memorial . . . 243	Five-year Plan (U.S.S.R.) . . . 379	Truman Doctrine (1947) . . . 146	
Federal Housing Administration	Flag Day . . . 722, 723	See also Foreign Operations Agency	
Expenditures . . . 757	Flagpole . . . 651	Foreign-born in U.S. . . 262-263	
Investigation . . . 232	Confederate States, Amer. . . 651	Foreign countries—	
New York City projects . . . 232	Foreign see specific countries	Ambassadors to U.S. . . 71	
Federal Power Comm. . . 211	New York City . . . 234	Buildings, all . . . 532	
Federal Reserve	President, U.S. . . 205	Canals, traffic . . . 674	
Margin increase . . . 124	Puerto Rico . . . 186	Cemeteries, Amer. military . . 737	
Notes . . . 766	United States . . . 204-206	Cities (population) . . . 383-384	
Federal taxes see Taxes, Federal	Flamingo Stakes . . . 822	Coffee exports to U.S. . . 661	
Fellowships see Scholarships	Prices, farm, 1930-55 . . . 657	Dams see Dams	
Fels Fund . . . 433	Production, 1930-55 . . . 656	Daylight saving time . . . 402	
Fels Planetarium . . . 433	Fleischmann Foundation . . . 486	Descriptive . . . 317-382	
Fencing champions . . . 854	Flemish painters, noted . . . 561	See Elections, foreign	
Fenimore House . . . 431	Flickertail State . . . 188	Electricity, production . . . 689	
Ferguson, Miriam (1924) . . . 140	Flights, air see Aviation	Events in 1955 . . . 744	
Fernal, Dr. Enrico . . . 537	Flood control projects . . . 208-213	Exchange rates, currency . . . 768	
Fernando Po (Spanish) . . . 374	Floods see Disasters	Gold production . . . 698	
Fezzan . . . 364	Florida—	Gold reserves . . . 765	
Field, Cyrus W. (1857) . . . 135	Accession . . . 201, 202	Immigration quotas, U.S. . . 377	
Field Foundation . . . 486	Admitted to Union . . . 178, 200	Largest (U.S.S.R.) . . . 377	
Fifty-four, forty or eight . . . 135	Agriculture statistics . . . 654-664	Mountain peaks . . . 549-550	
Figure skating champions . . . 884	Area, rank . . . 178, 303	Noted persons . . . 556-584	
Fiji Islands, Oceania . . . 331	Birth, death statistics . . . 284	Passport regulations, U.S. . . 687	
Fillmore, Millard (biog.) . . . 161	Capital (seals, areas) . . . 284	Petroleum production . . . 691	
Films see Motion Pictures	Counties (seals, areas) . . . 284	Ports, distances . . . 671-673	
Finance . . . 756-769	Descriptive . . . 178	Postal information . . . 752-755	
Banking statistics . . . 767-768	Governor, officials, pay . . . 73	Rivers, principal . . . 752	
New York State . . . 231	Lake, largest . . . 529	Sugar production . . . 691	
Budget, U.S. . . 756-759	Legislature . . . 73	Telephone statistics . . . 684	
Business leaders, noted . . . 568	Marine Studios . . . 435	Trade, U.S. (value) . . . 667	
Depression (1929) . . . 141	Marriage, divorce laws . . . 310, 311	U.S. aid see Foreign aid	
Income, national . . . 761-762	Population, 1890-1950 . . . 254-255	U.S. citizens in (laws) . . . 629	
Panics (1873, '84) . . . 136, 137	Cities, counties . . . 268, 284	U.S. employees in . . . 79-80	
-1907 . . . 138	Presidential votes . . . 585	U.S. population born in . . . 262-263	
See also Corporations	Ringling museums . . . 435	Weights, measures . . . 546	
Flager Lakes, N.Y. . . . 225	Social security . . . 645-651	World bank members . . . 745	
Fingerprints (F.B.I. file) . . . 306	Sunshine State Parkway . . . 178	World War I	
Finland—	Taxes . . . 639, 641, 680	-Armed strength . . . 735	
Area, population, capital . . . 383	Vital statistics . . . 302-313	-Casualties . . . 735	
Cities (population) . . . 383	See also States, U.S.	-Debts owed U.S. . . 735	
Descriptive . . . 346-347	Florida Is., Solomons . . . 331	-Principal events . . . 140-141	
Electric power . . . 689	Florida Territory . . . 200, 201, 202	World War II	
Merchant fleet . . . 675	Flour (consumption) . . . 659	-Armed strength . . . 732	
Soviet concessions . . . 116	Flowers—	-Summary . . . 144-145	
Telephones . . . 684	Dutch tulip bulbs . . . 367	See also individual countries	
Trade, foreign . . . 347, 667	Month, of the . . . 66	Foreign Operations Agency—	
U.N. member . . . 42	Rose award . . . 66	ECA ends . . . 148	
U.S. population born in . . . 262	State . . . 175-195	Employees (number) . . . 80	
World Bank loan . . . 745	Fluid measures . . . 540-543	Expenditures . . . 756	
Fluns, noted . . . 562	Fly and bait casting records . . . 854	Foreign Relations, U.S. . . 742-744	
Firearms (accidental deaths) . . 307	Flyn, Elizabeth Gurley . . . 94	Atomic arguments . . . 743	
Fires, U.S.—	Folger Shakespeare Lib. . . 218, 514	Austrian treaty . . . 743	
Atlantic City (1952) . . . 148	Folsom, Frances . . . 164, 169	Bermuda conference . . . 150	
Baltimore (1904) . . . 138	Foods—	Bulgaria, protest to . . . 110, 338	
Chelsea, Mass. (1908) . . . 138	Consumption . . . 659	China defense treaty . . . 744	
Chicago, Ill. (1871) . . . 136	East Germany receives U.S. . . 150	Chinese agreement on	
Cocoonat Grove (1942) . . . 143	Exports . . . 862, 668, 892	release of airmen . . . 743	
Forest	Imports . . . 861, 668, 892	Consulates in China . . . 147	
-Losses, causes . . . 795	Nutritive values . . . 771-772	China trade ban . . . 148	
-Wisconsin (1871) . . . 136	Production . . . 656-660	Colombo plan meeting . . . 121	
Hartford city (1944) . . . 43	Retail sales (value) . . . 668	Formosa security . . . 744	
Hoboken docks (1900) . . . 138	Salt (average use) . . . 696	Geneva conference . . . 46-49	
Hospitals	Surplus for export . . . 53	German unification . . . 46-49	
-Illinois (1949) . . . 146	Foot hygiene . . . 698	Greenland defense . . . 148	
-Ohio (1929) . . . 141	Football, college—	Iran treaty . . . 742	
Hotels	All-America teams . . . 817	Israel recognized, 1948 . . . 146	
-LaSalle (1946) . . . 144	Bowl games (records) . . . 818	Korea defense treaty . . . 744	
-Royal, N.Y.C. (1892) . . . 137	Canadian leagues . . . 812	Southeast Asia treaty . . . 744	
-Windsor (1899) . . . 146	Couch of the year . . . 43, 817	Treaties ratified, 1955 . . . 742	
-Wincoff (1946) . . . 138	Conference champions . . . 812	Treaty obligations . . . 65	
Losses, 1910-54 . . . 767	Scores, 1955 . . . 43, 813-817	U.S.S.R. negotiations . . . 46-49	
-New York City . . . 236	Stadiums . . . 833	Yalta controversy . . . 742	
New York City (1835) . . . 135	Team nicknames, colors 813-817	See also Chronology, Foreign	
Ohio penitentiary (1930) . . . 141	Trophy winners . . . 43	Aid, Treaty, President	
Salem, Mass. (1914) . . . 139	Football, professional—	Eisenhower, John F. Dulles	
San Francisco (1906) . . . 138	Champions, 1944-54 . . . 812	Eid specific countries . . . 744	
Schools	Non fence standings . . . 798	Foreign service (U.S.) . . . 744	
-Camden, S.C. (1923) . . . 140	Football, soccer . . . 847	Forest fires . . . 795	
-Collinwood, O. (1908) . . . 138	Footwear production . . . 688	Forests, National (U.S.) . . . 315	
Theaters	Ford Foundation . . . 42, 486	Formosa—	
-Boyetown, Pa. (1908) . . . 138	Assets . . . 49	Cities (population) . . . 383	
-Brooklyn (1876) . . . 137	Ford Henry—	Descriptive . . . 340	
-Iroquois (1903) . . . 138	Death (1947) . . . 146	Earlbauck (1906) . . . 138	
Triangle, N.Y.C. (1911) . . . 139	Motor car company (1903) . . 138	Petroleum production . . . 697	
First State . . . 177	-Assets . . . 49	Sugar production . . . 691	
Fish and Fishing—	-Stock offer . . . 49	Telephones . . . 684	
Consumption, per capita . . . 659	Unemployment plan . . . 437	Trade, U.S. (value) . . . 666	
Game fish records . . . 852-853	Ford's Theater, Washington . . 214	U.S. protects . . . 744	
Long Island season . . . 224	Forefathers' Day . . . 723	Forms of address . . . 146	
Marine Studios, Fla. . . . 435	Foreign aid, U.S.—	Forrestal, James . . . 119	
Nutritive value . . . 665	Appropriations, 1956 . . . 55	Forrestal, U.S.S. . . 210, 212, 213	
Trout, largest (Idaho) . . . 179	-By country, 1955 . . . 746	Fort Peck Dam . . . 209, 210, 213	
Tuna tournament . . . 857	Great Britain, ends . . . 148	Fort Randall Dam . . . 209, 210, 213	
See also Aquariums	Internatl. Finance Corp. . . 53	Fort Worth, Tex.—	
Fish & game commissioners . . 855		Airport . . . 193	
Fish, Col. James (1872) . . . 136			
Fitch, John (1785) . . . 133			

## Fort Worth, Tex. (cont'd.)

Buildings, tall	531
Mayor	77
Population	279, 299, 300

## Forts—

Castle Williams, N.Y.	244
Harrod, Ky.	181
Jay, N.Y.	244
Knox, Ky.	436
Lincoln, N. Dak.	188
McHenry, Md.	182
Raleigh, N.C.	183
Recovery, O.	437
Tionderoga, N.Y.	198, 311
Wayne, Detroit	350
Fortuna Island (Fr.)	435
Foundations, trusts	42, 485-488
Congressional inquiry	89
Four Chaplains Mem. (N.Y.)	244
Four Freedoms	494
Four-H Clubs	832
Fox Stakes races	545
Fractions to decimals	545

## France—

Area, population, capital	347
Assembly dissolved	127
Bank nationalized (1945)	143
Budget	348
Cities (population)	383
Descriptive	347-348
Electric power	689
Empires (1st, 2nd)	552
Gavarnie waterfall	526
Germany	
-Invasion by, 1940	347
-Occupation zone	351
Gold reserve	768
Indo-China war	349
Merchant fleet	675
-Vessels, notable	676
Napoleon I, III see Bonaparte	
Petroleum production	348
Premier	552
Republics (1st to 4th)	552
Revolutions (1789,	

1830)	133, 134
Rulers	552
Saar, The	90, 123, 142, 352
Sugar production	691
Telephones	348-349
Territories, overseas	347, 667
Trade, foreign	101
Tunisia concessions	263
U.S. population born in	546
Weights, measures	47
West, European union	745
World Bank loan	140-141, 735
World War I	144-145, 732
World War II	124, 373-374

France, Francoise	136
Franco-Frussian War (1870)	136
Frankonia, House of	553

Franklin, Benjamin—	
Advice to Americans	45
Autobiog., Huntington Lib.	443
Declaration of independ.	611

Flag, U.S.	204
Kite experiment (1752)	132
Medals, anniversary	54
Postmaster General	173
Print shop site, Penn.	190

Franklin Institute	433, 515
Frauz Josef Land Is. (area)	524
Fraternities (College)	473-475
Interfraternity Conf.	473

Oldest	473
Frances Tavern	243
Frederik IX (Denmark)	182
Free State	182
Freedom Day, National	723
Freedom House	243, 515

Freedom of the press—	
Constitution, U.S.	618
Established (1735)	132
La Prensa expropriated	148
Freedom of speech (law)	618
Freedom, Statue of (Capitol)	214
Freedoms Found. awards	515
Freedoms, Four	221
Freer Gallery of Art	420
Freezing points	420

Freight statistics—	
Airlines	773
Railroads	677
Shipping	669-674

French Cameroons	349
French Congo	349
French Equatorial Africa	349
French Guinea	350
French Guinea	349

French India (former)	356
French and Indian War	132
French Indo-China see Indo-China	
French Morocco	366
French, noted	558
French Oceania	350
French Somaliland	349
French Sudan	349
French West Africa	349
World Bank loan	745
Frick Collection	486
Frick Educational Comm.	486
Frick, Ford O.	806
Friendly Islands, Oceania	331
Friends (Quakers) Churches—	
Headquarters	707
Membership	706
Fritz Medal (engineering)	615

Fruits—	
Apple prices (per cap.)	657
Consumption, per capita	659
Exports, imports	692, 693
Nutritive values	685
Price indexes	771, 772
Production, 1930-54	656

Fuchs, Dr. Klaus (1950)	147
Fujiyama (Japan)	361
Fulbright, Sen. J. M.	102
Fulton, Robert	

(1803, 07)	134, 233
Funafuti Atoll (area)	524
Fundamental Orders (Conn.)	177
Funds, public trusts	465-468
Furniture (retail sales)	698
Furs, excise, imports	636, 692

## — G —

G.A.R. (veterans)	494
G.I. Bill	736
Gabon, French Africa	349
Gadsden Purchase	202, 203
Gaitskill, Hugh	43
Galapagos Is. (Ecuador)	344, 524
Gallagher (Sgt. J. O.) case	113
Gambaja, Br. W. Africa	328
Gambier Islands (Fr.)	350
Game & fish commissioners	855
Gander, Nfld. airport	322
Gandhi, Mohandas K. (1948)	146
Ganongga Is., Solomons	331
Garden State	187
Garden State Park racing	827
Garden State Parkway	187

Gardens—	
Azalea Trail, Ala.	175
Botanical, N.Y.C.	242
Charleston, S.C.	191
Hanging, Babylon	519
Peace, N. Dak.	188
Gardiner, Julia	161, 691
Garfield, James A. (biog.)	163

Gas—	
Natural (production)	694-697
Used producing electricity	693
Gases (densities)	637

Gasoline—	
Consumption, by state	680
Excise tax rate	636
Exports	681, 693
Production, 1925-54	681
Taxes, by state	680
Gatun Lake (Canal Zone)	198
Gen. State	178
Gems, precious (defined)	313
Excise tax rate	636
General Education Board	486
General Motors Corp.—	
Earnings	49, 700
Expansion plans	107
Lease contract	56
Sales	49
Generals, U.S.	738-740
Address, form of	472
Salute to (artillery)	740
Geneva conferences	46-49
Genghis Khan (1215)	130
Geographic centers, U.S.	403
Geographic nile	415
Geographic Soc., Natl.	220, 495
Gold Medal	515
Geographical Soc., Am.	244, 494
Geology—	
Eras, periods, epochs	519
Rock classifications	519
Stratigraphy, awards	494, 516
George, Henry (1879)	240
George Washington Bridge	240
George Washington U. Lib.	447

George V, Eng. (death, 1936)	142
George VI of England	318

Georgia—	
Admitted to Union	178, 200
Agriculture statistics	654-664
Area, rank	178, 200
Birth, death statistics	303
Capital	178, 200
Counties (seats, areas)	285
Descriptive	178
Governor, officials, pay	73
Lake, largest	529
Legislature	73
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311
Population, 1790-1950	254-255
-Cities, counties	288, 285
Presidential vote	585-586
Social security	645-651
Taxes	637, 639, 641, 680
Vital statistics	303-313
See also States, U.S.	

Georgia Warm Spr. Found.	480
Georgian S.S.R.	378
German New Guinea	330
German Samoa	331
Germans, noted	559

Germany—	
Area, population, capital	350
Berlin, see Berlin	
Cities (population)	383
Democratic Republic (East)	
-Area, population capital	352
-Armed forces	43, 352
-Descriptive	352
-Organized (1949)	147
-Refugees flee (number)	93
-Riots (1953)	150
Road tolls	100
Sovereignty	116, 150
-Warsaw treaty	103, 105
Deutsches Reich	351
Electric power	689
Parben explosions (1948)	146
Federal Republic of (West)	
-Adenauer in Moscow	115
-Adenauer in U.S.	105
-Allies merge zones	146, 351
-Area, population, capital	351
-Armed forces	351
-Description	351
-Belgium	351
-Kehl returned to (1953)	150
-Mendes-France visit	93
-Military establishment	151
-Military govt. ends	147
-Petroleum production	697
-Proclamation (1949)	147, 351
-Rearmament	351
-Restitution of property	681
-Sovereignty	99, 103, 351
-Sugar production	691
-Trade, foreign	352, 687
-Treaty ratified by U.S.	742
West European Union 90,	351
Gold reserve	768
Merchant fleet	675
Occupation zones	351
Order-Neisse	351, 371
Reichstag fire (1933)	142
Rulers	553
Saar, The	90, 122, 142, 352
Telephones	684
Third Reich (Nazi)	351
-Austria taken (1938)	143, 351
-Belgium	351
-Czechoslovakia (1939)	143, 343
-France, conquest of	347
-Hitler, see Hitler, Adolf	
-Italy, alliance (1939)	143
-Munich agreement (1938)	143
-Poland invaded (1939)	371
-Rhine, occupies (1936)	142
U.S.S.R. pact (1939)	143, 351
Unification debates	46-48
U.S. population born in	263
Versailles (1919)	139, 351
Weights, measures	351
Weimar Republic	351
Wilhelm II	143, 553
William I	136, 553
World War I	140-141, 732
World War II	144-145
-Crimes	144-145, 146-147, 148
-State of war ends	148, 351
Geronimo (surrender, 1886)	137
Gestation periods	313
Citizensburg Address	621
Giant's Causeway (Ireland)	321
Gibraltar	321

- Gift taxes, Federal ..... 636  
 Gilbert and Ellice Islands ..... 331  
 Gillars, Mildred (1949) ..... 146  
 Gilpin Reference Library ..... 438  
 Gin imports, 1953-54 ..... 494  
 Girl Scouts of America ..... 331  
 Gizo Is., Solomons ..... 331  
 Glacier National Park 185, 533  
 Glider records (aviation) ..... 776  
 Goa, Port, India ..... 112, 161, 372  
 Goering, Hermann (1946) ..... 145  
 Goethals Bridge (N.Y.-N.J.) ..... 241  
 Gold—  
   Black Friday (1869) ..... 136  
   Carats in pure ..... 546  
   Coin, bullion (in stock) ..... 766  
   Density, melting point ..... 538  
   Discovered U.S. (1848) ..... 135  
   Exports banned (1933) ..... 142  
   Mine, largest (S. Dakota) ..... 192  
   Price ..... 698  
   Production, by country ..... 698  
   Reserves, by nation ..... 768  
 Gold clause case (1933) ..... 142  
 Gold Coast, Br. W. Africa ..... 328  
 Gold Cup horse races ..... 820  
 Golden Fund ..... 486  
 Golden Gate Bridge ..... 527  
 Golden Gate Fields racing ..... 827  
 Golden Gloves ..... 845  
 Golden Reel Awards ..... 516  
 Golden State ..... 176  
 Golf records ..... 796, 856-858  
 Good Friday ..... 719, 720, 722  
 Goodhue, Grace A. .... 167, 169  
 Gopher State ..... 137  
 Gordon, Gen. C. G. (1885) ..... 194  
 Gorillas, Lincoln Park Zoo ..... 438  
 Gotland Island (area) ..... 524  
 Government, U.S.—  
   see United States  
 Governments, foreign ..... 317-382  
 Governments, State ..... 72-76  
 Governors Island ..... 244  
 Governors, State ..... 72  
   Address, form of ..... 472  
   New York, 1777-1954 ..... 222  
   Salaries ..... 72  
   Terms expire ..... 72  
   Woman, first (1924) ..... 140  
 Goto Island (area) ..... 321  
 Graf Zeppelin ..... 141, 703, 704  
   (1928) ..... 104  
 Graham, Rev. Billy ..... 104  
 Grains—  
   Chicago Board of Trade ..... 179  
   Chicago spot prices ..... 658  
   Consumption per capita ..... 659  
   Elevator capacities ..... 662  
   Exports, imports 662, 692, 693  
   Production, 1930-54 ..... 656  
   —By state, 1954 ..... 660  
   Receipts at grain centers ..... 658  
   Supply in U.S., 1915-54 ..... 658  
 Gran Canaria ..... 524  
 Grand Army of the Republic ..... 494  
 Grand Canyon discovered ..... 131  
 Grand Canyon Park ..... 175, 533  
 Grand Canyon State ..... 175  
 Grand Coulee Dam ..... 208, 212  
 Grand Natl. Steeplechase ..... 830  
   Belmont Park ..... 820  
 Grand Terre Is., Guadeloupe ..... 350  
 Grand Teton Natl. Park 195, 533  
 Grand Union Hotel Stakes ..... 821  
 Granite State ..... 186  
 Grant Foundation ..... 486  
 Grant, Ulysses S.—  
   Biography ..... 163  
   Civil War (1862-65) ..... 136  
   Memoirs, death (1884) ..... 137  
   Tomb, N.Y.C. .... 244  
 Gravity—  
   Atmosphere, effect on ..... 416  
   Planets (relative) ..... 412  
 Great American Stakes ..... 821  
 Great Britain—  
   Area ..... 317  
   Armed forces ..... 320  
   Atom power stations ..... 96  
   Atlee, Clement R. .... 80, 143  
   Bank of England ..... 138  
   Boer War (1899) ..... 320  
   Budgets (1920-56) ..... 318  
   Capital ..... 318  
   China recognized (1950) ..... 147  
   Church membership ..... 320  
   Cities (population) ..... 384  
   Departments of State ..... 319  
   Descriptive ..... 318-321  
 Great Britain (cont'd.)  
   ERP end (1951) ..... 148  
   Elections ..... 103, 319  
   Electric power ..... 689  
   Exports, imports ..... 320  
   German occupation zone ..... 351  
   Government ..... 318-319  
   Health insurance ..... 318  
   Iranian oil dispute ..... 357  
   Ireland accord 1938, 143, 358  
   Labor party 43, 98, 103, 121, 319  
   Merchant fleet ..... 675  
   —Vessels, notable ..... 676  
   Nationalization ..... 319  
   Navy ..... 320  
   Parliament ..... 318  
   Pistyl waterfall ..... 626  
   Population ..... 317  
   Prime ministers, 1835-1953 ..... 317  
   Production ..... 319, 320  
   Protest in Moscow ..... 743  
   Public debt, 1920-54 ..... 320  
   Rationing of food ends ..... 319  
   Resources, industries 319, 321  
   Rulers ..... 318, 551  
   Strikes ..... 104  
   Sudan plebiscite ..... 319  
   Suez agreement ..... 151, 349  
   Taxes, income ..... 101, 319  
   U.S. population born in ..... 262  
   Weights, measures ..... 546  
   Westminster Statute ..... 318  
   World War I ..... 140-141, 735  
   World War II ..... 144-145, 732  
   Yalta Agreement ..... 742  
   See also United Kingdom.  
   England  
 Great Lakes—  
   Area, depth, descriptive ..... 532  
   Connecting channels ..... 213  
   Museum of ..... 437  
   Ports, cargo volume ..... 670, 672  
 Great Salt Lake, Utah ..... 193  
 Great Smoky Mountains ..... 533  
 Greater New York defined ..... 233  
 Greece—  
   Area, population, capital ..... 352  
   Balkan defense pacts ..... 353  
   Cities (population) ..... 383  
   Cyprus see Cyprus  
   Descriptive ..... 352-353  
   Hydroelectric project ..... 744  
   Merchant fleet ..... 675  
   Olympic games, ancient ..... 867  
   Premiers, 1955 ..... 120  
   Royal family ..... 354  
   Telephones ..... 667  
   Trade, U.S. (value) ..... 629  
   U.S. citizens in (law) ..... 263  
   U.S. population born in ..... 546  
   Weights, measures ..... 546  
 Greek alphabet ..... 479  
 Greek authors (ancient) ..... 559  
 Greek Orthodox Church see  
   Eastern Orthodox Church  
 Green Mountain Boys ..... 184  
 Green Mountain State ..... 193  
 Greenback party ..... 437  
 Greenfield Village, Mich. .... 437  
 Greenglass, David (1951) ..... 148  
 Greenland ..... 344  
 Greenleaf ransom bill ..... 118  
 Greenwich hour angles, 1956 ..... 406  
 Greenwich meridian ..... 412  
 Gregorian calendar ..... 721, 724  
 Grenada Island ..... 332  
 Grenadine Islands ..... 822  
 Grey Lag Handicap ..... 442-443  
 Griffith Observatory ..... 101, 554  
 Grotzki, Pres. of Italy ..... 723  
 Groundhog Day ..... 524  
 Guadalcanal, Solomons 331, 524  
 Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty ..... 202  
 Guadeloupe ..... 350, 524  
 Guam—  
   Altitudes (high, low) ..... 599  
   Area, capital ..... 632  
   Citizenship law, U.S. .... 199  
   Descriptive ..... 654  
   Farms (statistics) ..... 76  
   Governor, officials, pay ..... 253, 282  
   Population ..... 318  
 Guatemala—  
   Area, population, capital ..... 353  
   Descriptive ..... 383  
   Guatemala City (pop.) ..... 93, 151  
   Revolt ..... 525  
   Volcano ..... 546  
   Weights, measures ..... 745  
   World bank loan ..... 516  
 Guggenheim Fellowships ..... 516  
 Guggenheim Foundations ..... 486  
 Guggenheim Museum ..... 372  
 Gulana, British ..... 526  
   Waterfalls ..... 368  
 Guiana, Dutch ..... 350  
 Guiana, French ..... 330  
 Guiana, British New ..... 374  
 Guinea, Continental (Sp.) ..... 349  
 Guinea, French ..... 330  
 Guinea, German New ..... 372  
 Guinea, Portuguese ..... 372  
 Gulf Intracoastal Waterway ..... 213  
 Gulfstream Park racing ..... 130  
 Gunpowder (1915) ..... 375  
 Gustav V (Sweden) ..... 130  
 Gutenberg Bible (1456) ..... 683  
 Gymnastic champions ..... 186  
 Gypsum Cave, Nev. .... 186  
 — H —  
 Halle Selassie (Ethiopia) ..... 346  
 Hainan Island (area) ..... 524  
 Haiti—  
   Area, population, capital ..... 353  
   Cities (population) ..... 383  
   Descriptive ..... 353-354  
   Hale, Nathan (1776) ..... 132  
   Halifax explosion (1917) ..... 155  
   Hall of American Artists ..... 244  
   Hall of Fame—  
     Baseball ..... 43, 431, 809  
     Great Americans (N.Y.U.) ..... 244  
     Elections, 1955 ..... 716  
     Helms Hall ..... 443  
     Humbleton Stakes ..... 832  
     Hummel-Burr duel (1804) ..... 134  
     Hammarskjöld, Dag—  
       Duties, staff ..... 749  
       Freeing airmen ..... 89, 90, 110  
       U.N. anniversary ..... 106  
   Hunner throw records—  
     American ..... 875  
     Championships ..... 879-881  
     Olympic games ..... 867, 869  
     World ..... 872  
 Hamurabi (2067 BC) ..... 129  
 Handball champions ..... 886  
 Hanging Gardens, Babylon ..... 519  
 Hannibal (218 BC) ..... 129, 737  
 Hanover, House of ..... 551  
 Hapsburg dynasty ..... 553  
 Harbors see Ports  
 Harding, Warren G. (biog.) ..... 166  
 Harmsworth Trophy winners ..... 889  
 Harness racing—  
   Records ..... 831  
   Stake Winners ..... 43, 832  
 Harper Mem. Libry., Chicago ..... 445  
 Harper's Ferry raid (1859) ..... 136  
 Harriman, Gov. 81, 94, 128  
 Harriman, Minn. Medal ..... 516  
 Harrison, Benjamin (biog.) ..... 164  
 Harrison, William H. (biog.) ..... 160  
 Hartford, Conn.—  
   Buildings, tall ..... 531  
   Circus fire (1944) ..... 43  
   City manager ..... 77  
   Population ..... 267, 299, 300  
   Wadsworth Atheneum ..... 429  
 Harvard University—  
   Computation Lab. .... 429-430  
   Library ..... 447  
   Peabody Museum ..... 430  
   Yale, rowing contests ..... 865  
 Hawaii—  
   Accession ..... 509  
   Altitudes (high, low) ..... 248  
   Area ..... 197, 200  
   Capital ..... 197, 200  
   Cities (population) ..... 282  
   Citizenship law, U.S. .... 632  
   Election, U.S. Congress ..... 70  
   Descriptive ..... 197-198  
   Farms (statistics) ..... 654  
   Governor, officials, pay ..... 76  
   Inheritance taxes ..... 644  
   Legislature ..... 197  
   Motto ..... 549  
   Mountain peaks ..... 533  
   National park ..... 253, 282  
   Population—  
     Density ..... 264  
     Social security ..... 645-651  
     Statehood action ..... 54, 197  
     Sugar production ..... 684  
     Telephones ..... 197  
     Territory established ..... 197

- Hawaii (cont'd.)**  
 Volcanoes 197, 525  
*See also Territories, U.S.*  
**Hawkeye State** 180  
**Hawthorne Park racing** 327  
**Hay—**  
 Prices, farm, 1930-55 657  
 Production, 1930-54 656  
 —By State, 1954 660  
**Hayden Foundation** 486  
**Hayden Mem. Library, Mass.** 448  
**Hayes Planetarium** 244  
**Hayes, Rutherford B. (biog.)** 163  
**Haymarket riot (1886)** 137  
**Health, Education and Welfare Dept.—**  
 Administrative personnel 62  
 Appropriations, 1956 54  
 Established 150, 174  
 Expenditures 757  
 Secretaries, 1953-55 174  
 Social Security Adm. 645  
**Health Museum, Cleveland** 436  
**Heart Disease—**  
 American Heart Assn. 761  
 Blakeslee Award 513  
 Deaths, rate, 1954 303  
 Lasker Award 517  
 Research, 1955 761  
 Whitney Foundation 488  
**Heavyweight Champions** 844  
**Hebrides, New** 331, 350, 524  
**Heckscher Foundation** 486  
**Height, weight (human)** 309  
**Hejaz, Saudi-Arabia** 333  
**Helgoland** 351  
**Helicopters** 240, 774, 776  
**Hell's Canyon, Idaho** 115, 178  
**Helms Hall** 443  
**Helms World Trophy** 886  
**Henderson Island** 331  
**Henry Hudson Bridge** 241, 527  
**Henry, Patrick (1765)** 132  
**Henry VIII, Eng. (1509)** 130  
**Heptagonal track and field** 881  
**Hermil Kingdom (Korea)** 363  
**Herron, Ellen L.** 164, 437  
**Herron Art Institute** 166, 169  
**Herron, Helen** 166, 169  
**Herzegovina, Yugoslavia** 382  
**Heys Foundation** 247  
**Hialeah Park racing** 827, 827  
**Hickok, Wild Bill (1876)** 137  
**Higgins Scientific Trust** 486  
**High schools—**  
 Enrollment 482  
 Sports records 870, 881, 882  
 —New York City 876-877  
**Highways see Roads**  
**Hillary, Sir Edmund** 521, 523  
**Hillman Awards** 516  
**Himalayan Mountains** 521, 550  
**Hindenburg (dirigible)** 703  
**Hindenburg, Paul von (1934)** 142  
**Hindu population, world** 724  
**Hiroshima atomic bomb** 143, 145  
 Ship that carried 702  
**Hispanic Society of America** 245  
**Hispaniola Island** 344, 524  
**Hiss, Alger** 147  
**Hissophans, noted** 556-562, 567  
**Historic sites, U.S.** 534  
**Historical parks, National** 533  
**Historical societies** 495  
**Libraries, museums** 429-444  
**History—**  
 Book awards 508-509, 514  
 Books published, 1955 779  
 Calendars 721  
 Chronology of 1955 89-128  
 Confederate States, Amer. 651  
 Constitution, origin of 614  
 Continental Congress 170  
 Flag of the U.S. 204  
 Foreign Countries 317-382  
 Independence Hall 612  
 Major events of 1955 45  
 Memorable dates 123-152  
 Military events, U.S. 726  
 New York City 233  
 One hundred years ago 153  
 Presidents, U.S. 158-169  
 Protestant Churches 170-711  
 States, U.S. 175-195  
 Territorial expansion, U.S. 202  
 World War I 140-141  
 World War II 144-145  
**Hitler, Adolf** 351  
**Beer Putsch (1923)** 140  
**Chancellor (1933)** 141, 351  
**Death witnesses** 121  
**Reichsfuehrer (1934)** 142  
**Versailles (1935, '37)** 142  
**Hobby, Mrs. Oveia** 108  
**Hockey records** 862-863  
 Olympic games 870  
**Hoes, Hannah** 160, 169  
**Hoffman, Paul G.** 146  
**Hoks (on farms, prices)** 657  
**Hohenstaufen, House of** 553  
**Hokkaido Island, Japan** 361  
**Hole-in-one odds** 884  
**Holidays—**  
 Canada 723  
 Jewish 720  
 Legal, public (U.S.) 722-723  
 —Flag display 204  
 Old English 724  
 Religious 719-720, 721, 724  
 World 722  
**Holland see Netherlands**  
**Holland Tunnel** 240  
**Hollywood Park racing** 822, 827  
**Holmes, Sherlock (1886)** 137  
**Holohan, Maj. murder** 114  
**Holy Alliance (1815)** 134  
**Holy Days (Greek Church)** 734  
**Holy Land (Palestine)** 369  
**Holy Trinity (328 AD)** 129  
**Home's Troy (1184 BC)** 129  
**Homestead entries 1868-1954** 203  
**Honduras, British** 332  
**Honduras, Republic of—**  
 Area, population, capital 354  
 Descriptive 354  
 Merchant fleet 875  
 Tegucigalpa (pop.) 383  
 Weights, measures 546  
**Hong Kong** 327  
 Telephones 684  
 Trade, U.S. (value) 667  
**Honolulu, Hawaii** 197  
**Honshu Island, Japan** 361  
**Hoosier State** 179  
**Hoover Library** 450  
**Hoover Dam** 208, 209, 212  
**Hoover, Herbert—**  
 Biography 167  
 Taxes, on 102  
**Hoover, Herbert, Jr.** 101, 102  
**Hoover Medal (engineering)** 516  
**Hoover Report** 95, 105, 108  
**Hopeful Stakes** 821  
**Hopkinson, Francis** 304  
**Hopwood Awards (writing)** 516  
**Horizontal bar champions** 883  
**Horse racing** 796, 819-832  
 Citations 500, 503  
 Events, by years (winners, time, purse) 43, 819-832  
**Harness stakes** 43, 796, 832  
**Horse of the Year** 796  
**Jockeys, leading** 43, 830  
**Kentucky Derby** 824  
**Man o'War's record** 829  
**Money winners, leading** 825  
**Tax revenues to states** 830  
 —New York State law 796  
 —Thoroughbred champions 730  
**Triple Crown winners** 831  
**Trotting, pacing records** 831  
**World records** 829  
*See also specific racetrack*  
**Horse Show, National** 832  
**Horseback riding (rodeo)** 898  
**Horseman State races** 832  
**Horsepower (defined)** 546  
**Horses—**  
 Breeders' organizations 663-664  
 On farms, 1890-1955 657  
**Horseshoe pitching champ.** 860  
**Hosiery production** 688  
**Hospitalization plans** 308, 309  
**Hospitals—**  
 Capacities, by state 304  
 Patients, mental illness 308  
 Smallpox, first (Md.) 182  
 Veterans' benefits 736  
 Walter Reed Medical Ctr. 220  
**Hot Springs Natl. Pk.** 176, 533  
**Hour angles, 1950** 406  
**House of Burgesses (1619)** 131  
**House of representatives** *see Congress, U.S.*  
**Household furnishings—**  
 Price index 771  
 Retail sales (value) 668  
**Households in U.S.** 258, 315  
**Population summary** 262  
**Housing—**  
 Construction statistics 314  
 FHA investigation 151  
 Legislation, Fed. 237  
 New York City 232, 237  
 New York State program 229  
 Permit valuation 314, 315  
 Price index 771  
*See also Construction*  
**Houston, Tex.—**  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 Descriptive 193  
 Population 193, 280, 299, 300  
 Mayor 77  
**Howard, Roy W., Award** 109, 516  
**Howard, Catherine (1509)** 130  
**Howland Island** 199  
**Hudson, Henry (1609)** 131  
**Hudson River** 206  
 Dredged 231  
**Huguenots (1560)** 131  
**Hukbalahaps (Philippines)** 371  
**Human body organs (wgt.)** 313  
**Human rights, U.N. (1949)** 147  
**Hundred Years' War (1453)** 130  
**Hungarians, noted** 557  
**Hungary—**  
 Area, population, capital 354  
 Cities (population) 383  
 Communists rule (1947) 146  
 Czech land to (1938) 143  
 Descriptive 354  
 Electric power 689  
 Merchant fleet 675  
 Mindszenty, Cardinal 146, 354  
 Petroleum production 697  
 Rulers 553  
 Telephones 684  
 U.N. member 684  
 U.S. population born in 263  
 Vogeler, Robert (1950) 147  
 Weights, measures 546  
**Huntington Library** 443  
**Huon Islands (Fr.)** 350  
**Hurdling records—**  
 American 875, 878  
 Championships 879-882  
 Olympic games 867, 868  
 Pan-American games 869  
 World 871, 872  
**Huron, Lake** 532  
**Ships destroyed (1913)** 155  
**Hurricanes** 68, 417  
*See also Disasters*  
**Huss, John (1415)** 130  
**Hyde Park Stakes** 823  
**Hydroelectric projects** 211-213  
**Hell's Canyon** 115  
**St. Lawrence Seaway** 232, 316  
**U.S.R.** 379  
**Hydrogen bomb see Atomic, hydrogen bombs**  
**Hydrogen records** 888  

— I —

**I.C.A.A.A. track & field** 882  
**Iberian peninsula (Spain)** 373  
**Iberville Mem. Bridge, Miss.** 185  
**Ice hockey** 862-863, 870  
*See skating see Skating, ice*  
**Iceland—**  
 Area, population, capital 354  
 Descriptive 354-355  
 Merchant fleet 675  
 Nordic Council 375  
 Reykjavik (population) 383  
 Telephones 684  
 Trade, U.S. (value) 667  
 U.S. occupies (1941) 143  
**Volcano** 525  
 Waterfalls 526  
 World Bank Loan 745  
**Idaho—**  
 Admitted to Union 178, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-660  
 Area, rank 178, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 178, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 285-286  
 Descriptive 178-179  
 Governor, officials, pay 73  
 Hell's Canyon 115  
 Lake, largest 529

- Idaho (cont'd.)**  
 Legislature ..... 73  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1870-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 268-269, 285  
 Presidential vote 581-587  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 637, 641, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- Idaho Territory** ..... 200
- Idlewild Airport, N.Y.** ..... 240
- Ifil, Morocco (Spanish)** ..... 386
- Illinois**  
 -Admitted to Union 179, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-664  
 Area, rank 179, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 179, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 286  
 Descriptive 179  
 Governor, officials, pay 73  
 Historical library, state 439  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 73  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1810-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 209-270, 286  
 Presidential vote 587  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 639, 641, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- Illinois Territory** ..... 200
- Illinois, University of—**  
 Libraries 447  
 Natural History Museum 444
- Illinois waterway** ..... 213
- Iliteracy (U.S.)** ..... 482
- Illustrators, noted American** 568
- Immaculate Conception** ..... 135
- Immigration, emigration—**  
 Admissions, 1820-1954 ..... 631  
 McCarran-Walter Act ..... 630  
 Quotas by nation, 1955 ..... 631  
 Refugee Relief Act ..... 631  
 Immigration law, U.S. 630, 631  
 Impeachments 581  
 Court for trial of ..... 63
- Income tax—**  
 Federal  
 -Authorized (law) 619  
 -Collections, by state 764  
 -Filing requirements 633  
 -Internal Revenue Law 633-635  
 -Rate schedules 634  
 -Receipts, 1954-55 ..... 763  
 -Returns (types) 633  
 -Taxable returns 765  
 -Withholding 633  
 State  
 -New York law ..... 227  
 -Rates, exemptions 637-638
- Incomes—**  
 Corporations ..... 700-701, 762  
 Farms (by state) ..... 655  
 National 761-762  
 Per capita, by state 762  
 Production workers 685, 686  
 Railroads (total) 677  
*See also salaries*
- Incubation periods** ..... 313
- Independence Day** ..... 722
- Independence Hall** ..... 612
- Index of American Design** ..... 217
- Index numbers—**  
 Business ..... 759  
 Construction activity 314  
 -Costs 314, 759  
 -Consumers' prices 759, 771-772  
 Cost of living 771-772  
 Employment 685, 759  
 -Farm 654  
 Factory earnings 685, 759  
 Farm produce prices 655, 772  
 Food prices 771-772  
 Freight-car loadings 759  
 Industrial production 759  
 Manufactures 759, 682  
 Production workers 759  
 Sales, dept. store 759  
 Wholesale prices 759, 772
- India, former French** ..... 356
- India, Portuguese** 112, 151, 372
- India, Republic of—**  
 Airlines nationalized ..... 150  
 Amritsar riot (1919) ..... 139  
 Area, population, capital 355  
 Bombay riots 112, 127  
 Calcutta riots ..... 144
- India, Rep. of (cont'd.)**  
 Cities (population) 363  
 Descriptive 355-356  
 Electric power 689  
 Gandhi killed (1948) ..... 145  
 Gold production ..... 698  
 Gold reserve 768  
 Kashmir *see* Kashmir  
 Mutiny (1857) ..... 135  
 Nehru, J. 99, 101, 108, 112, 356  
 Petroleum production ..... 697  
 Portuguese colonies 112, 372  
 Soviet leaders visit ..... 126  
 States (area, population) 356  
 Sugar production ..... 691  
 Telephones 684  
 Tibet pact with China 151  
 Trade, U.S. (value) 667  
 Waterfalls 526  
 Weights, measures 546  
 World Bank Loan ..... 745
- Indian Ocean—**  
 Area, depth ..... 520  
 Islands, areas 624
- Indian Territory (Okla.)** ..... 189
- Indiana—**  
 Admitted to Union 179, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-662  
 Area, rank 179, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 179, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 286  
 Descriptive 179-180  
 Governor, officials, pay 73  
 Labor troubles 57, 123  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 73  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1800-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 270, 286  
 Presidential vote 587-588  
 Social security 645-651  
 Spring Mill Village ..... 437  
 State Memorials ..... 430  
 Taxes 639, 641, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- Indiana Territory** ..... 200
- Memorial** ..... 437
- Indiana Univ. library** ..... 447
- Indianapolis, Ind.—**  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 Foundation 486  
 Herron Institute 437  
 Mayor 75  
 Population 270, 289, 300  
**Indianapolis Speedway** 105, 833  
 Race winners, 1911-55 834
- Indians, American—**  
 Associations 489, 495  
 Black Hawk War (1831) 134  
 Crazy Horse 137  
 Custer massacre (1876) 137  
 French and Indian War 132  
 Geronimo surrender (1886) 137  
 Mesquim ..... 247  
 Navajo Art 441-442  
 New England War (1676) 132  
 Oklahoma tribes 189  
 Population, by state 264  
 Reservations (acreage) 203, 264  
 Sequoyah, statue, Okla 189  
 Tippecanoe battle (1811) 134  
 Tribes, stock 264
- Indo-China, Associated States of**  
 Area, population, capitals 349  
 Cities (population) 383, 384  
 Descriptive 349-350  
 Japan enters (1940) ..... 143  
 Trade, U.S. (value) ..... 667  
 Vietnam rebels 150  
 -Laos invaded 147  
 -U.S.S.R. recognizes 147  
 War  
 -Armistice ..... 151  
 -Eisenhower on end of ..... 111  
 -Vice, heroic ..... 60  
 -Summary 60  
 Waterfalls 526
- Indonesia, Republic of—**  
 Area, population, capital 356  
 Cities (population) ..... 383  
 Descriptive 356-357  
 Gold reserve 768  
 Merchant fleet 675  
 Netherlands union ends 357  
 Petroleum production ..... 697  
 Sovereign state 147, 367  
 Sugar production ..... 691
- Indonesia, Rep. of (cont'd.)**  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Trade, foreign 357, 667  
 Volcanoes ..... 625  
**Industrial Government party** 52  
**Industrial Hygiene Found.** ..... 486  
**Industries, foreign—**  
 Canada ..... 316, 322  
 Co-determination (1951) ..... 148  
 Nationalization  
 -Bolivia (tin) ..... 336  
 -France 143, 348  
 -France (1945) ..... 319  
 -Great Britain 150, 359  
 -India (1951) 148, 151, 357  
 -Mexico (1938) ..... 143  
 -Poland (1946) ..... 144  
 -Rumania 372  
 -Turkey ends (oil) ..... 376  
 Yugoslavia ..... 382
- See also individual countries**
- Industries, U.S.—**  
 Agriculture 654-664  
 Airlines 773-774  
 Automotive 186, 688, 690  
 Business failures ..... 766  
 Du Pont de Nemours Co. 177, 700  
 Employees, 1940-1954 689  
 Financiers, noted ..... 588  
 Hosiery ..... 688  
 Income (by type) 761  
 Lumber, paper 762  
 Manufacturing 685-693  
 Mineral production 694-698  
 Production index ..... 759  
 Profits vs. taxes ..... 686  
 Radio, television 790-791  
 Railroad statistics 677, 679  
 Shoes, footwear ..... 688  
 States, descriptive 175-195  
 Textile ..... 681  
 Wage settlements, 1955 56-57  
 See also Corporations
- Infantile paralysis** *see* Poliomyelitis
- Inheritance taxes (state)** 641-644
- Injuries, compensation, N.Y.** 228
- Inland Sea (Japan)** ..... 361
- Inland water area, U.S.** ..... 200
- Inland waterways, U.S.** ..... 213  
 Shipping statistics 668
- Inner Mongolia** ..... 341
- Insania, Armed Forces** 727, 728
- Institute of Early American History and Culture** ..... 435
- Insurance—**  
*Life* *see* Life Insurance  
 Savings, 1946-55 ..... 765  
 Social Security Adm. 645-651  
 Unemployment ..... 323  
 -Canada 226  
 -New York State 646-649  
 -United States 736-737  
 Veterans ..... 751
- Insured mail** ..... 751
- Inter-American conferences** *see* Pan-American conferences
- Interest—**  
 Laws, rates ..... 640  
 Loan rates rise ..... 111  
 Table of simple ..... 543
- Interior, Department of the—**  
 Administrative personnel ..... 62  
 Appropriations, 1955 ..... 56  
 Employees (number) ..... 173  
 Established ..... 757  
 Expenditures 208-213  
 Hydroelectric projects 208-213  
 Secretaries, 1849-1955 62, 173
- Internal Revenue Bureau—**  
 Collections, 1951-55 756, 763, 764  
 -By states, regions ..... 784  
 -By source ..... 763  
 Expenditures 758  
 Receipts, 1930-55 ..... 769
- Internal Revenue Code, 1954** 633
- Internal Security Act** ..... 608
- International Bank for Reconstruction** ..... 745
- International Court of Justice** *see* United Nations
- International date line** ..... 412
- International geophysical year** ..... 108, 523, 774
- International Monetary Fund** 746
- International postage** ..... 752-755
- International Red Cross** ..... 717
- Interscholastic sports records—**  
 Events, 1955 ..... 881, 882

Interscholastic sports (cont'd.)		Israel, Rep. of (cont'd.)		Japan (cont'd.)	
National	870	Descriptive	359	Typhoon (1951)	148
New York City	876-877	Dulles vs. Egypt arms	116	U.S.S.R., relations 42.	95.
Interstate Commerce Comm.	770	Dulles security plan	113	U.S. Army in	111
Segregation on trains	125	Egypt hangs "spies"	94	Volcanoes	525
Intracoastal waterways	213, 668	El Auja frontier	122	War criminals	146
Inventions	535-537	Formed (1948)	146	Waterfalls	526
Inventors, American	566	Gaza area attacks	99, 115	Weights, measures	546
Patent law	652	Jerusalem clashes	359	World Bank loan	745
Patented, 1955	784	Jordan fleet	99, 150	World War I	735
Investigations see Congressional inquiries and Crime		Merchant fleet	675	World War II	144-145, 732
Iowa—		Mixed Armistice Comm.		-Surrender terms	361
Admitted to Union	180, 200	Population	99, 104, 106	Jarvis Island	199
Agriculture statistics	654-662	Telephones	359	Java, Indonesia	357, 524
Area, rank	180, 200	Trade, foreign	359, 667	Volcanoes	525
Birth, death statistics	303	U.N., admitted to (1949)	147	Javelin throw records—	
Capital	180, 200	U.S. recognizes (1948)	146	American	875, 678
Counties (seats, areas)	287	Weizmann, Chaim	146, 149	Championships	819-822
Descriptive	180	See also Palestine		Olympic games	867, 869
Governor, officials, pay	73	Italians, noted	560	Pan-American games	879
Historical societies	439-440	Italy—		World	872
Lake, largest	529	Area, population, capital	360	Jefferson, Thomas—	
Legislature	73	Cities (population)	360	Biography	158-159
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311	Colonies (former)	360	Birthday (legal holiday)	722
Population, 1840-1950	254-255	Descriptive	360-361	Declaration of Independ.	611
-Cities, counties	270, 287	Electric power	689	Memorial, Wash., D.C.	218
Presidential vote	588-589	Fascist government	360	Mount Rushmore Mem.	192
Social security	645-651	-Albania invaded (1939)	143	Jehovah's witnesses	706, 707
Taxes	637, 639, 641, 680	-Ethiopian war	142, 346	Jelke, Minot F.	91
Vital statistics	302-313	-Germany, alliance (1939)	143	Jerome Handicap	820
See also States, U.S.		Gold reserve	768	Jersey City, N.J.—	
Iowa State Univ. Libraries	447	Gronchi, president	101, 554	Black Tom explosion (1918)	139
Iowa Territory	200	Merchant fleet	554	Buildings, tall	531
Iran—		-Vessels, notable	875	Mayor	77
Area, population, capital	357	Petroleum production	876	Population	274, 289
Cities (population)	383	Rulers	697	Jersey Island (Br.)	524
Descriptive	357-358	Segni, premier	360	Jerusalem	147, 359
Gold reserve	768	Somalia trusteeship	361	Jesus Christ see Christ, Jesus	
Great Britain, relations	357	Sugar production	691	Jewelry—	
Petroleum		Telephones	684	Birth stones	313
-Nationalization 148, 151, 357		Tosa waterfall	526	Excise tax	636, 663
-Pact (1954)	151, 358	Trade, foreign	360, 667	Precious stones (defined)	313
-Production	697	Trieste	361	Wedding anniversaries	310
Telephones	687	-Pact with Yugoslavia 151, 361		Jewish Congregations—	
Trade, U.S. (value)	687	U.N. member	42	Headquarters	707, 708
Treaty with U.S.	742-743	U.S. aid	96, 104, 746	Membership	706
Weights, measures	546	U.S. population born in	263	Jewish Welfare Bd., Natl.	717
Iraq—		Volcanoes	525	Jews—	
Area, population, capital	358	World Bank loan	745	Calendar, holidays	720
Cities (population)	383	World War I	140-141, 735	De Hirsch Fund	485
Defense pact	93, 126	World War II	144-145, 732	Persecutions	138, 351
Descriptive	358	Ivory Coast, Fr. W. Africa	349	Population statistics	266, 724
Petroleum production	358, 697	Ivy League football	812	Rabbi, first U.S.	265
Telephones	684	Iwo Jima	145, 524	Societies 489, 491, 495, 496, 504	
Trade, U.S. (value)	687			-Wise Award	518
U.S.S.R. relations	92			Zionist movement	359
World Bank loan	745			Joan of Arc (1429)	130
Ireland, Northern—				Jockey Club Gold Cup races	820
Area, population	321	Jackson, Andrew—		Jockeys, leading	43, 830
Cities (population)	384	Biography	160	Johns Hopkins Univ. Library	447
Descriptive	321	Birthday (legal holiday)	722	Johnson, Andrew—	
U.S. population born in	262	Jackson, Stonewall	566, 716	Biography	163
Ireland, Republic of—		Jacksonville, Fla.—		Impeachment	163
Area, population, capital	358	Buildings, tall	531	Johnson Island	581
Cities (population)	384	Mayor	75	Johnson, Louisa C.	160, 189
Descriptive	358-359	Population	268, 299, 300	Johnston Island	263
Electric power	689	Jamaica, Fr. W. Indies	322, 524	Johnstown, Pa., flood (1889)	137
Independence (1949)	147	Sugar production	691	Johore, British Malaya	326
Merchant fleet	675	Jamaica racing (N.Y.)	822, 827	Jolo Islands	370
Presidents, prime ministers	557	James Foundation	361	Jones Beach State Park	223
Sugar production	691	James, Jesse (birthplace)	183	Jones law (1929)	141
Telephones	684	Jamestown, Va. (1807)	131	Jones Library, Mass.	430
Trade, U.S. (value)	687	Exposition (1907)	138	Jordan—	
U.S. population born in	42	Jammu-Kashmir	356	Amman (population)	384
Irish authors, noted	581	Jan Mayen Is. (Norway)	369	Area, population, capital	362
Irish Historical Soc.	489, 513	Japan—		Descriptive	362
Irish Rebellion (1798)	133	Arami Islands	150, 361	Israel, clashes	99, 150
Iron—		Area, population, capital	361	U.N. member	362
Exports, imports	692, 693	Atom damage, U.S. pays	81	Jordan Foundation	487
Production	696	Chinese wars	142, 359-360	Joslyn Museum, Omaha	440
Record import load	670	Cities (population)	361	Journalism—	
Irrigation, reclamation	208-213	Descriptive	361-362	Awards	506-509, 516-517
Irvine, Washington	432	Elections (1955)	96, 362	College societies	474, 476
Islamic calendar, 1956	721	Electric power	689	Editors, publishers (noted)	587
Islands—		GATT member	111	First school of (Mo.)	185
Area, location, ownership	524	Gold reserve	768	Graduate School of	506, 509
U.S. trusteeship	199	Indo-China attacked (1940)	143	Pulitzer Prizes	506-509
Isle of Man	321	MacArthur in (1945)	145, 361	See also Newspapers	
Isle of Pines (Fr.)	350	Manchuria (1931, '32)	141	Joyce, William (1946)	144
Isle of Wight (area)	524	Merchant fleet	675	Judges—	
Isle Royale National Park	533	Mikado restored (1867)	136	Address, form of	472
Isle of the Republic of		Mutual defense pact	150, 362	District courts	63-65
Airliner shot down	110	Petroleum production	697	New York City	86-87
Arab League relations	94	Reparations	106	New York State	82-83
Area, capital	359	Royal family	361	Oath of office	170
Ben Gurion, premier	43	Russia, war (1904)	138	Supreme Court	63, 66
Cities (population)	384	Shigemitsu, M.	111, 117	U.S. courts	65
Citizenship (law)	629	Telephones	684	Juilliard Musical Foundation	487
		Tojo, Hideki	148	Julian calendar	721, 724
		Trade, foreign	361, 667		



Juliana, Queen .....	367
Jumping records—	
American .....	875, 878
Championships, 1955 .....	879-882
Olympics .....	867-869
World .....	872
Junior colleges .....	466-471
Jupiter (planet) .....	412
Morning, evening star .....	408
Rises, sets, 1956 .....	413
Justice, Department of—	
Administrative personnel .....	62
Attorneys General 62, 172, 173	
Employees (number) .....	72
Established .....	172
Expenditures .....	757
Jutland, battle of (1916) .....	155
Juvenile Stakes .....	820

## — K —

Kansas—	
Admitted to Union .....	181, 200
Agriculture statistics .....	654-662
Area, rank .....	181, 200
Birth, death statistics .....	303
Capital .....	181, 200
Counties (seats, areas) 287-288	
Descriptive .....	181
Governor, officials, pay .....	73
Historical society .....	440
Lake, largest .....	529
Legislature .....	73
Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311	
Population, 1860-1950 .....	254-255
— Cities, counties .....	270, 287
Presidential vote .....	589
Prohibition ends (1947) 181	
Slavery issue (1856) .....	153
Social security .....	645-651
Taxes .....	637, 639, 641, 680
Vital statistics .....	302-313
See also States, U.S.	
Kansas City, Mo. .....	185
Buildings, tall .....	531
City manager .....	78
City Museum .....	440
Nelson-Atkins Galleries .....	440
Opera, 1955 .....	787
Population .....	273, 299, 300
Kansas-Nebraska Act (1854) 135	
Kansas relays, 1955 .....	879
Kansas Territory .....	200
Kansas, University of—	
Libraries .....	448
Museums .....	440
Karelo-Finnish S.S.R. .....	378
Karikal, India .....	151, 356
Kashmir .....	356
Katyn forest massacre .....	149
Kazakh S.S.R. .....	378
Kedah, British Malaya .....	326
Keeneland racing .....	827
Kefauver crime report (1951) 148	
Kelantan, British Malaya .....	326
Keller, Helen (birthplace) .....	75
Kellogg-Briand pact (1929) 141	
Kellogg Foundation .....	487
Kennel clubs, shows .....	851
Kenny, Sister, Foundation .....	487
Kentucky—	
Admitted to Union .....	181, 200
Agriculture statistics 654-660	
Area, rank .....	181, 200
Birth, death statistics .....	303
Capital .....	181, 200
Counties (seats, areas) .....	288
Descriptive .....	181
Governor, officials, pay .....	73
Lake, largest .....	529
Legislature .....	73
Lincoln mem. .....	181, 436, 533
Mammoth Cave .....	533
Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311	
Population, 1790-1950 .....	254-255
— Cities, counties .....	270-271, 288
Presidential vote .....	589-590
Social security .....	645-651
Taxes .....	637, 642, 680
Vital statistics .....	302-313
See also States, U.S.	
Kentucky Dam .....	181
Kentucky Derby .....	824
Kentucky Futurity races .....	832
Kentucky Jockey Club .....	824
Kentucky Oaks races .....	824
Kentucky, Univ. of, Libraries .....	458
Kenya, E. of, Africa .....	329
Mau Mau .....	93, 96, 115, 150
Kermadec Islands, N.Z. .....	330

Kerosene production .....	697
Key, Francis Scott .....	621
Kerstone State .....	130
Kidd, Capt. William (1696) .....	132
Kiev, Dukes of .....	555
Kill Devil Hill Mon., N.C. .....	188
Kilowatt hour (defined) .....	546
Kingman's Island .....	199
Kings Canyon Natl. Park .....	573
Kirghiz S.S.R. .....	338
Kiska Island (area) .....	524
Kiwanis International .....	496
Kling, Florence .....	169, 189
Knickerbocker disaster .....	140
Knights of Columbus .....	486
Knights Templar .....	415
Knot (nautical) .....	113
Knoxville, Tenn.—	
Buildings, tall .....	531
Mayor .....	78
Population .....	279, 300
Koala (animal) .....	362
Koch, Ise .....	148
Koch, Robert (1892) .....	137
Kodiak Island (area) .....	524
Korea—	
Area, population, capital .....	362
Cities (population) .....	384
Defense pact, U.S. .....	744
Descriptive .....	362-363
Merchant fleet .....	675
Occupation (Russo-U.S.) .....	363
People's Dem. Republic .....	363
Republic established .....	363
Russo-U.S. Communists .....	112
Telephones .....	684
Trade, U.S. (value) .....	667
Korean war—	
Armistice .....	363
Casualties, U.S. forces .....	741
China, People's Rep. of .....	363
Clash in truce zone .....	112
Invasion date .....	363
MacArthur, Gen. D. 148, 363	
Prisoners .....	
— Release .....	89, 101, 110
— Totals .....	111
— U.N. stand .....	90
— U.S. airmen held .....	90
Summary .....	363
Veterans' G.I. Bill .....	736
Kortwright, Elizabeth .....	169
Kresge Foundation .....	136
Ku Klux Klan (1866) .....	487
Kuomintang (China) .....	340
Kure Island .....	340
Kurile Islands .....	361, 377, 742
Volcano .....	525
Kuwait, Arabia .....	334
Trade, U.S. (value) .....	667
Kwantung, China .....	341
Kyushu Island, Japan .....	361

## — L —

La Crosse records .....	796, 860
La Guardia Airport, N.Y. .....	240
La Prensa, Buenos Aires 50, 148	
LaSalle, explorer .....	132, 565
Labor—	
Civilian labor force .....	255
Germany gives equal rights 148	
Haymarket riot (1886) .....	137
Mediation Bd. (N.Y.) .....	236
Indiana martial law .....	57, 123
Education groups .....	255
Review, 1955 .....	56-57
Strikes see Strikes	
Workers, by occupation .....	255
Labor Day .....	722
Labor, Department of—	
Administrative personnel .....	62
Employees (number) .....	79
Established .....	174
Expenditures .....	757-758
Secretaries, 1913-1955 .....	62, 174
Labor Relations act, N.Y. .....	229
Labor, Unions—	
AFL-CIO merger .....	57
ILA dock strike .....	118
List of .....	59
Meany, George .....	56-57
Reuther, Walter .....	56-57
Ryan, Joseph P. .....	94
Memberships .....	59
Labor's League for Political .....	52
Education, AFL .....	324
Ladurad, .....	91, 107
Ludjinsky, W. .....	517
Laetare Medal .....	517

Lakes—	
Craterlain (1609) .....	131
Crater, Oregon .....	190
Finger Lakes (N.Y.) .....	225
Gatun (Canal Zone) .....	198
Great see Great Lakes	
Great Salt Lake, Utah .....	193
Highest in U.S. (Calif.) .....	176
Managua, Nicaragua .....	368
New York State .....	223, 225
Okechobee, Fla. .....	178
Port, cargo volume .....	670, 672
Reelfoot, Tenn. .....	142
Reservoirs .....	210-213
St. Clair .....	532
Titicaca, Bolivia (highest) .....	336
U.S. by state (largest) .....	529
World (notable) .....	528
Lalor Foundation .....	487
Lamb—	
Nutritive value .....	665
Prices, farm, 1930-55 .....	657
Production, consumption .....	659
Lamas Day .....	724
Lamont, Corliss .....	108
Lancaster, House of .....	551
Land—	
Area, U.S. .....	201
Grants to states .....	203
Valuation, N.Y.C. .....	237
Land of Enchantment (state) 187	
Language societies .....	474
Laos, Indo-China .....	349-350
Independence .....	349
U N member .....	42
Vietminh invasion .....	150
See also Indo-China, Associated States of	
Lard, produced, consumed .....	659
Lasker Awards .....	516, 517
Lassen Volcanic Park .....	533
Lassie Stakes .....	823
Latran Agreement .....	381
Latin authors (ancient) .....	559
Latitudes—	
Cities, U.S. .....	547-548
Definition .....	402
Length of 1° .....	550
Latter-day Saints Churches—	
Headquarters .....	707
History, organization .....	711
Membership .....	706
Pioneer Mem Bridge .....	186
Utah .....	149
Lattimore, Owen .....	92, 143
Latvia .....	363, 377
Laurel Park racing .....	823, 827
Law—	
College societies .....	474-476
Federal see Legislation, U.S.	
Lawn bowling .....	861
Lawrence, James (1812) .....	134
Lawrence Realization .....	819
Layton Art Gallery .....	439
Lazarus, Emma (poem) .....	250
Lead .....	
Imports .....	692
Production .....	695
League of Nations—	
Disbanded (1946) .....	144
Established (1920) .....	140
Germany (1926, '33) .....	140, 142
Italy (1935, '37) .....	142
Leap years 1852-2096 .....	400
Lebanon—	
Area, population, capital .....	363
Cities (population) .....	384
Descriptive .....	363
Telephones .....	684
Trade, U.S. (value) .....	667
World Bank loan .....	745
Lee, Alice H. .....	165, 169
Lee, Robert E. —	
Birthday (legal holiday) .....	722
Birthplace, grave, Va. .....	194
Civil War (1863, '65) .....	136
Mansion .....	217
Leeward Islands .....	332, 350
Legal holidays .....	722-723
Legislation, U.S. —	
84th Congress, 1st session 53-55	
Agricultural surplus act .....	53
Communist party outlawed 151	
Foreign aid .....	55
Housing mortgages .....	53
In God We Trust .....	54
Income tax revision .....	53
Inter American Highway .....	54
Measures lost .....	54
Military reserve .....	53

<b>Legislation (cont'd.)</b>		<b>Liter (measure)</b> .....	543	<b>Louisiana (cont'd.)</b>	
National debt limit .....	54	<b>Literature—</b>		State museum .....	436
Procedure to enact .....	615	Authors, noted .....	556-563, 567	Taxes .....	637, 639, 642, 680
Reciprocal trade .....	54	Awards .....	506-509, 513-514	Vital statistics .....	302-313
Salary increases .....	54	Best-sellers, 1955 .....	779	<i>See also States, U.S.</i>	
Statehood bills .....	54	Books of 1856 .....	153	<b>Louisiana Derby</b> .....	824
Taft-Hartley act, 1947 .....	143	Charge of Light Brigade .....	135	<b>Louisiana Purchase</b> 201, 202, 203	
Universal military tr. ....	50	Holmes, Sherlock (1886) .....	137	Exposition (1904) .....	138
<b>Legislatures, State</b> .....	72-76	Homer's Troy (184 BC) .....	129	<b>Louisiana State U. libraries</b> .....	446
New York State .....	83-84	Indiana authors .....	180	<b>Louisiana Territory</b> .....	200, 202
Lehman Cave, Nev. ....	186	Irving Washington .....	432	<b>Louisville, Ky.</b> .....	181
Lend-lease aid—		Victorian period (1847) .....	135	Mayor .....	78
Great Britain (1945) .....	143	<i>See also Libraries</i>		Population .....	271, 299, 300
U.S.S.R. (1941) .....	143	<b>Lithuania—</b>		Lovelock Cave, Nev. ....	186
L'Enfant, Pierre C. ....	196	Area, population, capital .....	364	Loyalty Islands (Fr.) .....	350
Lenin, Nikolai (1924) .....	140, 555	Descriptive .....	364	<b>Lumber—</b>	
Lent (begins) .....	719	Merchant fleet (prewar) .....	675	Exports, imports .....	315
Leprosy foundations .....	496	Soviet Socialist Republic .....	377	Mill, largest (Idaho) .....	179
Lewis and Clark Expos. ....	138	U.S. population born in .....	263	Production, 1869-1953 .....	315
Lewis, John L. ....	145-146	Little Brown Jug races .....	832	Wholesale price index .....	772
Lexington, Ky. ....	181	Little Rhody (state) .....	191	<b>Lusitania sunk (1915)</b> .....	140
Leyte Gulf battle .....	145	<b>Livestock—</b>		Luther, Martin (1517) .....	130
Leyte Island, Philippines .....	370	Aberdeen-Angus champion 58		<b>Lutheran Church—</b>	
Liberal party of New York .....	52	Breeders' organizations 663-664		Headquarters .....	708, 711
<b>Libraries—</b>		Exposition, Chicago .....	657	History, organization .....	711
Area, population, capital .....	363	On farms, 1890-1955 .....	657	Membership .....	706
Descriptive .....	363	Pedigree registration .....	663	<b>Luxemburg—</b>	
Merchant fleet .....	675	Prices, average, 1930-55 .....	657	Area, population, capital .....	364
Monrovia (population) .....	384	Livingstone, David (1871) .....	136	Descriptive .....	364
Trade, U.S. (value) .....	867	Lizards (Bronx Zoo) .....	251	<b>Luxemburg (cont'd.)</b>	
<b>Liberty, Bell</b> .....	612	<b>Loans—</b>		Luxemburg city (pop.) .....	384
<b>Liberty, Statue of</b> .....	250	Banks (by state) .....	767	Telephones .....	684
<b>Libraries—</b>		Consumer credit .....	670	Weights, measures .....	546
Air Force, U.S. ....	452	Farm .....	660, 662	World Bank loan .....	745
Associations .....	496-497	Foreign, by U.S. ....	746	<b>Luzon Island, Philippines</b> .....	370
Lippincott Award .....	517	Interest rates .....	640	Lynchings (by state, year) .....	307
New York City .....	245, 248, 249	Price support .....	699		
Oldest (Harvard U.) .....	447	Veterans .....	736		
Public (U.S. cities) .....	452	World Bank .....	745		
Reference .....	429-444	<b>Locarno pact (1926, '36)</b> 140, 142			
University collections .....	445-451	<b>Logan Airport, Mass.</b> .....	183		
Washington, D.C. ....	214-221	<b>London, Eng.—</b>			
<b>Library of Congress</b> .....	216	Area .....	318		
<b>Libya—</b>		Fire (1666) .....	132		
Area, population, capitals .....	363	Plague (1665) .....	132		
Cities (population) .....	384	Plays, long run .....	786		
Descriptive .....	363-364	Population .....	318, 384		
Independence .....	148	<b>London Naval pacts</b> .....			
U.N. member .....	42	(1930, '36) .....	141, 142		
U.S. air bases .....	364	<b>Lone Star State</b> .....	192		
<b>Lick Observatory Library</b> .....	445	<b>Long, Crawford W. (1842)</b> .....	135		
<b>Liechtenstein</b> .....	364	<b>Long Island, N.Y.—</b>			
Life expectancy in U.S. ....	258	Area .....	524		
<b>Life Insurance—</b>		State parks .....	223		
Associations .....	497	<b>Long Trail, Vt.</b> .....	193		
Income tax, Federal .....	633	<b>Longevity (man)</b> .....	258		
Purchases, ownership .....	770	<b>Longitudes—</b>			
Savings bank (N.Y.) .....	231	Cities, U.S. ....	547-548		
<b>Light velocity of</b> .....	411	Definition .....	402		
<b>Lighthouses, candle-power</b> .....	415	Length of 1° .....	550		
<b>Lincoln State Memorial</b> .....	437	Solar system .....	412		
<b>Lincoln, Abraham—</b>		<b>Longshoremen's unions</b> <i>see</i>			
Assassination (1865) .....	136, 162	<b>Labor unions</b>			
Biography .....	162	<b>Lookout Mountain, Tenn.</b> .....	192		
Birthdays (legal holiday) .....	722	<b>Lord Howe Is., Solomons</b> .....	331		
Chicago Hist. collection .....	438	<b>Los Angeles, Calif.—</b>			
Death, place of .....	214	Buildings, tall .....	531		
Elect. president (1860) .....	136	County Museum .....	443		
Emancipation proc. (1863) .....	136	Griffith Observatory .....	442		
Family .....	162	Helms Hall .....	443		
Ford's Theater museum .....	621	Huntington Library .....	443		
Gettysburg Address .....	437	Library, Un. of Calif .....	445		
Indiana memorial .....	181, 436	Mayor .....	78		
Kentucky memorials .....	219	Population .....	267, 299, 300		
Memorial, Wash., D.C. ....	183, 192	Foreign-born .....	261		
Mt. Rushmore Mon. .....	153, 162	Postal receipts .....	755		
Republican party .....	162	Public Library .....	452		
Wife, Mary Todd .....	162	Southwest Museum .....	443		
<b>Lincoln Downs racing</b> .....	437	Telephones .....	684		
<b>Lincoln Hall, Chicago</b> .....	438	"Times" dynamited (1910) .....	139		
<b>Lincoln National Park</b> .....	533	<b>Louis, Joe (record)</b> .....	839		
<b>Lincoln Park Zoo</b> .....	438	<b>Louisiana—</b>			
<b>Lincoln Tunnel</b> .....	240	Admitted to Union .....	181, 200		
<b>Lind, Jenny (1850)</b> .....	135	Agriculture statistics .....	654-664		
<b>Lindbergh, Charles A.—</b>		Area, rank .....	181, 200		
Airflights .....	141, 703	Birth, death statistics .....	181, 200		
<b>Linear measures</b> .....	540-543	Capital .....	181, 200		
<b>Lions International</b> .....	497	Carnival, Sports .....	181		
<b>Liquid measures</b> .....	540-543	Counties (seats, areas) .....	288		
<b>Liver—</b>		Descriptive .....	181		
Barrel measure .....	543	Governor, officials, pay .....	73		
Excise tax rates .....	686	Lake, largest .....	529		
Exports, imports, 1953-54 .....	690	Legislature .....	73		
-Duty-free (personal) .....	629	Marriage, divorce laws 310 311			
Production, 1900-54 .....	690	Population, 1790-1950 .....	254-255		
Prohibition .....	139, 620	-Cities, counties .....	271, 288-289		
-Kansas ends (1949) .....	147	Presidential vote .....	645-651		
Retail sales (value) .....	668	Social security .....	642, 680		
Tax collections .....	763	Taxes .....	639, 642, 680		
		Vital statistics .....	302-313		
		<i>See also States, U.S.</i>			
		<b>Maine, battleship (lost)</b> .....	138		
		<b>Malacca, British Malaya</b> .....	326		
		<b>Malaita Is., Solomons</b> .....	331		
		<b>Malay Sea (area, depth)</b> .....	520		
		<b>Malaya (see British Malaya)</b>			
		<b>Malhene St. disaster (1918)</b> .....	139		
		<b>Maldiv Islands</b> .....	326		
		<b>Malenkov, Georgi M.</b> .....	380		

- Malt liquors**—  
Exports, imports ..... 690  
Production, 1900-54 ..... 690
- Malta** ..... 524
- Maltese Islands (area)** ..... 524
- Mammoth Cave, Ky.** ..... 533
- Man, Isle of** ..... 321
- Man o'War's record** ..... 829
- Managua, Lake** ..... 368
- Manchester Canal** ..... 674
- Manchukuo (1922)** ..... 141
- Manchuria** ..... 341
- Florida (1895)** ..... 148
- U.S. consul jailed (1949)** ..... 147
- Manhattan Island**—  
Area, altitudes ..... 235  
Dutch buy (1626) ..... 131, 233  
History ..... 233  
Population ..... 235  
*See also N.Y.C. (boroughs)*
- Manila Bay**—  
Battle of (1898) ..... 138  
Descriptive ..... 370
- Manitoba, Canada** ..... 324
- Manua Islands, Samoa** ..... 199
- Manufacturing** ..... 685-693  
Automation study ..... 124  
Employees, firms (number) ..... 685  
Exports, imports ..... 692, 693  
-Value, 1925-54 ..... 688  
Index numbers ..... 759  
Profits by industry group ..... 686  
Worker statistics 685, 686, 689
- Maurie (New Zealand)** ..... 331
- Marathon champions** ..... 818
- Olympic games** ..... 867, 868
- Marble Tournament** ..... 896
- Marchuk, Pvt. W. T.** ..... 92, 104
- Marconi (1896, 1901)** ..... 137, 138
- Mardi Gras Day** ..... 722
- Mardi Gras, New Orleans** ..... 181
- Margaret, Princess** ..... 125, 318
- Margarine see Oleomargarine**
- Mariana Islands** ..... 199, 524
- Marine Corps, U.S.**—  
China, Nicaragua (1927) ..... 146  
Generals (active duty) ..... 740  
History, organization ..... 734  
Iceland occupied (1941) ..... 143  
Insigria ..... 727  
Medals, citations ..... 512  
Pay scale, allowances ..... 726-727  
Strength, 1930-55 ..... 732  
Women's branch ..... 734  
*See also Armed forces, U.S.*
- Marital statistics see Marriage**
- Marine disasters** ..... 154-157
- Marine Parkway Bridge, N.Y.** ..... 241
- Marine Studios, Florida** ..... 435
- Mariners' Museum, Va.** ..... 435
- Maritime Day, Natl.** ..... 723
- Market price indexes** ..... 772
- Markle Foundation** ..... 487
- Marquesas Islands (Fr.)** ..... 350, 524
- Marriage**—  
Age, lawful (by state) ..... 310  
Blood test requirements ..... 310  
Canadian statistics ..... 322-323  
Couples (number) ..... 257  
Foreign citizen, to ..... 632  
Laws, by state ..... 310  
Licenses  
-Issued 1950-54 ..... 302, 312  
Waiting period, fee ..... 310  
Number, rate (U.S.) ..... 302, 312  
-New York State ..... 232  
Population statistics ..... 257, 312  
Prospects, by age, sex ..... 318  
Spain civil ..... 108  
Wedding anniversary list ..... 310
- Mars (planet)** ..... 412
- Morning, evening star** ..... 408
- Natl. Geog. observations** ..... 220
- Rises, sets, 1956** ..... 413
- Marshall Islands** ..... 199, 524
- Marshall Plan see ECA** ..... 524
- Martha's Vineyard (area)** ..... 524
- Maritime** ..... 350, 524
- Volcano** ..... 505, 525
- Marinmas** ..... 724
- Mary, Queen (death, 1953)** ..... 318
- Mary, Queen of Scots (1587)** ..... 131
- Maryland**—  
Academy of Sciences ..... 432, 434  
Admitted to Union ..... 182, 200  
Agriculture statistics ..... 654-658  
Area, rank ..... 182, 200  
Birth, death statistics ..... 303  
Capital ..... 182, 200  
Counties (seats, areas) ..... 289
- Maryland (cont'd.)**  
Descriptive ..... 182  
Governor, officials, pay ..... 73  
Historical society ..... 434  
Lake, largest ..... 529  
Legislature ..... 73  
Marriage, divorce laws ..... 310, 311  
Population, 1790-1950 ..... 254-255  
-Cities, counties ..... 371, 289  
Presidential vote ..... 591  
Social security ..... 645-651  
Taxes ..... 637, 639, 642, 680  
Vital statistics ..... 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- Masaryk, Thomas G. (Czech)** ..... 343
- Ma'tate Island, Philippines** ..... 370
- Mason and Dixon's Line** ..... 282
- Masons (societies)** ..... 497
- Presidents, U.S.** ..... 169
- Mass, units of** ..... 543
- Massachusetts**—  
Admitted to Union ..... 182, 200  
Agriculture statistics ..... 654-660  
Area, rank ..... 182, 200  
Birth, death statistics ..... 303  
Capital ..... 182, 200  
Communist party ban ..... 148  
Counties (seats, areas) ..... 289  
Descriptive ..... 182-183  
Governor, officials, pay ..... 74  
Historical society ..... 430  
Lake, largest ..... 529  
Legislature ..... 74  
Marriage, divorce laws ..... 310, 311  
Old Sturbridge Village ..... 430  
Population, 1790-1950 ..... 254-255  
-Cities, counties ..... 271-272  
Presidential vote ..... 592  
Social security ..... 645-651  
Taxes ..... 637, 642, 680  
Vital statistics ..... 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- Massachusetts Handicap** ..... 822
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology libraries** ..... 448
- Massacre, St. Bartholomew** ..... 131
- Mata Hari (1917)** ..... 141
- Maternal Health Service** ..... 650
- Mathematics**—  
Associations ..... 497  
Calculators, Harvard ..... 429-430  
Circles (formulas) ..... 544  
College fraternities ..... 475  
Division table ..... 544  
Fractions, decimals ..... 545  
Multiplication table ..... 544  
Roots (square, cube) ..... 544, 545
- Matron Stakes** ..... 820
- Matusow, H.** ..... 86, 92, 109
- Mau Mau** ..... 93, 96, 115, 150
- Mauritania, Fr. W. Africa** ..... 349
- Mauritius Island** ..... 329, 524
- Mausolus, Tomb of** ..... 519
- May, Alan Nunn** ..... 419
- May Day** ..... 723
- Mayan calendar (300 BC)** ..... 120
- Mayas (731, 1027 AD)** ..... 129, 130
- Maybrick, Florence (1889)** ..... 137
- Mayflower Pact, signers** ..... 724
- Mayflower replica** ..... 520
- Mayo Association** ..... 184, 487
- Mayors**—  
Address, form of ..... 472  
Brooklyn, N.Y., 1834-98 ..... 236  
Cities, U.S. .... 77-78  
New York City, 1665-1954 ..... 236  
-Election returns ..... 236  
-Flag ..... 234
- McCardle, Eliza** ..... 163, 169
- McCarran Act** ..... 608
- McCarthy, Sen. Joseph R.** ..... 53, 89, 92, 95, 98, 107
- McCormick, Adm. Lynde D.** ..... 148
- McGregor Fund** ..... 487
- McIntosh, Caroline C.** ..... 161, 169
- McKinley, William (biog.)** ..... 164-165
- McLeod, Scott** ..... 631
- McNary Dam** ..... 212
- Mead Lake** ..... 210, 212
- Mean time** ..... 411
- Measure, units of see Weights and measures**
- Meats**—  
Exports, imports ..... 692, 693  
Nutritive values ..... 665  
Packing industry 179, 189, 186  
Price indexes ..... 771-772  
Production, consumption ..... 659
- Mecklenburg Decd. (1775)** ..... 132
- Medals, prizes see Awards**
- Mediation Board (N.Y.)** ..... 226
- Medicine**—  
American Medical Assn. .... 487, 497  
Anaesthesia (1842) ..... 135  
Armed forces  
-Medical Corps ..... 727, 733  
-Medical Library ..... 218  
-Pathology Inst. .... 218  
Associations ..... 497, 780-782  
Awards ..... 505-506, 513, 517, 518  
College societies ..... 475, 476  
Diseases (deaths, rates) ..... 303  
Drugs (discoveries) ..... 537, 782  
Hospital statistics ..... 304  
Hospitalization plans ..... 308, 309  
Markle Foundation ..... 487  
Mayo Association ..... 184, 487  
Physicians (number, U.S.) ..... 504  
Physiarch, 1955 ..... 780-782  
Salk Vaccine ..... 780  
Signs, abbreviations ..... 483  
Tuberculosis germ (1882) ..... 137  
Vaccination (1798) ..... 133  
Veterans, care of ..... 736  
Walter Reed Medical Ctr. ..... 220
- Mediterranean Sea**—  
Area, depth ..... 520  
Islands, areas ..... 524  
Mellon collection ..... 217  
Mellon Educ. Trust ..... 433  
Mellon Institute ..... 433  
Melting points (chemicals) ..... 538  
Melville Island (area) ..... 524  
Memorable dates ..... 129-152  
Ocean flights, fast ..... 703-704  
Polar explorations ..... 521-523  
Memorial Day ..... 722  
Confederate ..... 722  
First observed (1869) ..... 136  
Memorial National ..... 534  
Amer. military, overseas ..... 723  
Cemeteries ..... 533
- Memphis, Tenn.**—  
Population ..... 279, 299, 300  
Power plant ..... 107  
Public library ..... 552  
Tall buildings ..... 531
- Men**—  
Age 21 or over, by state ..... 256  
Births, deaths (U.S.) ..... 302  
Height, weights ..... 309  
Life span, average ..... 258  
Marital status, by age ..... 258  
Marriage prospects, by age ..... 312  
Mendes-France, Pierre ..... 95  
Mennonite Churches ..... 706, 708  
Mental hospital statistics ..... 308
- Merchant marine**—  
Fleets, by country ..... 675  
Medals, citations ..... 512  
Ships, notable ..... 676  
United States fleet ..... 672, 675  
World War II casualties ..... 741
- Merchant Marine Academy** ..... 734
- Mercury (planet)** ..... 412
- Morning, evening star** ..... 408
- Mercy killings (1950)** ..... 147
- Merrivilians** ..... 552
- Merrimac, Monitor** ..... 136
- Mesa Verde National Park** ..... 533
- Mesopotamia see Iraq**
- Mesozoic era** ..... 519
- Metals**—  
Denalties ..... 538  
Exports, imports ..... 692-693  
Melting points ..... 538  
Price index (wholesale) ..... 772  
Production ..... 694-698
- Meteors** ..... 409
- Crater, Ariz.** ..... 175
- Enragould, Ark** ..... 409
- Methodist Churches**—  
Bishops  
-Address, form of ..... 709  
Headquarters ..... 707, 708, 711  
History, organization ..... 711  
Membership ..... 706  
Methodist organizations ..... 497
- Metric weights, measures** ..... 540-543
- Metropolitan areas** ..... 300, 301
- Metropolitan Mus. of Art** ..... 245-247
- Mothers, The** ..... 246
- Mopolitan Handicap** ..... 819
- Metropolitan Opera** ..... 786
- Mexican War (1846)** ..... 135
- Guadalupe-Hidalgo Treaty** ..... 202
- Military leaders, U.S.** ..... 566

- Mexico**  
 Area, population, capital 365  
 Cession to U.S. .... 201, 202  
 Cities (population) .... 384  
 Cortes conquers (1519) 131  
 Descriptive 365  
 Electric power 689  
 Gold production 698  
 Gold rustve 708  
 Juanacatlan waterfall 528  
 Maximilian executed 136  
 Merchant fleet 675  
 Mountain peaks 549  
 Petroleum production 697  
 Revolts (1911, '29) 139, 141  
 Sugar production 691  
 Telephones 684  
 Trade, foreign 365  
 U.S. population born in 263  
 Vaganes 525  
 Weights, measures 546  
 World Bank loan 178
- Miami, Fla.**  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 City manager 78  
 Mileage to other cities 681  
 Population 268, 299, 300
- Miami-Key West highway** 178
- Michael of Rumania** 146
- Michaelmas** 724
- Michigan**  
 Admitted to Union 183, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-660  
 Area, rank 183, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 183, 200  
 Children's Fund of 485  
 Counties (seats, areas) 289  
 Descriptive 183-184  
 Governor, officials, pay 74  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 74  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1810-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 272-273, 289  
 Presidential vote 592  
 Social security 645-651  
 Straits of Mackinac bridge 528  
 Taxes 639, 642, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
 See also *States, U.S.*
- Michigan, Lake** 532
- Michigan Territory** 200
- Michigan, Univ. of, library** 448
- Mieron (defined)** 541
- Middle East defense (1951)** 148
- Middle Congo, French Africa** 349
- Midnight sun (Norway)** 368
- Midsummer Day** 724
- Midway Islands** 199, 253
- Midwest Stock Exch.** 179, 502
- Mikhailovitch, Gen. (1946)** 144
- Milan, Edict of (313 AD)** 129
- Milbank Memorial Fund** 487
- Mileage**  
 Between cities 777-778  
 -Airline 681-683  
 -Automobile touring 671-673  
 Between ports 671-673  
 Roads, rural U.S. 679  
 Miles (measurements) 415
- Miles**  
 Military Academy, U.S. 730  
 Military cemeteries 533, 737  
 Military decorations 512  
 Military events, U.S. 726  
 Military insignia, U.S. 727, 728  
 Military leaders 556-562, 566  
 Military orders, societies 497  
 Colloge fraternities 475  
 Military parks, National 533  
 Military time 401
- Milk**  
 Consumption, per capita 659  
 Nutritive value 665  
 Milrose games (track) 882
- Milwaukee, Wis.**  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 Layton Art Gallery 439  
 Mayor 78  
 Population 281, 299, 300  
 Public library 452
- Mindanao Is., Philippines** 370
- Mindoro Island, Philippines** 370
- Mindsizenty, Cardinal** 108, 146, 354
- Mineral production** 694-698  
 Index numbers 672  
 States, ranking 694  
 Value, 1925-53 695  
 -By state, 1953 695
- Minerals, Central Amer.** 699
- Minimum wage law, N.Y.** 229
- Mining**  
 Disasters (U.S.) 698  
 Employees, 1940-54 689  
 Ministers, ambassadors see Ambassadors, ministers
- Minneapolis, Minn.**  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 Institute of Arts 439  
 Population 273, 299, 300  
 Walker Art Center 439
- Minnesota**  
 Admitted to Union 184, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-664  
 Area, rank 184, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 184, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 289-290  
 Descriptive 184  
 Governor, officials, pay 74  
 Historical society 439  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 74  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1850-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 273, 289, 290  
 Presidential vote 593  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 637, 642, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
 See also *States, U.S.*
- Minnesota Territory** 200
- Minnesota, Univ. of, library** 449
- Mint, Bureau of the** 769
- Mint Museum of Art** 435
- Minuit, Peter (1638)** 131, 233
- Miquelon Island** 350
- Miss America Pageant** 511
- Mississippi**  
 Admitted to Union 184, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-660  
 Area, rank 184, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 184, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 290  
 Descriptive 184-185  
 Governor, officials, pay 74  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 74  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Old Court House Museum 436  
 Population, 1800-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 273, 290  
 Presidential vote 593-594  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 637, 639, 642, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
 See also *States, U.S.*
- Mississippi Bubble (1720)** 132
- Mississippi River** 206  
 Bridges 153, 527  
 Discovered (1541) 131, 563  
 First steamboat (1823) 134  
 Floods (1937, '52) 142, 149  
 Tides at New Orleans 428  
 Waterway system 213
- Mississippi Territory** 200
- Missouri**  
 Admitted to Union 185, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-662  
 Area, rank 185, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 185, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 289-291  
 Descriptive 185  
 Flood (1951) 148  
 Governor, officials, pay 74  
 Historical society 440  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 74  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1810-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 273, 290-291  
 Presidential vote 594-596  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 637, 639, 642, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
 See also *States, U.S.*
- Missouri Compromise (1820)** 134
- Missouri River** 206
- Missouri, Bridges spanning** 527
- Dams, power projects** 208, 212
- Missouri Territory** 200
- Missouri, University of**  
 Journalism awards 516  
 Libraries 449
- Mitre Is., Solomons** 331
- Mobile, Ala.** 175
- Modern Art, Museum of** 247
- Mohammed** 130, 343
- Mohammedan calendar, 1956** 721
- Mohammedan population** 724
- Moldavian S.S.R.** 378
- Molly Maguires (1877)** 137
- Molotov, V., USSR**  
 Apology to party 121  
 Austrian treaty 103  
 Geneva conferences 46-49  
 U.N. anniversary 106
- Moluccas, Indonesia** 357, 524
- Mona Lisa (stolen, 1911)** 139
- Monaco** 366
- Monetary Fund, Internat.** 746
- Monetary units, foreign see** *specific countries (Descriptive)*
- Money see** *currency*
- Money order fees** 752
- Mongolia** 341
- Monitor, Merrimack** 136
- Monmouth Park racing** 82
- Mono Is., Solomons** 631
- Monroe Doctrine** 412
- Monroe, James**  
 Biography 159  
 Law office restored 435
- Montana**  
 Admitted to Union 185, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 651-661  
 Area, rank 185, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 185, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 291  
 Descriptive 185  
 Governor, officials, pay 74  
 Historical Society 444  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 74  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1870-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 273, 291  
 Presidential vote 595  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 637, 642, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
 See also *States, U.S.*
- Montana Territory** 200
- Montclair Art Museum** 431
- Monte Carlo (Monaco)** 365
- Montenegro, Yugoslavia** 382
- Montgomery, Ala.** 175
- Buildings, tall** 531
- Mayor** 78
- Population** 266, 300, 301
- Months of the year**  
 Birth stones 313  
 Flowers of 66  
 Jewish 720  
 Length of 411  
 -Lunar 407  
 Mohammedan calendar 721  
 Names, origins of 721
- Montreal, Canada**  
 French and Indian War 132  
 Mileage to other cities 682-683  
 Population 322
- Montreux Convention** 376
- Montserrat Island** 332
- Monuments**  
 Amer. military, overseas 737  
 National 534  
 -Cemeteries 533  
 New York City 244, 250  
 Washington, D.C. 214-221
- Moon, The**  
 Apogee, perigee, 1956 407  
 Descriptive 407  
 Diameter 407  
 Earth, distance from 407  
 Eclipses, 1956 414  
 Paschal (dates) 720  
 Phases, 1956 386-397, 407  
 Radar beam to (1946) 144  
 Eries, sets, 1956 386-397  
 Signs and symbols 411  
 Tides, effects on 407, 428
- Moose, Loyal Order of** 498
- Moravian Churches**  
 Headquarters 708  
 Membership 706
- Morehead Planetarium** 435
- Morgan Library, N.Y.C.** 249
- Mormons see** *Later-day Saints*
- Morning stars, 1956** 408
- Morocco**  
 Area, population, capital 366  
 Cities (population) 384  
 Descriptive 366

- Morocco (cont'd.)  
 Massacres, riots, 1955  
 Merchant fleet 108, 112, 115  
 Mohammed ben Youssef 675  
 120, 125  
 New government  
 43, 112, 115, 120  
 Telephones 684  
 Trade, U.S. (value) 667  
 Weights, measures 546  
 Morocco, Spanish 366, 373  
 Morris & Essex Kennel Club 851  
 Morristown Historical Park 533  
 Morro Castle S.S., Ar. 156  
 Morse, Samuel F. B. (1844) 133  
 Mortgages, farm 662  
 Morton, Wm. T. G. (1842) 135  
 Moses (1450 BC) 129  
 Moss, Annie Lee 92  
 Mossadegh, Mohammed 357  
 Mother of the Year, Amer. 512  
 Mother's Day 723  
 Motion pictures—  
 3-D invented 537  
 All-talking (1928) 141  
 Arts, sciences awards 510-511  
 Associations 498  
 Cinemas, other processes 537  
 Golden Reel Awards 516  
 Gone With the Wind 471  
 Jazz Singer (1927) 141  
 N. Y. Museum collection 247  
 Outstanding, 1955 789  
 Sound-on-film first (1923) 140  
 Stars, producers 569-575  
 -Deceased 576-578  
 Motor boat racing 796, 888-889  
 Motor vehicles—  
 Accidental deaths 304  
 Ages of drivers involved 682  
 Bureau of (N.Y.) 81  
 Bus statistics 680, 683  
 Exports, imports 692, 693  
 Factory sales, 1900-1954 690  
 Fuel (consumption, taxes) 680  
 Industry (Mich.) 184  
 Injuries, 1954 307  
 Retail sales (value) 668  
 See also Automobiles  
 Motorcycle speed record 875  
 Motorcycles of states 175-195  
 Mount State Mon., Ala. 435  
 Mount Desert Island 182, 524  
 Mount McKinley Natl. Park 533  
 Mount Rainier Natl. Park 533  
 Mount Vernon 219  
 Mount Vernon Memorial  
 Highway 196  
 Mountain Meadow (1857) 135  
 Mountain State 184  
 Mountains—  
 Cascade, Wash. 194  
 Climbing expeditions 521  
 Collegiate peaks, Colo. 176  
 Etna, Italy 360, 525  
 Everest 150, 521, 549, 550  
 Green, Vt. 193, 194  
 Himalayas 521, 550  
 Kanchenjunga 521  
 McKinley, Alaska 197, 549  
 New York State, peaks 225  
 Peaks, by country 549-550  
 Rainier, Wash. 194  
 Rushmore, S. Dak. 176  
 Sierra Nevada, Calif. 195  
 Teton, Wyo. 548  
 U.S., by states  
 Vesuvius, Italy 360, 525  
 White, N. H. 186  
 Mountbatten, Ls. Philip 318  
 Mozambique 372  
 Mules (on farms, value) 657  
 Multiple Sclerosis Soc. 498  
 Multiplication table 544  
 Munich Agreement (1938) 143  
 Municipal stadiums 632  
 Murder—  
 Cities, U.S. (number) 305  
 Electrocution, first (1890) 137  
 Offenses, arrests 305, 306  
 Penalties, by state 307  
 Murray Award (C.I.O.) 517  
 Muscat, Arabia 334  
 Muscle Shoals, Ala. 175, 211  
 Muscovy, Grand Dukes of 555  
 Museums 429-444  
 Naval Academy, U.S. 731  
 New York City 242-251  
 Museums (cont'd.)  
 Oldest scientific (Phila.) 433  
 Washington, D.C. 214-221  
 Music and Musicians—  
 Associations 475, 476, 498  
 Awards 509, 513, 515  
 Composed in 1856 153  
 Composers, works 562-564  
 Instrument collection 246  
 Juilliard Foundation 487  
 Musicians 562-564, 569-578  
 Opera, 1955-56 786-788  
 Pulitzer Prizes 509  
 Violinists of the past 562  
 Mussolini, Benito 360  
 Mutiny on Bounty (1789) 133, 331  
 Mutual defense pacts, U.S. 742, 744  
 Mutual Security Agency see  
 Foreign Operations Agency  
 Myers Historic House 435  
 Mystic Seaport, Conn. 429  
 — N —  
 NATO see North Atlantic  
 Treaty Orgn.  
 N.C.A.A. champions, 1955—  
 Basketball 839  
 Fencing 854  
 Golf 858  
 Skiing 894  
 Swimming 886  
 Track and field 880  
 Volley ball 859  
 Wrestling 887  
 NRA passed, voided (1933) 142  
 Nagasaki atomic bomb 145  
 Naguib, Mohammed 345  
 Nantes, Edict of (1660) 131  
 Nantucket Island (area) 524  
 Napoleon I, III see Bonaparte  
 Narcotics arrests, 1954 306  
 Narragansett racing 821, 828  
 Natal, Union of South Africa 327  
 Nation, Carry (1900) 338  
 National Academy of Design 247  
 National Acad. of Sciences 219  
 National Air Museum 221  
 National Anthem 621  
 National Archives 219  
 National bank notes (stock) 766  
 Natl. Baseball Hall of  
 Fame 431, 809  
 National battlefield sites 533  
 National Book Awards 514, 517  
 National capital parks 534  
 National Capitol, U.S. 214-215  
 National Catholic Welfare  
 Conference 716  
 Natl. cemeteries see Cemeteries  
 National Coll. of Fine Arts 221  
 National Committees 51-52  
 National Council of the  
 Churches of Christ, U.S.A. 91, 97, 710  
 National defense see Defense  
 National emergencies—  
 Roosevelt (1939) 143  
 Truman Proclamations (1950) 148  
 National forests 315  
 National Foundation for  
 Infantile Paralysis 780  
 National Gallery of Art 217  
 Natl. Geographic Society 220, 515  
 National Guard, U.S.—  
 Maryland desegregates 128  
 New York State 81  
 Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
 National historic sites 534  
 National historical parks 533  
 National Horse Show 832  
 National income 761-762  
 National Jewish Welfare Bd. 717  
 Natl. Labor Relations Bd. 80  
 National memorials 534  
 National Military Establish-  
 ment see Defense Dept.  
 National military parks 533  
 National monuments 534  
 Statue of Liberty 250  
 National Museum, U.S. 221  
 National parks, parkways 533-534  
 National Recovery Act (1933) 142  
 National Research Council 219  
 National Safety Council 501  
 National salute 740  
 National Science Foundation 488  
 National Spelling Bee 481  
 National Statuary Hall 215  
 National Tuberculosis Assn. 781  
 Nationalization (industries)  
 see Industries, foreign  
 Nationals (law defining) 632  
 Natural gas production 696, 697  
 Natural History, Museum of 247  
 Natural Sciences, Acad. of 433  
 Naturalists, noted American 566  
 Naturalization 629  
 Nature, Balance of 313  
 Nauru Island 330  
 Nautical mile 415, 671  
 Nautilus (submarine) 94, 150  
 Navajo Art Museum 441-442  
 Naval Academy, U.S. 730-731  
 Opened (1845) 135  
 Naval treaties (1921) 140  
 London (1930, '36) 141, 142  
 Naval war losses 144-145, 154-157  
 Navigation aids 731  
 Navy Department—  
 Administrative personnel 62  
 Cabinet status ends 172  
 Employees (number) 72  
 Established 172  
 Expenditures, 1940-55 729  
 Secretaries, 1798-1955 65, 172  
 Navy, U.S.—  
 Admirals (active duty) 739  
 Aircraft carriers 91, 119  
 Annapolis 730  
 Associations 498  
 Expenditures, 1940-55 729  
 Forrestal, U.S.S. 91, 119  
 Insignia 671  
 Medal citations 512  
 Nurse Corps 729, 733  
 Officers (form of address) 472  
 Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
 Public Service Award 517  
 Ship losses 144-145, 154-157  
 Strength, 1940-55 729  
 Women's branches 733  
 See also Armed forces, U.S.  
 Nebraska—  
 Admitted to Union 186, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-664  
 Area, rank 186, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 186, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 291  
 Descriptive 186  
 Governor, officials, pay 74  
 Historical society 441  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 74  
 Marriage, divorce  
 laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1860-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 273-274, 291  
 Presidential vote 595-596  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 642, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
 See also States, U.S.  
 Nebraska Territory 200  
 Negri Sembilan (Br.) 326  
 Negroes—  
 Associations 469, 498  
 Equal rights (law) 619  
 Hooey Award 515  
 Illiteracy 482  
 Lynchings 307  
 Population, U.S. 259  
 Segregation rulings 60, 125, 151  
 South Africa condemned 122, 127  
 Spingarn Medal 618  
 Suffrage (law) 619  
 Till murder case 118, 128  
 Negroes Island, Philippines 370  
 Nehru, J. 99, 101, 108, 112, 356  
 Neil Memorial Trophy 840  
 Nejd, Saudi Arabia 333  
 Nelson Gallery of Art 134  
 Nelson, Lord (1805) 134  
 Nepal—  
 Area, population, capital 366  
 Descriptive 366-367  
 Katmandu (population) 384  
 U.N. member 42  
 Neptune (planet) 412  
 Netherlands—  
 Area, population, capital 367  
 Cities (population) 384  
 Colonies 368  
 Descriptive 367-368  
 Electric power 689  
 Gold reserve 768

## Netherlands (cont'd.)

Indonesia	356-357
Merchant fleet	675
Painters, noted	561
Petroleum production	697
Rulers	367, 555
Sugar production	691
Telephones	684
Trade, foreign	367, 667
U.S. population born in	263
Weights, measures	546
World Bank loan	745
Netherlands Antilles	367-368
Netherlands Guiana	367-368

## Nevada—

Admitted to Union	186, 200
Agriculture statistics	654-660
Area, rank	186, 200
Birth, death statistics	303
Capital	186, 200
Counties (seats, areas)	291-292
Descriptive	186
Fleischmann Foundation	486
Governor, officials, pay	74
Lake, largest	529
Legislature	74
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311
—Supreme Court ruling, 1942	143
Museum, state	442
Population, 1880-1950	254-255
—Cities, counties	274, 291-292
Presidential vote	596
Social security	645-651
Taxes	639, 680
Vital statistics	302-313
See also States, U.S.	

## Nevada Territory

Nevada Territory	200
Nevis Island	332
New Amsterdam (1664)	132, 233
New Bedford Whaling Mus.	430
New Britain Island	330, 524
New Brunswick, Canada	324
New Caledonia Is. (Fr.)	350, 524
New Georgia Is., Solomons	331
New Guinea, British	330
New Guinea, German	330
New Guinea, Territory of	330
New Guinea, West	357

## New Hampshire—

Admitted to Union	186, 200
Agriculture statistics	654-660
Area, rank	186, 200
Birth, death statistics	303
Capital	186, 200
Counties (seats, areas)	292
Descriptive	186-187
Governor, officials, pay	74
Historical society	430-431
Lake, largest	529
Legislature	74
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311
Population, 1790-1950	254-255
—Cities, counties	74, 292
Presidential vote	596
Social security	645-651
Taxes	637, 642, 680
Vital statistics	302-313
See also States, U.S.	

## New Hebrides

New Hebrides	331, 350, 524
--------------	---------------

## New Ireland Island

New Ireland Island	330, 524
--------------------	----------

## New Jersey—

Admitted to Union	187, 200
Agriculture statistics	654-660
Area, rank	187-200
Birth, death statistics	303
Bridges (to N.Y.C.)	240-241
Capital	187, 200
Counties (seats, areas)	292
Descriptive	187
Garden State Parkway	187
Governor, officials, pay	74
Lake, largest	529
Legislature	74
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311
Palisades	187
Population, 1790-1950	254-255
—Cities, counties	274-275, 292
Port of N.Y. Authority	240-241
Presidential vote	596-597
Social security	645-651
State museum	431
Taxes	642, 680
Turnpike	187
Vital statistics	302-313
See also States, U.S.	

## New Mexico—

Admitted to Union	187, 200
Agriculture statistics	654-664
Area, rank	187, 200

## New Mexico (cont'd.)

Birth, death statistics	303
Capital	187, 200
Carlsbad Caverns	187, 533
Counties (seats, areas)	292
Descriptive	187
Governor, officials, pay	74
Lake, largest	529
Legislature	74
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311
Museum	441
Population, 1850-1950	254-255
—Cities, counties	275, 292
Presidential vote	597
Social security	645-651
Taxes	638, 639, 642, 680
Vital statistics	302-313
See also States, U.S.	

## New Mexico Territory

New Mexico Territory	200
----------------------	-----

## New Orleans, La.—

Buildings, tall	531
Delgado Museum	436
Descriptive	181
Fairgrounds racing	824, 826
Louisiana State Museum	436
Mardi Gras	181
Mayor	74
Population	271, 299, 300
Sports carnival	181
New South Wales	330
New Year, Jewish (dates)	720
New Year's Day	722
New York Bd. of Trade	491, 513

## New York City—

Administrative depts.	84-86
Airports	240
Aquarium	242, 251
Area, altitudes	235
Art galleries	242-250
Assessed values	237
Bank clearings	768
Banking statistics	231
Bingo issue	94, 118
Board of Estimate	84
Boroughs	
—Areas, altitudes	235
—Assemblymen, State	83-84
—Assessed values	237
—Councilmen	84
—Population	235
—Presidents	84
—Realty tax rates	237
—Representatives, U.S.	69
Botanical Garden	242
Bridges, tunnels	240-241, 527
Brooklyn see Brooklyn	
Buildings	
—Construction	232, 237
—Public (descriptive)	233-234
—Tall	530
City Hall	530
Coliseum	242-250
Council	84
Courts, judges	86-87
Crime see Crime	
Day, length of	423
Debt	238
—Transit system	239
Draft riots (1863)	136
Dutch yield (1664)	132
Education statistics	238
Election returns	
—Mayor, 1850-1953	236
—President, U.S.	597
Empire State Bldg.	243, 530
Expenditures	238
Fires (number, losses)	236
—See also Fires, U.S.	
Flags, official	234
Foley Square	233
Government	84-86
Greater New York	233
High school sports	876-877
Housing	232, 237
Latitude, longitude	547
Libraries	
—Brooklyn	243
—City College	446
—Columbia University	446
—Cooper Union	243
—Cornell Un. Medical	446
—Municipal Reference	248
—New York University	449
—Bridgmont Morgan	249
—Public	248, 452
License bureau	85
Mayors, 1865-1954	236
Election returns	236

## New York City (cont'd.)

—Walker resigns (1932)	141
Mileage to	
—Cities, U.S.	681-683
—Foreign ports	671-672
Monuments	244, 250
Moon rises, sets	386-399
Museums	242-250
Officials, salaries	84-86
Opera, 1955-56	780-787
Police Dept.	
—Arrests	235
—Association	499
—Force, size, expense	235
Population	
—Boroughs	235, 275
—Foreign-born	261
—Growth, rank	299
—Jewish	265
—Metropolitan area	300
Port of N.Y. Authority	240-241
Ports	
—Distances to foreign	671-672
—Entrances (tonnage)	670
—Harbor commerce	669
—Strike, ILR	118
Postal receipts	416
Precipitation	419, 422, 423
Pressure at sea level	422
Public schools	
—Athletic League	876
—Sports records	876-877
—Statistics	238
Radio City	249
Revenues	238
Rockefeller Center	249
Seal, official	234
Snowfall	423, 424
Statue of Liberty	250
Street numbers, key to	338
Subways see Subways	
Sun rises, sets	386-399
Taxes	
—Authorized (law)	230
—Real property rates	237
—Sales	230
Telephones	684
Temperature	422-423
Tide tables, 1956	425-428
Time differences, other cities	403
Transit system	239
Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority	241
United Nations Hq.	747
Wall St. explosion (1920)	140
Winds, extreme	417, 423
Wiretap inquiry	97
World's Fair (1939)	151
Zoological parks	243
New York Cocoa Exchange	492
New York Coffee & Sugar Exchange	492
New York Community Trust	487
New York Cotton Exchange	493
New York Foundation	487
New York Historical Society	247
New York Intl. Airport	240
New York Produce Exch.	500
New York State—	
Adirondacks	223, 225
Administrative debts	81-82
Admitted to Union	187, 200
Agriculture statistics	654-660
Area, rank	187, 200
Counties	292
Automobile statistics	680
—Drivers (number)	674
Banking statistics	231
Birth statistics	222, 233
Budget, 1945-56	222
Campsites	223-224
Canal system	231
Capital	187, 200
Catskill region	223, 225
Chamber of Commerce	491
Civil Defense Commission	740
Comic books law	471
Congressmen U.S.	67-69
Constitution (adopted)	222
Counties (seats, areas)	292
Courts, judges	82-83
Death statistics	222, 303, 304
Descriptive	187-188
Disability Benefits Law	228
Education data	228, 479, 482
Expenditures, receipts	222
Finger Lakes	225
Fishing, Long Island	224
Flower	187

- New York State (cont'd.)**
- Geographic center 403
  - Government 81-82
  - Governors, 1777-1955 70, 222
  - Historical Assn 431, 495
  - History 222
  - Housing program 229, 762
  - Income, per capita 188
  - Industries 640
  - Interest laws, rates 223
  - Jones Beach 229
  - Labor Relations act 225
  - Lakes, ponds 529
  - Largest 529
  - Legislature 74, 83-84
  - Manufacturing statistics 686
  - Marital statistics 222
  - Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311
  - Mediation Bd. (labor) 226
  - Mineral production 695, 696
  - Minimum wage law 229
  - Motto 187
  - Mountain peaks 201
  - Name, origin of 201
  - National Guard 81
  - Naval Militia 81
  - Nickname 187
  - Officials, salaries 74, 81-84
  - Old age benefits 650
  - Parks, parkways 223-224
  - Population, 1790-1950 254-255
  - Cities 275
  - Counties 282
  - Density 264
  - Foreign-born 260, 262-263
  - Marital status 257
  - Negro 259
  - Sex, color 256
  - Urban, rural 259
  - Port of N.Y. Authority 240
  - Power Authority 232
  - Presidential vote 597-598
  - Public assistance 230, 650
  - Public school statistics 228
  - Receipts, expenditures 222
  - Relief program 230
  - Rural road mileage 679
  - St. Lawrence Power project 232
  - Saratoga Natl. Park 231
  - Savings Bank Life Ins. 200
  - Settled 134
  - Slavery abolished (1827) 134
  - Social security 645-651
  - State museum 432
  - Supreme Court 82-83
  - Taxes 227
  - Business 680
  - Gasoline 227, 638
  - Income 642
  - Inheritance, estate 230
  - Local non-property 230, 630
  - Racing 230, 630
  - Sales 226, 646
  - Unemployment Ins. 82, 226, 227
  - Veterans services 222, 302-313
  - Vital statistics 609
  - Voting qualifications 229
  - Wage Board 82
  - Workmen's compensation 228
  - Board 82
  - See also States, U.S.
- New York Stock Exchange** 502
- Closed (1933) 141
  - Transactions, 1900-54 769
- New York University**
- Hall of American Artists 244
  - Hall of Fame 244-245
  - Libraries 449
- New York World's Fair** 143
- New Zealand**
- Antarctic expedition 523
  - Area, population, capital 330
  - Cities (population) 384
  - Descriptive 330-331
  - Gold reserve 768
  - Petroleum production 697
  - Southeast Asia Treaty 742, 744
  - Telephones 684
  - Trade, foreign 687
  - Volcanoes 625
  - Waterfalls 526
- New Zealand Samoa (area)** 524
- Newark, N. J.**
- Airport 240
  - Closed (1952) 148
  - Buildings, tall 531
  - Mayor 78
  - Museum 431
  - Population, rank 274, 299
- Newberry Library** 438
- Newbery Medal (literature)** 514
- Newfoundland** 322, 324
- Fire (1892) 137
- Newport, R.I.**
- Historical society 431
- Newspapers**
- Associations 498-500
  - Ayer Award (typography) 513
  - Eastern News Letter (1704) 132
  - Circulation 484
  - Daily, first (1784) 133
  - Journalism awards 506-508, 516
  - Journalists, noted 567
  - Mailing rate 751
  - New York, first 248
  - Newsprint statistics 689, 692
  - Number in U.S. 484
  - Penn. Gazette (1728) 132
  - Pulitzer Prize winners 506-508
  - See also Journalism, Freedom of the press
- Niagara Falls** 526
- Niagara Council of (325 AD)** 129
- Nicaragua**
- Area, population, capital 368
  - Descriptive 368
  - Gold production 698
  - Managua (population) 384
  - Merchant fleet 675
  - U.S. Marines in (1927) 140
  - Volcanoes 525
  - Weights, measures 546
  - World Bank loan 745
- Nicknames of states** 175-195
- Nieboer Islands** 335
- Niger, Fr. W. Africa** 328-329
- Nigeria, Br. W. Africa** 328-329

**Nightingale, Florence (1834)** 135

**Nile River** 344, 374 532

**Nitrate production (Chile)** 339

**Niue Island, N.Z.** 331

**Nixon, Richard M.**

  - Calls cabinet 116
  - Campaign data 44
  - Caribbean tour 95, 97
  - Education conference 125
  - Vital statistics 170

**Nobel Prizes** 505-506

  - 1955 recipients 66

**Nordic Council** 375

**Nordost Landet Is. (area)** 524

**Norfolk Island** 330

**Norfolk Museum** 435

**Normal schools** 466-471

**Normandie, ship (burns)** 156

**Normandy, House of** 551

**Norris Dam, Tenn.** 192

**North America**

  - Area, dimensions 550
  - Explorations, 1492-1842 565
  - Geographic center 403
  - Lakes, notable 528
  - Mountain peaks 548, 549
  - Petroleum production 260
  - Population 724
  - Religious 691
  - Sugar production 684
  - Telephone statistics 684
  - Trade, U.S. (value) 666, 667
  - Waterfalls 526

**North Atlantic Treaty Orgn.**

  - Atomic aid pledged by U.S. 150
  - Azores brought into 148
  - EDC and 149
  - Germany enters 103, 361, 742
  - Goals cut (1953) 150
  - Greece, Turkey (entry) 148
  - Naval command 148
  - Protocol on U.S. Troops 150
  - Protocol on Germany 742
  - SHAPE 148
  - Gruetner heads 149
  - Secr. Gen. (1952) 149
  - Treaty (1949) 146

**North Carolina**

  - Admitted to Union 188, 200
  - Agriculture statistics 654-664
  - Area, rank 188, 200
  - Birth, death statistics 303
  - Capital 188, 200
  - Counties (seats, areas) 292-293
  - Descriptive 188
  - Governor, officials, pay 74
  - Lake, largest 529
  - Legislature 75
  - Marriage divorce laws 310, 311
  - Population, 1790-1950 254-255
  - Cities, counties 275-276, 292

**North Carolina (cont'd.)**

  - Presidential vote 598
  - Social security 645-651
  - Taxes 638, 639, 643, 680
  - Vital statistics 302-313
  - See also States, U.S.

**North Carolina U. Library** 449

**North Dakota**

  - Admitted to Union 188, 200
  - Agriculture statistics 654-660
  - Area, rank 188, 200
  - Birth, death statistics 303
  - Capital 188, 200
  - Counties (seats, areas) 293
  - Descriptive 188-189
  - Governor, officials, pay 74
  - Lake, largest 529
  - Legislature 75
  - Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311
  - Population, 1870-1950 254-255
  - Cities, counties 276, 283
  - Presidential vote 598
  - Social security 645-651
  - Taxes 638, 639, 643, 680
  - Vital statistics 302-313
  - See also States, U.S.

**North Island, N.Z.** 330, 524

**North Pole**

  - Descriptive 420
  - Explorations 521-522
  - U.S.S.R. plane at (1937) 142

**North-South games**

  - Amateur golf title 658
  - Football (Blue and Gray) 818
  - La Crosse 860

**North Star State** 420

**Northern Lights** 526

**Northern Rhodesia** 328

**Waterfalls** 526

**World Bank loan** 745

**Northern Terr., Br. Africa** 328

**Northernmost town, U.S.** 550

**Northwest Ordinance (1787)** 133

**Northwest Terr. (1787)** 133, 202

**Northwest Terr., Canada** 324

**Northwestern Univ. libraries** 449

**Norway**

  - Area, population, capital 368
  - Cities (population) 384
  - Descriptive 368-369
  - Electric power 689
  - Gold reserve 675
  - Merchant fleet 375
  - Nordic Council 143
  - Rulers 368, 555
  - Sweden, union (1905) 138
  - Telephones 684
  - Trade, foreign 667
  - U.S. citizens in (law) 629
  - U.S. population born in 263
  - Waterfalls 526
  - Weights, measures 546
  - World Bank loan 745

**Norwegian-Amer. Museum** 369

**Norwegian Antarctic** 657

**Norwegian, noted** 551-578

  - Births, deaths (1856) 153
  - Deaths, 1955 792-794
  - Inventors, scientists 535-537
  - Salute to (artillery) 740

**Notre Dame Univ. Library** 449

**Nou Island (Fr.)** 350

**Nova Scotia** 324

**Novaya Zemlya Island (area)** 524

**Novelists, noted** 556-562, 567

**Pulitzer Prize** 508

**Numbers (prime, composite)** 545

**Numerals (Roman, Arabic)** 483

**Numismatic Society, Amer.** 247

**Nurses**

  - Armed forces 728, 729, 733
  - Associations 498
  - College sorority 476
  - Nutmeg State 177
  - Nutrition Foundation 487
  - Nutritive values of foods 665
  - Nuts (production) 656
  - Nyasaland, Central Africa 328
  - Nylon industry 687, 688

— O —

**O. Henry Prizes (writing)** 514

**Oakland Park racing** 628

**Osaka of office** 179

**Federal judges** 179

**President of the U.S.** 170

- Oatis, William N. .... 148
- Oats—  
Chicago spot prices .. 658  
Grain center receipts .. 662  
Prices, farm, 1930-55 .. 657  
Production, 1930-54 .. 636  
By state, 1954 .. 680  
Supply in U.S., 1915-54 .. 658
- Oberlin College Library .. 792-794
- Obituaries, 1955 .. 409
- Observatories, telescopes .. 255
- Occupation groups (by sex) .. 331
- Ocean Islands .. 435
- Oceanarium, Fla. .... 550
- Oceanian—  
Area ... .. 697  
Petroleum production .. 260  
Population .. 724  
Religious .. 691  
Sugar production .. 684  
Telephone statistics .. 666, 667  
Trade, U.S. (value) .. 317, 331
- Oceania, British .. 350
- Oceania, French .. 520
- Oceans—  
Areas, depths .. 702-704  
Crossings, fast .. 520  
Descriptive .. 520  
Salt content .. 498
- Odd Fellows, I.O.O.F. .... 351, 371
- Oder-Nelse line .. 331
- Oeno Is. (Pitcairn group) .. 199
- Ohio—  
Admitted to Union .. 189, 200  
Agriculture statistics .. 654-662  
Area, rank .. 189, 200  
Birth, death statistics .. 303  
Capital .. 189, 200  
Counties (seats, areas) .. 293  
Descriptive .. 189  
Governor, officials, pay .. 75  
Lake, largest .. 529  
Legislature .. 75  
Marriage, divorce laws .. 310, 311  
Population, 1800-1950 .. 254-255  
-Cities, counties .. 276-277, 293  
Presidential vote .. 599  
Social security .. 645-651  
Taxes .. 639, 643, 680  
Vital statistics .. 302-313  
See also *States, U.S.*
- Ohio River .. 207  
Bridges spanning .. 527  
Floods (1936, '37) .. 142  
Lock system .. 213  
Ohm (electrical unit) .. 546
- Oil see *Petroleum*
- Okechobee, Lake (Fla.) .. 178
- Okinawa Island .. 145, 524
- Oklahoma—  
Admitted to Union .. 189, 200  
Agriculture statistics .. 654-660  
Area, rank .. 189, 200  
Birth, death statistics .. 303  
Capital .. 189, 200  
Counties (seats, areas) .. 293  
Descriptive .. 189, 190  
Governor, officials, pay .. 75  
Historical society .. 441  
Indian territory, tribes .. 189  
Lake, largest .. 529  
Legislature .. 75  
Marriage, divorce laws .. 310, 311  
Population, 1890-1950 .. 255  
-Cities, counties .. 277, 291  
Presidential vote .. 600  
Social security .. 645-651  
Taxes .. 638, 639, 643, 680  
Vital statistics .. 302-313  
See also *States, U.S.*
- Oklahoma City, Okla.—  
Building, tall .. 531  
City manager .. 78  
Population .. 277, 299, 500
- Oklahoma Territory .. 200
- Oklahoma, Univ. of, library .. 450
- Old age insurance .. 645-647
- Old Catholic Churches (U.S.)—  
Headquarters .. 708  
Membership .. 706
- Old Colony state .. 182
- Old Dominion (state) .. 182
- Old English holidays .. 724
- Old Faithful geyser (Wyo.) .. 195
- Old Ironsides (1797) .. 133
- Old Line State .. 182
- Old North State .. 188
- Old Sturbridge, Mass. .... 430
- Oleomargarine—  
Consumption, per capita .. 659  
Nutritive value .. 665
- Oloseeo Island, Samoa .. 189
- Olympic games .. 499  
Association (U.S.) .. 887  
History of .. 867-870  
Records, champions .. 867, 869  
Site of games .. 194  
Olympic Mountains, Wash. .... 533  
Olympic National Park .. 186  
Omaha, Neb. .... 440  
Josly Art Museum .. 78  
Population .. 274, 299, 300
- Oman, Arabia .. 334
- Ontario, Canada .. 324
- Ontario, Lake .. 320, 532
- Opera—  
Composers, works .. 562, 564  
Season, 1954-55 .. 786-788  
Singers .. 569-578, 786-787  
Vienna Opera opens .. 128  
Oppenheimer, J. Robert .. 818  
Orange Bowl games .. 327  
Free State .. 412  
Orbits, planetary .. 180, 200  
Admitted to Union .. 654-664  
Agriculture statistics .. 190, 200  
Area, rank .. 303  
Birth, death statistics .. 190, 200  
Capital .. 294  
Counties (seats, areas) .. 60  
Deschutes River project .. 75  
Descriptive .. 529  
Governor, officials, pay .. 75  
Lake largest .. 529  
Legislature .. 75  
Marriage, divorce laws .. 310, 311  
Museum, state .. 444  
Population, 1850-1950 .. 254-255  
-Cities, counties .. 277, 291  
Presidential vote .. 600  
Social security .. 645-651  
Taxes .. 638, 643, 680  
Vital statistics .. 302-313  
See also *States, U.S.*
- Oregon Territory .. 200, 201, 202
- Oregon, University of—  
Library .. 450  
Museum of Natural History .. 444
- Organic Acts (territories) .. 200
- Organization of American States .. 489  
Conference (Venezuela) .. 150  
Created (1948) .. 146  
Pan American Day .. 723
- Organizations, clubs .. 489-504
- Organs of the human body .. 313
- Oriental Institute, Chicago .. 438
- Original public domain .. 203
- Orinoco River (Venezuela) .. 381
- Orkney Islands (area) .. 524
- Orleans, House of .. 552
- Orleans Territory .. 200, 202
- Osteopathic assns. .. 475, 476, 499
- Ottoman Empire (Turkey) .. 376, 564
- Oxterbridge Crossing .. 241
- Oxford-Cambridge boat race .. 866
- Ozone (in atmosphere) .. 416

## — P —

- Pacific Coast—  
Ports, cargo volume .. 669-670  
Waterways .. 213
- Pacific Coast Conference—  
Basketball .. 838  
Football winners, 1955 .. 812  
Pacific defense treaties .. 742, 744
- Pacific Ocean—  
Area, depth .. 520  
Crossings, fast .. 703-704  
Discovery (1513) .. 130, 565  
Islands, areas .. 524  
Pacing, trotting records .. 831  
Stakes winners .. 832  
Pago Pago, Samoa .. 199  
Pahang, British Malaya .. 328  
Painted Desert, Ariz. .... 175  
Painters, noted .. 566-562, 568
- Pakistan, Dominion of—  
Area, population, capital .. 325  
Cities (population) .. 384  
Communist party banned .. 326  
Descriptive .. 325  
Governor-General .. 43

- Pakistan, Dominion of (cont'd.)  
Kashmir dispute .. 111, 356  
Petroleum production .. 697  
Republic planned .. 111  
Rupee devalued .. 109  
Sugar production .. 691  
Telephones .. 684  
Trade, U.S. (value) .. 687  
U.S. aid .. 326, 746  
U.S. defense pact .. 326  
World Bank loan .. 745  
Palawan Island, Philippines .. 370  
Paleozoic era .. 519  
Palestine .. 369  
See also *Israel, Republic of*  
Pailsades Interstate Park .. 223  
Pailsades, N.J. .... 187  
Palmetto State .. 191  
Palmyra Island .. 197
- Pan-American conferences—  
Anti-war pact (1934) .. 142  
Bogota (1948) .. 146  
Brazil (1947) .. 146  
Buenos Aires (1939) .. 142  
Caracas (1954) .. 150  
Pan-American Exps. (1901) .. 138  
Pan-American Games .. 879  
Pan American Union see *Organization of American States*
- Panama—  
Area, population, capital .. 369  
Descriptive .. 369  
Distances to other ports .. 673  
Merchant fleet .. 675  
Panama City (pop.) .. 384  
President slain .. 92  
Telephones .. 684  
Treaties, U.S. .. 93, 198  
World Bank loan .. 745
- Panama Canal—  
Began (1882) .. 137  
Cargo traffic .. 674  
Descriptive .. 138  
Employees, Federal .. 80  
First ship (1914) .. 139  
Panama Canal Zone see *Canal Zone*
- Panama hats (Ecuador) .. 344
- Panay Island, Philippines .. 370
- Panay, ship (sunk 1937) .. 142
- Panchen Lama (1951) .. 148
- Panics see *Riots, panics*
- Panorama of 1856 .. 153
- Paper—  
Exports, imports .. 692-693  
Price increase .. 124  
Production, by grade .. 689
- Papua, Br. New Guinea .. 330
- Paraguay—  
Area, population, capital .. 369  
Asuncion (population) .. 384  
Bolivia, war (1935) .. 142  
Descriptive .. 369  
Guaira waterfall .. 520  
Revolt .. 151  
Weights, measures .. 546  
World Bank loan .. 745
- Parallax—  
Stars, 1956 .. 408  
Sun's horizontal .. 404  
Parallel bar champions .. 883
- Parcel Post—  
Air .. 751, 753-755  
Domestic .. 751  
International rates .. 752-755  
Parent-Teachers Assn. .... 499
- Paris, France—  
Eiffel Tower .. 137, 532  
Expositions (1889, 1900) .. 137, 138  
Opera Comique fire (1887) .. 137  
Population .. 383  
Park Place disaster (1891) .. 137
- Parks, parkways—  
Canada .. 316  
National .. 533-534  
New York .. 223-224
- Parliament, oldest (Iceland) .. 355
- Parr, Catherine (1509) .. 130
- Parthenon (438 BC) .. 129
- Pasadena Art Institute .. 443
- Paschal full moon (dates) .. 720
- Passport rules, U.S. .. 122, 628
- Patents—  
Appeals Court .. 63  
Granted, 1955 .. 784  
Law .. 652
- Pathology, Armed Forces Institute .. 218



- Patton, Gen. George S. 143, 436  
 Paul I, Greece 352  
 Pay scales, U.S. armed forces 726  
 Payne, Dolly 159  
 Paz, Dr. A. Gainza 41, 50  
 Peabody Awards 517  
 Peabody Inst., Baltimore 434  
 Peabody Mus., Harvard Un. 430  
 Peabody Museum of Salem 430  
 Peabody Museum, Yale Un. 429  
 Peace Foundation, World 488  
 Peace Garden, N. Dak. 188  
 Peace Prizes (Nobel) 66, 506-506  
 Peanuts—  
   Consumption, per capita 659  
   Nutritive value 665  
   Production 658  
 Pearl of the Antilles (Cuba) 342  
 Pearl Harbor attack (1941) 144  
 Roosevelt absolved (1946) 144  
 Peary, Adm. R. E. 138, 522  
 Peat production, U.S. 690  
 Pelican State 181  
 Pemba Island 329, 524  
 Penang, British Malaya 326  
 Penguins 251  
 Penitentiaries, Federal 306  
 Penn, William 190  
 Pennsylvania—  
   Academy of Fine Arts 433  
   Admitted to Union 190, 200  
   Agriculture statistics 654-660  
   Area, rank 190, 200  
   Birth, death statistics 303  
   Capital 190, 200  
   Counties (seats, areas) 294  
   Descriptive 190-191  
   Governor, officials, pay 76  
   Historical society 423  
   Lake, largest 529  
   Legislature 75  
   Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
   Population, 1790-1950 254-255  
   —Cities, counties 277-278, 294  
   Presidential vote 600-601  
   Social security 645-651  
   Taxes 639, 643, 680  
   Turnpike 190  
   Valley Forge State Park 434  
   Vital statistics 302-313  
   See also States, U.S.  
 Pennsylvania Gazette (1728) 132  
 Pennsylvania relations 881  
 Pennsylvania, University of—  
   Library 450  
   Museum 433-434  
 Penrose Medal (geology) 516  
 Pensions, veterans 736, 737  
 Pentagon building 220  
 Pentathlon records—  
   American 875  
   Champions, 1940-55 878  
   Olympic games 867, 869  
   Pan-American games 879  
   World (women) 872  
 Pentecostal Churches—  
   Headquarters 708  
   Membership 708  
 People, notable see Notable persons  
 Per capita income 762  
 Perak, British Malaya 326  
 Percentage table 545  
 Peress, Irving 85  
 Perle, Moon's 1956 407  
 Perihelion see Aphelion  
 Perl, William (1953) 150  
 Perlis, British Malaya 326  
 Permanent Charity Fund 487  
 Peron, Juan D. 50  
 Perpetual Calendar 400  
 Perry Awards (theater) 518  
 Perry, Matthew C. (1853) 135  
 Perry, Oliver H. (1812) 134  
 Persecution—  
   Christians (64 AD) 129  
   Huguenots (1560) 131  
   Jews 138, 351  
 Persia see Iran  
 Personal consumption expenditures 772  
 Peru—  
   Area, population, capital 370  
   Cities (population) 384  
   Descriptive 370  
   Gold reserve 768  
   Merchant fleet 675  
   Petroleum production 697  
   Pizarro conquers (1531) 131  
   Sugar production 691  
 Peru (cont'd.)  
   Telephones 684  
   Trade, foreign 370, 661, 667  
   Weights, measures 546  
   World Bank loan 745  
 Pescadores 340  
 Peter I Island (Norway) 369  
 Petrified Forest, Ariz. 175  
 Petroleum—  
   Barrel measure 543  
   Exports, imports 692, 693  
   First well, Pa. (1859) 135  
   Gasoline see Gasoline  
   Industry (Okla., Tex.) 189, 192  
   Iranian pact 151, 358  
   Nationalization 148, 151  
   —Mexico (1938) 143  
   —Turkey ends 376  
   Production, by country 697  
   —By state (U.S.) 698  
   —Crude oil (U.S.) 696  
   Ured producing electricity 693  
 Petros Vladimir M. 151  
 Pew Memorial Foundation 487  
 Pharmaceutical soc. 475, 476  
 Pharos at Alexandria 519  
 Phelps-Stokes Fund 487  
 Philadelphia, Pa.—  
   Academy of Fine Arts 433  
   Acad. Natural Sciences 433  
   Buildings, tall 531  
   Capital of U.S. (1790) 186  
   Descriptive 191  
   Expositions (1876) 137, 140  
   Fels Planetarium 433, 515  
   Franklin Inst. 433, 515  
   Franklin's print shop 190  
   Independence Hall 612  
   Liberty Bell 612  
   Mayor 76  
   Milage to other cities 682-683  
   Mint 769  
   Museum of Art 433  
   Opera, 1855 788  
   Pennsylvania Hist. Soc. 433  
   Population 278, 299, 300  
   Foreign-born 261  
   Postal receipts 755  
   Powell Award 517  
   Public library 452  
   Telephones 684  
 Philadelphia, U.S.N. (1801) 133  
 Philippines, Republic of—  
   Accession by U.S. 202  
   Area, population, capital 270  
   Cities (population) 334  
   Descriptive 370-371  
   Elections, 1955 126  
   Hukbalahaps 371  
   Independence (1934, '35) 142  
   Insurrection (1898) 138  
   Japan reparations 106  
   MacArthur, Gen. Douglas 371  
   Magsaysay, President 371  
   Merchant fleet 675  
   Southeast Asia Treaty 742, 744  
   Sugar production 691  
   Telephones 684  
   Trade, foreign 370, 667  
   Volcanoes 525  
   Weights, measures 546  
   World War II 144-145  
 Philippe Castle, Manor 430  
 Phoenix Islands 331  
 Photography—  
   Associations 491, 499  
   Eastman House, Rochester 432  
   Inventions, noted 536  
   Pulitzer Prizes 508  
 Physicians (number in U.S.) 504  
 Selective Service law 725  
 Physics—  
   Awards 505-506, 518  
   College fraternity 475  
   Discoveries in 537  
   Progress, 1955 783  
   Pick-Sloan Plan 212  
   Pierce, Franklin 153, 162  
   Pierpont Morgan Library 249  
   Pig iron production 695  
   Pike's Peak, Colo. 176  
   Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth 430  
   Pilgrims (1620) 131  
   Pillsbury Awards 42  
   Pimlico racing 825, 828  
   Pine Tree State 182  
   Pines, Isle of (Fr.) 350  
   Pinocle (chances, odds) 837  
   Pioneer Mem. Park, Ky. 181, 436  
 Pistol champions, 1955 843  
 Pitcairn Island 331  
 Pittsburgh, Pa.—  
   Buhl Planetarium 432  
   Buildings, tall 531  
   Carnegie Institute 433  
   Descriptive 199  
   Mayor 78  
   Mellon Institute 433  
   Opera, 1955 788  
   Population 278, 299, 300  
   Public library 452  
 Pittsburgh of the South, Ala. 175  
 Pizarro, Francisco (1531) 131  
 Planetariums—  
   Adler, Chicago 437  
   Buhl, Pittsburgh 432  
   Fels, Philadelphia 433  
   Griffith, Los Angeles 442  
   Hayden, N.Y.C. 435  
   Morehead, Chapel Hill, N.C. 435  
   Morrison, San Francisco 442  
   Spitz, Cleveland 436  
 Planetary configurations 410-411  
 Planets—  
   Aphelion, perihelion 410  
   Morning, evening stars 408  
   Rise, set, 1956 413  
   Signs and symbols 411  
   Solar system 412  
 Plantagenet, House of 551  
 Platt National Park 533  
 Playing cards (odds) 837  
 Plays see Theater  
 Pledges—  
   Allegiance to flag 205  
   Conservation 631  
 Pluto (planet) 412  
 Pocket billiards see Billiards  
 Pocket vetoes 80  
 Poets—  
   Awards 509, 517  
   Laureate (England) 560  
   Noted 556-562, 567  
   Societies 499  
 Poisons (deaths, rate) 307  
 World War I (first use) 140  
 Poisons (deaths, rate) 307  
 Poker hand chances, odds 837  
 Poland—  
   Area, population, capital 371  
   Cities (population) 384  
   Descriptive 371-372  
   Electric power 689  
   Industry nationalized 144  
   Merchant fleet 675  
   Oder-Neisse 351, 371  
   Petroleum production 697  
   Russo-German invasion 371  
   Telephones 684  
   U.S. population born in 263  
   Weights, measures 546  
 Polar explorations 521-523  
 Polar star, 1956 408  
 Pole vaulting records—  
   American 875, 878  
   Championships 879-882  
   Olympic games 867, 869  
   World 872  
 Poles (notable persons) 561  
 Poles of the Earth 420  
 Polish organizations (U.S.) 305  
 Poliomyelitis—  
   Deaths, rate 303  
   Georgia Warm Springs 486  
   National Foundation 780  
   Research, 1955 780  
   Sister Kenny Foundation 487  
 Political assassinations 152  
 Political parties—  
   Campaign of 1956 44  
   Convention cities 44  
   Divisions, affiliations  
   —Congress, U.S. 67-69  
   —Governors (state) 72  
   —Mayors, U.S. cities 77-79  
   —State legislatures 72-76  
   National committees 51-52  
   Nominees, 1900-52 581  
   Presidents, U.S. 169  
   Republican, formed (1854) 135  
   Social Democrats (1897) 137  
   Symbols, origin of 581  
   Vice presidents, U.S. 170  
   See also Election returns  
 Political refugees see Refugees  
 Polk, James K. (biog.) 161  
 Polk Memorial Award 516

Poll taxes, states with	609	Portugal (cont'd.)		President of the U.S. (cont'd.)	
Polo—		Trade, foreign	667	—Staff	61
Associations	499-500	U N member	42	See also Eisenhower	
Champions, records	893	U.S. citizens in (law)	629	Dwight David	
Polo, Marco (1271)	130	U S population born in	262	Presidents, U.S.	
Pompeii destroyed (79 AD)	129	Weights, measures	546	Ancestry, religion	169
Ponce de Leon, Juan (1513)	130	Portuguese East Africa	372	Biographies	158-168
Puerto Rico, conquest	197	Portuguese Guinea	372	Birth, death dates	169
Pondicherry, India	151-156	Portuguese India 112, 151,	372	Cabinets	171-174
Pony Express (1860)	136	Portuguese Timor	372	Children, number	169
Popes—		Portuguese West Africa	372	Election returns, 1789-1952	80
Address, form of	472	Post Office Department—		By states, 1900-52	582-608
Chronological list of	712	Administrative personnel	62	Freemasons	169
Infallibility (1870)	136	Appropriations, 1956	84	Immigration, ages at	169
Plus XII sees vision	128	Employees (number)	79	Military records	726
Vatican City, State of	381	Established	173	Nature states	169
—Possession (1870)	136	Postmasters General	62, 173	Politics	169
Population, foreign—		Expenditures, 1954-55	758	Vetoes	80
British Commonwealth	317	Post Offices, U.S.—		Wives	158-168, 169
Cities, major	383-384	First (1783)	133	Press freedom	see Freedom of
Continents, world	260	Receipts, by city	755	Pressure, sea level, N.Y.C.	422
—Religious groups	724	Revenues, expenditures	755	Price indexes	772
Jewish	265, 724	Number (by class)	755	Farm produce	655, 772
See also specific countries		1900-52	755	Prices—	
Population, U.S.—		Rural routes (number)	751	Farm crops, 1930-55	657
Age groups by sex, color	257	Santa Claus, Ind.	180	Gold	698
—By state (over 21)	256	United Nations (1951)	148	Gains (at Chicago)	658
Birth, death statistics	302	Postage stamps—		Silver	698
Center, 1790-1850	284	Adhesive, first (1847)	135	Support (U. S. Govt)	699
Cities		History, U.S.	750	—Agricultural exports	63
—By state	266-281	Penny rate, Eng. (1840)	135	—Farm Credit Adm.	55
—Growth, 1880-1950	298-300	Philatelic societies	499	Priest (form of address)	472
—Metropolitan areas	300-301	United Nations	750	Prime numbers	445
Continental	253, 260	U.S. issues	752	Prince Edward Island	324, 524
Counties, by state	283-299	Postal information	43, 751-755	Prince Patrick Island (area)	524
Density, by state	264	Air-letter sheets	753	Prince of Wales Island (area)	524
Employment status	256	Book rates	751, 753-755	Princess Margaret	125, 318
Estimated, 1940-55	252	C O D charges	751	Princess Pat Stakes	823
Farm	261	Domestic rates	751-752	Princeton Univ. libraries	450
Foreign-born	260-263	Insured mail	751	Prince Island	372
Households	252, 258, 315	International rates	752-755	Prisoners	
Illiteracy	482	Letter with parcel	752-755	Federal penitentiaries	306
Increase, 1940-50	253	Money order fees	752	Massachusetts escape	94
—Cities (100% or more)	255	Parcel post	751-752	Outbreaks	114
Indians, American	264	Registered mail	751-752	Population, U.S.	306
Inhabitants per sq. mile	264	Special delivery rates	751-752	Prisoners of War code	741
Jewish	265	Postal savings	755	Prizefighting see Boxing	
Life span (average)	258	Potatoes—		Prizes see Awards	
Male, female	257, 260	Consumption, per capita	659	Produce Exchange, N. Y.	500
Marital status	257-258	Nutritive value	665	Production—	
Negro	259	Prices, farm, 1930-55	657	Automobile factory sales	690
New York City	235	Production, 1930-54	656	Books	779
Non-white	260, 261	—By state, 1954	660	Coal, coke	696
Occupation groups	255	Potomac River	207	Copper	696
Oriental	259	Potsdam Agreement	143, 377	Cotton	695
Overseas	252	Poughkeepsie regattas	854	Eggs	687
Places 2,500 and over	266-281	Poultry products—		Electric power	659
Prison	306	Consumption, per capita	659	—By country	689
Regions, 1940, 1950	259	Prices, farm, 1930-55	657	—United States	693
Religious groups	705-706	Pound (measure)	540, 543	Farm crops	654-664
Rural	259	Pound, British	768	—Counties, leading U. S.	664
School enrollment	482	Power boat racing	796, 888-889	Foods	656, 659, 660
Special censuses, 1955	87	Powers, Abigail	161, 169	—U. N. report on	116
States, 1790-1950	254-255	Prairie State	179	Footwear	688
Summary	252	Preakness Stakes	825	Gasoline	697
Survival statistics	258	Prehabitation—		Gold	697
Territories	253, 282	Cities, U.S.	418-419	Hosiery	698
Urban	259	New York City	423-424	Index numbers	688
Vital statistics	302-312	Rain, 1 inch of, meaning	421	Iron, steel	759
Voters, eligible	256	Weather summary, 1955	88	Kerosene	696
White	260-263	Prentiss Foundation	487	Lead	697
Foreign parentage	262-263	Presbyterian Churches—		Liquor	695
Population, World	260	Headquarters	708, 711	Lumber	690
Religious	724	History, organization	711	Minerals	694-698
U.N. report	109	Membership	706	Natural gas	696, 697
Pork—		President of the U.S.—		Nylon	687, 688
Nutritive value	665	Address, form of	472	Pent (U. S.)	690
Prices, farm, 1930-55	657	Aides	61	Petroleum	690
Production, consumption	659	Appointments (law)	618	Rayon	697, 698
Port of New York Authority	240	Biography	166	Rubber	687
Porter, Gene Stratton (mem.)	437	Cabinet, 1955	61-62	Salt	687
Portraits on currency, bonds	750	Election returns,		Silk	696
Ports—		1789-1952	580	Silver	687
Distances between	671-673	—By state	579, 762-608	Sugar	698
Traffic volume, by type	672	—Electoral vote	580, 581	Textiles	691
United States	669-670	Electoral votes (law)	618, 618	Tobacco products	687
—Cargo volume (tons)	669-670	Executive office		U.S.S.R.	692
—Tonnage entered, cleared	672	—Employees (number)	756	Uranium ore see Uranium	379
Portugal—		Expenditures, 1954-55	759	Wood pulp, paperboard	689
Area, population, capital	372	Inauguration date, site	205	Wool	689
Cities (population)	384	Nominees, 1900-53	215	Worker statistics	687
Colonies	372	Oath of office	581	Zinc	689
—Indian dispute	112, 151-372	Salary	170	Professional societies	695
Descriptive	378	Salute to (artillery)	741	Progressive party vote	473-476
Earthquake (1755)	132	Succession law	609	Prohibition—	
Electric power	689	Term begins, limit	620	Jones amendment (1929)	141
Merchant fleet	675	Third term (1940)	143	Kansas ends (1949)	147
Telephones	684	White House	215-126	U. S. law, repeal	139, 620
				Prohibition party	52, 579
				Proportional representation	609

## — R —

- Prosperity, 1955 ..... 49  
 Protein (foods) ..... 665  
**Protestant Churches—**  
   Headquarters ..... 707-708  
   History of leading ..... 710-711  
   Membership ..... 705-706  
   Oldest in use (Del.) ..... 177  
   Population, world ..... 724  
**Protestant Councils** ..... 500  
**Protestant Episcopal Church—**  
   Altar colors ..... 720  
   Bishops ..... 709  
   —Address, form of ..... 472  
   —Calendar, fast days ..... 720  
   Headquarters ..... 708  
   History, organization ..... 711  
   Membership ..... 706  
 Provost, John D. .... 123  
**Prussia—**  
   Abolished (1947) ..... 146  
   Rulers ..... 553  
**Psychiatric patients** ..... 308  
**Public assistance—**  
   New York State ..... 230  
   Social Security Adm. .... 645-651  
   —By state ..... 650  
**Public debt—**  
   Canada, 1948-55 ..... 324  
   Great Britain, 1920-54 ..... 320  
   United States ..... 760  
   —Budget operations ..... 758  
   —Validity (law) ..... 619  
**Public domain, original** ..... 203  
**Public holidays** ..... 722-723  
**Public lands, U.S.** ..... 203  
**Public libraries—**  
   —Brooklyn, N.Y. .... 243  
   —Cities, U.S. .... 452  
   —New York City ..... 248  
**Public schools—**  
   Attendance, expenditures ..... 483  
   Enrollment ..... 482, 483  
   New York City ..... 248  
   —Athletic League, sports records ..... 876-877  
   —Statistics ..... 238  
   New York State ..... 228, 479  
   Number, type (by state) ..... 479  
   Segregation ruling ..... 60, 151  
   Teachers, salaries ..... 483  
   See also Education  
**Public Service Awards** ..... 518  
**Public trusts** ..... 485-488  
**Publications, U.S.** ..... 651  
**Puerto Rico—**  
   Altitudes (high, low) ..... 548  
   Area, capital ..... 196  
   Cities (population) ..... 282  
   Citizenship law, U.S. .... 632  
   Commonwealth status ..... 196  
   Descriptive ..... 196-197  
   Farms (statistics) ..... 654  
   Governor, officials, pay ..... 76  
   Inheritance taxes ..... 644  
   Legislation ..... 76, 196  
   Nationalist attacks ..... 148, 150  
   Population ..... 196, 253, 264  
   Resident commissioner ..... 70  
   Riot (1950) ..... 148  
   Social security ..... 645-651  
   Sugar production ..... 691  
   Telephones ..... 684  
   Tug Sound, Wash. .... 194  
   Fertilizer Prices ..... 506-509  
   Punakha, Bhutan ..... 336  
   Punic Wars (264-146 BC) ..... 129  
   Putnam, Amelia E. .... 142, 703  
   Pyramids, Egypt ..... 129, 519  
   Pyrenees Mountains ..... 373, 549  
  
 — Q —  
**Qatar, Arabia** ..... 333  
**Quadruplets born (cases)** ..... 303  
**Quakers see Friends**  
**Qualifications for voting** ..... 609  
**Quebec city, Canada—**  
   Attacked in wars ..... 132  
   —Mileage to other cities ..... 682-683  
   Population ..... 322  
   Quebec province, Canada ..... 322, 324  
   Queen Maud Land (Norway) ..... 367  
**Queens Borough see New York City (Boroughs)**  
**Queens Tunnel (N.Y.C.)** ..... 241  
**Queensland, Australia** ..... 330  
**Quintuplets** ..... 312  
**Quisling, Vidkun (1945)** ..... 143  
  
**RFC see Reconstruction Finance Corp.**  
**Racial segregation (ruling)** ..... 151  
**Racing—**  
   Airplane records ..... 775-776, 806  
   Automobile ..... 796, 834  
   Bicycle ..... 859  
   Bobsled ..... 845, 869  
   Canoe ..... 889  
   Horse ..... 796, 819-832  
   —Associations ..... 500, 503  
   Ice skating ..... 883, 884  
   Power boat ..... 796, 888-889  
   Roller skating ..... 895  
   Rowing ..... 864-866  
   Swimming ..... 796, 885-886  
   Track (world) ..... 796, 871-872  
   —American ..... 796, 873-875  
   Skiing ..... 884  
   Yacht ..... 896  
**Racquets champions** ..... 863  
**Radar—**  
   Beam to moon (1946) ..... 144  
   Invented ..... 537  
   Islands ..... 104  
   U.S.-Canadian system ..... 522  
**Radio—**  
   Associations ..... 500  
   Authorizations, type ..... 790  
   Automobile sets in use ..... 790  
   Awards ..... 517-518  
   Buenos Aires Convention ..... 742  
   Costs, annual ..... 791  
   Homes with, 1930-55 ..... 790  
   Inventions, noted ..... 536  
   Investment, revenue ..... 791  
   Marconi (1896, 1901) ..... 137, 138  
   Message, first (1902) ..... 138  
   Navigation aids ..... 731  
   Noted personalities ..... 569-578  
   Production data ..... 790  
   Sea rescue, first (1909) ..... 155  
   Sets in U.S., world ..... 790  
   Stations in U.S. .... 790  
**Radio City, N.Y.C.** ..... 249  
**Radio telescopes** ..... 409  
**Radium discovered (1898)** ..... 138  
**Railroads, foreign—**  
   Accident, worst (1944) ..... 43  
   British nationalize (1948) ..... 146  
   French speed record ..... 679  
   German speed record ..... 679  
   Locomotive invented ..... 535  
   Steam, first (1825) ..... 134  
**Railroads, U.S.—**  
   Accidents, deaths ..... 157, 677  
   Associations ..... 500  
   Cog (Colo., N.H.) ..... 177, 186  
   Dividends declared ..... 677  
   Electric trolley (1885) ..... 137  
   Expenses, taxes ..... 677  
   Fastest runs ..... 678  
   —Compared with French ..... 679  
   Freight loadings (Index) ..... 759  
   Harrison Mem. Medal ..... 516  
   Horsedrawn, first ..... 233  
   Locomotive, first ..... 535  
   Mileage ..... 677  
   Passenger, first (1828) ..... 134  
   Passenger, freight data ..... 677  
   Rail center, greatest ..... 179  
   Revenues, distribution ..... 677  
   Segregation ruling ..... 125  
   Statistics ..... 677  
   Steam, first (1831) ..... 134  
   Stocks, bonds, capital ..... 677  
   Tom Thumb, engine ..... 182  
   Transcontinental (1869) ..... 136  
**Railway Express Service** ..... 679  
**Railway Labor's Political League** ..... 52  
**Rainbow bridge, Utah** ..... 193  
**Rainfall see Precipitation**  
**Raleigh, Sir Walter (1618)** ..... 131  
**Rapa Islands (Fr.)** ..... 350  
**Raspulin, Gregory (1916)** ..... 139  
**Rates of foreign exchange** ..... 768  
**Rayon production** ..... 687  
**Reaumur temperature scale** ..... 420  
**Reclamation, Bureau of 211-212**  
   Appropriations, 1956 ..... 55  
**Reclamation, irrigation 208-212**  
   Alaska ..... 197  
**Reconstruction Finance Corp.—**  
   Employees (number) ..... 80  
   Finances, 1954-55 ..... 758  
**Recreational areas 223, 633-534**  
  
**Red Cross, American** ..... 717  
**Red Cross, International** ..... 717  
**Redonda Island** ..... 332  
**Reed, Walter, Medical Ctr.** ..... 220  
**Reelfoot Lake, Tenn.** ..... 192  
**Reformatories, Federal** ..... 306  
**Reformed Churches—**  
   Headquarters ..... 708  
   Membership ..... 706  
**Refugees—**  
   Czechs flee (1953) ..... 149  
   East German ..... 92, 108  
   Relief Act, U.S. .... 631  
   U.N. report ..... 104  
   Registered mail ..... 751, 752  
**Reich Foundation** ..... 487  
**Relay races—**  
   American records ..... 874-875  
   Championships ..... 796, 879-882  
   College records ..... 878  
   —Events, 1954-55 ..... 879-883  
   —Interscholastic records ..... 870  
   —Events, 1955 ..... 881, 882  
   New York City ..... 876, 877  
   Olympic games ..... 867, 869  
   World records ..... 796, 871-872  
**Relief—**  
   Federal dole ends (1935) ..... 142  
   New York State ..... 230  
**Religion** ..... 705-721, 724  
**Bible see Bible**  
**Bishops**  
   Methodist ..... 709  
   Protestant Episcopal ..... 709  
   —Roman Catholic ..... 713-714  
   Breda decl. (1680) ..... 132  
   Calvin, John (1534) ..... 131  
   Constantine edict (313 AD) ..... 129  
   Council of Nicaea ..... 129  
   Council of Trent (1545) ..... 131  
   Denominations ..... 707-708  
   —Headquarters ..... 705-706  
   —Membership ..... 705-706  
   Edict of Milan (313 AD) ..... 129  
   Edict of Nantes (1560) ..... 131  
   Foreign countries ..... 317-382  
   Holidays ..... 719-721, 724  
   Holy Trinity (326 AD) ..... 129  
   Luther, Martin (1517) ..... 130  
   Persession ..... 138  
   Christians (64AD) ..... 129  
   —Huguenots (1560) ..... 131  
   —Jews ..... 138, 351  
   Popes, list of ..... 712  
   Population, world ..... 724  
   Protestant churches ..... 710-711  
   Roman Catholic hierarchy ..... 713  
   Salvation Army ..... 718  
   School attendance and ..... 149  
   Volunteers of America ..... 718  
   World Council ..... 113  
   See also Churches  
**Religious leaders** ..... 556, 566  
**Remagen Bridge Society** ..... 313  
**Remington, William W.** ..... 143  
**Rendova Is., Solomons** ..... 335  
**Rennell Is., Solomons** ..... 331  
**Items—**  
   Housing projects, N.Y.C. .... 232  
   Price index ..... 771  
**Representation, proportional** ..... 609  
**Representatives, U.S.** ..... 68-70  
   Address, form of ..... 472  
   At-large (defined) ..... 581  
   House of see Congress, U.S.  
   Salaries, terms ..... 68  
   Shooting by Puerto Ricans ..... 160  
**Representation—**  
   Birth statistics ..... 302, 303  
   Gestation periods ..... 313  
**Reptiles** ..... 251, 444  
**Republican party—**  
   Campaign of 1956 ..... 44  
   Convention cities ..... 44-609  
   First Campaign (1856) ..... 153  
   Formed (1854) ..... 135  
   National committee ..... 51-52  
   Nominees, 1900-52 ..... 581  
   Symbol, origin of ..... 580  
**Research Council, Natl.** ..... 219  
**Reservoirs—**  
   United States ..... 210, 212-213  
   World's greatest ..... 209  
**Restaurants (retail sales)** ..... 668  
**Retail price indexes** ..... 771-772  
**Retail sales, 1953-54** ..... 668  
**Reunion (Fr.)** ..... 348, 524  
**Revenues, U.S.—**  
   Bills originate in House ..... 615  
   Collections by source ..... 763

<b>Revenues, U.S. (cont'd.)</b>		<b>Roads (cont'd.)</b>		<b>Rumania (cont'd.)</b>	
By state	764	Touring distances	681-683	Petroleum production	697
Customs	769	Trans-Andean	370, 381	Royal family	373
Postal	755	Rochester, N.Y.—		Telephone	684
Receipts, 1789-1954	756, 759	Arts and Sciences Museum	432	U. N. member	42
Tax laws	633-636	City manager	78	U.S. population born in	231
Revere, Paul (1775)	132	Eastman House (museum)	432	Rumsey James (1787)	133, 231
Revolutionary War		Population	275, 299, 300	Runs and walks—	
See American Revolution		Rock formations (classes)	519	American records	873-875, 878
Reynolds Foundation	488	Rockefeller Center, N.Y.C.	248	Champions, 1955	818
Rhee, Syngman	363	Rockefeller Foundation	439	Mile records	870
Rhode Island—		Rockingham Park racing	827	Olympic games	867-869
Admitted to Union	191, 200	Rockne, Knute (1931)	141	World records	871-872
Agriculture statistics	654-660	Rodeo cowboy champions	533	Rumyon Memorial Fund	488
Area, rank	191, 200	Rodriguez Island (Br.)	329	Rural population, U.S.	249
Birth, death statistics	302-304	Rogation Days (church)	719	Rural road mileage, U.S.	679
Capital	191, 200	Rogers, William Handicap	821	Rush-Bagot Treaty (1817)	134
Cities, areas	294	Rogers, Will (death, 1935)	821	Russell Is., Solomons	331
Descriptive	191	Roller skating champions	895	Russian Soviet Federal	
Governor, officials, pay	75	Roman Catholic Church—		Socialist Republic	377
Historical Society	431	Apostolic delegates to U.S.	712	Russians, noted	562
Lake, largest	529	Avignon (1309)	130	Rulers	555
Legislature	75	Dioceses, U.S.	714, 715	Russo-Japanese War (1904)	138
Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311	Fast days	719	Ship losses	155
Population, 1790-1950	254-255	Hierarchy	713-714	Rutgers Univ. libraries	450
-Cities, counties	278, 294	-Address, form of	472	Ruth, George Herman (Babe)	
Presidential vote	801	Immaculate Conception	135	Foundation	485
Social security	645-651	Membership, U.S.	715	Lifetime record	808-809
Taxes	639, 643, 680	Pope see Popes		Ruthenia, U.S.S.R.	477
Vital statistics	302-313	Population, World	724	Ryder Cup (golf)	796, 858
See also States U.S.		Statistics, U.S.	715	Rye—	
Rhodes, Colossus of	519	Roman numerals	483	Chicago spot prices	658
Rhodes, Island of (area)	524	Roman rulers, emperors	554	Grain center receipts	662
Rhodes, Scholarships	452	Rome (755 BC to 410 AD)		Prices, farm, 1930-58	657
Rhodesia, North, South	328	American Academy in	129, 130	Production, 1930-54	656
Waterfalls	526	Ronne, expedition	452	By state, 1954	660
World Bank loans	745	Roosevelt, Anna Eleanor	167, 169	Ryukyu Islands (area)	524
Rice—		Roosevelt, Franklin D.—			
Consumption, per capita	659	Assassination attempt	152	<b>— S —</b>	
Nutritive value	665	Biography	167		
Production, 1930-54	656	Birthdays (holiday)	722	SHAPE see North Atlantic	
Richmond Borough	235-237	Death (1945)	143	Treaty Orgn.	
Rifle champions, 1935	843	First fireside chat (1933)	141	Saar, The	80, 122, 142, 352
Rifle Asscnpion—		Four Freedoms	76	Saba Island	368
Stars, 1950	408	Library, Hyde Park, N.Y.	432	Sacco-Vanzetti case (1920-27)	140
Sun's apparent, mean	404, 405	National emergencies	143	Safety Council, National	501
Riis Park parking field	241	Pearl Harbor (1946)	144	Sage Foundation	488
Ringling Museums (Fla.)	435	Third term (1940)	143	Sagebrush State	189
Rio de Oro (Spanish)	374	Wife, family	167	Sahara, Spanish	374
Rio Grande River	207, 532	Yalta Conference	742	St. Augustine, Fla. (1565)	131
Big Bend Natl. Pk.	533	Roosevelt, Theodore—		St. Bartholomew massacre	131
Riots, panics—		Biography	165	St. Christopher Island	332
Amritsar, India (1919)	139	Family	165	St. Clair, Lake	532
Astor Place, N.Y.C. (1849)	135	Mount Rushmore Mem.	192	St. Croix, Virgin Is.	198-199
Bombay, India	112, 127	Museum	249	St. Eustatius Island	368
Brooklyn Bridge (1883)	137	National Park	188, 533	St. Helena Island	329, 524
Calcutta, India	144	Sagamore Hill Shrine	249	St. John, Virgin Is.	198
Detroit, Mich. (1943)	43	Ranch house, N. Dak.	188	St. Joseph Museum (Mo.)	440
Draft, N.Y.C. (1863)	136	Rough Riders (1898)	138	St. Kitts Island	332
Financial (1873, '84)	136, 137	Roosevelt, Theodore, Medal	518	St. Lawrence Canal	674
-1907—	138	Roois (square, cube)	544, 545	St. Lawrence River—	
Germany, East (1953)	150	Rope climb champions	818	Discovered (1534)	131
Guatemala	93	Rose Bowl games	818	Length, outflow	532
Harlem, N.Y.C. (1943)	43	Rose selection, 1955	66	Navigable distance	322
Haymarket (1886)	137	Rose Island, Samoa	199	Seaway	151, 232, 316
Herrin, Ill., strike (1922)	140	Rosenbergs, Julius & Ethel	148	St. Louis, Mo.	185
India mutiny (1857)	135	Rosenthal, Herman (1912)	139	Academy of Science	440
Morocco	108, 112, 115	Rosierian societies	444, 501	Buildings, tall	531
Puerto Rico (1950)	148	Ross, Betsey	204	City Art Museum	440
Slaves revolt (1712)	132	Ross, Nellie T. (1924)	136	Exposition (1904)	138
Steel strikers (1892)	137	Rotary International	140	Mayor	78
Tunisia (1952)	149	Fellowships	501	Opera, 1955	788
Rauw Archipelago	357	Rotation, planets	412	Population	273, 299, 300
Rivers—		Rothstein, Arnold (1928)	141	Public library	450
Coastal ports, tonnage	669-670	Rough Riders (1898)	138	St. Lucia Island	332
Dams, reservoirs	208-213	Rowing records	864-866	St. Martin Island	368
Foreign	532	Royal Gorge, Colo.	176, 528	St. Patrick (432 AD)	130
Freight carried on (total)	668	Royal Hotel fire (1892)	137	St. Paul, Minn.	723
Of No Return (Idaho)	188	Royalty		Buildings, tall	531
St. Lawrence Seaway	232, 516	Address, form of	472	Mayor	78
United States	206-207	Families of Europe	551-555	Minnesota Hist. Soc.	439
-Longest	550	Windsor, House of	318	Opera, 1955	788
Waterways	213	Ruanda, Belgian Congo	336	Population	273, 299, 300
See also specific rivers		Rubber—		St. Pierre and Miquelon	350
Roads—		Imports, exports	692, 693	St. Swithin's Day	724
Banff-Jasper highway	316	Production	687	St. Thomas, Virgin Is.	198-199
Garden Turnpike	177	Rubinstein, Serge	94	St. Valentine's Day	724
Gordon State Parkway	187	Rudolph, Lucrctia	164, 169	St. Vincent Island	332
Gulf Freeway Houston	193	Run—		Saipan Island (area)	524
Highest in U.S. (Colo.)	177	Exports, imports, 1953-54	690	Sakhalin Island	361, 377, 524
Miami-Key West Highway	178	Production, 1800-54	690	Salties—	
Mt. Vernon Highway, D.C.	196	Rumania—		Armed forces	726-727
New Jersey Turnpike	187	Area, population, capital	372	Cabinet members	61
New York State	223, 224	Cities (population)	384	Federal govt. officials	61
Ohio Turnpike	189	Communism (1947)	146	Governors (state)	72
Parkways, national	533	Descriptive	43, 372, 373	Judges, U.S.	63-65
Pennsylvania Turnpike	190	Merchant feet	675	New York City officials	84-86
Rural mileage, U.S.	679			New York State officials	81-83
Skyline Drive, Va.	194			President of the U.S.	61
Sunshine Highway, Fla.	178				

- Salaries (cont'd.)**  
 Queen Elizabeth II 318  
 Representatives, U.S. 68  
 Ruth, Babe 809  
 Senators, U.S. 72-76  
 State officials 63  
 Supreme Court justices 63  
 Vice president, U.S. 61  
*See also Incomes, Wages*
- Sales—**  
 Automobile (factory) 690  
 Consumer credit 770  
 Department store (index) 759  
 Retail, 1953-54 (value) 668
- Sales taxes—**  
 By state 639  
 New York City 230  
 Salk vaccine (German rulers) 553  
 Salk gold medal 54  
 Salk polio vaccine 780
- Salt—**  
 Consumption (average) 696  
 Mines, largest (La.) 181  
 Ocean (content) 520  
 Production, U.S. 696  
 Salutations, persons of rank 472  
 Salutes, honors 740  
 Salvador *see El Salvador*
- Salvation Army—**  
 Headquarters 708  
 History, activities 718  
 Membership 706
- Samar Island, Philippines 370**
- Samoa, American—**  
 Area, capital 199  
 Descriptive 199  
 Farms (statistics) 654  
 Population 253, 282  
 Samoa, New Zealand (area) 524  
 Samoa, Western 331
- San Antonio, Tex.—**  
 Alamo, The 441  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 City manager 78  
 Opera, 1955 788  
 Population 280, 299, 300  
 San Cristobal Is., Solomon 331
- San Diego, Calif.—**  
 City manager 78  
 Fine Arts Gallery 443  
 Museums 443  
 Population 267, 299, 300  
 Public Library 452  
 Zoo 443-444
- San Francisco, Calif.—**  
 Academy of Sciences 442  
 Bomb explosion (1916) 139  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 DeYoung Museum 444  
 Earthquake, fire (1906) 138  
 Foundation 488  
 Golden Gate Exp. (1939) 143  
 Library, Un. of Calif. 445  
 Mayor 78  
 Mileage to U.S. cities 681-683  
 Mileage to foreign ports 673  
 Mint (Coinage) 768  
 Museum of Art 442  
 Opera, 1955 788  
 Palace, Legion of Honor 442  
 Population 267, 299, 300  
 -Foreign-born 261  
 Postal receipts 755  
 Public Library 452  
 Telephones 684  
 United Nations conf. 747
- San Jacinto Museum 441**
- San Juan Capistrano race 824**
- San Marino 373**
- San Pasqual race 824**
- San Tome Is. (Portugal) 370**
- Sand Island (U.S.) 253**
- Sander, Herman N. 147**
- Santa Anita racing 824, 828**
- Santa Barbara Coll. library 445**
- Santa Barbara Museum 443**
- Santa Catalina Island 176, 524**
- Santa Claus, Ind. 820**
- Santa Cruz Is., Solomon 831**
- Santa Fe, N. Mex. (1608) 131, 187**
- Navajo Art Museum 44, 442**
- Santiago, battle of (1898) 138, 154**
- Sao Miguel Island (area) 524**
- Saratoga Historical Park 533**
- Saratoga racing 821, 828**
- Sarawak (Br. colony) 327**
- Sardinia (area) 524**
- Sark Island (area) 524**
- Saskatchewan, Canada 322**
- Satellite project, U.S. 108**
- Satellites, solar system 412**
- Saturn (planet) 412**
- Morning, evening star 408**
- Rises, sets, 1956 413**
- Saudi Arabia—**  
 Area, population, capitals 333  
 Cities (population) 384  
 Descriptive 333-334  
 Merchant fleet 675  
 Petroleum production 333, 697  
 Trade, U.S. (value) 667
- Savali Is., W. Samoa 331**
- Savannah, Ga.—**  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 City manager 78  
 Population 268, 300, 301  
 Savings Bank Life Insurance 231  
 Savings in U.S. 765  
 Postal 755  
 Savonarola (1498) 130  
 Saxe-Coburg, House of 551
- Saxons—**  
 English rulers 551  
 German rulers 553  
 Saxons, Ida 165, 169  
 Self Foundation 488
- Scholarships—**  
 Amer. Academy in Rome 452  
 American Legion 513  
 Anderson 513  
 Art 509  
 Grad. Sch. of Journalism 509  
 Guggenheim 486, 516  
 Hillman 516  
 Macmillan 517  
 Mid. America 511  
 Rhodes 452  
 Rotary Fellowships 518  
 Student composers 517  
 Westinghouse 518
- Schools, Public *see Public schools***
- Science—**  
 Awards 505-506, 513-518  
 Discoveries 535-537, 782-784  
 Foundations 485-488  
 Geophysical Year 198, 523  
 Operation Deepfreeze 780-784  
 Progress, 1955 780-784  
 Science Found., Natl. 108, 488, 523  
 Science Service 783  
 Sciences, Natl. Acad. 219, 518  
 Scientists' warning 109  
 Scientists, noted 556-562, 566  
 Scilly Isles (area) 524  
 Scopes, John T. (1925) 140
- Scotland—**  
 Area, population 321  
 Church of 321  
 Cities (population) 384  
 Descriptive 320-321  
 Rulers 552  
 Shipbuilding industry 675  
 U.S. population born in 262  
*See also Great Britain, United Kingdom.*
- Scott, Caroline L. 164, 169**
- Scott, R. F. (1901, '12) 138, 139, 523**
- Screen Personalities 568-578**
- Scripps Oceanography Lib. 445**
- Sculptors, noted 558-560, 568**
- Awards 518**
- Sea mile 415**
- Sea, visibility at 415**
- Seal of New York City 234**
- Seamen's organizations 501**
- Seas *see Oceans***
- Seasons, The 385**
- Seattle, Wash.—**  
 Alaska Exposition (1906) 139  
 Art Museum 444  
 Buildings, tall 531  
 Floating Bridge 527  
 Mayor 78  
 Population 261, 299, 300  
 Seawolf, atom sub 109
- Secession of States 651**
- Secretaries—**  
 States 72-76  
 U.S. (1789-1954) 171-174  
 -Cabinets, 1955 61-62
- Security program, U.S. 501**
- Seeing Eye, The 608**
- Segregation—**  
 Maryland Natl. Guard 128  
 Railroads, on 125  
 Supreme Ct. ruling 60, 125, 151
- Sekia el Hamra (Spanish) 374**
- Selangor, British Malaya 326**
- Selective Service system 725**
- Appropriations, 1956 55**
- Employees (number) 80**
- Selma, Stokes 823**
- Seminole War (1835) 135**
- Senate, U.S. *see Congress, U.S.***
- Sensors, U.S. 67**
- Address, form of 472**
- Blount impeachment 581**
- Election of (law) 620**
- Salaries, terms 67**
- Speech, longest (1953) 349**
- Sheridan, F. W. Africa 531**
- Sequoia National Park 533**
- Serbia, Yugoslavia 382**
- Seven Wonders of the World 519**
- Seward's Folly (1867) 136, 197**
- Seychelles 329, 524**
- Seymour, Jane (1509) 130**
- Shakespeare, Wm. (1564, 1593, 1594, 1600) 131**
- Folger Library 218, 514**
- Furness Library, Penn. 450**
- Shark fishing records 862**
- Shays' Rebellion (1787) 133**
- Shedd Aquarium 439**
- Sheep—**  
 Breeders' organizations 663  
 Hornless Dorset 664  
 On farms, 1890-1955 657  
 Prices, farm, 1930-1955 657  
 Shenandoah National Park 531  
 Sheppard, Samuel H. 511  
 Sheraton Empire (Morocco) 366  
 Shetland Islands (area) 524  
 Shikoku Island, Japan 361, 524  
 Shipbuilding, Scotland 675  
 Shipping 669-675  
 Canal traffic, foreign 674  
 Dockworkers strike (N.Y.) 118  
 Express service (rail, air) 879  
 New York State canals 231  
 Tonnage at U.S. ports 669-670, 672
- Ships—**  
 American-built, first 182  
 Atlantic, first steam trip 702  
 Atom ship proposal 100, 105  
 Bell time 402  
 Bounty mutiny (1789) 133  
 Builders Council 501  
 Constellation, U.S.S. 213  
 Dimensions of large 676  
 Disasters 154-157  
 Entrances, clearances 670  
 -By customs District -U.S. ports, 1900-54 672  
 First sunk by sub. (1864) 154  
 Forrestal, U.S.S. 91, 119  
 Frigates (1797, 1812) 133, 134  
 Great Eastern (1857) 135  
 Great Western (1838) 135  
 Hiroshima bomb carrier 702  
 Inventions, noted 536  
 Mariners' Museum 435  
 Merchant fleets 675  
 -U.S. fleet 672, 675  
 Mystic Seaport, Conn. 429  
 Navigation aids 731  
 Notable (over 18,000 tons) 676  
 Ocean crossings, fast 702  
 Philadelphia (1801) 133  
 Radio rescue, first (1909) 155  
 Route distances 671-673  
 Steamboats, early -First iron (1825) 134  
 -Fires (1785) 133  
 -Fulton's (1803, '07) 134  
 -Ocean-going (1827) 134  
 -Runnym's (1787, '92) 133, 231  
 -Steven's (1804, '09) 134  
 U.S. subsidies, 1956 55
- Shor production 688**
- Shooting (rifle, pistol)—**  
 National champions 843  
 Shortland Is., Solomon 331  
 Shoshone Falls, Idaho 179
- Shor, art records—**  
 American 875, 878  
 Championship 879-882  
 Olympic games 867, 869  
 World 872
- Show Me State 185**
- Shrine football game 818**
- Shrine, Nobles of the Mystic 498**
- Shrove Tuesday 722**
- Shuffleboard champions 861**
- Siam *see Thailand***
- Sibelius Award 518**

- Sicily (area) 524  
 Mt. Etna 360, 525  
 Side horse champions 883  
 Sideral day 411  
 Sierra Leone, B. W. Africa 329  
 Sierra Nevada Mts., Calif. 176  
 Signs and Symbols—  
   Astronomical 411  
   Chemical elements 539  
   Medical 483  
   Zodiac, The 414  
 Siltosis compensation 228  
 Silk production 287  
 Silurian Society 501, 517  
 Silver—  
   Coinage 769  
   Comstock Lode, Nevada 186  
   Density, melting point 538  
   Dollars in stock 766  
   Price 698  
   Production 698  
 Silver State 186  
 Singapore 388  
   Returned to Britain (1945) 186  
   Telephones 684  
 Singers, noted—  
   Anderson Award 513  
   Contemporary 569-575  
   Deceased 578  
   Opera, 1955-56 786-788  
 Sinkiang 341  
 Sioux Indian War 137  
 Sioux State 188  
 Sister Kenny Foundation 487  
 Sitting Bull, Chief (1876) 137  
 Skating, ice—  
   Championships 884  
   Figure 884  
   Inter-scholastic, N.Y.C. 877  
   Olympic games 870  
   Speed records 883  
 Skating, roller 895  
 Skat shooting records 861  
 Skiing—  
   Associations 501  
   Championships 894  
   Jumping records 894  
   Olympic games 870  
   Water skiing 878  
 Sky Survey (Natl. Geog.) 220  
 Sky Island (area) 524  
 Skyline Drive, Virginia 194  
 Sliansky, Rudolf 149  
 Slavery—  
   America, introduced (1619) 131  
   Brazil ends (1889) 137  
   Compromise of 1850 135  
   Constitutional amend. 619  
   Emancipation proc. (1863) 136  
   England outlaws (1833) 134  
   Issue in Kansas 153  
   Kansas-Nebr. Act (1854) 135  
   Mass. outlaws (1783) 133  
   Missouri Compromise 134  
   New York (1712, 1827) 132, 134  
   U.S. abolishes (1865) 136  
 Sleepy Hollow Legend 432  
 Sloan Foundation 488  
 Slovenia, Yugoslavia 382  
 Smallpox hospital, first 182  
 Smith, Abigail 158, 169  
 Smith, Capt. John (1607) 131  
 Smith, Margaret 161, 169  
 Smithsonian Institution 221  
 Snakes 251, 444  
 Snakes Islands, N.Z. 330  
 Snow Entomological Museum 440  
 Snowfall—  
   Billizard of 1888 137, 423  
   Cities, U.S. 418  
   New York City 423, 424  
 Snuff production 892  
 Snyder-Gray case (1927) 140  
 Sobell, Morton 148  
 Soccer records 847  
 Social Dem. party (1897) 137  
 Social Security—  
   Australia 330  
   Canada 323  
   Egypt 345  
   France 348  
   Great Britain 318  
 Social Security Administration—  
   Blind, aid to the 650  
   Crippled Children Serv. 650  
   Descriptive 645-651  
   Expenditures, 1936-55 647  
   Federal Credit Unions 651  
   Maternal and child health 650  
   Old age, survivors ins. 645-647  
 Social Security Admin. (cont'd.)  
   -Beneficiaries (number) 646  
   -Benefits, tables of 646  
   Trust fund, 1936-55 647  
   Public assistance 648-650  
   -Payments, type, by state 650  
   Receipts, 1936-54 647  
   Tax rate 645  
   Unemployment ins. 646-649  
   -Benefits, by state 649  
   -Trust fund, by state 648  
   Welfare services 648-651  
 Socialist Conf., Asian 149  
 Socialist Labor party 52, 579  
 Socialist party 52, 579  
 Socialist Workers party 52, 579  
 Societies, associations 489-504  
   College 473-476  
 Society Islands (Fr.) 350  
 Socotra Island 327  
 Socrates (399 BC) 129  
 Softball champions 833  
 Solander Island, N.Z. 330  
 Solar day 411  
 Solar system 412  
 Solomon Islands 331, 524  
 Solstices 385  
 Somalia 361  
 Somaliland, British 329  
 Somaliland, French 349  
 Somaliland, Italian see Somalia  
 Sombroso Island 332  
 Somerset Island (area) 524  
 Sooner State 189  
 Sorghums (production) 656  
 Sororities (College) 475-476  
 Panhellenic Conference 473  
 Sound, speed of 402  
 South Africa, British 328  
 South Africa, Union of see  
   Union of South Africa  
 South African War (1899) 136  
 South America—  
   Area, dimensions 550  
   Country, largest (Brazil) 337  
   Inter-Am. conf. 150  
   Lake, largest (Bolivia) 336  
   Lakes, notable 528  
   Mountain peaks 549  
   Petroleum production 697  
   Population 260  
   -Religious 724  
   Ports, distances between 673  
   Sugar production 691  
   Telephone statistics 684  
   Trade, U.S. (value) 686, 687  
   Waterfalls 526  
 South Carolina—  
   Admitted to Union 191, 200  
   Agriculture statistics 654-664  
   Area, rank 191, 200  
   Birth, death statistics 303  
   Capital 191, 200  
   Counties (seats, areas) 294-295  
   Descriptive 191  
   Governor, officials, pay 75  
   Lake, largest 529  
   Legislature 75  
   Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
   Population, 1790-1950 254-255  
   -Cities, counties 278-279, 284  
   Presidential vote 601-602  
   Social security 645-651  
   Tariff protest (1832) 134  
   Vital statistics 638, 639, 643, 680  
   See also States, U.S.  
 South Dakota—  
   Admitted to Union 191, 200  
   Agriculture statistics 654-660  
   Area, rank 191, 200  
   Birth, death statistics 303  
   Capital 191, 200  
   Counties (seats, areas) 295  
   Descriptive 191-192  
   Governor, officials, pay 75  
   Lake, largest 529  
   Legislature 75  
   Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
   Population, 1860-1950 254-255  
   -Cities, counties 279, 285  
   Presidential vote 602  
   Social security 645-651  
   Taxes 639, 643, 680  
   Vital statistics 302-313  
   Wind Cave 533  
   See also States, U.S.  
 South Georgia Island 332, 524  
 South Island, N.Z. 330, 524  
 South Pole—  
   Descriptive 429  
   Explorations 523  
   Southampton Island (area) 524  
   Southeast Asia Treaty 96, 742, 744  
   Southeastern Conf. games 812, 836  
   Southeastern Power Admin. 211  
   Southern Educ. Foundation 488  
   Southern Highs 429  
   Southern Rhodesia 328  
   Waterfall 526  
   World Bank loan 745  
   Southernmost City, U.S. 550  
   Southwest Africa (Br.) 328  
   Southwest Conf. games 812, 836  
   Southwest Museum, Calif. 443  
   Southwestern Power Admin. 211  
   Soviet Union see Union of  
     Soviet Socialist Republics  
 Soy beans—  
   Grain center receipts 429  
   Production, 1930-54 429  
 Spain—  
   Area, population, capital 373  
   Cities (population) 384  
   Civil war 142-143, 373  
   Colonies 374  
   Descriptive 373-374  
   Electric power 689  
   Fascism 373-374  
   Franco, Francisco 373, 553  
   Gold reserve 768  
   Merchant fleet 675  
   Republic (1931) 141  
   Rulers 553  
   Sugar production 691  
   Telephones 684  
   Trade, foreign 667  
   Treaties, U.S. (1898) 138, 202  
   Defense agreement 150, 374  
   U. N. member 42  
   U.S. population born in 262  
   Weights, measures 546  
 Spanish-American War 138  
   Military leaders, U.S. 566  
   Ship losses 154  
 Spanish Armada (1588) 131  
 Spanish authors, painters 561  
 Spanish Guinea 374  
 Spanish Morocco 366  
 Spanish Sahara 374  
 Special delivery rates 751, 752  
 Speech, freedom of (law) 618  
 Speed records see Fastest  
   Trips, Racing  
 Speedboat, jet, record 796  
 Speedways 833, 834  
 Spelling Bee, National 481  
 Spencer, Catherine 246  
 Spenser, Edmund (1590) 131  
 Sphinx, Egypt 129, 519  
 Spitz Planatorium 821  
 Spitzbergen 436  
 Spokane, Wash.—  
   Buildings, tall 631  
   Population 281, 299, 301  
 Sports arenas 833  
 Sports records 43, 796-896  
 Spring Mill Village, Ind. 437  
 Spring season 385  
 Square roots 544, 545  
 Squash, rackets, tennis 863  
 Stadiums (list of) 833  
   Murne (Jones Beach) 223  
 Stage personalities 569-578  
 Stalin, Joseph V. 149, 380  
 Stamp Act (1765) 132  
 Stamps see Postage stamps  
 Standard time 401, 403  
 Standing Committees of  
   Congress 55  
 Stanford Univ. libraries 450  
 Stanley Cup (hockey) 863  
 Stanley, Henry M. (1871) 136  
 Star-Spangled Banner—  
   Flag, U.S. 204-205  
   National Anthem 621  
 Stars—  
   Discoveries, 1955 783  
   Magnitudes 408  
   Morning, evening, 1956 408  
   Polar, 1956 408  
   Sky Survey 220  
   Tables, 1956 408  
   Stars and Stripes race 823  
   Stassen, Harold E. 98  
   State Department  
     Administrative personnel 62  
     Employees (number) 79  
     Established 171

State Department (cont'd.)		States, U.S. (cont'd.)		Subways (cont'd.)	
Expenditures .....	758	Submerged lands, title to	150	-Opened (1904) .....	138
Secretaries, 1789-1955	61, 171	Taxes		-Track elevations .....	235
See also Dulles, John Foster		-Gasoline .....	680	-Wreck (1918) .....	139
State of Vatican City see		-Income .....	637-638	Succession to Presidency .....	609
Vatican City, State of		-Inheritance, estate	641-644	Sudan—	
Staten Island, N.Y.—		-Poll (states with) .....	609	Area, population, capital	374
Area .....	524	-Sales (type, rate) .....	639-640	British evacuate .....	112
Bridges (to N.J.) .....	240-241	Taxes, Fed. (collections)	764	Cities (population) .....	384
Inst. of Arts, Sciences .....	235	Topography .....	175-185	Condominium ends .....	43, 149
Richmond Borough .....	233, 235	Unemployment ins. .....	646-649	Descriptive .....	374
Zoo .....	251	Voters, eligible .....	258	Telephones .....	684
States Rights party (1948)	146	Voting qualifications .....	609	Sudan, French .....	349
States, U.S.—		Waterfalls, notable .....	526	Suez Canal .....	345, 674
Admission of new (law) .....	617	see also specific States		Suffolk Downs racing .....	822, 828
Admitted to Union .....	200	Statesmen, noted .....	557-562	Suffrage see Voting	
Agriculture products .....	175-195	Statuary Hall, National .....	215	Sugar—	
-Counties, leading .....	664	Statue of Freedom (Capitol)	214	Consumption, per capita .....	659
-Statistics .....	654-664	Statue of Liberty .....	250	Imports, 1953-54 .....	692
Altitudes (high, low) .....	548	Statute mile .....	415	International agreement .....	691
Area, rank .....	200	Statute of Westminster .....	318	Production, world .....	691
-Counties .....	283-299	Steamboats see under ships		-Descriptive .....	681
Automobile statistics	304, 680	Steamships .....		-United States .....	696, 691
-Drivers (number) .....	674	Discoveries .....	536	Sugar Bowl games .....	618
Banks (assets, liabilities) .....	767	Exports, imports .....	692-693	Sugar Research Foundation .....	488
Birth statistics .....	303	Production .....	696	Suicides (number, 1954) .....	303
Capitals .....	200	Wage rises, 1955 .....	58	Sullivan Memorial Trophy .....	875
Cities (population) .....	266-281	Steeplechase (track and field)—		Sulu Islands .....	370
Congress, apportionment .....	609	American record .....	875	Sumatra, Indonesia .....	357, 524
Congressmen, U.S. .....	67-70	Olympic games .....	867, 868	Volcanoes .....	525
Cotton growing .....	687	Stepinac, Cardinal (1946) .....	145	Summer season .....	385
Counties, county seats	283-289	Sterling Memorial Library .....	451	Sun Bowl games .....	818
Death statistics .....	303, 304	Stevens, John (1804, '00) .....	134	Sun, The—	
Descriptive .....	175-195	Stevens, Adlai E. .....		Declination, 1956 .....	405
Dimensions .....	200	Asks 1956 nomination .....	128	Descriptive .....	404
Education statistics .....	479, 482	Election returns 579, 582-608		Diameter .....	404
Electoral votes, 1936-52 .....	581	Formosa comment .....	102	Earth, distance from .....	404, 412
Farms .....		On moderation .....	128	Eclipses, 1956 .....	414
-Cooperatives .....	770	Stewart Island, N.Z. .....	330, 524	Ecliptic of .....	412
-Crop production, 1954 .....	660	Stimson Fund for Research .....	488	Horizontal parallax .....	404
-Egg production .....	659	Stock exchanges—		Hour angles, 1956 .....	406
-Harvested acreage .....	658	American (N.Y.) .....	502	Meridian of Wash. .....	386-399
-Income .....	655	-Transactions .....	769	Planets, relation to .....	412
-Number, acreage, value .....	634	Midwest (Chicago) .....	179, 502	Rocket ascension, 1956 .....	404-405
Federal courts .....	619	New York .....	639	Rises, 1956 .....	386-399
Fish, game commissioners .....	855	-Closed (1933) .....	141	-Correction to .....	401
Forest areas .....	315	-Transactions .....	769	Semi-diameter .....	404
Four boundaries meet .....	187	San Francisco .....	502	Signs and symbols .....	411
Geographic centers .....	403	Seat prices (N.Y.) 1806-54	769	Worship, Egypt (1360 BC) .....	129
Governors (terms, salaries) .....	70	Stocks—		Sunda Islands, Indonesia .....	357
History .....	175-195	Dividends (tax law) .....	633	Sunflower State .....	180
Holidays .....	722-723	Earnings .....	700-701	Sunnyside, W. Irving home .....	432
Horse racing revenues .....	830	Market crash (1929) .....	141	Sunshine State .....	178, 191
Hospital statistics .....	304, 308	Railroad (value) .....	677	Sunspots .....	404
Hospitalization plans .....	308, 309	Yearly volume, 1900-54 .....	769	Aurora, relation to .....	420
Income, per capita .....	762	Storm warnings .....	417	Supper, 1953 .....	355
Industries, products .....	175-195	Storms of 1965 .....	88	Storm, wreck (1913) .....	155
Inland water area .....	200	Straits of Malacca .....	326	Supersonic speeds (aviation) .....	402
Interest laws, rates .....	640	Straits Settlements .....	326	Supreme Court, U.S.—	
Judges, District (U.S.) .....	61-62	Street numbers, N.Y.C. .....	238	Agricultural Act (1933) .....	142
Lakes, largest .....	529	Strikes—		Appointments, salaries .....	63
Land grants .....	203	Auto mfg. (1936) .....	142	Combines dissolved (1911) .....	139
Largest, smallest .....	550	Capital Transit Co. .....	57	Communist trial (1948) .....	147
Legislatures, 1954 .....	70-74	Coal mines .....		Coplon trial (3/50) .....	147
Lynchings, 1882-1954 .....	307	-Herrin, Ill. (1922) .....	140	Creed (1789) .....	133
Magnetic declination .....	421	Pennsylvania (1902) .....	138	Decisions, 1955 .....	60
Manufacturing statistics .....	686	U.M.W. (1946) .....	145-146	Desegregation .....	60
Marriage, divorce .....		Dockworkers .....		Divorce .....	60, 143, 311
-Laws .....	310, 311	-Great Britain .....	104, 320	Dred Scott decision (1857) .....	135
-Number, rate .....	312	-New York City, I.L.A. .....	118	Gold clause case (1933) .....	142
Mineral production .....	694-698	Labor review .....	56-57	Judicial powers (law) .....	616, 619
Mountain peaks .....	548, 549	New Castle, Indiana .....	57, 123	Justices, 1789-1955 .....	66
Murder, penalties for .....	307	Number, by year .....	58	-Address, form of .....	472
Names, origin of .....	201	Railroads .....		NRA (1933) .....	142
Officials, salaries .....	72-76	Great Britain .....	104	Personnel .....	63
Old age benefits .....	650	-B & O (1877) .....	137	Released time program .....	149
Original thirteen .....	533	-Pullman (1894) .....	137	Segregation, ruling .....	60, 151
Parks, National .....	698	Steel .....		Steel seizure (1952) .....	149
Petroleum production .....	698	-Homestead, Pa. (1892) .....	137	Telephone tapping (1937) .....	143
Population, 1790-1950 .....	254-255	-Plants seized (1952) .....	149	Witnesses, ruling (1950) .....	147
-Cities .....	266-281	Telephones (1947) .....	146	-Fifth amendment (1950) .....	148
-Density .....	264	Stuart, House of .....	651, 552	Supreme Hq., Allied Powers	
-Foreign-born .....	260, 262-263	Sturbridge, Old (Mass.) .....	430	in Europe (SHAPE) see	
-Indians, American .....	264	Stuyvesant, Peter .....	233	North Atlantic Treaty Orgn.	
-Marital status .....	257	Submarines—		Surinam .....	83, 367-368
-Negro .....	259	Atomic energy .....	94, 100, 150	Surveyors chain measure .....	540
-Sex, color .....	260	Diving (bathyscaphe) .....	520	Survival statistics .....	258
-Urban, rural .....	259	Invented .....	536	Sweden—	
Presidential vote 579, 582-608		Signings .....	154-157	Area, population, capital .....	374
Public assistance .....	650	Warship sunk, first (1864) .....	154	Cities (population) .....	384
Representatives, U.S. .....	68-70	Submerged lands act (1953) .....	150	Cooperatives, consumer .....	374
Roads, rural (mileage) .....	679	Suburban Handicap .....	819	Descriptive .....	374-375
Schools (number, type) .....	479	Subversive activities—		Electric power .....	689
Secession dates .....	651	Communist party outlawed .....	151	Gold reserve .....	768
Segregation in schools .....	151	Control Bd. (employees) .....	80	Merchant fleet .....	675
Senators, U.S. .....	67	Internal Security Act .....	608	Nordic Council .....	375
Settled .....	200	Subways—		Norway, union (1905) .....	138
Shore line, longest .....	183	Canada (opened) .....	322	Rulers .....	375, 555
Social Security data .....	645-651	New York City .....		Sugar production .....	691
Steel, iron ore production .....	696	-Lines, mileage .....	239	Telephones .....	684

- Sweden (cont'd.)  
 Trade, foreign ..... 374, 667  
 U.S. citizens in (law) ..... 629  
 U.S. population born in ..... 262  
 Waterfalls ..... 526  
 Weights, measures ..... 546  
 Survivors insurance ..... 645, 647  
 Sutter's sawmill, Calif. .... 178  
 Svalbard Island (area) ..... 524  
 Sverdrups Island (area) ..... 524  
 Swan Is. (area, pop.) ..... 199  
 Swain Is. (area, pop.) ..... 253  
 Swaziland, Br. S. Africa ..... 328  
 Sweden, noted ..... 557  
 Swimming—  
   Championships, 1955 ..... 796, 886  
   English Channel, 1875-1955 ..... 887  
   Interscholastic, N.Y.C. 876, 877  
   Olympic games ..... 867  
   Pan-American games ..... 879  
   World records ..... 796, 885  
 Swiss, noted ..... 560  
 Switzerland—  
   Alps see Alps, The  
   Area, population, capital ..... 375  
   Cities (population) ..... 384  
   Descriptive ..... 375  
   Electric power ..... 689  
   Geneva conference ..... 46  
   Gold reserve ..... 768  
   Merchant fleet ..... 675  
   Telephones ..... 684  
   Trade, foreign ..... 667  
   U.S. population born in ..... 263  
   Waterfalls ..... 526  
 Symbols see Signs and symbols  
 Symmes, Anna ..... 161, 169  
 Synagogue, first U.S. .... 265  
 Syracuse, N.Y.—  
   Buildings, tall ..... 631  
   Mayor ..... 79  
   Museum of Fine Arts ..... 432  
   Population ..... 275, 299, 300  
 Syracuse Univ. library ..... 450  
 Syria—  
   Area, population, capital ..... 375  
   Cities (population) ..... 384  
   Descriptive ..... 375-376  
   Merchant fleet ..... 675  
   Telephones ..... 684
- T —
- Table tennis records ..... 837  
 Tadzhik S.S.R. .... 378  
 Taft-Hartley Act ..... 146  
 Taft, Robert A. .... 150, 215  
 Taft, William H. (blog.) ..... 165  
 Tahiti (Fr.) ..... 350, 524  
 Taiwan see Formosa  
 Talbot, Harold E. .... 110  
 Tall buildings ..... 530-532  
 Tampa Bay racing ..... 178  
 Tanfuran racing ..... 828  
 Tanganyika, Br. E. Africa ..... 329  
 Tanxier, North Africa ..... 366  
 Taoist population, world ..... 724  
 Tar Heel State ..... 188  
 Tariff Acts—  
   Balance of trade under ..... 661  
   Congress votes cuts ..... 54  
   Exemptions (travelers) ..... 629  
   Pres. ~~changes~~ changes ..... 91  
   S.C. nullifies (1832) ..... 134  
   Suspensions (1951) ..... 148  
 Tasmania, Australia ..... 330, 524  
 Tau Island, Samoa ..... 199  
 Tax Court, U.S. .... 63  
 Employees (number) ..... 80  
 Taxation—  
   American colonies (1765) ..... 132  
   Canada ..... 323, 324  
   Great Britain (income) ..... 319  
   Single tax (1879) ..... 137  
 Taxes, Federal—  
   Admissions, entertainment ..... 636  
   Collections, by source ..... 763  
   Collections, by state ..... 764  
   Corporation ..... 635  
   Profits affected by ..... 686  
   Estate ..... 635  
   Excess profits ..... 635  
   Excise, rate, revenue ..... 636, 763  
   Gift ..... 636  
   Income see Income tax  
   Internal Revenue law ..... 633-635  
   Liquor, tobacco ..... 636  
   Social Security (rate) ..... 645
- Taxes, State—  
 Gasoline ..... 680  
 Horse racing revenue ..... 830  
 Income, by state ..... 637-638  
 Inheritance, estate ..... 641-644  
 New York—  
   -Business ..... 227  
   -Horse racing ..... 230  
   -Income ..... 638  
   -Local non-property ..... 230  
   -Sales ..... 230  
 Poll (states with) ..... 609  
 Sales (type, rate) ..... 639  
 Taylor, Zachary (blog.) ..... 161  
 Tea (consumption) ..... 659  
 Teachers—  
   Associations ..... 502  
   Colleges ..... 453-466  
   -Societies ..... 474, 476  
   New York City ..... 238  
   New York State ..... 228  
   Number—  
     By college ..... 453-471  
     Public schools ..... 483  
 Telegraph—  
   First message (1844) ..... 135  
   Inventions, noted ..... 536  
 Telephones—  
   Atlantic cable ..... 203  
   Exchange, first (1878) ..... 137  
   Inventions, noted ..... 536  
   Nation-wide strike (1947) ..... 146  
   Tapping, ruling (1937) ..... 143  
   U.S. Cities ..... 684  
   World statistics ..... 684  
 Telescopes astronomical ..... 409  
 Television—  
   Associations ..... 500  
   Authorizations, 1955 ..... 790  
   Awards ..... 517-518  
   Canada, stations ..... 322  
   Color developments ..... 791  
   Costs, annual ..... 791  
   Exhibits, foreign fairs ..... 877  
   Highlights, 1955 ..... 791  
   Invented ..... 536, 537  
   Noted personalities ..... 569-575  
   Pay-as-you-see ..... 791  
   Sets produced, 1947-55 ..... 790  
   Stations in U.S. .... 790  
   Transcontinental (1951) ..... 148  
 Temperance organizations ..... 502  
 Temperature—  
   Absolute ..... 418  
   Atmosphere ..... 416  
   Boiling, melting points ..... 420  
   Cities, U.S. .... 418-419  
   Extremes, by station ..... 418  
   Highest, lowest recorded ..... 418  
   New York City—  
     -Daily range ..... 422  
     -Monthly, annual ..... 423  
   Thermometer scales ..... 420  
 Temple of Artemis ..... 519  
 Tenerife Island (area) ..... 524  
 Tennessee—  
   Admitted to Union ..... 192, 200  
   Agriculture statistics ..... 654-660  
   Area, rank ..... 192, 200  
   Birth, death statistics ..... 303  
   Counties (seats, areas) ..... 192, 200  
   Descriptive ..... 295  
   Governor, officials, pay ..... 162  
   Lake, largest ..... 529  
   Legislature ..... 529  
   Marriage, divorce laws ..... 310, 311  
   Population, 1790-1950 ..... 245-255  
   -Cities, counties ..... 279, 295  
   Presidential vote ..... 602-603  
   Social security ..... 645-651  
   Taxes ..... 638, 639, 643, 680  
   Vital statistics ..... 302-313  
   See also States, U.S.  
 Tennessee Valley Auth. .... 211  
 Expenditures 1854-55 ..... 107  
 Tennis champions ..... 890-893  
   Court, squash ..... 863  
   Pan-American games ..... 879  
   Table tennis ..... 837  
 Territorial expansion, U.S. .... 202  
 Territories, U.S.—  
   Altitudes (high, low) ..... 548  
   Areas ..... 253  
   Banks (assets, liabilities) ..... 767  
   Chronological list of ..... 200  
   Cities (population) ..... 282  
   Citizenship law ..... 632  
   Delegates to U.S. Congress 70
- Territories, U.S. (cont'd.)  
 Descriptive ..... 197-199  
 Farm statistics ..... 654  
 Governors ..... 72  
 Holidays ..... 723-723  
 Inheritance taxes ..... 644  
 Judges, District (U.S.) ..... 66  
 Legislatures ..... 75  
 Liquor exports to U.S. .... 690  
 Marriage information ..... 310  
 Murder, penalties for ..... 307  
 Names, origin of ..... 201  
 Officials, salaries ..... 76  
 Organic Acts ..... 200  
 Population ..... 253, 282  
 -Density ..... 253  
 Social security ..... 645-651  
 Taxes, Fed. (collections) ..... 784  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Trust (area, pop.) ..... 253  
 Testaments (wills) ..... 644  
 Teterboro Airport, N.J. .... 240  
 Teton Mountains, Wyo. .... 195  
 Texas—  
   Accession ..... 201, 202  
   Admitted to Union ..... 192, 200  
   Agriculture statistics ..... 654-664  
   Alamo ..... 441  
   Area, rank ..... 192, 200  
   Birth, death statistics ..... 303  
   Capital ..... 192, 200  
   Counties (seats, areas) ..... 295-297  
   Descriptive ..... 192-193  
   Governor, officials, pay ..... 75  
   -Ferguson, Miriam (1924) ..... 140  
   Hall of State, Dallas ..... 441  
   Lake, largest ..... 529  
   Legislature ..... 529  
   Marriage, divorce laws ..... 310, 311  
   Memorial museum ..... 441  
   Population, 1850-1950 ..... 254-255  
   -Cities counties ..... 279-280, 295  
   Presidential vote ..... 603-604  
   San Jacinto Monument ..... 441  
   Social security ..... 645-651  
   State fair, Dallas ..... 80  
   Taxes ..... 643, 680  
   Vital statistics ..... 302-313  
   See also States, U.S.  
 Texas, University of—  
   Library ..... 450  
   Memorial Museum ..... 441  
 Texoma, Lake ..... 192, 210  
 Textiles—  
   Exports, imports ..... 687, 692, 693  
   Industry ..... 687  
   Price index (wholesale) ..... 772  
 Thailand—  
   Area, population, capital ..... 376  
   Bangkok (population) ..... 384  
   Descriptive ..... 376  
   Merchant fleet ..... 675  
   Trade, foreign ..... 667  
   Weights, measures ..... 546  
   World Bank loan ..... 745  
 Thames River ..... 532  
 Thanksgiving Day ..... 722  
 Thaw, Harry K. (1906) ..... 138  
 Theater—  
   Actors, actresses ..... 569-578  
   Associations ..... 489, 502-503  
   Awards ..... 548  
   Dramatists ..... 556-562, 564, 567  
   Long runs ..... 785, 786  
   Opera season ..... 786-787  
   Plays 1954-55 ..... 785-786  
   Pulitzer Prizes ..... 508  
   Stars of plays ..... 785-786  
   Thermometer scales ..... 420  
   Thermopylae pass (480 BC) ..... 129  
   Thirty Years' War (1618) ..... 131  
   Three Kings' Island, N.Z. .... 722  
   Thunder Head Mt., S. Dak. .... 330  
 Tibet ..... 148, 151, 341  
 Tidal wave, India (1942) ..... 143  
 Tides—  
   Atlantic coast ..... 428  
   Descriptive ..... 428  
   Highest in world ..... 428  
   Moon, effect of ..... 407, 428  
   New York City, 1956 ..... 425-428  
   Rise and fall, U.S. cities ..... 428  
   Tideswater, The (Va.) ..... 194  
   Tierra del Fuego Is. (area) ..... 524  
   Tili murder case ..... 118, 128  
 Time—  
   Astronomical ..... 411  
   Bell, shipboard ..... 402  
   Daylight saving ..... 402



- Time (cont'd.)**  
 Differences (cities) ..... 403  
 Earth's rotation and ..... 411  
 Geologic eras ..... 519  
 Greenwich ..... 402  
 International date line ..... 412  
 Mean, apparent ..... 411  
 Military ..... 401  
 Signals broadcast ..... 402  
 Standard ..... 401, 402  
 War (1942-45) ..... 402  
 Zones ..... 402  
**Timor, Portuguese** ..... 372, 524  
**Timothy seed prices** ..... 657  
**Tin**  
 Bolivia nationalizes ..... 336  
 Imports, U.S. .... 692  
 Tinian Island (area) ..... 524  
 Tippecanoe battle (1811) ..... 134  
 Titanic disaster (1912) ..... 139  
 Titicaca, Lake (Bolivia) ..... 336  
 Tito, Marshal (Jos. Broz) ..... 382  
**Tivoli, Copenhagen** ..... 788  
**Tobacco**  
 Exports, imports ..... 692-693  
 -Duty-free (personal) ..... 629  
 Industry (N.C.) ..... 188  
 Production ..... 656, 692  
 -By state, 1954 ..... 660  
 Taxes, 1952-54 ..... 758  
 -Excise ..... 636  
**Tobago Island** ..... 332, 524  
**Toboggan Handicap** ..... 820  
**Todd, Mary** ..... 162, 169  
**Todd-AO film process** ..... 537  
**Togoland, Br. W. Africa** ..... 328  
**Togoland (Fr.)** ..... 349  
**Tokelau Islands** ..... 331  
**Tokyo, Japan**  
 Doolittle's raid (1942) ..... 144  
 Population ..... 384  
**Tokyo Rose (1949)** ..... 147  
**Toledo, Ohio** ..... 189  
 Buildings, tall ..... 531  
 City manager ..... 79  
 Museum of Art ..... 437  
 Population ..... 276, 299, 300  
**Tomb of Mausolus** ..... 519  
**Tomb of Unknown Soldier** ..... 217  
**Ton (measure)** ..... 543  
**Tonga Islands** ..... 331, 524  
**Tornadoes**  
 Descriptive ..... 417  
 Losses, life, property ..... 41  
 Storms of 1955 ..... 88  
**Torres Island** ..... 331  
**Touring mileage, U.S.** ..... 681-683  
**Townsend Act (1770)** ..... 132  
**Track and field**  
 Amer. records ..... 873-875, 878  
 Championships ..... 796, 879-882  
 College records (U.S.) ..... 878  
 -Events, 1955 ..... 796, 879-882  
 Cross-country runs, walks ..... 818  
 Decathlon champions ..... 878  
 Interscholastic records ..... 870  
 -Events, 1955 ..... 881, 882  
 -New York City ..... 876-877  
 Olympic games ..... 867-869  
 Pan-American games ..... 879  
 Pentathlon champions ..... 878  
 World records ..... 796, 871-872  
**Trade**  
 Balance, under Tariff Acts ..... 661  
 Congress votes law, 1955 ..... 54  
 Suspensions, U.S. (1951) ..... 148  
 U.S. statistics ..... 696-672  
 U.S. signs protocol ..... 99  
 See also Exports, imports  
 and specific countries  
**Trade-mark law** ..... 652  
**Trade**  
 Accidental deaths ..... 304  
 Airline ..... 773  
 Associations ..... 503  
 Canal, foreign ..... 674  
 Cargo volume at ports ..... 668-670  
 New York City  
 -Bridge, tunnel ..... 240-241  
 -Transit system ..... 239  
 New York State canal ..... 231  
 Panama Canal ..... 198  
 Railroad ..... 667  
 Water-borne (tonnage) ..... 672  
**Trains see Railroads**  
**Trampoline champions** ..... 883  
**Trans-Andean Highway** ..... 370, 381  
**Transjordan see Jordan**  
**Transportation** ..... 669-683  
 Aviation statistics ..... 773-774  
**Transportation (cont'd.)**  
 Bus statistics ..... 680, 683  
 Inland waterways ..... 213  
 Motor vehicle statistics ..... 680-683  
 New York City ..... 239-241  
 Railroad statistics ..... 677-679  
 Segregation ruling ..... 125  
 Shipping distances ..... 671-673  
 See also Airlines, Railroads  
**Transvaal, South Africa** ..... 327  
**Trapshooting champions** ..... 860  
**Travers' Slakes** ..... 821  
**Treason (defined)** ..... 617  
**Treasure State** ..... 185  
**Treasury Department**  
 Administrative personnel ..... 62  
 Employees (number) ..... 79  
 Established ..... 171  
 Expenditures ..... 758  
 Secretaries, 1789-1955 ..... 61, 171  
 See also Currency, U.S.  
**Treasury Is., Solomon** ..... 331  
**Treasury, U.S. (reserves)** ..... 766  
**Treble, U.S.**  
 Alaska purchase ..... 197-202  
 Arms limits (1921, '25) ..... 140  
 -Naval (1930, '36) ..... 141, 142  
 Austrian State ..... 743  
 China defense ..... 744  
 Cuba (1934) ..... 142  
 Germany (1921) ..... 140  
 Great Britain (1782) ..... 133  
 Guadalupe-Hidalgo ..... 202  
 Iran ..... 742  
 Japan ..... 337  
 Mutual security (1954) ..... 362  
 -World War II peace ..... 361-362  
 Kellogg-Briand (1929) ..... 141  
 Korea defense ..... 744  
 Louisiana Purchase ..... 202  
 North Atlantic (1949) ..... 146  
 Obligations, summary ..... 65  
 Oregon boundary (1846) ..... 135  
 Panama ..... 138, 369  
 Portugal, Azores (1951) ..... 146  
 Rush-Bagot (1817) ..... 134  
 South America (1952) ..... 149  
 Southeast Asia defense ..... 744  
 Spain  
 -Defense pact (1953) ..... 150  
 -Florida (1819) ..... 202  
 -War (1898) ..... 138  
 Webster-Ashburton ..... 182  
 World War II peace ..... 144  
**Treaty of Versailles**  
 See Versailles, treaty of  
**Trees, state (official)** ..... 175-195  
**Tremor, Alaska** ..... 821  
**Trengganu, British Malaya** ..... 326  
**Trent, Council of (1545)** ..... 131  
**Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority** ..... 241  
**Trieste** ..... 361  
 Italy-Yugoslavia pact ..... 151, 361  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Trade, U.S. (value) ..... 667  
**Trinidad Island** ..... 332, 524  
 Petroleum production ..... 697  
**Tripoli Alliance (1795, 1883)** ..... 133, 137  
**Triplets born (cases)** ..... 303  
**Tripoli, U.S. war with (1801)** ..... 133  
**Tripolitania** ..... 364  
**Trips, fastest see Fastest trips**  
**Tristan da Cunha Island** ..... 329  
**Trolley**  
 First electric (1885) ..... 137  
 Lines, mileage, N.Y.C. .... 239  
 Trophies see Awards  
**Tropical Park racing** ..... 828  
**Trotsky, Leon** ..... 141, 152  
**Trotting, pacing records** ..... 831  
 Champions, 1930-55 ..... 832  
**Trou, largest (Idaho)** ..... 179  
**Troy, Homer's (1184 BC)** ..... 129  
**Troy weight (measure)** ..... 540-543  
**Trudeau Society, American** ..... 781  
**Truman Doctrine (1947)** ..... 146  
**Truman, Harry S.**  
 Assassination attempt ..... 148, 152  
 Attacks Republicans ..... 114  
 Biography ..... 168  
 Election returns ..... 582-608  
 Hydrogen bomb order ..... 147  
 MacArthur recall ..... 148  
 Potsdam conference ..... 143  
 Railroad seizure ..... 145, 148  
 Steel plant seizure ..... 149  
 Taft-Hartley veto ..... 146  
 Truman Doctrine ..... 146  
**Truman, Harry S. (cont'd.)**  
 United Nations comment ..... 102  
 United Nations opening ..... 143  
 Wife, biography ..... 166  
**Trust Territory, U.S.** ..... 199  
**Trusts, public** ..... 485-488  
**Tsushima Bay Battle (1905)** ..... 155  
**Tuamotu Islands (Fr.)** ..... 350  
**Tuberculosis**  
 Associations ..... 503, 781  
 Awards ..... 518  
 Germ discovered (1882) ..... 137  
 Deaths, rate, 1954 ..... 307  
 Research, 1955 ..... 780-781  
 Ross Medal ..... 781  
**Tubual Islands (Fr.)** ..... 350  
**Tucupia Is., Solomons** ..... 331  
**Tudor, House of** ..... 551  
**Tulane, Univ. Research Inst.** ..... 438  
**Tulsa, Okla.**  
 Buildings, tall ..... 531  
 May ..... 79  
 Population ..... 277, 299, 301  
**Tumbling champions** ..... 883  
**Tunisia** ..... 348-349  
 Govt. reorganized ..... 101, 112  
 Independence move ..... 126  
 Telephones ..... 684  
**Tunis (population)** ..... 384  
**Tunnels (N.Y.C.)** ..... 240  
**Turkistan, Chinese** ..... 341  
**Turkey**  
 Ankara treaty (1953) ..... 149, 377  
 Anti-Greek riots ..... 115  
 Area, population, capital ..... 376  
 Cities (population) ..... 384  
 Crimean War (1853) ..... 135, 153  
 Defense pacts ..... 93, 126, 377  
 Descriptive ..... 376-377  
 Gold reserve ..... 768  
 Merchant fleet ..... 675  
 Montreux Convention ..... 376  
 NATO member (1951) ..... 148  
 Petroleum production ..... 697  
 Russia, war (1877) ..... 137  
 Sugar production ..... 691  
 Telephones ..... 684  
 Trade, foreign ..... 667  
 Weights, measures ..... 546  
 World Bank loan ..... 745  
**Turkmen S.S.R.** ..... 378  
**Turks and Caicos Islands** ..... 332  
**Turrell Fund** ..... 488  
**Turtle Mountains, N. Dak.** ..... 188  
**Tutankhamen (1346 BC)** ..... 129  
**Tutuila Island, Samoa** ..... 199  
**Tuwainian Peoples Republic** ..... 377  
**Twin, Mark (home, Mo.)** ..... 185  
**Tweed, Boss W. M. (1874)** ..... 136  
**Twelfth Day, Night** ..... 724  
**Twentieth Century Fund** ..... 488  
**Twilight, 1956** ..... 386-387  
**Twins born (cases)** ..... 303  
**Tydings-McDuffie Act (PI)** ..... 371  
**Tyler, John (biog.)** ..... 161  
**Tyndale, William (1526)** ..... 131  
**Typewriting records** ..... 461  
**Typhoons see Disasters**

## — U —

- Ubangi-Shari, French Africa** ..... 349  
**Uganda, Br. East Africa** ..... 329  
 Waterfall ..... 526  
**Ukrainian S.S.R.** ..... 347  
**Ukrainians, noted** ..... 562  
**Ukraine Island (area)** ..... 194  
**Unemployment**  
 Compensation, frat (Wis.) ..... 525  
 Ford Motor Co. plan ..... 56  
 Insurance ..... 645-649  
 -Benefits, by state ..... 649  
 -Canada ..... 323  
 -New York State ..... 226, 228  
 -Trust fund, by state ..... 648  
 U.S., 1955 ..... 255  
 Veterans compensation ..... 736  
**United Islands** ..... 331  
**United of South Africa**  
 Area, population, capital ..... 376  
 Cities (population) ..... 384  
 Colored voters (1952) ..... 149  
 Descriptive ..... 327-328  
 Electric power ..... 689  
 Gold production ..... 698  
 Gold reserve ..... 768  
 Malan resigns ..... 151  
 Sugar production ..... 691

# Index

<b>Union of South Africa (cont'd.)</b>		<b>Unitarian Churches—</b>		<b>U. S. of America (cont'd.)</b>	
Telephone	684	Headquarters	708	-Judiciary	64-66
Trade, foreign	667	Membership	706	-Legislative	67-70
United Nations Inquiry	122, 127	<b>United Kingdom—</b>		Passports	122, 628
U.N. walkout	102, 127	Area, population	317	Public Debt	758, 760
Waterfalls	526	Capital	318	Receipts, 1789-1955	799
World Bank loan	745	Cities (population)	384	<b>Basic Documents</b>	
<b>Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—</b>		Descriptive	318-321	-Constitution	614-620
Agriculture	95, 379	Emigration	319	Declaration of Independence	610
Airlines	379	Gold reserve	768	United Nations charter	622-627
Apology to Tito	106	Merchant fleet	697	<b>Geographic</b>	
Area, capital	377	Petroleum production	697	-Accessions	200-203
Armed forces	380	Sugar production	691	-Area, boundaries	282
Attack on U.S. plane	107	Telephones	319, 684	-Capital	214-221
Australia, ends relations	151	Trade, foreign	320	-Continent limits	548
Austrian treaty		-Canada	325	-Easternmost point	182
103, 108, 149, 150, 742, 743		-U.S. (value)	667	-Easternmost town	182, 550
Berla executed	150	See also Great Britain, Scotland, Ireland (Northern)		-Geographic center	403
Berlin	104	<b>United Mine Workers—</b>		-Highest, lowest points	548
Budgets	95, 380	Membership	59	-Island trusteeships	199
Bulgarian, Premier	46-47, 380, 555	Strikes (1946)	145-146	-Northernmost town	550
China, People's Rep. of	341	<b>United Nations</b>		-Public lands	203
Cities (population)	384	Abbreviations	748	-Southernmost point	550
Collective farming	378	Algerian Inquiry	117	-Territory expansion	202
Crimean War (1853)	135, 153	American Assn for the	503	-Westernmost point	821
Descriptive	377-380	Assembly, first (1946)	144	See also departments, elections, foreign relations, presidents, vice-presidents, military, naval, population and other U.S. matters under specific captions	
East German "sovereignty"	116, 743	Atomic control (1948)	146	<b>United States Hotel Stakes</b>	821
Economic system	378-379	Atomic radiation comm.	127	U.S. Steel Corp.	49, 56
Education, religion	380	Bernadotte, Count (1948)	146	Universities see Colleges and universities	
Electric power	379, 689	Budget	122, 749	Unknown Solidier	217
European security	46-49, 377	Cease-fire project	93	Upolu Is., W. Samoa	331
Expansion	379	Charter	622-627, 747	Upper Volta, Fr. W. Africa	349
Formosa proposal	743	China, People's Rep of		<b>Uranium</b>	
Flag	377	-Arms embargo (1951)	148	Atomic weight	539
Geneva Conferences	46-49	Committees	747	Density, melting point	538
German unification	46-49	Dumbarton Oaks Conf	747	Fission theory discovered	537
German war ends	351	Economic & Social Council	748	Ore production	
German zones	351	Educational, Scientific and Cultural Orgn.	748	-Belgian Congo	336
Gold production	379, 698	Events, 1955 see Chronology		-Czechoslovakia	343
Gold reserve	768	France with draws	117	-U.S.	175, 176, 187, 193
Government, officials	379-380	General Assembly	117	Radioactivity (1896)	137
H-bomb exploded, 1955	127	Headquarters (permanent)	749	<b>Uranus (planet)</b>	412
Hitler-Stalin Treaty	143	-Buildings	249-250	Urban population, U.S.	259
Hydroelectric projects	379	Human rights (1949)	147	<b>Uruguay—</b>	
Islands, areas	524	Information agencies	750	Area, population, capital	380
Japan, war (1904)	138	International Court of Justice		Descriptive	380-381
Japan peace terms	95	-Adopted (1920)	140	Gold reserve	768
Jews, massacre (1903)	138	-Judge Hackworth named	96	Merchant fleet	675
Leaders in India	126	-Structure	748	Montevideo (population)	384
Malenkov promoted	43	International Labor Orgn.	748	Telephones	684
Malenkov resigns	46	-U.S.S.R. returns to	107	Trade, U.S. (value)	667
Merchant fleet	675	International Monetary Fund	746	Weights, measures	546
New Look	45, 48	Israel admitted (1949)	147	World Bank loan	745
Noted persons	562	Japan vetoed	42, 149	Urundi, Belgian Congo	336
Outer Mongolia vote	42	Korea see Korean war		<b>Utah—</b>	
Petroleum production	697	Libya vetoed (1952)	149	Admitted to Union	193, 200
Poland invaded, 1939	144	Members, delegates	42, 747	Agriculture statistics	654-660
Political organization	377	-United States	730	Area, rank	193, 200
Population	377, 378, 384	New members	42, 128	Birth, death statistics	303
Production	379	Officers, committees	747	Capital	193, 200
Railroads	379	Population, world	109	Countries (seats, areas)	297
Republics (states)	377-378	Postage stamps issued	750	Descriptive	193
Romanovs slain	139, 555	Post office opened (1951)	148	Governor, officials, pay	75
Rulers	555	Refugees, report on	104	Lake, largest	529
Stalin, Joseph V.	380, 555	San Francisco conf	747	Legislature	75
Sugar production	691	Secretariat	749	Marriage, divorce laws	310, 311
Telephone	684	Security council	748	Population, 1850-1950	254-255
Trade with U.S. value	687	South African issue	122, 127	-Cities, counties	280, 297
Trotsky exiled (1926)	141	Structure, functions	747-749	-Presidential vote	605
Turkey, war (1877)	137	Tenth anniversary		Security	605
U.N. vetoes, 1955	42	Trusteeship Council	748-749	Taxes	638, 639, 643, 651
U.S. population born in	263	U.S. delegation	750	Vital statistics	302-313
U.S. recognizes (1933)	142	U.S.S.R. boycotts (1950)	147	See also States, U.S.	
U.S.-Soviet relations, Chronology, 1955	89-128	Vetoes, 1955		<b>Utah Territory</b>	
Volcanoes	525	Women, political rights	150	Utica Art Institute, N.Y.	200
Warsaw treaty	105	World Bank	745	Utah S.S.R.	378
Weights, measures	546	<b>United Nations Day</b>	723	<b>— V —</b>	
West Germany		<b>United Press Associations</b>	503	V-E Day, World War II	145
recognized		<b>United States of America—</b>		V-J Day, World War II	145
World War I	116	Administration		Vaccination (1796)	133
-Armed strength	735	-Appropriations	760	Valley Forge State Park	434
-Casualties	735	-Ambassadors, ministers	760	Valley of 10,000 Smokes	197
-Debt to U.S.	735	-Budget	756-758	Valois, House of	552
-Principal events	140-141	-Cabinets	61-63, 171-174	Vancouver Island (area)	180
World War II		-Citizenship	629, 632	Vargas, Getulio D.	524
-Armed strength	732	-Civil Defense Admin.	740	Vatican City, State of—	337
-Prisoners held (1950)	147	-Civilian employment		Area, population	381
-Summary	144-145	-Coinage	79-80, 772	Descriptive	381
Yalta Agreement	377, 742	-Courts	64-66	Lateran Agreement	381
Yugoslavia (relations)	106, 382	-Executive	61-64	Law of Guarantees (1870)	136
See also Communist party, World		-Expenditures, 1789-1955	758		
Ontons, labor see Labor Unions		-Federal Agencies	70		
		-Immigration	630		
		-Impeachments	581		
		-Income, national	761-762		
		-Internal Revenue	763-765		

- Veal—**  
 Nutritive value . . . . . 665  
 Prices, farm, 1930-55 . . . . . 657  
 Production, consumption . . . . . 659  
**Vegetables—**  
 Consumption, per capita . . . . . 659  
 Nutritive values . . . . . 665  
 Price indexes . . . . . 771-772  
 Production, 1930-54 . . . . . 656  
**Vella Lavella Is., Solomons** 331  
**Venezuela—**  
 Area, population, capital . . . . . 381  
 Cities (population) . . . . . 384  
 Descriptive . . . . . 381  
 Gold reserve . . . . . 768  
 Iron mountain . . . . . 670  
 Merchant fleet . . . . . 675  
 Petroleum production . . . . . 697  
 Sugar production . . . . . 691  
 Telephones . . . . . 684  
 Trade, U.S. (value) . . . . . 687  
 Waterfalls . . . . . 526  
 Weights, measures . . . . . 546  
**Venus (planet)** . . . . . 412  
 Morning, evening star . . . . . 408  
 Rises, sets 1956 . . . . . 413  
**Vermont—**  
 Admitted to Union . . . . . 193, 200  
 Agriculture statistics . . . . . 654-660  
 Area, rank . . . . . 193, 200  
 Birth, death statistics . . . . . 303  
 Capital . . . . . 193, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) . . . . . 297  
 Descriptive . . . . . 193  
 Governor, officials, pay . . . . . 75  
 Lake, largest . . . . . 529  
 Legislature . . . . . 75  
 Marriage divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1790-1950 . . . . . 254-255  
 —Cities, counties . . . . . 280, 297  
 Presidential vote . . . . . 605  
 Social security . . . . . 645-651  
 Taxes . . . . . 638, 643, 680  
 Vital statistics . . . . . 302-313  
 See also *States, U.S.*  
**Vernal Equinox** . . . . . 385, 411  
**Versailles Treaty (1919)** . . . . . 139  
 German cessions . . . . . 351  
 Hitler rejects (1935, '37) . . . . . 142  
**Vespucci, Amerigo (1497)** . . . . . 130  
**Vest Spitzbergen Is. (area)** . . . . . 524  
**Veterans—**  
 G.I. Bill . . . . . 736  
 Homes for incapacitated . . . . . 737  
 Insurance . . . . . 736-737  
 Loan program . . . . . 736  
 Medical care . . . . . 736  
 New York State . . . . .  
 —On-the-job training . . . . . 226  
 —Unemployment benefits . . . . . 226  
 —Veterans Affairs Div. . . . . 227  
 Number in U.S. . . . . 736  
 Pension payments . . . . . 736  
 Vocational training . . . . . 736  
**Veterans Administration—**  
 Appropriation, 1955-56 . . . . . 55  
 Employees (number) . . . . . 69  
 Expenditures . . . . . 756  
 Headquarters, National . . . . . 736  
 Organization, functions . . . . . 736  
**Veterans' Day** . . . . . 722  
**Veterans' organizations—**  
 American Legion see  
     *American Legion*  
 American Veterans Comm. 503  
 Amer. Vet. of W.W. II . . . . . 490  
 Blind Veterans Assn. . . . . 490  
 Catholic War Veterans . . . . . 491  
 First Division society . . . . . 494  
 Foreign Wars, Veterans of 503  
 —Award . . . . . 518  
 Forty and Eight . . . . . 494  
 Grand Army of Republic . . . . . 494  
 Jewish War Veterans . . . . . 496  
 Korean War Veterans . . . . . 496  
 Pacific War Veterans . . . . . 499  
 Purple Heart, Order of . . . . . 497  
 Rainbow Div. Veterans . . . . . 500  
 Regular Veterans Assn. . . . . 500  
 Spanish War Veterans . . . . . 502  
 75th Division Assn. . . . . 501  
 77th Division Assn. . . . . 501  
 82nd Division Assn. . . . . 493  
 89th Division Society . . . . . 493  
**Vetoes, Presidential** . . . . . 80  
**Vetoes, U.N., 1955** . . . . . 42  
**Vice Presidents of the U.S.—**  
 Electoral votes (law) . . . . . 618  
 List of . . . . . 170  
**Vice Presidents, U.S. (cont'd.)**  
 Nominees, 1900-52 . . . . . 581  
 Salary . . . . . 61  
 Succeeded to Presidency . . . . . 580  
 Term begins . . . . . 620  
**Vicksburg Court House** . . . . . 436  
**Victor Emmanuel III (1946)** . . . . . 144  
**Victoria, Australia** . . . . . 330  
**Victoria Island (area)** . . . . . 524  
**Victoria Falls** . . . . . 328, 522  
**Victoria, Queen (1837)** . . . . . 136  
**Vietnam see Indo-China,**  
     *Associated States of*  
**Vietnam, Indo-China**  
 Description . . . . . 349  
 Elections, 1955 . . . . . 122  
 France recognizes, 1950 . . . . . 147  
 Independence, 1954 . . . . . 161, 349  
 Republic, 1955 . . . . . 43  
 Sovereignty, 1950 . . . . . 148  
 Telephones . . . . . 184  
**Villa, Francisco (1911)** . . . . . 139  
**Violinists of the Past** . . . . . 562  
**Virgin Islands—**  
 Accession . . . . . 202  
 Altitudes (high, low) . . . . . 548  
 Area, capital . . . . . 198  
 Cities (population) . . . . . 282  
 Citizenship law, U.S. . . . . 632  
 Descriptive . . . . . 43, 198-199  
 Foreign law void . . . . . 60  
 Farms (statistics) . . . . . 654  
 Governor, officials, pay 43, 76  
 Inheritance taxes . . . . . 644  
 Population . . . . . 253, 282  
 Social security . . . . . 645-651  
**Virgin Islands, British** . . . . . 332  
**Virginia—**  
 Admitted to Union . . . . . 194, 200  
 Agriculture statistics . . . . . 654-660  
 Apportionment Court House . . . . . 434  
 Area, rank . . . . . 194, 200  
 Birth, death statistics . . . . . 303  
 Capital . . . . . 194, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) . . . . . 298  
 Descriptive . . . . . 194  
 Governor, officials, pay . . . . . 75  
 Independent cities . . . . . 297-298  
 Lake, largest . . . . . 529  
 Legislature . . . . . 75  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Monroe's law office . . . . . 435  
 Museum of Fine Arts . . . . . 435  
 Population, 1790-1950 . . . . . 254-255  
 —Cities, counties . . . . . 280-281, 298  
 Presidential vote . . . . . 605-606  
 Social security . . . . . 645-651  
 Taxes . . . . . 638, 643, 680  
 Vital statistics . . . . . 302-312  
 War Memorial Museum . . . . . 435  
 Williamsburg restored . . . . . 434  
 See also *States, U.S.*  
**Virginia Univ. of Libraries** . . . . . 451  
**Virginis expedition** . . . . . 138  
**Visa regulations, U.S.** . . . . . 628  
**Visibility at sea** . . . . . 415  
**VistaVision, first film in** . . . . . 537  
**Vital statistics** . . . . . 302-312  
**Vitamins (food content)** . . . . . 665  
**Viti Levu Island (area)** . . . . . 524  
**Vladimir, Grand Dukes of** . . . . . 555  
**Vocational education** . . . . . 482  
**Vocational training** . . . . . 136  
**Vogeler, Robert A. (1950)** . . . . . 147  
**Volcanoes—**  
 Eruptions see *Disasters*  
 Hawaii . . . . . 197  
 Largest (Mauna Loa) . . . . . 197  
 Mt. Etna active (1955) . . . . . 525  
 Notable (activity) . . . . . 525  
 Philippine Islands . . . . . 370  
 U.S. only active . . . . . 176  
**Volley ball champions** . . . . . 859  
**Volstead Act (1917)** . . . . . 139  
**Volt (electrical unit)** . . . . . 546  
**Volume—**  
 Cylinder (formula) . . . . . 544  
 Measures of . . . . . 540-543  
 Sun and planets . . . . . 412  
**Volunteer State** . . . . . 192  
**Volunteers of America—**  
 Headquarters . . . . . 708  
 History, activities . . . . . 718  
 Membership . . . . . 708  
**Vote, electoral—**  
 Law (Constitution) . . . . . 616, 618  
 President, 1789-1952 . . . . . 579-581  
**Vote, popular—**  
 Mayor, N.Y.C., 1950-53 . . . . . 236  
 Percent of population . . . . . 256  
**Vote, popular (cont'd.)**  
 President . . . . .  
 —By candidate, 1789-1952 . . . . . 580  
 —By state . . . . . 579, 582-608  
**Voting—**  
 Campaign of 1956 . . . . . 44  
 Negroes (law) . . . . . 619  
 Poll taxes, states with . . . . . 609  
 Population eligible . . . . . 256  
 Actual vote, 1936-52 . . . . . 256  
 Qualifications, by state . . . . . 609  
 Wash. D.C. residents . . . . . 196  
 Women's suffrage . . . . . 620  
 —First guaranty, Wyo. . . . . 195  
 — **W** —  
**WAC see Women's Army Corps**  
**WAF see Women in the Air**  
**Force**  
**Wadsworth Atheneum** . . . . . 429  
**Wages—**  
 Accidents, loss from . . . . . 307  
 Farms, 1910-54 . . . . . 654  
 Increases, 1955 . . . . . 56-57  
 Industrial . . . . . 685, 686  
 Minimum Wage law (N.Y.) . . . . . 229  
 Portal to portal . . . . . 146  
 Railroads . . . . . 677  
 See also *Incomes, Salaries*  
**Wainwright, Gen. J. M.** . . . . . 144  
**Wake Island** . . . . . 199, 253  
**Coastline** . . . . . 258  
**Wales—**  
 Area, population . . . . . 317  
 Cities (population) . . . . . 384  
 Walker Art Center, Minn. . . . . 439  
 Walker Cup (golf) . . . . . 857  
 Walks and runs see *Runs*  
     *and walks*  
**Wall Street, N.Y.C.—**  
 Bomb explosion (1920) . . . . . 140  
 Name, origin of . . . . . 233  
 Stock market crash (1929) . . . . . 141  
 Wallace, Elizabeth V. . . . . 189, 189  
 Wallis Archipelago (Fr.) . . . . . 350  
 Walter Reed Medical Center . . . . . 220  
 Walters Art Gallery . . . . . 434  
 Walton League Award . . . . . 515  
 War of 1812 . . . . . 134  
 Military leaders, U.S. . . . . 566  
**War—**  
 Japan (1946, '48) . . . . . 145, 146  
 Kuch, Ilse (1951) . . . . . 148  
 Nuremberg (1946) . . . . . 144-145  
 —Trials end (1949) . . . . . 146-147  
**War Department—**  
 Cabinet status ends . . . . . 172  
 Established . . . . . 172  
 Secretaries, 1789-1947 . . . . . 172  
 See also *Army, Dept. of*  
**War time (1942-45)** . . . . . 402  
**War, August (1949)** . . . . . 136  
 Warm Springs Found., Ga. . . . . 186  
**Warren, Earl** . . . . . 100  
**Wars—**  
 American Revolution . . . . . 132-133  
 Black Hawk (1831) . . . . . 134  
 Boer (1899) . . . . . 138  
 Bolivia-Paraguay (1938) . . . . . 142  
 Casualties see *Casualties, war*  
 China-Japan . . . . . 339  
 Civil U.S. (1861-65) . . . . . 136  
 Crimean (1853) . . . . . 135, 135  
 Franco-Prussian (1870) . . . . . 136  
 French and Indian . . . . . 132  
 Hundred Years' (1453) . . . . . 130  
 Indians, New Eng. (1676) . . . . . 132  
 Indo-China . . . . . 161, 349  
 Italo-Ethiopian (1934) . . . . . 142  
 Korea see *Korean war*  
 Mexican revolution (1911) . . . . . 139  
 Mexico-U.S. (1846) . . . . . 135  
 Military leaders . . . . . 556-562, 566  
 Napoleonic (1805-15) . . . . . 134  
 Philippine revolt (1898) . . . . . 138  
 Punic (264-146 BC) . . . . . 129  
 Russo-Japanese (1904) . . . . . 138  
 Seminole (1835) . . . . . 135  
 Ship losses . . . . . 144-145, 154-157  
 Spain, civil . . . . . 142-143, 373  
 Thirty Years (1618) . . . . . 131  
 Civil U.S. (1861) . . . . . 133  
 War of 1812 . . . . . 134  
 World see *World War I, II*  
**Washington Cathedral** . . . . . 217  
**Washington, D.C.—**  
 Airlines . . . . . 214  
 Buildings, tall . . . . . 531  
 Burned (1814) . . . . . 134  
 Capitol . . . . . 214-215

- Washington, D.C. (cont'd.)  
 Descriptive 214-221  
 Federal workers (number) 772  
 Milege to other cities 681-683  
 Population 268, 299, 300  
 Postal receipts 751  
 Public buildings 214-221  
 Public library statistics 452  
 Railroads 214  
 Telephones 684  
*See also District of Columbia*
- Washington, George—  
 American Revolution 132-133  
 Ancestral home restored 452  
 Biography 158  
 Birthday (legal holiday) 722  
 Birthplace (Va.) 158  
 Capitol cornerstone laid 214  
 Constitutional Convention 614  
 Farewell Address (1796) 133  
 French and Indian War 132  
 Mt. Rushmore Mem. 192  
 Mount Vernon 219  
 President (1789) 133  
 Tomb 158  
 Wife biography 192
- Washington, Geo., U. Libry. 447  
 Washington Island 331  
 Washington Monument 221  
 Washington Pk. racing 823, 828  
 Washington, State of—  
 Admitted to Union 194, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-660  
 Area, rank 194, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 194, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 298  
 Descriptive 194  
 Governor, officials, pay 75  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 76  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1860-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 281, 298  
 Presidential vote 696  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 639, 643, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- Washington Territory 200  
 Washington Univ. Libraries 451
- Water—  
 Area (U.S. inland) 200  
 Boiling, freezing points 420  
 Phenomena 520  
 Weight of 538  
 Water skiing champions 878  
 Waterfalls, by county 526  
 Highest, U.S. 550  
 Minnehaha Falls 184  
 Niagara 526  
 Reversing Falls, Canada 316  
 Waterways, U.S. (inland) 216  
 Watt (electrical unit) 546  
 Ways, Martha 159, 169  
 Wayne, Anthony (1794) 433  
 Weather 416-419, 422-424  
 Barometer reading 417  
 Blizzard (1888) 137, 423  
 Changes 421  
 Cities, U.S. 418-419  
 Polar investigations 522, 523  
 Summary, 1955 88  
 Winds, velocities 417  
*See also Precipitation, Temperature*
- Weather Bureau, U.S. 416  
 Webb, Lucy 163, 169  
 Webster-Ashburn Treaty 182  
 Wedding anniversaries 310  
 Weeks (observed each year) 723  
 Weight lifting 853, 879  
 Weight throwing records—  
 American 875  
 Olympic games 867, 869  
 Weights and measures 540-543  
 Atomic 539  
 Conversion tables 541-542  
 Density of elements 538  
 Electrical units 546  
 Equivalents, table of 542-543  
 Foreign 546  
 Gases 537  
 Human (heights, weights) 309  
 -Body organs 313  
 Knots, miles 415, 671  
 Metric system 540-541  
 -Terms defined 541  
 U.S. system 540  
 Water 538
- Weizmann, Dr. Chaim 359  
 Welfare services—  
 Catholic Conf. Natl. 716  
 Jewish Board, Natl. 717  
 Social Security 645-651  
 Welland Canal 213, 674  
 Wellton Canal, Ariz. 175  
 Wenner-Gren Foundation 488  
 West Africa, British 328-329  
 West Africa, French 349  
 West Africa, Portuguese 372  
 West Borneo 357  
 West Germany *see Germany*  
 Federal Republic of  
 West Indies, British 331-332  
 West Point Military Acad. 730  
 West Spitzbergen Is. (area) 524  
 West Virginia—  
 Admitted to Union 195, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-660  
 Area, rank 194, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 194, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 298  
 Descriptive 194-195  
 Governor, officials, pay 76  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 76  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1870-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 281, 298  
 Presidential vote 696  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 639, 644, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- West Virginia U. Library 451  
 Westchester Co. parks 223  
 Westchester Handicap 820  
 Westchester Welfare Found. 488  
 Western Conference—  
 Basketball 838  
 Football (Big 10-9) 812  
 Gymnastics 883  
 Track and field 881  
 West European Union 103, 151  
 Western Hemisphere—  
 Exploration, early 565  
 Population 260  
 Western Reserve Hist. Soc. 436  
 Western Reserve Libraries 451  
 Western Samoa 431  
 Westerner Stakes 822  
 Westernmost point, U.S. 550  
 Westinghouse, George 716  
 Westinghouse scholarships 518  
 Westminster Kennel Club 851  
 Westminster Statute 318  
 Whaling Museum 430  
 Wheat—  
 Chicago spot prices 658  
 Exports, 1940-54 662  
 Grain center receipts 662  
 Prices, farm, 1930-55 657  
 Production, 1930-54 656  
 -By state, 1954 660  
 Supply in U.S. 1915-54 658  
 Whippoorwill (Bird) 528  
 Whiskey Rebellion (1794) 133  
 Whiskey—  
 Exports, imports 690  
 Production 690  
 White, Harry Dexter 150  
 White House—  
 Descriptive 215-216  
 Employees (number) 79  
 Ghosts and Presidents 221  
 President's staff 61  
 Visitors, admission of 214  
 White Mountains, N.H. 186  
 White Russia 377-378  
 White, Stanford (1906) 138  
 Whitehead Foundation 488  
 Whitman, Walt (1855) 135  
 Whitney Foundation 488  
 Whitney Museum 250  
 Wholesale price indexes 759, 772  
 Widener art collection 217  
 Widener Handicap 822  
 Wieboldt Foundation 488  
 Wight, Isle of (area) 524  
 Wightman Cup (tennis) 891  
 Wildlife services 349  
 Wilhelm II, Germany 143, 553  
 Wilhelmina, Queen 367, 553  
 William I, Germany (1871) 38  
 Williams Handicap 821  
 Williams, Roger 191  
 Williamsburg, Va. 194, 434  
 Willkie Memorial Building 243
- Wills, testaments 644  
 Wilmington, Del. 177  
 Fine Arts, Society of 434  
 Mayor 79  
 Population 268, 300, 301  
 Wilson Is., Solomons 331  
 Wilson, Woodrow (biog.) 166  
 Wilson, Woodrow, Foundation 488, 514  
 Wind Cave, S. Dakota 533  
 Winds—  
 Designations, force 417  
 Extreme, N.Y.C. 417, 423  
 Velocity, by station 417  
 Weather, relation to 417  
 Windsor Hotel fire (1899) 138  
 Windsor, House of 551  
 Windward Islands 332  
 Wine—  
 Exports, imports 680  
 Excise tax 636, 763  
 Production 690  
 Winter season 385  
 Wireless (1896, 1901) 137, 138  
 Wisconsin—  
 Admitted to Union 195, 200  
 Agriculture statistics 654-664  
 Area, rank 195, 200  
 Birth, death statistics 303  
 Capital 195, 200  
 Counties (seats, areas) 298  
 Descriptive 195  
 Forest fires (1871) 136  
 Governor, officials, pay 76  
 Historical society 439  
 Lake, largest 529  
 Legislature 76  
 Marriage, divorce laws 310, 311  
 Population, 1840-1950 254-255  
 -Cities, counties 281, 288  
 Presidential vote 697  
 Social security 645-651  
 Taxes 638, 644, 680  
 Vital statistics 302-313  
*See also States, U.S.*
- Wisconsin Territory 200  
 Wisconsin Univ. Libraries 451  
 Witchcraft (1656, '92) 131, 132  
 Withers Stakes 819  
 Wolverine State 183  
 Women—  
 Age 21 or over, by state 256  
 Associations 504  
 Aviation records 775, 776  
 Awards  
 -Books (Skinner) 514  
 -Chemistry (Garvan) 516  
 -Miss America 511  
 -Mother of the Year 512  
 Births, deaths (U.S.) 302  
 Governor, first (1924) 140  
 Heights, weights 309  
 Labor force 255  
 Life span, average 258  
 Marriage  
 -Foreign citizen, to 632  
 -Statistics 257, 258, 302, 312  
 -Prospects, by age 312  
 Minimum Wage law (N.Y.) 229  
 Sports champions 849-896  
 Suffrage  
 -First guaranty, Wyo. 195  
 Women in the Air Force—  
 History, organization 733  
 Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
 Strength 729  
 Women Marines—  
 History, organization 734  
 Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
 Women in the Navy—  
 History, organization 733  
 Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
 Women's Army Corps  
 History, organization 733  
 Pay scale, allowances 726-727  
 Strength 728  
 Women's Reserve (Coast Guard) 731  
 Wonder State 175  
 Wonders of the World 519  
 Wood Memorial race 822  
 Wood pulp industry 689  
 Woodbine Park racing 824  
 Woodward, Wm. Jr. killed 124  
 Wool—  
 Imports  
 Prices, farm, 1930-55 682  
 Production (U.S. world) 687  
 Woolworth's 5 & 10 (1879) 137  
 Worcester Art Museum 430

Work stoppages .....	58	World War II (cont'd.) .....	146	— Y —	
Workmen's compensation—		-German allies (1946) .....	146	Y.M.C.A. .....	718
First state law (Wis.) .....	195	-Japan .....	361-362	Y.W.C.A. .....	718
New York State .....	228	-Ratifications (1947) .....	146	Y.M.H.A., Y.W.H.A. .....	717
World—		-Pearl Harbor attack .....	144	Yacht racing .....	896
Population .....	261	Philippine Islands .....	144	Yale University—	
-Jewish .....	265, 724	Prisoners held (1950) .....	147	Art gallery .....	429
-Religious .....	724	Rhine, Allies cross the .....	145	Harvard, rowing contests .....	865
-U.N. report .....	109	Ship losses .....	144-145, 156-157	Libraries .....	451
Telephone statistics .....	684	Summary of events .....	144-145	Peabody Museum .....	429
Trips around (fastest) .....	704	U.S.S.R., Germany attacks .....	144	Yalta Agreement .....	742
Wonders of the .....	519	V-E Day .....	145	U.S.S.R. accessions .....	151, 356
World Bank see United Nations		V-J Day .....	145	Yankee Handicap .....	822
World Council of Churches .....	113	Veterans see Veterans		Yap Island (area) .....	524
World Peace Foundation .....	488	War crimes see War crimes		Year—	
World Series see Baseball		Yalta Agreement .....	742	Begins .....	411
World War I .....		World's Fairs, Expositions—		Christian era began .....	129
Allied nations .....	735	Alaska Exp., Seattle (1909) .....	139	Era, relation to .....	404
Armed forces, by country .....	735	Century of Progress (1933) .....	142	Length of .....	411
Casualties, by country .....	735	Chicago (1893) .....	137	Sideral, tropical .....	411
Cemeteries, Amer., abroad .....	737	Foreign, U.S. exhibits .....	677	Yeast (nutritive value) .....	665
Central powers .....	735	Golden Gate Exp. (1939) .....	143	Yellow fever (1900) .....	138
Dawes plan (1924) .....	140	Hudson-Fulton (1909) .....	139	Yellowhammer State .....	175
Debt owed U.S. .....	735	Jamestown, Va. (1807) .....	138	Yellowstone Natl. Park .....	195, 533
First American kd. (1917) .....	141	Lewis and Clark (1905) .....	138	Yemen, Arabia .....	384
Gas attack, first (1915) .....	140	New York (1939) .....	143	Sana (population) .....	331
Memorial museum, Va. .....	435	Pan-Amer., Buffalo (1901) .....	138	York, House of .....	551
Military leaders, U.S. .....	566	Panama Exp., Calif. (1915) .....	139	Yosemite National Park .....	531
Peace treaties .....		Paris (1889, 1900) .....	137, 139	Youthful Stakes .....	822
-Russia-Germany (1918) .....	141	Philadelphia (1876) .....	137	Ysazel Is., Solomons .....	331
-U.S.-Germany (1921) .....	140	Philadelphia (1926) .....	140	Yugoslavia—	
-Versailles (1919) .....	139	St. Louis Exp. (1904) .....	138	Area, population, capital .....	382
Poison gas first used .....	140	State fair, largest .....	80, 193	Balkan defense pacts .....	382
Principal events .....	140-141	Wrangle Island (area) .....	524	Cities (population) .....	384
Ruhr occupied (1923, '24) .....	140	Wrestling, amateur .....	887	Descriptive .....	382
Ship losses, notable .....	155	Wright Brothers—		Electric power .....	689
Unknown soldier (tomb) .....	217	Aviation award .....	513	Merchant fleet .....	675
World War II .....		Flights (1903) .....	138	Mikhailovitch, Gen. .....	144
African campaigns .....	144-145	Hall of Fame (Wilbur) .....	716	Petroleum production .....	697
Allied powers .....	732	Memoria, N.C. .....	188	Sugar production .....	691
Ardennes Bulge battle .....	145	Original planes .....	189, 221	Telephones .....	684
Armed forces, by country .....	732	Writers, noted .....	556-562, 567	Tito, Marshall, career .....	382
Atomic bombs .....	145	Awards .....	505-509, 513-514, 516	Trade, U.S. (value) .....	677
Axle powers .....	732	Wyandotte Cave, Ind. .....	180	Trieste .....	361
Britain, battle of .....	144	Wycliffe, John (1382) .....	130	U.S. population born in .....	263
Casualties, U.S. .....	741	Wyoming—		U.S. recognizes (1945) .....	143
Cemeteries, Amer., abroad .....	737	Admitted to Union .....	195, 200	U.S.S.R. relations 106, 115, 382	
Corral Sea battle .....	145	Agriculture statistics .....	654-660	World Bank loan .....	745
D-Day .....	145	Area, rank .....	195, 200	Yukon River .....	197
Declarations .....	144	Birth, death statistics .....	303	Yukon Territory, Canada .....	324
Doolittle raids Japan .....	144	Capital .....	195, 200		
Draft see Selective Service		Counties (seats, areas) .....	298-299		
Dunkirk, retreat from .....	144	Descriptive .....	195		
Four Chaplains Memorial .....	244	Governor, officials, pay .....	76		
Germany .....		-Ross, Nellie T. (1924) .....	140		
-State of war ends (1951) .....	148	Lake, largest .....	529		
-Surrenders .....	145	Legislature .....	76		
Hostilities cease (1946) .....	146	Marriage, divorce laws .....	310, 311		
Iwo Jima, U.S. invades .....	145	Population, 1870-1950 .....	254-255		
Japan surrenders .....	145	-Cities, counties .....	281, 298-299		
Leyte Gulf battle .....	145	Presidential vote .....	579, 608		
Memorial museum, Va. .....	435	Social Security .....	646-651		
Merchant Marine casualties .....	741	Taxes .....	639, 644, 680		
Military leaders, U.S. .....	566	Vital statistics .....	302-313		
Neutral nations .....	732	See also States, U.S.			
North African invasion .....	145	Wyoming Territory .....	200		
Okinawa, U.S. invades .....	145				
Patton Museum .....	181, 437				
Peace treaties .....	144				
-Austrian see Austria					
-First (1946) .....	145				

## — Z —

## — X —

## Tornadoes in U. S., Loss of Life, Property Damage

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

Year	Number reported	Total loss of life	Property losses	Year	Number reported	Total loss of life	Property losses
1916-1929 .....	1,684	4,164	\$183,117,225	1948 .....	190	140	\$40,699,650
1930-1939 .....	1,709	1,939	93,740,357	1949 .....	262	212	27,367,380
1940 .....	128	65	6,015,320	1950 .....	209	212	13,602,340
1941 .....	118	53	4,492,650	1951 .....	300	34	26,481,275
1942 .....	170	384	15,268,950	1952 .....	270	230	35,193,903
1943 .....	155	58	12,198,400	1953 .....	532	516	224,345,000
1944 .....	173	275	21,594,150	1954 .....	690	35	28,367,400
1945 .....	126	110	22,069,800				
1946 .....	109	78	12,267,015	Total .....	6,997	8,776	793,819,395
1947 .....	171	313	23,944,680	Average .....	179.4	225.0	20,354,343

Tornadoes in the United States with heavy loss of lives were: Feb. 9, 1884, from Illinois south to the Gulf of Mexico in which 800 were killed; Aug. 28 to Oct. 2, 1893, when 3,000 lost their lives; Missouri and Illinois tornado May 27, 1896, in which 306 were killed; St. Louis, Sept. 29, 1927, in which 87 were killed and the Higgins, Texas-Woodward, Oklahoma tornado April 9, 1947, in which 167 were killed. In Alabama 268 deaths occurred during a

series of tornadoes on March 21, 1932.  
On Mar. 21, 1932, a tornado struck six Southern States along the Mississippi River, killing 232.  
On May 11, 1953, Waco, Texas, 113 killed, in San Angelo, 10 killed. Total deaths, 123.  
On June 8, 1953—Flint, Mich., 116 deaths; other Mich. 12 deaths. Cleveland, Ohio, 17 deaths. Total deaths, 145.  
(See page 88 for tornadoes of 1955)

## On Fear and Freedom

"Any person who hasn't anything to fear can answer anything"—Bernard Baruch, commenting on the refusal of actors to answer Congressional inquiry into communist affiliations.

"I believe that freedom always wins the last battle"—Dr. Gainza Paz, editor of La Prensa, Buenos Aires, on the fall of President Peron.

## Largest Donations Ever Made Announced by the Ford Foundation

The largest philanthropic donation ever made in the United States—and in the whole world, too—was announced Dec. 12, 1955, by the Ford Foundation in New York City. It allocated \$500,000,000 to be distributed during the next 18 months to 4,157 privately supported colleges, universities and hospitals throughout the United States. This exceeded by \$150,000,000 the total amount donated by the Foundation since its organization 19 years before by the family of Henry Ford. Based entirely upon the profits of the motor car industry, it was a dramatic demonstration of the contribution of private enterprise to the nation's welfare.

The Foundation announced that the sum would be given in addition to approximately \$30,000,000 allocated during the year for new projects, and it represented an evolution of the determination of Henry Ford II, expressed earlier in the year, to help raise the level of salaries of faculties. An advisory committee was formed to study needs and it agreed on the following program. \$210,000,000 for endowing increases in salaries of 615 private, regionally accredited, 4-year colleges and universities, \$50,000,000 to 126 institutions that already have improved the salaries and status of their teachers and could use the grants either to supplement them or turn the money to other work; the rest of the college grants to give healthy support to other institutions, without trying to compare their accomplishments. A ceiling of 2% of the payroll was placed on the grant to any one institution, so that no one received more than \$5,000,000.

### HOSPITALS TO ENLARGE PLANTS

The aid to hospitals went to 3,500 voluntary, nonprofit institutions in the U. S. and its possessions. In grants of \$10,000 to \$250,000, the money to be used for all legitimate purposes except operating expenses for services. Facilities may be increased, personnel may be added, training may be

extended and research conducted under these grants. Hospital boards must submit evidence of tax exemption and outline their plans for the use of the money. The Foundation also will grant \$80,000,000 to privately supported medical schools as endowment to help them strengthen their instruction.

The Foundation made no discrimination between race or religion; its object was to benefit not one group or one region, but to raise the welfare of the institutions throughout the country.

### CROSS-SECTION OF DONATIONS

Some of the donations were: California Institute of Technology, \$1,229,900; Stanford University, \$2,334,400; Yale University, \$4,000,900; Hampton Institute, \$420,000; University of Pennsylvania, \$2,742,800; University of Pittsburgh, \$1,498,200; Carnegie Institute of Technology, \$1,318,400; University of Chicago, \$4,324,200; Loyola University, \$711,500; Tuskegee Institute, \$547,800; Harvard University, \$4,510,000; Northwestern University, \$1,958,200; Manhattanville College of the Sacred Heart, \$475,200; Augustana College, \$248,800; New York University, \$5,000,000; Syracuse Univ., \$1,177,900; Yehiva University, \$203,200; Pratt Institute, \$391,100; Brigham Young Univ., \$1,030,100; Baylor University, \$884,800; Vanderbilt University, \$1,249,600.

The donations to hospitals were so widely distributed and to so many institutions that a large improvement in facilities and professional help was to be expected.

In estimating the value of the holdings of the Ford Foundation, the New York Times said:

As of Sept. 30, 1954, the Foundation's wealth had been reported at \$493,213,842. But the bulk of this was a theoretical book value for Ford Motor Company stock. When the stock is put on public sale next month, the Foundation's riches are expected to mushroom to a truer value between \$2,000,000,000 and \$3,000,000,000.

### Portland, Ore., Housewife Wins \$25,000 for Baking Sweet Roll

Mrs. Henry Jorgensen, Portland, Ore., won an award of \$25,000 on Dec. 13, 1955, in the finals of an annual contest conducted by the Pillsbury Mills of Minneapolis. The award was made at a luncheon in the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, New York City, after the "bakeoff" in a contest in which 100 persons, including one man and 2 boys, took part. Other prizes.

Mrs. Clara E. Hughes, Orange, Va., \$7,500 for a layer cake; Mrs. Nicholas Suchi, Otter Lake, Mich., \$2,500 for apple dumplings; Mrs. Louis Ganssle, Glen Ridge, N. J., \$1,000 for pucky star cookies. In the junior class: Karen Fokmier, 14, Battle Creek, Mich., \$3,000 for pieburgers; La Vaun Jost, 15, Limestone, Okla., \$2,000, for layer cake with apricot. All contestants received a range from the General Electric Co. The winning recipe:

- 2 cakes compressed yeast
- 1/4 cup lukewarm water (or 2 packages dry yeast and 1/4 cup very warm, not hot, water)
- 1/2 cup butter or margarine
- 1/2 cup hot scalded milk
- 1/2 cup sugar
- 2 teaspoons salt
- 2 teaspoons grated orange rind
- 2 unbeaten eggs
- 4 to 4 1/2 cups sifted Pillsbury's Best Enriched Flour
- 1/2 cup orange juice
- 3 tablespoons sugar

Soften compressed yeast in lukewarm water. (Or soften dry yeast in warm water.)

Combine butter and milk in large bowl. Stir until butter melts. Cool to lukewarm. Add sugar, salt, orange rind, eggs and the yeast mixture. Gradually add the flour to form a stiff dough. Mix thoroughly. Cover. Let stand 30 minutes.

Roll out to a 22 by 12-inch rectangle on floured board. Spread half of dough along 22-inch side with nut filling. Fold uncovered dough over filling. Cut into 1-inch strips (crosswise). Twist each strip 4 or 5 times. Hold one end down on baking sheet, curl around in a spiral, tucking end underneath. Cover with waxed paper or towel. Let rise in warm place (85° F.) until doubled in size, 45 to 60 minutes.

Bake at 375° F. for 15 minutes until light golden brown. Meanwhile prepare glaze of orange juice and sugar. Brush tops of rolls and bake 5 minutes longer until deep golden brown. Remove from baking sheet immediately. Makes 1 1/2 to 2 dozen rolls.

For warm place, set pan of boiling water in bottom of cold oven. Place rolls on rack above; close oven door. Remove 15 minutes before baking to preheat oven.

#### Nut Filling

- 1/2 cup butter or margarine
- 1 cup sifted confectioners' sugar
- 1 cup (1/4-lb.) filberts, ground or chopped very fine—(other nuts may be substituted.)
- Cream butter. Blend in sugar thoroughly. Add nuts.

### United Nations Admits 16 New Members in Compromise

For earlier reports see Chronology United Nations

After weeks of maneuvering, the General Assembly of the United Nations on Dec. 14, 1955, voted to admit 16 nations as new members. The vote was effected after a plan to admit 18 nations was wrecked by 13 votes cast by the Soviet Union and one by Nationalist China. In the compromise Outer Mongolia, which China and the United States considered a puppet of the Soviet Union, and Japan were omitted. The 16 admitted were:

- Albania
- Austria
- Bulgaria
- Cambodia
- Ceylon
- Finland
- Hungary
- Ireland
- Italy
- Jordan
- Laos
- Lithuania
- Nepal
- Portugal
- Rumania
- Spain

This gave the Communist bloc four new nations—Albania, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, and

increased its votes to 9. The United States abstained from voting on the four satellites. It attempted to have Japan added after Outer Mongolia was dropped, but the Soviet Union turned this down. The Soviet delegate, Sobolev, in proposing a vote on the 16, indicated that in 1956, indicating a Soviet plan to be considered against the other. It was also believed the Soviet Union expects in 1956, to get Communist China into the U.N.

Immediate seating of the new delegates on Dec. 16 was arranged.

When Nationalist China vetoed Outer Mongolia on Dec. 13, the Chinese delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang said the issue was simply, whether the frontiers of freedom were to be extended, or whether the world was to be engulfed behind the iron curtain.

# Additions and Changes While Press was Running

## AWARDS (Pp. 505-518)

**American Woman's Assn.**, eminent achievement award, to Frances E. Willis, American ambassador to Switzerland.

**Audience Vote for Best Performances in Motion Pictures in 1955** (poll taken by theaters): Jennifer Jones in *Love is a Many Splendored Thing*; James Dean (deceased) in *East of Eden*. Most promising new actress: Peggy Lee of *Pete Kelly's Blues*; most promising new actor: Tab Hunter, of *Battle Cry*. Best film: *Mister Roberts*.

**Family Doctor of the Year**, named by the American Medical Assn.: Dr. E. Roger Samuel, Mt. Carmel, Pa., 66.

**George Eastman Awards** for contributions to motion-picture art. First annual, at Eastman House, Rochester, N. Y., to 20 stars, director, cameramen, including Mary Pickford, Mae Marsh, Harold Lloyd, Buster Keaton, Richard Barthelmess, who attended; Jesse L. Lasky presented them.

**Goncourt Prize**, Paris, France: Roger Ikor, for *Les Eaux Melees* (Mingled Waters).

**Harmon International Air Trophies**, for distinguished flying: Lt. Col. Jas. F. Coleman, USMC Reserve, for vertical take-off; Capt. Marion H. Eppes, Commdr. Midway air base, for 8-day, non-stop airship patrol.

**Lane Bryant Social Service awards** for volunteer community service, \$1,000 each, to Mrs. Chas. Keller, Jr., Urban League of Greater New Orleans; Virginia Council on Health & Medical Care. Honorable mention: Mrs. Josephine Duveneck, Los Altos, Calif.; Police Athletic League, New York.

**Mrs. America of 1956**—Mrs. Ramona Deltmeyer, Lincoln, Neb., mother of 5, PTA president and Sunday School teacher, chosen at Ormond Beach, Fla., May 14.

**New York City Medal of Honor**—Helen Hayes. **Reid Foundation**, New York, estab. by Ogden Reid; 6 newspaper fellowships of \$5,000 each for study abroad to Ben Haig Bagdikian, Providence, R. I.; Ralph Grant Crab, Oakland, Calif.; Bob Eddy, St. Paul Dispatch; John W. Haigh, Yakima, Wash., Republic; Mary Packwood, Binghampton, N. Y., Press; Eleanor Rose Prech, Cleveland Press.

**Death Roll** (pp. 792-794). Glenn L. Martin, 69, airplane pioneer, at Baltimore, Md., Dec. 4, 1955. Chas. E. Mitchell, 78, New York City, Dec. 14.

## FOREIGN COUNTRIES

**Cambodia** (P. 349)—Formally declared independence from France, Sept. 25; Prince Norodom Sihanouk, former King, was named premier.

**Germany, East** (P. 352)—Parliament amended the constitution, Sept. 26, to provide for national armed forces and universal military service.

**Great Britain**—Hugh Gaiskell, 49, was chosen leader of the Labor party to succeed Clement R. Attlee, Dec. 14.

**Israel** (P. 359)—David Ben Gurion, former incumbent, resumed as premier Nov. 2, confirmed by Knesset (Parliament) Nov. 3.

**Morocco** (P. 368)—M'Barek Bekkal designated Premier of first national government Nov. 30.

**Pakistan** (Pp. 325-326)—Acting Governor-General: Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza, Aug. 5.

**Rumania** (Pp. 372-373)—Premier Gheorghiu-Dej relieved of post Oct. 3; succeeded by Chivu Stoica.

**Sudan** (P. 374)—Great Britain and Egypt signed an agreement in Cairo, Dec. 3, providing for a Sudanese plebiscite to determine country's future and concurrent election of a constituent assembly.

**USSR** (Pp. 377-380)—Georgi M. Malenkov was appointed one of 6 First Deputy Premiers, according to a Dec. 5 announcement.

**Vietnam, South** (Pp. 349-350)—Country was proclaimed a republic, Oct. 26, with Premier Ngo Diem its first president under a provisional constitutional act.

**Memorable Dates** (P. 143)—Omitted were the following disasters: 1943—Race riot in Detroit, June 21; 34 dead, 700 injured. Riot in Harlem section of New York, 6 Negroes killed.

1944—Deadly coal fumes from locomotives in Italian railway tunnel near Balvana, killed 521, Mar. 2, in world's worst railway disaster. Only 6 survived.

**Ringling Brothers and Barnum & Bailey Circus** fire in Hartford, Conn., caused a stampede in the main tent; 169 killed, 487 injured, July 6.

At Port Chicago, Calif., 322 persons were killed

by a double explosion which shattered two munitions ships and wrecked pier, July 17.

Liquid gas tank explosions in Cleveland, O., killed 135 persons, Oct. 21.

## POSTAL INFORMATION (Pp. 761-785)

Postmaster General Arthur E. Summerfield announced Dec. 5 that, at the instance of the U. S. delegates, the Postal Union of the Americas and Spain, meeting in Bogota, Columbia, authorized increase of maximum weight of packages for printed matter from 22 to 33 lbs.

**Baseball—Hall of Fame**—(P. 809)—John (Honus) Wagner, 81, died Dec. 6, Carnegie, Pa.

**Baseball—Most Valuable Player Awards** (P. 806)—American League: Yogi Berra, New York Yankee catcher, 218 points. National League: Roy Campanella, Brooklyn Dodgers catcher, 226 points.

**Boxing Champions** (Pp. 840-841)—Sugar Ray Robinson became world middleweight champion for third time by knocking out Carl (Bobo) Olson in 2nd round, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 9.

**Boxing—Major Pro Bouts** (Pp. 842-843)—Isaac Logart def. Virgil Atkins (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Dec. 2. Peter Muller def. Ray Drake (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, New York, N. Y., Dec. 5. Bob Satterfield def. Paul Andrews (KO-9), Buffalo, N. Y., Dec. 6. Ezzard Charles def. Toxie Hall (D-10), Rochester, N. Y., Dec. 6. Floyd Patterson def. Jimmy Slade (TKO-7), Los Angeles, Dec. 8. Cherif Hamia, French featherweight champion, def. Robert Cohen (TKO-10), Paris, Fr., Dec. 10.

**Bridge** (Contract) (P. 855)—Blue Ribbon Open Pairs, Miami Beach, Fla., Dec. 5: Milton Q. Ellenby, Chicago, and Pvt. Emanuel Hochfeld. Fort Dix, N. J. National Non-Master Pairs: M Sgt. and Mrs. E. L. Esh, Sioux City, Ia.

**Dog Shows** (P. 851)—Brooklyn (N.Y.) K.C., Dec. 4: Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer (Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D. C.).

**Football—Coach of the Year** (P. 817)—Hugh Duffy Daugherty, Michigan State.

**Football—Scores** (Pp. 813-817)—Games of Dec. 3: Duke 6, North Carolina 0. Houston 26, Wyoming 14. North Texas State 7, Trinity (Texas) 6.

**Football—Trophy Winners** (Pp. 812-818)—Heisman Memorial Trophy: Howard (Hopalong) Cassady, Ohio State halfback (also won Robert W. Maxwell Trophy). Lambert Trophy (Eastern college football supremacy): University of Pittsburgh. Canadian Championship and Grey Cup (Canadian professional): Edmonton Eskimos defeated Montreal Alouettes, 34-19. N.C.A.A. major college scoring champion: Jim Swink, Texas Christian, 125 points.

**Harness Racing** (P. 832)—American Pacing Classic (\$75,000): Times Square and Hillsdale, 1:59. American Trotting Classic (\$75,000): Scott Frost, 1:59½.

**Horse Racing** (Pp. 819-830)—Gallorette Stakes, Pimlico, 9 furlongs, won by Searching in 1:53½. **Horse Champions** (Thoroughbred Racing Associations)—American Champion: Nashua (Belair Stud); Colt: Nail; Two-year-old filly: Nasrina; Three-year-old colt: Nashua; Three-year-old filly: Misty Morn; Older horse: High Gun; Filly and mare: Parlo; Steeplechaser: Neji.

**Horse Racing—Leading American Jockeys** (P. 830)—Willie Hartack, leading jockey in 1955, became second jockey in history to ride more than 400 winners in one year when he rode four winners at Tropical Park, Dec. 5, total 404.

## GENERAL

**Mayors** (Pp. 77-78)—Chas. P. Taft (R) was elected mayor of Cincinnati Dec. 14.

**Stars of the Past** (Pp. 576-578)—Frieda Hempel, former Metropolitan Opera star, died Oct. 7 in Berlin, Germany, 70. John Hodiak, film and tv actor, died Oct. 19 in Tarzana, Calif., 41.

**Virgin Islands** (P. 198)—Gov. Archie A. Alexander resigned Aug. 17; succeeded by Walter A. Gordon of Riverside, Calif., sworn in in Washington, D. C., Oct. 7. Charlotte Amalie, Oct. 17.

**Aviation—International and United States Records** (Pp. 775-776)—A British Comet III jet-liner, claimed crashproof, flew from Cairo to Singapore, 5,240 miles, in a record 10½ hours at an average 540 m.p.h., after equalling the London-to-Cairo record of 5 hours 6 minutes, during a test flight from England to Australia.

**Fast Ocean Flights** (P. 703)—Amundsen-Ellsworth-Noble dirigible expedition should be listed under 1926, not 1936.

## NATIONAL CONVENTION AND ELECTION DATA FOR 1956

The campaign of 1956 will open with the formal nominations for President and Vice President by the Republican and Democratic National Conventions, and the nominations for Senator, Governor and other state officials by state conventions. Election day: Nov. 6, 1956.

### REPUBLICAN

Republican National Convention was scheduled to open Aug. 20, 1956, at the Cow Palace in San Francisco, Calif. Delegates: 1,323 maximum, alternates same. Votes needed to nominate candidates: A simple majority—651 or more.

As of December, 1955, candidates mentioned for the nomination of President were Dwight D. Eisenhower, if his health permits him to run, otherwise Sen. Wm. F. Knowland (Calif.), Vice President Richard M. Nixon (Calif.), Chief Justice Earl Warren (Calif.), Gov. Goodwin P. Knight (Calif.), Gov. Christian Herter (Mass.), George Humphrey. Candidate for Vice President, if Mr. Eisenhower ran, was expected to be incumbent, Richard M. Nixon.

At the Chicago convention, 1952, the delegates numbered 1,206, alternates same. Dwight D. Eisenhower received 845 votes, Robt. A. Taft 280, Earl Warren 77, on final ballot.

### DEMOCRATIC

Democratic National Convention was scheduled to open Aug. 13, 1955, in Chicago. If all states take advantage of their maximum quotas, there will be 2,744 delegates, 1,896 alternates. Votes to be cast will be 1,372, with 687 needed to nominate.

As of December, 1955, Adlai Ewing Stevenson (Ill.) had announced his candidacy for President. Gov. Averell Harriman (N. Y.), Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), Gov. Frank J. Lausche (Ohio) and Gov. G. Mennen Williams (Mich.) also had backers. Mayor Robt. F. Wagner of New York City had been endorsed in New York for Vice President.

At the Chicago convention, 1952, there were 1,576 delegates. Out of 1,230 votes to nominate a Presidential candidate, Gov. Adlai Ewing Stevenson of Illinois received 61½ (revised figure); Sen. Estes Kefauver (Tenn.), 279½; Sen. Richard B. Russell (Ga.), 261; Vice President Alben W. Barkley (Ky.), 67½.

Delegates are chosen in primary elections, district or state conventions, and party state committees. In many states, state laws require use of one or more of these three methods. Otherwise, state party rule or custom prevails.

Although Americans go to the polls to vote for President and Vice President, their votes are technically cast for a group of electors, who automatically cast the vote for the executives. Consult *Constitution of the United States, Art. II, and Amendment, Art. XII, pages 616 and 618.*

For officers and members of the National Committees of the Republican and Democratic parties see pages 51-52. For other political committees, see page 52.

### AUTHORIZED VOTING STRENGTH OF 1956 CONVENTIONS

State	Republican	Democratic	State	Republican	Democratic
Alabama	21	26	New Jersey	38	36
Arizona	14	16	New Mexico	14	16
Arkansas	16	26	New York	96	98
California	70	68	North Carolina	28	36
Colorado	18	20	North Dakota	14	8
Connecticut	22	30	Ohio	56	58
Delaware	12	10	Oklahoma	22	28
Florida	26	28	Oregon	18	16
Georgia	23	32	Pennsylvania	70	74
Idaho	14	12	Rhode Island	14	16
Illinois	60	64	South Carolina	16	20
Indiana	32	26	South Dakota	14	8
Iowa	26	24	Tennessee	28	32
Kansas	22	16	Texas	54	56
Kentucky	26	30	Utah	14	12
Louisiana	20	24	Vermont	12	6
Maine	16	14	Virginia	30	32
Maryland	24	18	Washington	24	26
Massachusetts	38	40	West Virginia	16	24
Michigan	46	44	Wisconsin	30	28
Minnesota	28	30	Wyoming	12	14
Mississippi	16	22	Dist. of Columbia	6	6
Missouri	32	38	Alaska	4	6
Montana	14	16	Hawaii	10	6
Nebraska	18	14	Puerto Rico	3	6
Nevada	12	14	Canal Zone	1	3
New Hampshire	14	8	Virgin Islands	1	3

### SENATORIAL AND GUBERNATORIAL SEATS TO BE FILLED

In addition to the offices of President and Vice President, Senators from the following 32 states and Governors for 30 states will be elected:

Senators will be elected from:

Alabama	Missouri
Arizona	Nevada
Arkansas	New Hampshire
California	New York
Colorado	North Carolina
Connecticut	North Dakota
Florida	Ohio
Georgia	Oklahoma
Idaho	Oregon
Illinois	Pennsylvania
Indiana	South Carolina
Iowa	South Dakota
Kansas	Utah
Kentucky	Vermont
Louisiana	Washington
Maryland	Wisconsin

Governors will be elected for:

Arizona	Montana
Arkansas	Nebraska
Colorado	New Hampshire
Delaware	New Mexico
Florida	North Carolina
Illinois	North Dakota
Indiana	Ohio
Iowa	Rhode Island
Kansas	South Dakota
Maine	Texas
Maryland	Utah
Massachusetts	Vermont
Michigan	Washington
Minnesota	West Virginia
Missouri	Wisconsin




# The World Almanac

## and Book of Facts for 1956

The 180th anniversary of the signing of the Declaration of Independence, 1776, falls on July 4, 1956. The 169th anniversary of the signing of the Constitution of the United States, 1787, falls on September 17, 1956. The Government declared the Constitution in effect March 4, 1789.

The WORLD ALMANAC first appeared 88 years ago, in 1868, as a booklet published by the New York World, and giving political and economic information. Annual publication was discontinued in 1876. In 1886 Joseph Pulitzer revived the WORLD ALMANAC as a comprehensive record of American and foreign activities. It has been published annually since, and in 1956 enters its 71st year. In 1931 it was acquired by Scripps-Howard, and until 1951 bore the imprint of the New York World-Telegram. It is now published by the New York World-Telegram and Sun.

After the Continental Congress had ratified the Treaty of Peace with Great Britain in 1784, Benjamin Franklin, patriot, statesman, and one-time editor of Poor Richard's Almanac, wrote to a friend, "Let us beware of being lulled into a dangerous security, and of being both enervated and impoverished by luxury; of being weakened by internal contentions and divisions; of being shamefully extravagant in contracting private debts, while we are backward in discharging honorably those of the public; of neglect in military exercises and discipline, and in providing stores of arms and munitions of war, to be ready on occasion—for all these are circumstances that give confidence to enemies, and disfigure to friends, and the expenses required to prevent a war are much lighter than those that will, if not prevented, be absolutely necessary to maintain it."

 The Editor acknowledges with thanks the many letters, whether of helpful comment or criticism, that attest the usefulness of the WORLD ALMANAC, and invites suggestions for improvement of its services to readers. Address: 125 Barclay St., New York 15, N. Y.  
The WORLD ALMANAC does not decide wagers.

### MAJOR EVENTS OF 1955

- 1 The New Look of the Soviet Union, with which the leaders conciliated Marshal Tito, agreed to a Treaty of Peace with Austria, opened relations with the Federal Republic of Germany, and extended arms and loans to other foreign nations, without changing objectives.
- 2 The Summit Conference at Geneva, and its complement, the Conference of Foreign Ministers, at which the Western Powers demonstrated their will to peace, and the Soviet Union rejected every project that threatened the hold of communism.
- 3 Threat of war in the Near East, by the border clashes of Israel and Egypt, the dispute over territory, the delivery of arms to Egypt by the Soviet Union, and the covert penetration of the Near East by the Soviet Union, disturbing the balance of forces.
- 4 Restoration of the Republic of Austria by the Big Four in a treaty guaranteeing neutrality, and the resulting withdrawal of all occupation troops.
- 5 Asian-African Conference at Bandung, where delegates from 29 countries condemned colonialism, demanded self-determination, independence and membership in the U.N., and individual nations repudiated the neutralism of India.
- 6 Formal entry into NATO of Federal Republic of Germany as sovereign nation, starting program of armament.
- 7 Atoms-for-Peace program of the United States, which called the scientists of the world to Atom Conference at Geneva, and signed agreements giving atomic information to other nations.
- 8 President Eisenhower's heart ailment, which, by threatening his retirement at term's end, affected U. S. influence abroad and politics and business confidence at home.
- 9 The overthrow of President Peron in Argentina and the prospect for the return of normal, democratic government, protecting the fundamental liberties.
- 10 The general prosperity of the United States, with unemployment at its lowest figure, labor earning its highest wages, industries prospering and Government revenues increasing.

### HEADLINES OF THE YEAR

Saar Rejects Europeanization.  
Formosa Chinese Evacuate Tachens.  
Communist China Releases Some Prisoners.  
Floods, Storms Damage East.  
Carrier Forrestal Joins Navy.  
Cyprus Greeks Oppose British.  
Vietnam elects Diem President.  
Byrd Goes to Antarctic.  
Churchill Resigns as P. M. at 80.  
Third Tallest Mountain Conquered.  
Princess Margaret Chooses Duty over Love.  
AEC Cancels Dixon-Yates Contract.

Ford Foundation Donates Half Billion.  
Cordell Hull, Albert Einstein Die.  
American Legion Condemns UNESCO.  
Adlai Stevenson Seeks Nomination.  
Talbot, Air Force Secretary, Resigns.  
Harry S. Truman Publishes Memoirs.  
France Faces Morocco Crisis.  
Baghdad Pact in Near East.  
U. S. to Build Satellite.  
A. P. L. and C. I. O. Agree on Merger.  
Brooklyn Dodgers Win World's Series.  
U. N. Admits 16 New Members.

## YEAR OF NEGOTIATIONS WITH SOVIET UNION

### Kremlin Rejects Revision of Status Quo, Expands Influence in Near East

International relations underwent a marked change in 1955 after the Soviet Union, under the leadership of Nikita S. Khrushchev and Nicolai Bulganin, adopted what the West called the New Look.

The masters of the Kremlin dropped the uncooperative attitude of Stalin and began to cultivate closer relations with foreign powers. But by the end of 1955 the basic aims of the Soviet Union were unchanged. The world situation, however, had turned to the disadvantage of the West, as the Soviet Union began penetration of the Near East.

Major moves of the Soviet Union were: apology by the masters of the Kremlin, in person, to Marshall Tito and Yugoslavia for the Stalin period of antagonism and abuse; conclusion of a treaty of peace with Austria and withdrawal of occupation troops; diplomatic recognition of the Federal Republic of Germany (West); return of Porkkala to Finland; recognition of "sovereignty" of East German Democratic Republic; exchange of visits with heads of states, including India; barter agreement with Egypt for delivery of arms; conferences with heads of the Powers and their foreign ministers at Geneva, to discuss means of relieving world tension and encouraging peaceful relations.

American observers believed that the Soviet Union realized that war with lethal nuclear weapons would mean common destruction. The United States also believed that the new attitude was forced by the growing strength of Germany and the decision of the West to rearm and support Germany. As months went by it became evident that the Soviet Union was proceeding from a position of strength; that it was ready to compete with the Western Powers by offering goods and loans to underwrite developments in countries it meant to influence, and that it planned to split West Germany from the western alliance without yielding anything in East Germany.

#### NEW SOVIET REGIME

Changes in Soviet internal administration were visible soon after Stalin's death when Georgi Malenkov, premier (ch., Council of Ministers), advocated greater improvement in agriculture and in production of consumer goods, commended coexistence and became accessible to western diplomats. When he and his associates, Nicolai Bulganin, defense minister, Nikita S. Khrushchev, party secretary and Gorgi K. Zhukov, deputy defense minister, were able to destroy Laventri P. Beria, minister of state security, in 1954, and break the hold of Beria's police organization, it was evident the army dominated.

Khrushchev, in January, 1955, openly condemned the losses in agriculture and called the turn to consumer goods "rightest deviation." On Feb. 8 Malenkov presented his resignation to the Supreme Soviet, citing inexperience in internal affairs and "guilt and responsibility" for the state of agriculture.

#### BULGANIN BECOMES PREMIER

Khrushchev announced the appointment of Bulganin, "worthy pupil of the great Lenin," as premier. Bulganin appointed Zhukov defense minister and Malenkov deputy premier and minister of electric power. Speeches by Bulganin

and Molotov, foreign minister, contained the usual assertions that western nations were thirsting for war and "rattling the atom bomb," and included bitter condemnation of German rearmament.

#### TENSION IN FAR EAST

In the U. S., the situation remained tense. In the Far East the Tachens had been evacuated, the 7th U. S. fleet had been reinforced. Communist planes on Yikiang Isl. shot down an American plane, but Washington minimized the significance. The Senate ratified the defense treaty with Nationalist China, agreeing that in the event of attack "each party . . . would act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes." This was construed in some quarters as implying defense of Formosa and the Pescadores. As the Chinese Communists continued their abuse of the United States, some senators urged stern measures, but the temper of the nation was against further Far East operations.

#### ATTEMPTS TO NEGOTIATE

In January Dag Hammarskjold General Secretary of the U.N., went to China and made a direct appeal to Chou En-lai for the release of military and civilian prisoners. His efforts, and those of Krishna Menon, Indian delegate to the U.N., promised a relaxation of tension. First evidence came in a public statement by Chou En-lai, at the Bandung Conference in April, that he was willing to negotiate with the United States. It became obvious that Communist China had consulted the Soviet Union. However, the Communists in North Korea continued to fortify and expand their position contrary to agreement and members of the Neutral Commission abused privileges by spying in South Korea. Eventually the U. S. and Communist China began negotiations by ambassadors in Geneva.

#### MEETING AT SUMMIT

When the Soviet Union reversed its stand on a peace treaty for Austria, after 10 years of stalling, the West decided on a conference of the heads of states. A meeting of the Big Four "at the summit" had been proposed by Sir Winston Churchill May 11, 1953. On May 10, 1955, the U. S., Great Britain and France sent identical notes to the Soviet Union, proposing a meeting "to remove the source of conflict between us." The Soviet Union accepted May 14. Preliminaries were left to the foreign ministers. The Summit Conference was held at the Palace of Nations in Geneva July 18-23, 1955.

The Summit Conference was conducted in a spirit of cordiality. Coincident with it the Soviet Union adopted a milder tone in its publications at home. The West considered it necessary to assure the Russians that Western alliances were defensive and there was no threat of aggression against the Soviet Union. The West also made a determined effort to consider German unification and European security as facets of a single issue. The Soviet Union rejected this connection but agreed grudgingly that they might be discussed together when foreign ministers met in Geneva Oct. 27.

The Summit Conference prepared a directive for the meeting of the foreign ministers, who were to explore these topics: Unification of Germany and Security; Disarmament; Improvement in

East-West Economic and Cultural Relations.

Top negotiations were conducted by President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Anthony Eden (Br.), Premier Edgar Faure (Fr.) and Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin (USSR). Present also were Khrushchev and Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov. Subjects for the meeting of foreign ministers were discussed by John Foster Dulles (U. S.), Harold Macmillan (G. B.), Antoine Pinay (Fr.) and V. M. Molotov (USSR).

#### PRESIDENT WINS FRIENDS

The cordiality and openness of President Eisenhower at Geneva created a most friendly atmosphere. The readiness of the Russians to be genial rather than surly helped. President Eisenhower said the conference would not expect to solve the problems of the world in a few hours or days, but might create a new spirit and take the first step on a new road to "a just and durable peace." He said the problems dividing East and West were not inherently insoluble, nor was it necessary that people should think alike. He said: "It is time that all curtains, whether of guns or laws or regulations, should begin to come down."

The President said international communism had disturbed relations between nations and the Soviet Union for 38 years; the distrust could not be ignored. But he reiterated that the American people wished to be friends with the Russian people. He stressed the great loss that had come to humanity by the need for armament, which had deprived our people of higher living standards and the people of underdeveloped areas of ability to use their resources. The world needed to "substitute cooperation in human welfare for competition in the means of destruction."

Premier Bulganin said: "We are glad to hear President Eisenhower's statement, namely, the American people want to be friends with the Soviet peoples. There are no natural differences between our peoples or our nations."

On the second day at Geneva, when the intentions of NATO were being questioned by the Soviet, President Eisenhower turned to Bulganin and Zhukov and said: "The United States will never take part in an aggressive war." Bulganin replied: "We believe the statement."

#### RUSSIAN EXPERTS TOUR U. S.

At this time the new policy of the Soviet Union of opening its borders to a limited number of visitors bore fruit. Members of Congress and journalists toured Russia, and even writers who had written critically of the Soviet Union were enabled to enter the country, interview citizens and take photographs. In return groups of Soviet experts in agriculture and housing toured the United States, a spectacular welcome being given by conservative Iowa farmers to the Soviet farm group, which later encountered hostility in Canada.

Important changes took place between the close of the Summit Conference, July 23 and the opening of the Foreign Ministers' Conference Oct. 27.

Proposals for disarmament had disclosed difficulties in means of inspection. Atomic scientists had exchanged views at the atoms-for-peace meeting in Geneva, in which the Soviet scientists participated. The Soviet Union had given East Germany control over traffic between Berlin and the West and after protests from the West announced this affected only traffic from West Germany;

the Soviet Union would control traffic from the Allies. The Soviet had announced a reduction of armed forces. Moscow and Bonn had opened diplomatic relations and the Soviet had agreed to release German prisoners. The Soviet had returned Porkkala base to Finland.

Most important of all was the disclosure that the Soviet Union had allocated arms from Czech munitions plants as well as airplanes to Egypt by barter; this was followed by reports of Soviet readiness to sell arms to other Arab nations. This upset the balance of power in the East, threatened the security of Israel, disclosed new Soviet expansion and faced the Anglo-American bloc with a strong military rival in the Near East at the moment when France was in difficulties with Morocco.

#### FOREIGN MINISTERS' CONFERENCE

Thus the Conference of the Foreign Ministers opened in an atmosphere of suspicion and distrust. The Western Powers maneuvered to get agreement on opening moves toward solution of larger issues; the Soviet Union, through its master of obfuscation, Molotov, held out for the major concessions and rejected the preliminaries. The West wanted free elections to unify Germany; the Soviet wanted its puppet, the "republic" of East Germany to treat with West Germany and called the military alliance of West Germany an insuperable barrier.

On the position of Germany as an independent sovereign nation choosing its own alliances Molotov said: "The resurgence of German militarism cannot be accepted either at once or by stages." In the settlement of the German problem Molotov contended it should not be done at the expense "of the social achievements of the workers of the German Democratic Republic" (East) meaning communism.

The Soviet Union expressed some tolerance for the Eisenhower plan of aerial inspection and the Bulganin plan for bases of inspection inside countries. It demanded an immediate end to nuclear tests and a pledge not to use nuclear weapons, which would handicap the West without any proof that the Soviet Union would not repudiate its pledges.

#### THE SPIRIT OF GENEVA

Secy. of State Dulles, in a public statement on Nov. 18 said: "The Soviet Union, while eager to get a treaty of European security, said they would not be willing to sacrifice their East German regime to get it. And despite their explicit agreement at the Summit Conference that Germany should be reunited by free elections they made clear that they would keep Germany divided in order to maintain that regime. Some had thought the Soviet Union might be willing to allow Germany to be reunified if reunified Germany would not enter NATO. But the Soviet Union made it abundantly clear that it would not permit Germany to be reunified by free elections even on such terms."

Secy. Dulles declared the "spirit of Geneva," of seeking a peaceful solution to differences, was not ended. But the cold war—"in the sense of peaceful competition"—would go on. "We must assume that the Soviet Union will continue its efforts short of war to make its system prevail, as it has done in the past. We can, however, hope that this competition will not entail the same hostility and animosity that so defiled the relations between us." On Dec. 15 Secy Dulles told the North Atlantic Council of NATO: "The Soviet Union has started a new cold war in the Middle East and Asia."

# MAJOR ISSUES DEBATED AT TWO GENEVA CONFERENCES

Summit Meeting July 18-23, 1955; Foreign Ministers Oct. 27-Nov. 16, 1955

## GERMAN UNIFICATION AND EUROPEAN SECURITY

**Western Powers**—Proposed a united Germany, its government chosen by supervised free elections, having sovereign power to choose its alliances, according to the Eden Plan of 1954. Assured Soviet Union that membership in NATO and Western European Union contributed to security of all states and did not threaten Soviet. Offered Treaty of Assurance and system of control, to cover following subjects: (1) Renunciation of use of force; (2) Withholding support from aggressors and invoking measures through U.N.; (3) limiting forces and armaments and having special rules for zones near lines of demarkation; (4) inspection and control; (5) special radar warning system, operated in eastern part of zone by NATO members, in western part by Soviet Union and other eastern members of treaty; (6) consultation; (7) No interference with individual and collective self-defense recognized by U.N. and treaties under it; (8) obligation of all to act against any aggressor.

Reunification by free elections, guaranteed by freedom of movement throughout Germany, immunity of candidates, freedom from arbitrary arrest or victimization, free association and political meetings, freedom of expression for all and of press, radio, tv, and free circulation of newspapers. A secret vote and security of polling places and ballot boxes. Supervision by a commission of the Four Powers, with Germans consulted. The all-German elections to establish an all-German national assembly, which will draft constitution for a government, which when formed will conclude a peace treaty. The all-German government to take over all functions of East and West Germany and to assume or reject their obligations.

"Existence of several regional security systems does not in any way constitute a danger of aggression"—Pinay (Fr.)

"Without reunification there can be no solid peace in Europe"—Dulles (U. S.)

"A divided Germany creates a basic source of instability in Europe"—President Eisenhower.

**Soviet Union**—Announced that treaty guaranteeing collective European security must precede unification. East and West Germany must be consulted and may be parties to treaty until formation of German state. Treaty proposed is revision of proposal of 1954, to be made by all 26 European states "irrespective of their social systems." Original proposal had U. S. as observer; new project included U. S. as member. Was to operate in two stages; First, states would agree not to use armed force to settle disputes, would not increase foreign troops pending agreement on disarmament, would not use nuclear weapons. When in full force nations would terminate NATO, Paris Agreements, Warsaw Treaty, remove all foreign troops from territory of European states.

"The question of holding all-German elections 'has not yet ripened' (Molotov). A 'mechanical merger by means of so-called free elections' in presence of foreign troops could infringe on rights of working masses of German Democratic Republic (East). Proposed all-German council to coordinate actions of the two German republics affecting all-German economic and cultural life, and trade. Unification can be solved gradually step by step by rapprochement of the two republics, but membership of West Germany in NATO and 'remilitarization' is bar to elections. 'Germany should be unified by free elections.'"

Ready to "extend neutrality guarantees, as with Austria"—Bulgarian (USSR)

## DISARMAMENT

**Western Powers**—To help create an atmosphere free of fear and suspicion and a prelude to general disarmament, the Powers proposed: the states should agree to put into early operation to help prevent surprise attack a plan for exchange of military blue-prints and aerial inspection "from beginning to end" (Eisenhower). States also should agree to arrange for exchange and publication of information on military expenditures and budgets (Faure) and study how to gain practical experience regarding problems of inspection and control.

Eden (Br.) proposed that inspection start in a demilitarized zone and extend to other nations. Pinay (Fr.) proposed resources freed by disarmament be used to improve welfare, at home and abroad. Faure (Fr.) stressed financial and budgetary global control in an international organization to supervise arms expenditures and allocation of energies thus liberated, with quota for arms and fines for violations.

"We want reduction that can be checked and controlled. Primary task is to find means of supervision and control. . . . The Soviet Union does not accept President Eisenhower's suggestion as an initial step, but it does accept his concept of aerial inspection as a possible subsequent step."

"We are not disarming because we have learned the hard way that one-sided weakness does not promote peace. We will remain strong unless and until the Soviet Union by its actions helps restore confidence and joins in measures that make it sound and wise to reduce our armaments."—Dulles, (U. S.)

"My government considers that the present Soviet suggestions for inspection and control are not adequate even for supervising reductions in the conventional field, let alone the crucial nuclear field."—Eden (Br.)

**Soviet Union**—Proposed armed forces of U. S., Soviet Union and China be limited at from 1,000,000 to 1,500,000 men each. Britain and France at 650,000 each. The People's Republic of China (Communist China) to participate in discussions affecting China. Other states not to exceed 150,000 to 200,000 men. When 75% of the agreed reductions of troops and arms have been made, there shall be complete prohibition of nuclear weapons. Before that happens the Powers shall pledge themselves not to use nuclear weapons unless in defense against aggression, as decided by the Security Council, U.N. The states pledge themselves to discontinue tests of atomic weapons. International control shall be established over the implementation of measures for the reduction of armament and prohibition of nuclear weapons. Pending the conclusion of an international convention, each of the Four Powers agrees not to be the first to use nuclear weapons against any country. Bulganin, in considering Eisenhower blue-print plan, suggested control posts at key points, such as ports.

## BETTER EAST-WEST INTERCOURSE

**Western Powers**—Asked the Soviet Union to agree to bilateral negotiations to establish direct air links under normal bilateral transport agreements; alleviate difficulties encountered by western businessmen inside the Soviet Union; accord more adequate protection to western industrial property rights and copyrights; recognize the right of priority to new patents and make Soviet patents data available; make available production, market-

ing, price and trade data. Also eliminate obstacles to free communication of ideas and information, especially in books, press, radio; give better treatment to journalists; remove restrictions on free movement of persons, on liberty of travel, and the artificial rate of exchange of currency. Increase cultural exchanges of films, exhibitions, books, periodicals, newspapers, official publications, radio programs, scientific information and contacts. The West suggested establishment of reading rooms in the respective capitals.

"Unless the Soviet Union takes concrete steps to open its market, unilateral willingness to trade on the part of the western countries cannot convert itself into two-way trade. . . . The Soviet representatives confined their approach to an openly political attack upon the western system of security controls over the exportation of a relatively small range of strategic commodities. The only restrictions which exist are those on strategic goods related to war purposes."—Dulles (U. S.)

**Soviet Union**—Cited directive of heads of government: "The foreign ministers should by means of experts study measures, including those possible in organs and agencies of the United Nations, which could (a) bring about a progressive elimination of barriers which interfere with free communications and peaceful trade between peoples and (b) bring

about such freer contacts and exchanges as are to the mutual advantage of the countries and peoples concerned."

As interpreted by Molotov: "Discrimination is practiced in trade with the Soviet Union, especially by the United States; without elimination of these barriers trade cannot normally develop. . . . Strategic trade is not mentioned at all in the directive. . . . A number of proposals constitute attempts to interfere in the internal affairs of individual states. . . . Allegations that the leaders of the Soviet Union tried to isolate their people from contacts with the outside world are absolutely groundless. . . . The Soviet Union will not grant such 'freedom of the exchange of ideals' as would mean freedom of propaganda for war. . . . We cannot agree to such a 'freedom' as would lead to the unleashing of subversive activities of all kinds of scum of society thrown out by the peoples of the countries of socialism and people's democracy. . . . Radio stations, disguised under a false name, Free Europe and so forth, serve not the cause of freedom but the ends of arch reactionaries, the instigation of hatred among nations, to the undermining of peace and the preparation of a new war."

## Prosperity of Nation Reflected in Steel, Motor Car Earnings

Prosperity spread its benefits over the American people as never before in 1955. Industrial production was greater, employment was better, income rose higher than in any previous year. Wages were raised in many places, with many extras. There was less unemployment, and there were fewer strikes than in 1954.

There were a few drawbacks to moderate enthusiasm. The United States Government received a larger take than ever of the national income, but was unable to balance its budget. More motor cars than ever were produced, but borrowings rose to such a point that the Treasury Dept. was compelled to put on the brakes in the form of higher discount rates. Farmers produced more and complained of a falling market. Steel furnaces operated night and day, but there was not enough steel to supply the demand. Thousands of new houses were built, but their costs mounted, and so did prices. And everybody, nearly everybody, paid a bit more in an era of abundance.

Steel ingot production in 1955 was expected to reach or even surpass 115,000,000 tons, 3,000,000 tons more than in the previous record year, 1953. Unprecedented requirements of the automobile industry, which takes almost 23% of all steel shipped, and of residential and nonresidential construction, which receives about 14%, are the main causes of the upsurge in demand.

### United States Steel

United States Steel exceeded all its records for steel products and earnings in the second quarter of 1955. On July 26 it reported income of \$105,225,558, a return of 9.6% on sales for the quarter. This was the highest ever reported for any quarter and equivalent to \$1.85 per share of common stock. Income for the first 6 mos. of 1955 reached \$177,877,960, a return of 9.1% on sales, highest for any 6 mos. since the Corp. started in 1901. Sales for the second quarter were \$1,094,833,924 and 7,056,140 net tons were shipped in the 3 mos. ending June 30, 1,277,944 net tons higher than shipments in the first quarter. For the first 6 mos., 1955, shipments reached 12,834,336 net tons.

Net current assets June 30, after deducting current dividend declarations of \$33,019,691 and \$217,000,000 set aside for payment of property expenditures, were \$683,034,301, compared with \$379,603,795 June 30, 1954. The increase reflects the sale of \$300,000,000 of serial debentures in August, 1954.

Following in the wake of the 7½% increase in steel wages, U. S. Steel announced an increase of about 5.8% in its steel prices, less than three-eighths of 10 per cent.

The average number of employees in the second quarter of 1955 was 273,562; in 1954 the average number of employees in the second

quarter was 269,375. Employment costs during the second quarter totaled \$402,629,099, compared with \$337,466,937 for the same period of 1954.

### Ford Motor Co.

One of the extraordinary events of the year was the decision of the Ford family, owners of the Ford Motor Co., to dispose of 60% of the voting stock of the corporation to the public, retaining only 40%. The stock to be offered is in the hands of the Ford Foundation, the philanthropic trust set up by the family. Ford Motor Co., since its organization by Henry Ford in 1903, has been entirely a family holding. The Ford Foundation holds 3,090,000 non-voting shares or 90% of the 3,453,000 shares outstanding, representing a value of more than \$2 billion. The original outlay was \$28,000 and some of those who joined Ford became millionaires.

Ford Motor Co. filed its annual statement of condition in 1954 with the Massachusetts State Tax Commission in 1955, showing assets of \$2,089,820,000, up \$194,786,000 from the year before. Cash, securities and receivables were \$521,918,000. Earnings retained for use in the business were \$1,065,584,000 or an increase of \$144,250,000 over 1953. Liabilities were listed at \$483,557,000.

The net income of the 3 major automobile manufacturers, General Motors, Ford and Chrysler Corp., was estimated at over \$13 billion, of which General Motors had 52% of unit sales, Ford 27% and Chrysler 17%.

### Bell Telephone System

The Bell System—American Telephone & Telegraph Co. and its subsidiaries—reported operating revenues of \$5,123,603,591 for 12 months ended Aug. 31, 1955, as against \$4,641,531,538 for the year earlier. Net income was \$644,002,284, equal to \$12.68 a share, as against \$539,083,816 or \$11.84 a share for the year earlier. A. T. & T. alone had operating revenues of \$377,110,000 for the 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1955, compared with \$326,081,942, while net income was \$528,050,000 or \$10.82 a share, compared with \$466,062,562 or \$10.41 a share a year earlier.

### Expansion Plans for 1956

Ford announced that it would spend \$500,000,000 for expansion in 1956. Chrysler Corp. said it would spend \$1 billion in the next 5 years. Standard Oil of New Jersey announced an expansion program costing \$1,200,000,000. Kaiser Aluminum announced new projects to cost \$280,000,000. U. S. Steel Corp. planned to spend \$467,000,000 to complete additions and replacements. A survey by McGraw-Hill Publishing Co. indicated that American industry would spend \$33,361,000,000 for expansion and modernization in 1956.

## PERON DEPOSED BY ARGENTINE REVOLT

### Army and Navy Leaders Break Power of Confederation of Labor

South America in 1955 witnessed far-reaching political and economic changes, of which the overthrow of President Juan Domingo Peron, dictator of Argentina, had the greatest meaning for democracy. The revolt was begun June 16 by Naval and Marine Corps units and temporarily suppressed, but with the support of leaders of the Army the rebels gained headway and forced Peron out Sept. 19.

The provisional govt. of Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi was displaced Nov. 14 by that of Maj. Gen. Pedro Aramburu.

The revolt brought injury and death to several hundred persons in Buenos Aires on June 16. Airplanes from the aviation base of the Navy at Punto de Indio dropped 12 bombs in 2 attacks on Casa Rosado, government hq., and on Plaza de Mayo, when the latter was filled with Peronist supporters from the General Confederation of Labor (CGT). Naval and Marine Corps units tried to seize government offices but were overcome by the Army, which remained loyal. Gen. Franklin Lucero, minister of the Army, former Argentine delegate to U.N., became "commander-in-chief of the forces of repression" and administered martial law.

The Army arrested Rear Adm. Samuel Toranzo Calderon as chief plotter; also Rear Adm. A. O. Oliveri. Radio appeals for action against "the second tyrant" failed. In retaliation CGT announced a 24-hour strike as an act of mourning. Mobs set 7 churches on fire, acts imputed to Communists by Peron, but blamed on Peronists by prelates.

The revolt broke out after President Peron on June 14 expelled by airplane Msgr. Manuel Tato, auxiliary bishop and vicar general of Buenos Aires, and Msgr. Ramon Novoa, canon. The prelates went from Rio de Janeiro to Rome and the Vatican announced excommunication of all who had taken part in the expulsion, without designating names. Police occupied the archiepiscopal palace and hq. of Catholic Action.

President Peron's campaign to disestablish the Roman Catholic church and abolish religious instruction came to a head Nov. 10, 1954, when he broadcast the names of churchmen who, he said, were interfering in politics. When a riot followed in Cordoba, the government removed Catholics from office there. Between December, 1954, and May, 1955, the government abolished the dept. of religious instruction of the Ministry of Education, suspended *El Pueblo*, a Catholic daily newspaper, withdrew subsidies from 80 Catholic schools, removed nuns from welfare institutions and arrested priests and leaders of Catholic Action, releasing them later.

#### ACT TO CUT OFF CHURCH

An act to separate church and state was introduced in Congress May 5 in a measure calling a constituent assembly within 180 days to amend the constitution to that effect. The Chamber of Deputies approved 121-12, and the Senate unanimously, May 20. It was also proposed to tax all religious institutions retroactively to Jan. 1, 1955.

Anti-Peron demonstrations by Catholics followed. Catholic professors were dismissed from Univ. of La Plata. Mass demonstrations were forbidden, but on the feast of Corpus Christi, June 11, 100,000 Catholics gathered at the National Cathedral in Buenos Aires and later hoisted the Papal flag in the garden of Congress. Peron supporters retaliated by

attacks on churches.

President Peron offered Aug. 31 to resign to promote peace, but withdrew the offer when members of the CGT demonstrated in his favor. On Sept. 6 he signed an act postponing the projected constitutional assembly, which was to disestablish the Roman Catholic church. At this time it became plain that the revolt was by no means crushed, but was gathering support in the provinces.

#### NAVY THREATENS CAPITAL

Civil war broke out again Sept. 16 when Peron's power was challenged in many places. Brig. Gen. Felix Videla Belaguer obtained control of Cordoba. Peron placed Gen. Franklin Lucero, Minister of the Army, in charge of crushing the rebels. During this time Mar Del Plata was shelled by ships of the Navy. Two destroyers, the Cervantes and Rioja, were bombed by Peronist airplanes and suffered casualties. The rebels then moved ships of the Navy outside Buenos Aires and threatened to bombard the city if Peron did not surrender.

A military junta agreed to the unconditional surrender of the government. Peron was ousted Sept. 19 and took refuge on a Paraguayan gunboat. Major General Eduardo Lonardi became provisional president Sept. 23, dissolved congress and promised free elections.

Peron went via gunboat to Paraguay, which offered to intern him in the interior. On Nov. 2 Peron left by plane for Nicaragua, where he took up residence.

In a broadcast Oct. 26 President Lonardi reported the result of an economic study of the nation by a commission headed by Dr. Raul Freibisch, sec. gen. of the U.N. Economic Commission for South America. He said the national debt was over \$5 billion, whereas at the end of the World War the reserve was \$1,680,000,000. Money in circulation 10 years ago was 7,800,000,000 pesos, whereas now it was 54,800,000,000. Oil imports 10 years ago took one-tenth of the available foreign exchange, whereas now it took one-fifth. There was a power and transportation shortage.

#### ARAMBURU OUSTS LONARDI

Maj. Gen. Lonardi's administration was toppled Nov. 13 by a new military junta, which accused him of leaning toward fascism. In a victory of "democratic elements over totalitarianism" the new junta chose Maj. Gen. Pedro Aramburu provisional president. When the CGT and Peronists called a general strike Aramburu arrested the labor leaders, seized their hq.; also arrested "clerical nationalists." Workers returned to work and leaders called off the strike. Gen. Aramburu endorsed civil liberties, dissolved the Peronist party and restored the newspaper, *La Prensa*, to its owner, Dr. A. Gaiña Paz.

Juan Domingo Peron, b. Oct. 8, 1895, was a member of the army group that deposed President Ramon Castillo in 1943. He gained support of "los descamisados" (the shirtless) and workers as secretary of labor and was elected president Feb. 24, 1946, defeating a reform coalition. He introduced economic controls, curtailed freedom labor special advantages, cultivated intensive nationalism. His wife, Eva Duarte de Peron (1919-1952), a strong political personality, was credited with initiating compulsory religious instruction. By order the name of the city of La Plata was changed to Eva Peron. The Revolution erased her name from public buildings and streets and the name La Plata is again in general use. During the last years of his regime Peron took over *La Prensa*, the great liberal newspaper of Buenos Aires and turned over its operation to the CTG.

## National Political Committees

## DEMOCRATIC OFFICERS

Chairman—Paul M. Butler

Vice Chairmen—William L. Dawson, Mrs. India Edwards, O. Mennen Williams

Secretary—Mrs. Dorothy Vredenburg

Treasurer—Matthew H. McCloskey

National Headquarters—1001 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, 6, D. C.

## REPUBLICAN OFFICERS

Chairman—Leonard W. Hall

Assistant to the Chairman—Miss Bertha S. Adkins

Vice Chairmen—Mrs. Consuelo Northrop Bailey, Walter S. Hallahan, Mrs. Edna Basten Donald, Harlan I. Peyton

Secretary—Mrs. Gladys E. Knowles

Treasurer—W. Harold Brenton

National Headquarters—1625 Eye Street N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

State	DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS		REPUBLICAN MEMBERS	
	Name	City	Name	City
Alabama	James Smith	Tusculumbia	Marvin Mostellar	Mobile
	Mrs. Lennard Thomas	Montgomery	Mrs. Percy M. Pitts	Clanton
Alaska	Raymond E. Plummer	Anchorage	Walter Hickel	Anchorage
	Katherine D. Nordale	Juneau	Mrs. Margaret White	Juneau
Arizona	S. W. Langmade	Phoenix	C.arence B. Kelland	Scottsdale
	W. P. Stuart	Phoenix	Mrs. M. A. Rockwell	Phoenix
Arkansas	Paul Chambers	Helena	Wallace Townsend	Little Rock
	Jack Carnes	Arkansas	Mrs. A. C. Reimel	Little Rock
California	Paul Ziffren	Beverly Hills	A. Ronald Button	Hollywood
	Clara Shipper	San Francisco	Mrs. M. H. Benedict	Berkeley
Canal Z.	Edward J. Higgins	Washington, D. C.		
	Mrs. L. O. Keen	St. Petersburg, Fla.		
Colorado	George F. Rock	Denver	Leon H. Snyder	Colorado Springs
	M. P. Thompson	Boulder	Mrs. T. A. Stockton, Jr.	Denver
Conn.	John M. Golden	New Haven	H. Meade Alcorn, Jr.	Hartford
	Dorothy Satti	New London	Mrs. Ralph D. Keeney	Somersville
Delaware	William S. Potter	Wilmington	R. H. Richards, Jr.	Wilmington
	Mrs. Caroline Hughes	Dover	Mrs. E. Carpenter, II	Greenville
D. of C.	Melvin D. Huldreth	Washington	Clyde D. Garrett	Washington
	J. B. Harbman	Washington	Mrs. Howard A. Coffin	Washington
Florida	Richard D. Barker	Jacksonville	C. C. Spades	St. Augustine
	Mrs. E. Neil Alford	Jacksonville	Helen B. Lio	Tampa
Georgia	J. Robert Elliott	Columbus	W. Roscoe Tucker	Dawsonville
	Mrs. Iris F. Blitch	Washington	Mrs. M. Snodgrass	Atlanta
Hawaii	Frank F. Fast	Honolulu	Herbert M. Richards	Honolulu
	Mrs. Dee Duponte	Wailuku, Maui, T. H.	Mrs. Bina Mossman	Honolulu
Idaho	Harry Wall	Lewiston	Theodore H. Wegener	Boise
	Deon S. Seedall	Idaho Falls	Mrs. Gilford Mayes	Kellogg
Illinois	Jacob M. Arvey	Chicago	C. Wayland Brooks	Chicago
	Mrs. E. A. Conkey	Chicago	Mrs. Wesley Dixon	Lake Forest
Indiana	Paul M. Butler	Washington	Ralph F. Gates	Columbia City
	Mrs. Inez Scholl	Connersville	Mrs. Cecil M. Harden	Covington
Iowa	Donald J. Mitchell	Fort Dodge	Robert K. Goodwin	Des Moines
	Mrs. A. M. Kelly	Nichols	Mrs. Anna Lomas	Red Oak
Kansas	Kenneth T. Anderson	Emporia	Harry Darby	Kansas City
	Mrs. G. N. Gray	Richland	Mrs. C. V. Seiple	Baxter Springs
Kentucky	L. W. Wetherby	Frankfort	Joett Ross Todd	Louisville
	Mrs. Susan S. Pollard	Lawrenceburg	Mrs. Stanley D. Pace	Washington
Louisiana	Camille F. Gravel, Jr.	Alexandria	John Minor Wisdom	New Orleans
	Mrs. E. A. Campbell	Homer	Mrs. Violet B. Allen	New Orleans
Maine	Edmund S. Muskle	Augusta	Fred C. Scribner, Jr.	Portland
	Miss Lucia Cormier	Rumford	Mrs. Selma M. Wagg	Lisbon
Maryland	Thomas D. Alessandro	Baltimore	Theodore R. McKeldin	Annapolis
	Mrs. M. Alice Canoles	Baltimore	Miss Bertha S. Adkins	Salisbury
Mass	James M. Curley	Jamaica Plain	Ralph H. Bonnell	Boston
	Mrs. M. M. O'Riordan	Jamaica Plain	Mrs. R. W. Wheeler	Boston
Michigan	Ernest J. Lacey	Detroit	Clifford O'Sullivan	Port Huron
	Mrs. Margaret Price	Barton Hills	Mrs. Rac C. Hooker	Mt. Pleasant
Minnesota	Gerald W. Heaney	Duluth	George E. Etzell	Clarissa
	Mrs. Douglas P. Hunt	Montevideo	Mrs. E. E. Heffelfinger	Wayzata
Mississippi	Fielding L. Wright	Jackson	Perry W. Howard	Jackson
	Mrs. Hermes Gautier	Pascagoula	Mrs. Edna E. Redmond	Jackson
Missouri	Mark Holloran	St. Louis	A. D. Welsh	St. Louis
	Willie Mae Roberts	Holliday	Mrs. E. D. Tanner	Jefferson City
Montana	Leo C. Graybill	Great Falls	Wellington D. Rankin	Helena
	Mrs. B. Kingsbury	Valler	Mrs. G. E. Knowles	Billings
Nebraska	Bernard J. Boyle	Omaha	Abel V. Shotwell	Omaha
	Miss M. Cunningham	Rulo	Wm. W. Spear	Lincolnton
Nevada	Don F. Shoshola	Battle Mountain	William B. Wright	Death
	Mrs. Perle Brown	Las Vegas	Mrs. Kay Johnson	Carson City
N. Hamp.	Henry P. Sullivan	Manchester	Frank J. Sulloway	Concord
	Mrs. Myrtle McIntyre	Laconia	Mrs. C. W. Adams	Franklin
New Jersey	A. S. Alexander	Bernardsville	Guy G. Gabrielson	Bernardsville
	Thelma P. Sharp	Vineland	Mrs. Webster B. Todd	Oldwick
N. Mexico	A. W. Skarda	Clovis	Albert K. Mitchell	Albert
	Mrs. U. D. Sawyer	Crossroads	Mrs. E. L. Moulton	Albuquerque
New York	Carmine G. DeSapio	New York	Dean P. Taylor	Troy
	Mrs. W. H. Good	Brooklyn	Mrs. C. W. Wells, Jr.	Rochester
N. Car.	B. Everett Jordan	Raleigh	J. E. Broynhill	Lenoir
	Mrs. B. B. Everett	Palmvra	Mrs. W. P. Few	Durham
N. Dak.	David G. Kelly	Grand Forks	Milton L. Rue	Bismarck
	Mrs. Daphna Nygaard	Jamestown	Mrs. John B. Cooley	Minot
Ohio	Albert A. Horstman	Dayton	Clarence J. Brown	Blanchester
	Miss M. E. McGowan	Akron	Mrs. K. K. Brown	Dayton
Oklahoma	William C. Doenges	Bartlesville	Baile W. Vinson	Tulsa
	Mrs. Gertrude Fields	Lawton	Mrs. Horace H. Sayre	Ardmore
Oregon	Monroe Sweetland	Milwaukee	Jess J. Gard	Portland
	Lillian Burton	Portland	Mrs. M. E. Cornett	Klamath Falls
Penn.	David L. Lawrence	Pittsburgh	G. Mason Owlett	Philadelphia
	Mrs. Emma G. Miller	Slippery Rock	Mrs. D. R. Murdock	Greensburg
Puerto R.	Mrs. Z. R. deA deDurham	Santurce	Norman E. Parkhurst	Bayamon
Rhode Isl.	Theodore F. Green	Providence	Thomas J. Paolino	Providence
	Miss K. M. Cullinan	Providence	Mrs. M. F. Yatman	Providence
South Car.	Edgar A. Brown	Barnwell	J. Bates Gerald	Charleston
	Anne Agnew	Charleston	Mrs. K. E. Agnew	Charleston

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS			REPUBLICAN MEMBERS	
State	Name	City	Name	City
So. Dak.	C. L. Chase	Watertown	Axel J. Beck	Elk Point
	Mrs. John J. Exon	Lake Andes	Mrs. R. W. Gunderson	Rapid City
Tenn.	Jack Norman	Nashville	Carroll Reece	Johnson City
	Mrs. M. Ragland	Nashville	Mrs. Lupton Patten	Chattanooga
Texas	Gov. Ben Ramsey	Austin	E. J. Porter	Houston
	Mrs. H. H. Welner	Seguin	Mrs. John R. Black	Dallas
Utah.	Calvin W. Rawlinson	Salt Lake City	George F. Hansen	Salt Lake City
	Mrs. R. S. Romney	Bountiful	Mrs. LaRue B. Jex	Salt Lake City
Vermont	Robert W. Ready	St. Albans	Edward G. Janeway	South Londonderry
	Mrs. B. Schurman	Newport	Mrs. C. N. Bailey	Burlington
Virgin Isl.	Ralph Palewosky	St. Thomas	Roy P. Gordon	St. Thomas
	Mrs. Corlune Barger	Baltimore	Mrs. E. I. Williams	St. Colby
Virginia	G. Fred Switzer	Harrisonburg	Ted Dalton	Radford
	Mrs. J. G. Pollard	Richmond	Mrs. W. H. Logan	Woodstock
Wash.	Joe Gluck	Seattle	Harlan I. Peyton	Spokane
	Mrs. Alice H. West	Pasco	Mrs. N. Tourtellotte	Seattle
West Va.	Arthur B. Koontz	Charleston	Walter S. Hallanan	Charleston
			Mrs. F. O. Stubblefield	Charleston
Wisconsin	Carl W. Thompson	Stoughton	Robert L. Pierce	Menomonee
	Edna Bowen	Lancaster	Mrs. George G. Town	Waukesha
Wyoming	Tracy S. McCracken	Cheyenne	E. D. Crippa	Rock Springs
	Mrs. Earle G. Burwell	Casper	Mrs. K. K. Meloney	Basin

## OTHER POLITICAL COMMITTEES

## AMERICAN LABOR PARTY

(220 West 80th St., New York 24, N. Y.)

Chairman—Peter K. Hawley.

Executive Secretary—Morris Goldin.

## AMERICANS FOR DEMOCRATIC ACTION

(1341 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D.C.)

National Chairman—Joseph L. Rauh, Jr.

Chairman, Executive Comm.—Robert R. Nathan.

Nat'l Director—Edward D. Hollander.

## CONSTITUTION PARTY, U. S. A.

(P.O. Box 8105, San Antonio 12, Texas)

Chairman, Nat'l Committee—Philip Lee Eubank.

Secretary—Andrew W. Green.

Publicity Director—F. M. Price.

## GREENBACK PARTY

(2315 E. Troy Ave., Indianapolis 3, Ind.)

National Chairman—John Zahnd.

Vice Chairman—Fred O. Proehl.

National Secretary—Medford F. Greenstreet.

## INDUSTRIAL GOVERNMENT PARTY

The ballot designation of the Socialist Labor Party in certain states—New York and Minnesota, and, on occasion, Pennsylvania.

## LABOR'S LEAGUE FOR POLITICAL EDUCATION, AFL

(AFL Building, Washington 5, D. C.)

Chairman—George Meany.

Secretary-Treasurer—William F. Schnitzler.

National Director—James L. McDewitt.

## LIBERAL PARTY OF NEW YORK STATE

(160 West 44th St., New York 18, N. Y.)

Chairman—Dr. George S. Counts.

Secretary—Joseph V. O'Leary.

Executive Director—Ben Davidson.

Upstate Director—James J. Donnelly, 49 West

Erie St., Albany, N. Y.

Publicity Director—Warren Montross.

## PROHIBITION NATIONAL COMMITTEE

(Winona Lake, Ind.)

National Chairman—Prof. E. H. Munn, Sr.

Executive Secretary—Virgil C. Fennell.

## RAILWAY LABOR'S POLITICAL LEAGUE

(401 Third St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.)

Chairman—A. E. Lyon.

Secretary-Treasurer—C. T. Anderson.

## SOCIALIST LABOR PARTY

(61 Cliff St., New York 38, N. Y.)

National Secretary—Arnold Petersen.

## SOCIALIST PARTY

(303 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.)

Chmn., Natl. Exec. Comm.—Darlington Hoopes.

National Secretary—Herman Singer.

## SOCIALIST WORKERS PARTY

(116 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.)

National Chairman—James P. Cannon.

National Secretary—Farrell Dobbs.

## Albert Einstein, Greatest Modern Mind in Theoretical Physics

Albert Einstein, often called the greatest scientist of modern times, died Apr. 18, 1955, at Princeton, N. J., aged 76. He won fame in the field of theoretical physics with a group of discoveries that changed the course of the world's scientific thinking. His major contribution was the theory of relativity, which modified the gravitational theories of Isaac Newton, and his statement of "the world's most famous mathematical equation," which showed how mass could be converted into energy, which led to atomic fission.

Einstein was born Mar. 14, 1879, in Ulm, Wuerttemberg, Germany, and passed his boyhood in Munich, where his father had an electro-technical works. He was 16 when the family moved to Switzerland in 1894. He taught at Zurich and Prague and became a Swiss citizen. He also acted as examiner of patents in the Patent Office at Berne and in the meantime obtained his doctorate in physics at the University of Zurich.

Einstein's extraordinary grasp of theoretical physics was early recognized. In 1913 he was made a member of the Prussian Academy of Sciences and in 1914 professor of physics at the University of Berlin. He then became a German citizen. He was named director of the Kaiser Wilhelm Physical Institute in 1914.

The growing hostility of the Nazi government to Jews led him in 1933 to accept the position of professor of theoretical physics in the Institute of Advanced Study at Princeton University, and to move his family to the United States. The Nazi government cancelled his citizenship and confiscated his property in 1934. In 1940 Einstein became a citizen of the United States. He became professor emeritus in 1945.

In 1905, at 26, Einstein published studies that changed the course of scientific thinking. They

included (1) a theory of photons, or atoms of light, based on the light quantum theory of Max Planck, for which Einstein received the 1921 Nobel prize. It is of basic use in electronics. (2) A clarification of the Brownian movement of light particles. (3) A "special" theory of relativity. Among other conclusions this set forth that the apparent rest or motion of an object is relative to the rest or motion of the observer. It contained a mathematical equation that indicated that matter (or mass) and energy, which scientists considered distinct and separate entities, were phases of the same thing, matter being a form of concentrated energy that can be converted into energy under certain conditions. Proof of this theory was obtained with the use of Uranium 235, or plutonium, Dec. 2, 1942. Einstein published a "general" theory of relativity in 1913-16.

When scientists favorable to the Allies became aware that Nazi Germany was trying to apply nuclear fission to weapons, they conferred with Einstein to urge the United States to achieve this result first. Einstein wrote a note to President Franklin D. Roosevelt explaining how the formula could be applied. President Roosevelt authorized research which eventually led to an outlay of \$2 billion and the construction of the first atomic bomb, which was detonated July 16, 1945.

Einstein was a strong supporter of the state of Israel. This was commemorated in a memorial meeting in New York May 15, 1955, at which addresses were made by Abba Eban, ambassador of Israel to the United States, Hugo L. Black, associate justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, Dr. Nahum Goldman, ch. Jewish Agency for Palestine and Dr. Norbert Wiener, professor of mathematics. Mass. Institute of Technology.



## WORK OF 84th CONGRESS, FIRST SESSION

### Both Parties Support Foreign Policy, Split on Domestic Issues

The 84th Congress, First Session, convened Jan. 5, 1955, and rose Aug. 2, 1955, with the Senate 105 days in session and the House of Representatives 112. Number of measures introduced was 11,914; public bills enacted into law were 390, as against 493 in the 83rd Congress, 2nd Session; private bills, 480, as against 776. Bills vetoed, 11.

The Congress had a Democratic majority. The Senate, Democratic by one vote (Morse, Ore.), gave marked support to the President's foreign policy. He asked authority to use the Armed Forces in defense of Formosa and the Pescadores at his discretion. Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D.-N. Y.) offered an amendment eliminating authority for security of "related positions and territories," affecting Quemoy and Matsu. This was voted down 74 (42 R., 32 D.) to 13 (12 D., 1 R.). The Senate then voted the desired authority 85 to 3. Public Law 4.

A resolution was proposed by Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) to express the sense of the Senate that the Secy. of State should obtain a prior agreement by the U. S., Britain, France and the Soviet Union that the present and future status of nations under Communist control should be on the agenda for discussion by heads of state at the "summit" conference in Geneva. This was defeated 77 (42 D., 35 R.) to 4 (R.).

#### AGRICULTURAL SURPLUS

Public Law 387 increased from \$700,000,000 to \$1.5 billion the funds for the sale of the surplus agricultural commodities for foreign currencies, thus supplementing the Agricultural Trade Development Act of 1954. Further effort to reduce these surpluses through sale abroad was included in the foreign-aid bill which stipulates that not less than \$300,000,000 of the money appropriated for the fiscal year 1956 could be used to finance the export and sale of these surpluses for foreign currencies.

#### HOUSING

Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.) presented the Administration's plan for amending the Housing Act to provide 35,000 new house units a year for the next 2 years. The Senate rejected it: 38 (R., 32, D., 6) to 44 (R., 9, D., 35), proposing instead a maximum of 135,000 and a minimum of 50,000 units a year for 4 years. The House first voted for no housing, 217 to 188. The House and the Senate compromised on 45,000 units over 13 mos. Public Law 345.

The law also increases the FHA mortgage insurance authority by \$4 billion, keeps the present \$2,500 loan insurance limit on home improvement and repair loans, increases to \$12,500,000 from \$5,000,000 the mortgage insurance limit for a multi-family housing unit, authorizes an additional \$500,000,000 for slum clearance and urban redevelopment during 2 years and until Sept. 30, 1956, a new military housing program designed to add 100,000 units through private capital. The Government can enter into contracts with any eligible builders, who would get Govt.-insured 25-year mortgages up to nearly \$1.4 billion, and sell mortgages to private lenders. The Government would pay the mortgages from rents and finally own the buildings.

The act provides that mortgage insurance may be available not only to families dispossessed by urban renewals, but to those not required to leave. Insurance of mortgages on trailer parks or courts will have a limit of \$1,000 per trailer space and \$300,000 per mortgage, and supervision of rentals and rate of return is stipulated. The Federal Natl. Mortgage Assn. may make advance commitments to buy FHA cooperative housing mortgages of not more than \$50,000,000 at any one time, with \$5,000,000 limit applied to any one state.

The Housing and Home Finance administrator is authorized to make loans to political subdivisions for essential public works where financial assistance is not available, establishing a revolving fund not exceeding \$100,000,000 borrowed from the Treasury. Priority is given places of 10,000 pop. or less for public works, with a 40-year loan maturity.

The act extends to Sept. 30, 1956, the Wherry military housing program, with additions: insurance authorized is \$1,363,500,000 in addition to FHA insurance; it may be issued when adequate housing is not available, within commuting distance of base, not exceeding an average of

\$13,500 per dwelling, maturing in 25 yrs. at 4%. This to provide also for Coast Guard.

The act provides the following additional authorization for farm housing: \$100,000,000 in loan funds from the Treasury; \$2,000,000 annually for housing on potentially adequate farms; \$10,000,000 in loans and grants for improvements and repairs of farm dwellings and other buildings, and for development of farms.

#### INTER-AMERICAN HIGHWAY

To complete the Inter-American Highway to the Panama Canal within 3 years Congress voted \$74,980,000 of the total cost of \$112,470,000. Central American countries providing \$37,490,000. Mexico has built 1,590 mi. and 1,590 mi. were to be finished by U. S. and other countries. Since 1934 the U. S. has spent \$57,700,000 on the project. To be completed are 25 mi. in Guatemala, 134 mi. in Costa Rica, 14 mi. in Panama. Public Law 129.

#### INTERNATIONAL FINANCE CORP.

Congress authorized U. S. membership in the International Finance Corp. with a payment of \$35,168,000. With 42 nations as members, IFC has a capital of \$100,000,000. It is intended to make loans to encourage private enterprise in less developed areas and to provide venture capital on easier conditions than obtainable from the two banks that provide such capital, the International Bank and Export-Import Bank. But members of the IFC must also be members of the International Bank, and the president of the latter will be ch. of the board of IFC, with operations of the two coordinated. The IFC will stimulate private enterprise, create conditions for investment of private capital and invest in association with private financing without Government guarantees of repayment where sufficient capital is not available on reasonable terms. The bill requires the approval of Congress for an increase in capital or subscribing to additional stock, accepting amendments to the articles of agreement, and making any loan to the IFC. Public Law 350, approved Aug. 11, 1955.

#### MILITARY RESERVE

Congress passed a Reserve measure raising the U. S. military reserve from the present 800,000 (including National Guard) to 2,900,000 by 1960. Men of 17 and 18½ yrs. may escape the draft by volunteering for 6 mos. active reserve training and 7½ yrs. reserve training, the number limited to 250,000 a yr. for 4 yrs. All others have the reserve years cut from 8 to 6, while 150,000 men can cut their years down to 4 by volunteering for 3 yrs. of parttime service in the ready reserve after 1 yr. of active service. There are several other concessions. The President may call up a 1,000,000 reserve without approval of Congress. It passed the House 315 (169 D., 146 R.) to 78 (40 R., 38 D.) and the Senate by a voice vote of all except Sen. Wm. Langer (R.-N. D.).

#### MILITARY TRAINING

Public Law 118, approved June 30, 1955, extends the Universal Military Training and Service Act and Dependents Assistance Act for 4 years until July 1, 1959, and extends the Doctors Draft Act for 2 years until July 1, 1957.

It exempts from training and service any person who serves on active duty subsequent to June 24, 1948, for not less than 18 months in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities. Denies this exemption to nationals of country having no such reciprocal provisions. Credits active duty prior to June 24, 1948, in the armed forces of World War II allies with whom the United States is associated in mutual defense activities in the computation of the 18-month service period.

Exempts from training and service one who has served honorably in the Armed Forces for a minimum 1-year period on active duty after Sept. 16, 1940, or subsequent to that date was discharged after having served honorably on active duty in the Armed Forces for a 6-month minimum period, or served a minimum 24 months as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service, or in the Coast and Geodetic Survey except during time of war or national emergency. Subjects this to provisions relating to medical, dental and allied specialist categories.

Exempts from training and service persons who enlist in the State National Guard prior to attaining age 18½ after such persons having reached age 28.

Prohibits consideration of the shortage or surplus of an agricultural commodity in determining deferment on the grounds that such person's employment is necessary.

Exempts from induction under the Doctors Draft Act 1, medical, dental, and allied specialists over 35 who have applied for a commission and have been rejected for physical reasons or who are 45.

Continues existing law which authorizes additional pay for commissioned officers in medical, dental, and veterinary corps of the Armed Forces serving on active duty.

The President supported an amendment to the Constitution to fix the voting age at 18 instead of 21. This was not acted on.

#### RECIPROCAL TRADE

Extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act from June 12, 1955, to June 30, 1958, was enacted after strong opposition from protectionists and Pennsylvania and West Virginia coal districts, which attributed unemployment in part to foreign competition. *Public Law 86.*

The U. S. has trade agreements with 42 nations carrying 80% of world trade, totaling \$40 billion annually. The new law extends the President's authority to enter into trade agreements and to cut tariffs by 5% a yr. for 3 years, provided no domestic importer is injured.

The Philippine trade agreement was revised to expedite business, as requested by the Administration. It provides for a gradual impost of customs duties beginning with .5% a year and reaching 100% by 1974.

#### TAXATION

Congress repealed Sec. 452 and Sec. 462 of the Revenue Code of 1954, relating to prepaid income and estimated business expenses, considered a tax loophole. It repealed the 10% manufacturers' excise taxes on radio and TV sets used in business, and the excise tax on motorcycles, and put a ceiling on excise levies on utility trailers. It extended the period during which claims for flood-stock refunds may be filed on excises reduced last year. It extended the existing excise tax schedule and the 52% corporation income tax to April 1, 1956.

#### NATIONAL DEBT LIMIT

\*Since the Government was still spending more than it received in revenue, the national debt limit was put at \$281 billion for fiscal 1955-1956, by voice vote of the Senate, a rise from 275 billion. The public debt July 1, 1955, was placed at 273.6 billion.

#### WAGES

The President asked a rise in the minimum wage from 75c to 90c an hr. The Democrats raised the minimum to \$1. It passed both houses. The House: 362 (192 D., 170 R.) to 54 (29 D., 25 R.) Senate vote not recorded.

The Senate voted down a Republican measure to raise pay in certain postal categories an average of 7.5% and substituted a rise of 8.2 by 52 (43 D., 9 R.) to 41 (38 R., 3 D.) The House voted a similar rise 224 (202 D., 22 R.) to 189 (172 R., 17 D.).

Congress voted an increase in pay for senators, representatives and a number of high officials. The Senate adopted it by voice vote; the House by 223 for (119 D., 104 R.) to 113 against (60 R., 53 D.). Law was approved Mar. 2. The act raises the pay of senators and representatives from \$15,000 to \$22,500 a yr. An attempt to give them \$1,250 expense money taxfree was rejected by the Senate. The new law provides for one annual trip home at 20c a mile, but eliminates \$2,500 a year taxable expense allowance. Other increases: Vice President and Speaker of the House, from \$40,000 to \$45,000; Chief Justice, from \$25,500 to \$35,000; associate justices, Supreme Court, from \$25,000 to \$35,000; higher court judges, from \$17,500 to \$25,500; lower court judges, from \$15,000 to \$22,500; deputy attorney general, from \$15,500 to \$21,000; solicitor general, from \$17,500 to \$20,500; asst. attorney general, from \$15,000 to \$20,000; U. S. attorneys from \$15,000 to \$20,000; asst. U. S. attorneys, from \$12,000 to \$15,000.

#### HEALTH AND WELFARE

Public Law 377 authorizes appropriations to

supply polio vaccine free to the states for their vaccination programs.

Public Law 159 authorizes a 5-year program of \$3,000,000 a year for research into air pollution.

Public Law 182 authorizes \$125,000,000 for study and research in mental health.

Public Law 311 authorizes \$150,000,000 during the next 2 years for processing of wheat and corn into flour for distribution to states for needy families.

Public Law 71 provides for a survey of New England for preventing loss of life and damage by hurricanes.

#### MEDALS

Congress instructed the Secy. of the Treasury to strike a gold medal for Dr. Jonas E. Salk in recognition of his serum for poliomyelitis. Duplicates are to be sold to cover costs.

Also Secy. was instructed to strike bronze medals commemorating the 120th anniversary of the signing of the Texas Declaration of Independence and the battles of San Jacinto, Goliad and the Alamo, 1836, and to furnish 2,000 to the Texas Heritage Foundation at cost.

Also to strike 71 bronze medals to commemorate the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin, Jan. 17, 1756, for the Franklin Institute of Philadelphia and 21 societies of which Franklin was a member.

#### IN GOD WE TRUST

Public Law 140, approved July 11, 1955, makes mandatory the placing of "In God We Trust" on all coins and currency of the United States.

#### MEASURES THAT FAILED

**Atomic Peace Ship**—The President proposed to have AEC build an atomic peace ship, to demonstrate to the world the specific use of atom power. It was presented to the Senate by Sen. B. Hickenlooper (R.-Ia.) in a request for \$21,000,000 for this purpose. It was lost 42 (D.) to (41 R., 1 D.). But Congress did approve \$25,000,000 for an atom-propelled military or merchant vessel of advanced type.

**Flexible Price Support**—The Administration asked for flexible price support for farm products adjusted to supply and demand. The House substituted a bill for rigid price supports, by 206 (185 D., 21 R.) to 201 (172 R., 29 D.). The Senate did not act.

**Highway Project**—The Administration proposed a 10-yr. highway project to cost \$39.1 billion financed by Federal and state means, the Government to advance \$32 billion in bond issues to be paid in 30 yrs with the use of gas and oil taxes. The Democrats proposed a Federal-state project to cost \$17,941,000,000 over 5 yrs, the Government to appropriate \$12,580,000,000 out of its budget, with increased taxes on gasoline, diesel fuel and tires. The Senate voted 50 (40 D., 4 R.) to 39 (R.) against a motion to return the measure to committee. The House voted against it by 292 (164 R., 128 D.) to 123 (94 D., 29 R.).

**Natural Gas Control**—An attempt to remove Federal price control from natural gas production passed the House, 209 (123 R., 86 D.) to 203 (136 R., 67 D.) Senate did not act.

**Statehood for Hawaii and Alaska**—The Republicans proposed statehood immediately for Hawaii, adjudged Republican, postponing Alaska, adjudged Democratic. A Democratic measure giving statehood to both was returned to committee by the House, 218 (113 R., 105 D.) to 170 (107 D., 63 R.).

**Social Security**—A Democratic bill to increase Social Security benefits was adopted by the House, 372 (203 D., 169 R.) to 31 (23 R., 8 D.) but failed of Senate action.

#### APPROPRIATIONS

Amounts approved for fiscal year 1956, unless otherwise noted.

##### Treasury & Post Office:

Treasury	\$599,598,000
Post Office	2,721,720,500
Tax Court	1,170,000

Total.....\$1,322,488,500

##### Labor & Health, Education, and Welfare:

Labor	
Health, Education and Welfare	418,303,650
Related agencies	1,942,886,850
	12,326,000

Total.....\$2,373,516,500

<b>Interior:</b>	
Interior.....	\$220,399,798
Forest Service.....	90,315,129
Related agencies.....	6,858,700
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>317,573,627</b>

<b>Agriculture and Farm Credit</b>	
Administration.....	883,051,623
Independent offices.....	5,842,458,500

<b>State Justice, Judiciary:</b>	
State.....	137,450,905
Justice.....	198,735,000
Judiciary.....	30,116,510
U. S. Information Agency.....	85,000,000
Refugee relief.....	15,000,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>466,302,415</b>

<b>Dept. of Defense:</b>	
Office of the Secretary.....	12,670,000
Interservice activities.....	682,250,000
Army.....	7,429,953,000
Navy.....	9,118,179,556
Air Force.....	11,739,763,170
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>31,882,815,726</b>

<b>District of Columbia</b> .....	168,843,440
Federal payment.....	19,892,700

<b>Commerce:</b>	
Commerce.....	1,227,385,000
Canal Zone.....	16,300,000
Related agencies.....	1,675,000
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,245,360,000</b>

<b>General Government</b> .....	<b>27,166,300</b>
---------------------------------	-------------------

<b>Public Works:</b>	
Atomic Energy Commission.....	575,000,000
Tennessee Valley Authority.....	27,033,000
Dept. of Interior power.....	23,610,000
Bureau of Reclamation.....	179,995,000
Army civil function.....	559,955,500
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,365,613,500</b>

<b>Legislative</b> .....	92,808,972
<b>Mutual security</b> .....	2,703,341,750
Supplemental, 1956.....	1,656,625,802
<b>Subtotal, fiscal 1956</b> .....	<b>52,199,015,915</b>

<b>Deficiency and supplemental fiscal 1955:</b>	
Urgent deficiency, 1955.....	1,013,950
Second supplemental, 1955.....	898,805,875
Dept. of Justice.....	710,000
Second urgent deficiency, 1955.....	25,263,475
House of Representatives.....	12,000
<b>Subtotal, fiscal year 1955 and prior</b> .....	<b>925,805,300</b>

<b>Grand total, 1st Session, 84th Congress</b> .....	<b>53,124,821,215</b>
Included in the above totals for fiscal 1956 but not specifically mentioned are these amounts to defense agencies:	
Veterans' Administration.....	1,466,128,000
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics.....	72,700,000
Selective Service System.....	27,216,000
General Services Administration.....	548,900,000
Strategic and Critical Materials.....	56,350,000
Federal Civil Defense Administration.....	

Congress voted \$110,000,000 in subsidies for ship operation during the next fiscal year, and \$865,000,000 as the Government's share in new ship construction.

An amendment to the Federal Airport act authorized \$63,000,000 grants-in-aid to states for airport construction for 4 years. Public Law 211.

#### FOREIGN AID

Analysis of the Mutual Security Act for fiscal year 1956, Public Law 208, approved Aug. 2, 1955.

#### Mutual Defense

<b>Military Aid:</b>	
Appropriation.....	\$760,000,000
Unobligated balance.....	38,900,000

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>798,900,000</b>
<b>Direct forces support:</b>	<b>317,200,000</b>
Europe.....	85,500,000
Near East and Africa.....	113,700,000
Asia.....	825,000,000

<b>Total defense support:</b>	
Appropriation.....	999,200,000
Unobligated balance.....	25,000,000

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>1,024,200,000</b>
<b>Total mutual defense:</b>	
Appropriation.....	2,021,400,000
Unobligated balance.....	58,900,000

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>2,080,300,000</b>
--------------------	----------------------

#### Development Assistance

Near East and Africa.....	\$73,000,000
South Asia.....	51,000,000
American Republics.....	38,000,000

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>162,000,000</b>
--------------------	--------------------

#### Technical Cooperation

General authorization.....	\$127,500,000
United Nations program.....	24,000,000
Organization of American States.....	1,500,000

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>153,000,000</b>
--------------------	--------------------

#### Other Programs

Presidential fund.....	\$100,000,000
Aid in joint control areas.....	21,000,000
Intergovernmental Committee for European migration.....	12,500,000

U. S. Refugee Fund.....	1,200,000
Escape program.....	6,000,000
U. S. Children's Fund.....	14,500,000

U. S. Relief and Works Agency:	
Appropriation.....	58,368,750
Unobligated balance.....	3,633,250

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>62,000,000</b>
<b>NATO</b> .....	<b>3,700,000</b>

Ocean freight charges.....	2,000,000
U. S. voluntary relief agencies.....	13,000,000
Surplus agricultural commodities.....	

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>15,000,000</b>
Control act expenses.....	1,175,000

Administrative expenses.....	33,500,000
President's fund for Asian economic development.....	100,000,000

<b>Other programs</b>	
Appropriation.....	366,941,750
Unobligated balance.....	3,633,250

<b>Total</b> .....	<b>370,575,000</b>
--------------------	--------------------

<b>Total, Mutual Security Appropriation</b> .....	<b>2,703,341,750</b>
---	----------------------

### Standing Committees of the 84th Congress

Committee	Senate	House
Agriculture		Harold D. Cooley (N. C.)
Agriculture and Forestry	Allen J. Ellender (La.)	Clarence Cannon (Mo.)
Appropriations	Carl Hayden (Ariz.)	Carl Vinson (Ga.)
Armed Services	Richard B. Russell (Ga.)	Francis P. (Frank) McNamara (Pa.)
Banking and Currency	J. Wm. Fulbright (Ark.)	John L. McMillan (S. C.)
District of Columbia	Matthew M. Neely (W. Va.)	Grady A. Barden (N. C.)
Education and Labor		
Finance	Harry F. Byrd (Va.)	James P. Richards (S. C.)
Foreign Affairs		
Foreign Relations	Walter F. George (Ga.)	William L. Dawson (Ill.)
Government Operations	John L. McClellan (Ark.)	Onar Burleson (Tex.)
House Administration		Clair Engle (Calif.)
Interior and Insular Affairs	James E. Murray (Mont.)	J. Percy Priest (Tenn.)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce	W. G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Emmanuel Celler (N. Y.)
Judiciary	Harley M. Kilgore (W. Va.)	
Labor and Public Welfare	Lister Hill (Ala.)	
Merchant Marine and Fisheries		Herbert C. Bonner (N. C.)
Post Office and Civil Service	Oliver D. Johnston (S. C.)	Tom Murray (Tenn.)
Public Works	Demings Chavez (N. M.)	Charles A. Buckley (N. Y.)
Rules		Howard W. Smith (Va.)
Rules and Administration	Theodor F. Green (R. I.)	
Un-American Activities		Francis E. Walter (Pa.)
Veterans Affairs		Oliver E. Teague (Tex.)
Ways and Means		Jerre Cooper (Tenn.)

## LABOR REVIEW FOR 1955

## Prosperity Brings Wage Increases, Unemployment Compensation Plans

Nation-wide interest attended the opening of negotiations by the United Automobile Workers, CIO, with Ford Motor Co. and General Motors Corp., because of the long preparation for the so-called Guaranteed Annual Wage. This plan was intended to give security against unemployment and layoffs because of seasonal and other changes in the industry. UAW asked that workers with seniority status get a guarantee of 40 hr. a week for 52 consecutive weeks maximum workers without seniority, 40 hr. of work or pay for each week for which they were called in, or for which they had no prior notice of a week's layoff. Payments to be reduced by basic state unemployment benefits. The union also asked numerous "package" concessions.

Ford proposed a "partnership in prosperity" plan, including savings and stock participation. Workers with a yr. or more seniority would invest up to 10% of pay in a fund, the company adding an amount half the workers'. Half of the employees' money would go into Government bonds, the rest into Ford stock, when issued. Interest-free loans would be open to laid-off workers, to be repaid when rehired. There was a separation allowance, an annual improvement factor, a revised cost-of-living escalator. These terms were rejected by the union.

## FORD UNEMPLOYMENT PLAN

The Ford contract, signed June 6, is for 3 yrs. and provides supplementary unemployment benefits. Laid-off employees with at least 1 yr. seniority will receive \$2 to \$25 a wk. for a maximum of 26 wks. at one time, which, when combined with state unemployment compensation, will equal a maximum of 65% of weekly pay after taxes for the first 4 wks., thereafter a maximum of 60% for 22 more wks. Ford will contribute 5c for every man-hr. to 2 separate trust funds, one for regular production employees, the other for defense work, the two eventually to have a maximum of \$55,000,000.

Example: A Detroit employee with wife and 1 child getting \$100 a week before taxes and \$87.02 after taxes, would get no benefits the first week of layoff; the next 4 wks. he would get \$14.56 from Ford Fund and \$42 from the state of Michigan, total \$56.56 (65% of pay). If unemployed in succeeding 22 wks. he would get \$10.21 from Ford, \$42 from the state, total \$52.21, or 60%.

## MANY NEW BENEFITS

The Ford Agreement also provides increased annual improvement factor; wage increases of 5c an hr. for apprentices in skilled trades, 8, 10 and 18c an hr. for skilled workers; a revised escalator, keeping the former allowance (1 cent change when consumer price index moves by 0.6 of a point above 113.6) and adding 1c an hr. for each 0.5 of a point change above the June, 1955, index. Also added were half holidays on Christmas Eve and New Year's Eve. Also double time plus holiday pay for holidays worked for most employees, and an extra half week's vacation pay (total 2½ wks.) for employees with 10 but less than 15 yrs. service. Pension benefits, financed by Ford, were increased; also life insurance, accidental death benefits. Accident and sickness disabilities receive new rates ranging from \$38.40 to \$78.80; in-hospital medical benefits were increased from \$4 to \$5 a day and extended to dependents. Health and insurance programs are financed by Ford and the workers.

For the first time, an employee would not lose his pension if he left the employer. Any employee with at least 10 yrs. service, ending employment at or after age 40, would get monthly benefit payments until age 65, calculated on a new \$2.25 rate, multiplied by years of service between age 30 and terminal date.

## GENERAL MOTORS EQUALS FORD

General Motors Corp. on June 13 signed agreements with United Automobile Workers, CIO, and International Electrical Workers, CIO, embodying most of the clauses of the Ford contract. This applies to supplementary unemployment benefits, escalator formula, improvement factor, pension vacations, half holidays, wage increases to skilled workers, and liberalized insurance. General Motors further will pay time-and-a-half pay for all Saturday shifts except those on 7-day operations,

and increases for the third or night shift from 7.5% to 10%, and \$5 a day for jury duty.

General Motors gave a full union shop, replacing the modified union shop. Employees must join the unions within 60 days, but the security clause provides that "an employee shall not be required to become a member of, or continue membership in, the union, as a condition of employment, if employed in any state which prohibits or otherwise makes unlawful membership in a labor org as a condition of employment."

The supplementary unemployment fund is to be built up to \$400 for each employee and salaried person; the maximum for the 375,000 employees will be \$150,000,000. The company makes a 5c a man-hr. contribution to the fund. Increases of at least 8c an hr. went to skilled workers.

UAW reported that the "cost breakdown of economic factors" was 19.6c an hr. for Ford, 20.9c for UAW-GM and 21.2c for IUE-GM.

Chrysler Corp., after a brief strike, on Sept. 1 agreed to union shop, layoff pay, productivity increases, a new escalator, higher shift differential and fringe benefits. Union office workers were also covered by the supplemental unemployment plan.

UAW gained increases similar to the Ford-GM pattern, with some modifications, with Kelsey-Hayes Wheel Co., White Motor Co., Budd Co., Dana Corp., Holley Carburetor, Kaiser Metal Products gave 6c wage increases in each of 3 yrs., and extras. Caterpillar Tractor, after a 3-day stoppage, gave supplemental layoff pay, an 8c an hr. increase plus 4c to 8c advance for higher classifications, and fringe benefits.

UAW-CIO also signed an agreement with John Deere & Co., Moline, Ill., covering 12,000 with a Ford type supplemental jobless pay plan, wage increases of over 18c an hr. spread over 3 yrs., increases pension, hospitalization and other fringe benefits.

## BIG STEEL UPS WAGES, PRICES

A strike in Big Steel lasting 12 hours ended July 1 when the Steelworkers Union, CIO, signed a new agreement with U. S. Steel, Bethlehem, Republic, Jones & Laughlin, Inland and Youngstown Sheet & Tube, covering about 400,000 workers. The basic contracts run to July, 1956. U. S. Steel gave an average increase of 15c to 15½c an hr., varying from 11.5 for the lowest of 27c for the most skilled. The 8,000 salaried employees, also CIO, received biweekly increases ranging from \$9.20 to \$23. On July 6 U. S. Steel raised its price by approximately \$7.35 a ton. Kaiser Steel and Sheffield Steel (subsidiary of Armco) concluded similar agreements, as also did the independent unions with Weirton Steel, and Armco at Middletown, O.

The Steelworkers, CIO, also negotiated agreements with Aluminum Co. of America, 11½c an hr. increase an widening of pay differentials among jobs averaging 3½c a man-hr. This covered 17,000 employees, and AFL union, covering 14,000, signed an agreement giving 6½c an hr. increase and pay differential at 3½c. They had earlier received 5c an hr. annual improvement factor increase effective July 1.

United Steelworkers, CIO, signed a 2-yr. contract with American Can Co. and Continental Can Co. for wage increase averaging 1½c an hr. for 35,000, and layoff pay plans which, with unemployment compensation, will give 65% of take home pay. Value of the increase was estimated at 21½c an hr.

## STRIKES IN METAL PLANTS

There was a strike in nonferrous mining, smelting and refining July 1-Aug. 12. Phelps Dodge increased the wages of Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers (Ind.) 11½c to 17½c an hr., increased health benefits, hospitalization and surgery for employees and dependents and increased weekly allowance for employees out of work because of injury uncompensated. American Smelting & Refining gave 11½c an hr. basic increase, 2c for job reclassification, ¾c an hr. for days off on birthdays. Kennecott Copper Corp., after a 47-day strike, gave 15½c raise, including 10c an hr. basic increase, ½c an hr. rise for reclassification and increased the pension. Calumet, Mich., plant of Calumet & Hecla, after 112-day CIO strike gave a 15c hr. wage increase first yr. insurance benefits and union shop. Anaconda, in Butte,

Mont., settled with the union without a strike, giving increases of from 1½¢ to 17½¢ an hr. Anacosta's subsidiary, American Brass Co. agreed to 1½¢ to 15½¢ an hr. increase for 3,700 after a strike.

### ELECTRICAL AND TELEPHONES

The United Electrical Workers, CIO, and General Electric Co. signed a 5-yr. contract effective Aug. 15, giving 100,000 employees an annual increase of 3% a mo. for the first 3 yrs., with a 4½¢ an hr. minimum; in the 4th and 5th yrs. it will pay 3% plus 1¢ with 5¢ an hr. minimum. It gave a cost-of-living escalator on a Sept., 1955, base; improved pensions, health and sick benefits with catastrophe clauses, increased life and accident insurance, additional holiday, vacation and overtime benefits.

A 1-yr. agreement with Southern Bell Telephone Co. May 24 ended a 72-day strike of Communications Workers of America, CIO, affecting 50,000 employees in 9 Southern states. There are wage increases of \$1 to \$4 a week for non-supervisory employees, upgrading of 25 towns to higher pay schedules, a seventh paid holiday, a no-strike, no-lockout clause and limited arbitration. Workers have the right to respect legitimate picket lines. After the settlement the company filed suit against the union for \$5,000,000 for damages to its property.

Radio Corporation of America gave United Electrical Workers, CIO, a 4¢ to 7¢ hr. increase May 23, plus pension and other benefits for 14,000 employees in New Jersey, Ohio and California. Philco Corp. raised wages 5¢ an hr. and will pay 7¢ an hr. instead of 5¢ to a severance pay fund.

A one-day strike of 3,000 workers in 5 New Jersey plants of Allen B. Dumont Laboratories ended with a 5¢ across the board increase, and benefits.

### TEXTILES AND OTHERS

After a 13-wk. strike of Textile Workers Union, CIO, Berkshire-Hathaway, Pepperell Mfg. Co. and Luther Mfg. Co. abandoned a proposed cut of 10¢ an hr., adopted a 3¢ cost of living allowances in base rates, discontinued the escalator, eliminated extra pay for 3 local holidays. Lockwood-Dutchess, Inc., closed its Waterville, Me., plant because of Southern competition. In the South, Burlington Industries gave an average of 5¢ an hr. to 35,000, and about 60,000 unorganized southern textile workers also won increases elsewhere. Industrial Rayon Corp. in Ohio and Virginia gave 8¢ an hr. plus a 5¢ an hr. rise after Jan. 1, 1956 to 4.800.

AFL Machinists—20,000 mechanics and ground service workers—reached agreement with 5 major

airlines—Capital, National, Northwest, Trans World, and United—for wage increases of 5¢ to 7¢ an hr., retroactive to July 1, 1954, and other increases standardizing mechanics' rates.

A strike for higher wages on the Capital Transit Co., Washington, D. C., handicapped government workers 52 days until Congress passed an act limiting the franchise to Aug. 14, 1956, and ordering a 10¢ an hr. increase at once and a 5¢ additional increase July 1, 1956.

Armour & Co. gave 14¢ an hr. increase to 35,000 by agreement with Meat Cutters, AFL and Packinghouse Workers, CIO. Swift & Co. gave a similar increase to 33,000. Cudahy, Wilson & Co. signed likewise with CIO, Oscar Mayer with AFL.

### RAILROAD INCREASES

The Louisville & Nashville Railroad Co. was handicapped 58 days by a strike of 25,000 non-operating employees of 10 AFL unions. Three operating brotherhoods joined in sympathy. This ended May 10 when both parties agreed to arbitration. The arbitrator ruled that the railroad pay full cost of a health and welfare plan and adopt vacation, holiday and other working arrangements in force on other Class I railroads. L. & N. signed May 20.

The Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen gained advantages in contracts with the nation's railroads May 11 in an agreement providing pay increases when the number of cars in a freight train increased. Passenger conductors and trainmen also received 20¢ a day increase and dining car stewards \$5 a mo. The Brotherhood later settled with the principal railroads for an increase of 10½¢ an hr. across the board. The agreement effects 173,000.

### MARTIAL LAW IN INDIANA

There was so little violence in strikes during 1955 that unusual prominence was given to the Oct. 6 clash of non-strikers and striking CIO men at the New Castle, Ind., foundry of Perfect Circle Corp., manufacturer of piston rings. Although only 8 persons were injured, Gov. Geo. N. Craig declared martial law and sent detachments of the National Guard to disperse crowds and stop the sale of liquor. The strike, which began July 24, when the company rejected union demands, reached its end when a compromise was made late in November. This included a 2-yr. contract ending July 1, 1957, endorsing the 10¢ an hr. increase the company put into effect in July, 1955, plus 7¢ an hr. additional effective July 1, 1956. Rehiring of strikers accused of illegal acts was subject to arbitration.

## Craft and Industrial Unions Merge in AFL-CIO

Merger of America's two largest labor organizations was effected Dec. 5, 1955 under the name American Federation of Labor and Congress of Industrial Organizations. Conventions of both AFL and CIO were held in New York simultaneously beginning Dec. 1 so that the new organization could be approved by the members and begin to function.

George Meany, pres., AFL, became president AFL-CIO. Walter Reuther, pres., CIO, became vice pres. in charge of the Industrial Dept., virtually the same position he had held before. James B. Carey, secy.-treas. of CIO, became secy.-treas. of the Industrial Dept. AFL-CIO will have 27 vice presidents.

The merged organization has a total of \$3,800,000 in its treasury, \$1,280,000 provided by CIO. Per capita dues to the central org., will be 4¢ a mo. The membership total is estimated at 15,000,000.

### PRESIDENT IN WELCOME

After the merger had been vociferously proclaimed by the 1,400 delegates and their 4,000 guests in the 71st Regt. Armory, New York, President Eisenhower made an address of welcome. It was his first speech since leaving the Denver hospital. He spoke over a telephone hookup from his Gettysburg farm. The President said:

"The ultimate values of mankind are spiritual. These values include liberty, human dignity, opportunity and equal rights and justice.

"Workers want recognition as human beings and as individuals before everything else. They want a job that gives them a feeling of satisfaction and self-expression, good wages, respectable working conditions, reasonable hours, protection of status and security. These constitute the necessary foundations on which you build to reach your higher aims.

"If any group or section of citizens is denied its fair play in the common prosperity, all others among us are thereby endangered.

"The economic interest of employer and employee is a mutual prosperity. Their economic future is inseparable. Together they must advance in mutual respect, in mutual understanding, toward mutual prosperity.

"The American worker strives for betterment not by destroying his employer and his employer's business, but by understanding his employer's problems of competition, prices, markets. And the American employer can never forget that, since mass production assumes a mass market, good wages and progressive employment practices for his employee are good business. . . . The mutual interest of employer and employee is the natural outgrowth of teamwork for progress, characteristic of the American economy where the barriers of class do not exist. Labor relations will be managed best when worked out in honest negotiation between employers and unions, without Government's unwarranted interference.

### RIGHTS OF MINORITIES

"In our new national organization, as well as in your many constituent organizations, you have a great opportunity of making your meetings the world's most effective exhibit of democratic processes. In those meetings the rights of minorities holding different social, economic and political views must be scrupulously protected and their views accurately reflected. In this way, as American citizens, you will help the public correct the faulty, fortify the good, build stoutly for the future, and reinforce the most cherished freedoms of each individual citizen."

Secretary of Labor Jas. P. Mitchell, Adlai E.

Stevenson and Gov. Averell Harriman (N.Y.) also addressed the convention.

One problem was the mutual aid pact of the largest AFL union, the International Brotherhood of Teamsters, with the Mine, Mill & Smelter Workers Union, which was expelled from CIO in 1950 on charges of being dominated by Communists. Both Meany and Reuther denounced communism in their speeches and Reuther declared that communism prospered only where labor was weak and not free. The Teamsters wished to enter the Industrial Dept. in a body but that Dept. proposed to accept only a minority of truckmen. Another problem was racial discrimination, which AFL-CIO proposed to eradicate. The invitation to join given the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen and the Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen was criticized by the Brotherhood of Sleeping Car Porters, which alleged that the other two unions discriminated against Negroes.

The Transport Workers Union, under Michael Quill, was the only organization that did not immediately join the merger.

On May 2 the Joint Unity Committee of the two bodies agreed on a constitution, which was approved by the Executive Council, AFL, and Executive Board, CIO. It specifies that membership shall be chosen regardless of race, creed, color or national origin. Raiding is prohibited and elimination of conflicting organizations and jurisdictions is to be "encouraged" by mergers and agreement. Other aims of AFL-CIO:

**Legislation and Politics.**—"To secure legislation which will safeguard and promote the principle of free collective bargaining, the rights of workers, farmers and consumers and the security and welfare of all the people. While preserving the independence of the labor movement from political control, to encourage the workers to register and vote, to exercise their full rights and responsibilities of citizenship, and to perform their rightful part in the political life of the local, state and national communities."

**Protection against Communism.**—"To protect the labor movement from any and all corrupt in-

fluences and from the undermining efforts of Communist agencies and all others who are opposed to the basic principles of our democracy and free and democratic unionism. . . . No organization officered, controlled or dominated by Communists, Fascists or other totalitarianism, or whose policies and activities are consistently directed toward the achievement of the program or purpose of the Communist party, any Fascist organization or other totalitarian movement, shall be permitted as affiliates of this federation or any of its state or local central bodies."

### MEANY ON POLITICS

At the dedication in Washington, D.C. Nov. 4 of the hq. of the Teamsters Union, AFL, George Meany, AFL pres., outlined the policy to be followed by the combined AFL-CIO. He said every legal means would be used to influence election and legislation. He said: "Our major object is to elect strong, liberal majorities to Congress."

He has also mentioned aid to education, highway construction and low-cost housing. The merged organization will have constructive programs for raising the standard of living of workers and increasing the general welfare. There will be concerted drives to organize non-union workers.

CIO made its report for the year ended Sept. 30, showing \$4,914,823 collected from national unions and \$148,544 from local unions, suggesting an actual membership of 4,067,000.

### STASSEN IS CRITICAL

Harold E. Stassen, addressing the Economic Club in Detroit, Dec. 8, said the merger of AFL and CIO would "speed up the political effort" and this was a "dangerous trend" for the future well-being of the workers and the nation. He reminded listeners that in the last 3 years the auto workers and their families have had "the best 3 years of their lives" under an administration that the top leadership of UAW-CIO tried desperately to defeat in 1952 and would try again to reverse in 1956. He hoped "individual conclusions" would decide the worker's interest.

## Work Stoppages (Strikes) in the United States

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U.S. Department of Labor

Year	Number stoppages	Workers involved	Man days idle	Year	Number stoppages	Workers involved	Man days idle
<b>Average</b>				<b>Average</b>			
1935 to 1939	2,862	1,130,000	16,900,000	1947-49	3,573	2,380,000	39,700,000
1940	2,608	577,000	6,701,000	1951	4,737	2,220,000	22,900,000
1941	4,288	2,363,000	23,048,000	1952	5,117	3,540,000	59,100,000
1942	2,968	840,000	1,183,000	1953	5,091	2,400,000	28,300,000
1943	3,752	1,981,000	13,501,000	1954	3,468	1,530,000	22,600,000
1944	4,956	2,116,000	8,721,000	1955 Jan. (est.)	225	50,000	400,000
1945	4,750	3,470,000	38,000,000	Feb. (est.)	250	90,000	570,000
<b>War Period</b>				Mar. (est.)	300	165,000	1,000,000
Dec. 8, 1941-				Apr. (est.)	325	210,000	2,600,000
Aug. 14, 1945	14,371	6,744,000	36,300,000	May (est.)	378	170,000	2,600,000
1946	4,985	4,600,000	116,000,000	June (est.)	500	500,000	3,400,000
1947	3,693	2,170,000	34,600,000	July (est.)	425	750,000	3,200,000
1948	3,419	1,960,000	34,100,000	Aug. (est.)	450	220,000	3,000,000
1949	3,606	3,030,000	50,500,000	Sept. (est.)	400	240,000	2,800,000
1950	4,843	2,410,000	38,800,000				

## International Livestock Exposition Held in Chicago

The 56th annual International Livestock Exposition was held in International Amphitheater, Chicago, Nov. 25-Dec. 3, 1955, attended by several hundred thousand farmers and visitors from the Middle West. Animals worth \$5,000,000 in the aggregate were shown, and \$100,000 was available in prizes. Also attending were 1,250 delegates to the 4-H congress, young people interested in raising the standards of farm production and in many instances exhibiting results of their work.

Top prize of the exposition, the grand champion steer, was also grand champion of the junior show: Julius, an Aberdeen-Angus, 986 lbs., exhibited by Nancy Turner, 16, of Champaign, Ill. Nancy already had received \$850 prize money when the steer was bid in for \$18,125, second only to the 1954 top of \$16,650. Julius was won by Howard Johnson, of Milton, Mass., restaurant man, who said he would take the steer on tour to interest livestock breeders. The reserve grand

champion was a shorthorn, U. K. Spotlight, of the University of Kentucky, 1,155 lbs., which was sold to another restaurant man for \$1,732.50.

Grand champion shorthorn bull was Leveidale Critic, owned by Mathers Bros., Mason City, Ia. Reserve gr. ch. shorthorn bull was Kickapoo Council Chief owned by Stanley G. Harris, Kenosha, Wis., who also had the junior champion bull. Gr. ch Hereford steer was Bunny, 960 lbs., owned by Life Lewter, Lubbock, Tex.; Reserve gr. ch Hereford steer was owned by Penn. State Univ.

Gr. Ch. sheep was a Southdown wether, Big Chief, 100 lbs., from Purdue Univ., Ind.

During the exposition an Aberdeen-Angus bull, Ellenmeere, 1,750 lbs., worth \$35,000, died. It was owned by J. T. Tolan, Pleasant Plains, Ill.

The 34th 4-H congress was held during the exposition. The congress put on record that its ranks were open to all without racial discrimination, and that 350,000 Negroes were on the rolls.

## Automation, Present and Future

Automation means a continuous and integrated operation of a production system using electronic equipment to perform routine functions and regulate and coordinate the flow and quality of production. It is already being used in many industries as either a supplement or substitute for conventional assembly line operations. The more spectacular uses of automation, particularly in taking over administrative functions and in integrating them with productive processes, remain for the future. However, there can be no question about the potential uses of automation. It is merely a question of time, possibly 5 years or less, before electronic control of business operations comes of age.—Walter S. Buckingham, Jr., Georgia Institute of Technology, at CIO conference, Washington, D. C.

## Labor Union Memberships

Source: Figures are from Bureau of Labor Statistics Directory of International and National Labor Unions in the U. S., 1955, Bulletin # 1185.

### APPROXIMATE TRADE UNION MEMBERSHIP

Total organized workers.....	18,000,000
American Federation of Labor.....	10,900,000
Congress of Industrial Organizations.....	5,200,000
Independent or Unaffiliated unions.....	1,800,000

### UNIONS WITH A MEMBERSHIP OF 25,000 OR OVER

AFL Unions	
Actors and Artists of America, Associated	36,000
Automobile Workers of America, International Union, United.....	120,000
Bakery and Confectionery Workers' International Union of America.....	160,000
Barbers, Hairdressers, Cosmetologists, and Proprietors' International Union of America, Journeymen.....	85,000
Boilermakers, Iron Ship Builders, Blacksmiths, Forgers and Helpers, Int'l Bro. of Hookbinders, International Brotherhood of Bricklayers, Masons and Plasterers International Union of America.....	147,157
Building Service Employees' Int'l Union, Carpenters and Joiners of America, United Brotherhood of.....	206,692
Cement, Lime and Gypsum Workers International Union, United.....	804,343
Chemical Workers Union, International, Distillery, Rectifying and Wine Workers' International Union of America.....	38,246
Electrical Workers, Int'l Brotherhood of.....	90,000
Engineers, Int'l Union of Operating.....	25,200
Fire Fighters, Int'l Ass'n of.....	630,000
Firemen and Oilers, Int'l Bro. of.....	209,000
Garment Workers of America, United.....	85,000
Garment Workers' Union, Int'l Ladies'.....	60,000
Glass Bottle Blowers Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada.....	40,000
Glass Workers' Union, American Flint.....	30,000
Government Employees, American Fed. of Grain Millers, American Federation of Hatters, Cap and Millinery Workers International Union, United.....	82,000
Hod Carriers', Building and Common Laborers' Union of America, International Hotel and Restaurant Employees and Bartenders International Union.....	40,000
Iron Workers, Int'l Ass'n of Bridge, Structural and Ornamental.....	433,125
Jewelry Workers' Union, International.....	412,946
Laundry Workers International Union.....	139,462
Letter Carriers, National Association of.....	32,000
Leather Goods, Plastic and Novelty Workers' Union, International.....	73,204
Machinists, International Association of.....	103,000
Maintenance of Way Employees, Bro. of Meat Cutters and Butcher Workmen of North America, Amalgamated.....	28,000
Molders and Foundry Workers Union of North America, International.....	864,095
Musicians, American Federation of.....	219,191
Office Employees' International Union.....	335,167
Painters, Decorators and Paperhangers of America, Brotherhood of.....	65,000
Paper Makers, Int'l Bro. of.....	248,078
Plasterers' and Cement Masons' Int'l Ass'n of the U. S. and Canada, Operative.....	50,000
Plumbing and Pipe Fitting Industry of the U. S. and Canada, United Ass'n of Journeymen and Apprentices of the.....	220,000
Post Office Clerks', Nat'l Fed. of.....	72,700
Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, International.....	65,000
Pulp, Sulphite and Paper Mill Workers, International Brotherhood of.....	240,720
Railroad Telegraphers, Order of.....	101,576
	98,967
	149,942
	50,842

Railway Carmen of America, Brotherhood Railway and Steamship Clerks, Freight Handlers, Express and Station Employees, Brotherhood of.....	170,000
Retail Clerks' International Association.....	293,500
Seafarers' Int'l Union of No. Amer.....	265,000
Sheet Metal Workers' Int'l Ass'n.....	44,300
Shoe Workers Union, Boot and Stage Employees and Moving Picture Machine Operators of the U. S. and Canada, International Alliance of Theatrical State, County and Municipal Employees, American Federation of.....	50,000
Street, Electric Railway and Motor Coach Employees of America, Amalgamated Association of.....	40,000
Teachers, American Federation of.....	42,000
Teamsters, Chauffeurs, Warehousemen and Helpers of Amer. Int'l Bro. of.....	96,328
Telegraphers' Union, Commercial.....	190,000
Textile Workers of America, United.....	45,140
Tobacco Workers International Union.....	1,231,000
Typographical Union, International.....	30,000
Upholsterers' Int'l Union of No. Amer.....	90,000
	33,967
	96,455
	52,838

CIO Unions	
Automobile, Aircraft and Agricultural Implement Workers of America, International Union, United.....	62,000
Brewery, Flour, Cereal, Soft Drink and Distillery Workers of America, International Union of United.....	385,000
Clothing Workers of Amer., Amalgamated Communications Workers of America.....	300,000
Electrical, Radio & Machine Workers, Int'l Union.....	361,639
Furniture Workers of America, United.....	50,000
Glass, Ceramic Workers of N. Amer., United Lithographers of America, Amalgamated, Marine & Shipbuilding Workers of America, Industrial Union of.....	47,150
Maritime Union of America, National.....	27,976
Newspaper Guild, American.....	50,000
Oil, Chemical and Atomic Workers International Union.....	43,000
Packinghouse Workers of Amer., United.....	26,936
Paperworkers of America, United.....	180,000
Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union.....	150,000
Rubber, Cork, Linoleum and Plastic Workers of America, United.....	50,000
Shoe Workers of America, United.....	175,000
Steelworkers of America, United.....	64,000
Textile Workers Union of America.....	1,194,000
Transport Workers Union of America.....	292,500
Utility Workers Union of America.....	90,000
Woodworkers of America, International.....	81,000
	105,058

Independent Unions	
Confederated Unions of America.....	*125,000
Engineers and Scientists of America.....	39,000
Federal Employees, Nat'l Fed. of.....	99,000
Letter Carriers Ass'n, Nat'l Rural.....	36,355
Locomotive Engineers, Brotherhood of Locomotive Firemen and Enginemen, Bro of.....	74,341
Longshoremen's Association, International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union, International.....	95,000
Mine, Mill and Smelter Workers, International Union of.....	65,000
Mine Workers of America, United.....	100,000
Post Office Clerks, United Nat'l Assn. of Postmasters of the U. S., National League of.....	*600,000
Railroad Trainmen, Brotherhood of Railroad Conductors & Brakemen, Order of Saluted Unions, National Federation of Telephone Unions, Alliance Independent.....	40,000
	*26,000
	204,397
	31,800
	36,500
	110,000

\* World Almanac Questionnaire.

### DISTRIBUTION OF NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL UNIONS BY NUMBER OF MEMBERS AND AFFILIATION, 1954

Number of members	All unions		Unions affiliated with		
	Number	Percent	AFL	CIO	Not affiliated
Under 1,000 members.....	16	8.0	8		8
1,000 and under 5,000 members.....	34	17.1	12	2	20
5,000 and under 10,000 members.....	23	11.6	8	4	11
10,000 and under 25,000 members.....	27	13.6	21	2	4
25,000 and under 50,000 members.....	24	12.1	15	5	4
50,000 and under 100,000 members.....	34	17.1	19	9	6
100,000 and under 200,000 members.....	17	8.5	10	4	3
200,000 and under 300,000 members.....	11	5.5	9	1	1
300,000 and under 400,000 members.....	3	1.5		3	
400,000 and under 500,000 members.....	4	2.0	4		
500,000 and under 1,000,000 members.....	3	1.5	4		1
1,000,000 members and over.....	3	1.5	1	2	
All unions.....	199	100.0	109	32	58

## Major Decisions of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1955

Refused to review the conviction of 13 Communist leaders, including Elizabeth Gurley Flynn, for conspiracy to overthrow the U. S. Government. (Jan. 10)

Ruled that contingent bequests to charity, the actual value of which could not be determined in advance, were not deductible for Federal estate tax purposes. (Jan. 10)

Rejected attempts by New York City to establish the right of collecting a tax on the gross receipts of a New Jersey firm for the privilege of doing business in New York City. Ruling upheld the Supreme Court of New York in its decision that the corporation was exclusively interstate commerce. (Jan. 10)

Ruled professional boxing and the legitimate theater were subject to anti-trust laws, opening the way for the Government to press suits alleging monopoly. Court held its 1953 ruling that baseball was not subject to anti-trust laws did not grant immunity to every business based on live exhibitions regardless of the extent of its interstate phases. (Jan. 31)

Declined to rule on the President's power to negotiate international agreements. (Feb. 7)

Refused to hear an appeal by 13 New York teachers over dismissal from their jobs. They had refused to answer questions of a Senate subcommittee about Communist Party membership. A 14th teacher won a hearing because his case was properly presented. (Feb. 7)

Rejected an appeal, thereby upholding a Massachusetts law prohibiting child adoptions that cross religious lines. (Feb. 14)

Ruled the Securities and Exchange Commission had jurisdiction over fees paid in public utility reorganization proceedings. (Feb. 28)

Ruled that a foreign power invoking U. S. law in a suit could not use the legal immunity of a sovereign to protect it from counter-claims by American citizens. (Mar. 7)

Upheld again the \$50 wagering tax imposed by the Internal Revenue Code, reaffirming that the "Federal government may tax what it also forbids." (Mar. 14)

Declared in a union dispute that Federal law is supreme to state authority. (Mar. 28)

Ruled Federal courts could not interfere with state anti-picketing injunctions when state court appeals procedure had not been used. (Apr. 4)

### VIRGIN ISLAND DIVORCE LAW VOID

Voided the Virgin Islands "quickie" divorce law because it exceeded authority delegated by Congress to the legislative assembly of the islands. (Apr. 11)

Rejected a Government contention that the courts cannot review orders of deportation except in habeas corpus proceedings. (Apr. 25)

Reversed contempt-of-Congress convictions of two witnesses who had invoked the First and Fifth Amendments and of a third who had invoked only the Fifth Amendment, in refusing to answer House Un-American Activities Committee questions on communism. The court held all had used the Fifth Amendment validly and did not rule on the First Amendment. Those acquitted: Julius Empspack, United Electrical Workers secretary-treasurer; Thomas Quinn, UE organizer; Philip Bar, Daily Worker General Manager. (May 24)

### DESEGREGATION OF SCHOOLS

The Supreme Court clarified the application of its decision of May 17, 1954, which supported the Constitutional principle of public education without racial discrimination. The clarifying decision (1) reaffirmed the principle and said "all provisions of Federal, state or local law requiring or permitting such discrimination must yield to this principle"; (2) gave local authorities the task of integrating the schools and gave the Federal district courts the task of seeing this done; (3) instructed the courts to require "a prompt and reasonable start" toward desegregation, with the proviso that they may allow "additional time" for adjustments, such as providing adequate personnel, transportation, buildings and other necessities. (May 31)

Ruled that the Federal Power Commission had right to license the construction of a hydroelectric

plant on the Deschutes River in Oregon, over state of Oregon's objection that the Federal action was an invasion of its sovereign rights. (June 6)

Directed the Georgia Supreme Court to reconsider the case of Aubry Williams, a Georgia Negro sentenced to death for the fatal shooting of Harry Furst, a white man. Williams contended there was discrimination in the selection of the jury that tried him in Fulton County Superior Court. (June 6)

Ordered the U. S. Court of Appeals in New York to reconsider its decision setting aside a Federal Communications Commission order permitting the Easton Publishing Co. to set up a new standard radio station at Easton, Pa. The opinion said the appeals court made errors of law in ruling against the commission. (June 6)

Denied a request for a new hearing for three New York men who faced execution for the 1950 killing of a messenger on a Readers Digest money truck. (June 6)

Ruled University of Alabama must admit two Negro students, Atherine J. Lucy and Polly Anne Myers, who had been seeking admission since 1952. (Oct. 10)

### LOUISIANA'S SHORE BOUNDARIES

Rejected Government request to fix Louisiana's seaward boundary at three geographical miles from its shore. The state argued that its boundary extended into the Gulf of Mexico three leagues, or about ten and one-half miles. (Oct. 10)

Granted condemned Caryl Chessman a new hearing in San Francisco's U. S. District Court, and held Chessman's plea that his 1948 trial records had been fraudulently prepared should not have been summarily dismissed. (Oct. 17)

Granted 14 California Communist leaders review of their convictions for violation of the Smith Act. The 14 had taught a peaceful transition to communism in the U. S. and asked the high court if they could be convicted for advocacy in the absence of evidence of violence. (Oct. 17)

Rejected the Kansas law under which exhibition of the motion picture, *The Moon is Blue*, was banned in that state as obscene. (Oct. 24)

Rejected a Government appeal from a Court of Appeals ruling which had reversed the contempt-of-court convictions of the International Longshoremen's Association and 3 of its officials. (Oct. 24)

Refused to review the conviction of 12 Puerto Rican nationalists charged with seditious conspiracy. Four of them were under sentence for the 1954 shooting of 5 Congressmen in the House of Representatives. (Oct. 24)

### SEGREGATION IN PUBLIC PARKS

Banned racial segregation in publicly-financed parks, playgrounds and golf courses. The rulings upheld a lower-court decision against segregation at beaches and bathhouses operated by the city of Baltimore and the state of Maryland and overturned two lower-court decisions against Negroes using city-operated golf courses in Atlanta. (Nov. 7)

Ruled that the Armed Forces could not arrest and court-martial civilians for crimes they had committed while in service. Under this provision the Air Force had sought to court-martial Robert W. Toth, who had been charged with participating in the murder of a Korean civilian. (Nov. 7, 1955)

Rejected appeals of Eugene Moy, editor, China Daily News and of Chin You Gon and Chin Hong Ming, stockholders, who were jailed in 1954 for violating the trading with the enemy act. The newspaper and Moy were found guilty of accepting ads from two Communist-controlled Hong Kong banks. The ads offered to transmit money from Chinese in the U. S. to relatives in Communist China. The two Chins were convicted of sending money to friends and relatives in Red China. (Nov. 7)

Ruled that the Government could not tax profits a company made in selling its own treasury stock provided the company did not deal in it "as it might deal in the shares of another corporation." This upheld a ruling Anderson, Clayton & Co. of Houston had obtained from the U. S. Court of Claims. (Nov. 7)



# UNITED STATES GOVERNMENT

Terms of office of the President and Vice President, from January 20, 1953 to January 20, 1957.  
No person may be elected President of the United States for more than two four-year terms.

**PRESIDENT**—Dwight D. Eisenhower, of Texas. Subject to income tax, receives compensation of \$100,000 a year, and in addition a taxable expense allowance of \$50,000 to assist in defraying expenses resulting from his official duties. Also there may be expended for or on account of the traveling expenses of the President and official entertainment not exceeding \$40,000 per annum.

**VICE PRESIDENT**—Richard M. Nixon, of California. Salary \$35,000 a year and \$10,000 for expenses, all of which is taxable.

**Order of succession to the Presidency.** Established by Act of Congress, approved July 18, 1947, as amended:

The Speaker of the House of Representatives. The President pro tempore of the Senate. Members of the Cabinet in the order listed below, with the exception of the Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare. No Amendment has yet been passed to include such office in the order of succession for the presidency.

## THE CABINET

As of January 1, 1956

(Salaries \$25,000 each)

**Secretary of State**—John Foster Dulles, of New York.  
**Secretary of the Treasury**—George M. Humphrey, of Ohio.  
**Secretary of Defense**—Charles Erwin Wilson, of Michigan.  
**Attorney General**—Herbert Brownell Jr., of New York.  
**Postmaster General**—Arthur E. Summerfield, of Michigan.  
**Secretary of the Interior**—Douglas McKay, of Oregon.  
**Secretary of Agriculture**—Ezra Taft Benson, of Utah.  
**Secretary of Commerce**—Sinclair Weeks, of Massachusetts.  
**Secretary of Labor**—James P. Mitchell, of New Jersey.  
**Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare**—Marion B. Folsom, of New York.

## The White House Staff

**Assistant to the President**—Sherman Adams.  
**Deputy Assistant**—Wilton B. Persons.  
**Secretaries**—James C. Hagerty (press), Maxwell M. Rabb (cabinet), Col. A. J. Goodpaster, USA (staff), Ann C. Whitman (personal), and Mary Jane Mc Caffree (personal and social secretary to Mrs. Eisenhower).  
**Special Counsel**—Gerald D. Morgan.  
**Special Assistant for National Security Affairs**—Dillon Anderson.  
**Special Assistants**—Lewis L. Strauss, Joseph M. Dodge, Nelson A. Rockefeller, Kevin McCann, Harold E. Stassen, Maj. Gen. John S. Bragdon and Meyer Kestenbaum.  
**Adviser on Personnel Management**—Philip Young.  
**Special Consultants**—Clarence B. Randall and Clarence Francis.  
**Administrative Assistants**—Gabriel Hauge, I. Jack Martin, Bryce N. Harlow, Howard Fyle and Fred A. Seaton.  
**Physician**—Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Synder, USA.  
**Military Aide**—Col. Robert L. Schultz, USA.  
**Naval Aide**—Comdr. Edward L. Beach, USN.  
**Air Force Aide**—Lt. Col. William G. Draper, USAF.

## Department of State

(Created July 27, 1789)

**Secretary of State**—John Foster Dulles.  
**Under Secretary**—Herbert Hoover, Jr.  
**Director, Intl. Cooperation Adm.**—John B. Hollister.  
**Deputy Under Sec.**—Robert Murphy.  
**Deputy Under Sec. for Adm.**—Loy W. Henderson.  
**Deputy Under Sec. for Economic Affairs**—Herbert V. Prochnow.  
**Counselor**—Douglas MacArthur, 2d.  
**Assistant Secretaries for:**  
**European Affairs**—Livingston T. Merchant.  
**Near Eastern Affairs**—Walter S. Robertson.  
**Far Eastern, South Asian and African Affairs**—George V. Allen.  
**Inter-American Affairs**—Henry F. Holland.  
**Intl. Organization Affairs**—Francis Wilcox.  
**Policy Planning**—Robert E. Bowie.  
**Congressional Relations**—Thurston B. Morton.  
**Public Affairs**—Carl W. McCordle.  
**Controller**—I. W. Carpenter, Jr.  
**Legal Adviser**—Herman Phleger.

**Administrative Security and Consular Affairs**—Scott McLeod.

**Special Asst. for Intelligence**—W. Park Armstrong.

## Treasury Department

(Created Sept. 2, 1789)

**Secretary of the Treasury**—George M. Humphrey.  
**Under Secretary**—W. Randolph Burgess.  
**Under Secretary**—H. Chapman Rose.  
**Assistant Secretaries**—Andrew N. Overby, David W. Kendall and Laurence B. Robbins.  
**General Counsel**—Fred C. Scribner, Jr.  
**Adm. Asst. Secretary**—William W. Parsons.  
**Budget Officer**—Willard L. Johnson.  
**Comptroller of the Currency**—Ray M. Gidney.  
**Treasurer of the U. S.**—Ivy Baker Priest.  
**Commissioners:**  
**Accounts**—Robert W. Maxwell.  
**Customs**—Ralph Kelly.  
**Internal Revenue**—Vacancy.  
**Narcotics**—Harry J. Anslinger.  
**Public Debt**—Edwin L. Kilby.

**Directors:**

**Administrative Services**—Paul McDonald.  
**Engraving and Printing**—Henry J. Holtzclaw.  
**International Finance**—George H. Willis.  
**The Mint**—William H. Brett.  
**U. S. Secret Service**—U. E. Baughman, Chief.  
**U. S. Coast Guard**—Vice Adm. Alfred C. Richmond, Commandant.  
**U. S. Savings Bonds Division**—Earl O. Shreve, National Director.

## Department of Defense

(Created Sept. 18, 1947, consolidating the Department of the Navy, created April 30, 1789; the Department of the Army, August 7, 1789; and the Department of the Air Force, Sept. 18, 1947, into a single executive department.)

**Secretary of Defense**—Charles Erwin Wilson.  
**Deputy Sec. of Defense**—Reuben B. Robertson, Jr.  
**Assistant Secretaries of Defense:**  
**Applications Engineering**—Frank D. Newbury.  
**Comptroller**—Wilfred J. McNeil.  
**Health & Medical**—Frank B. Berry.  
**International Security Affairs**—Gordon Gray.  
**Legislative & Public Affairs**—Robert Tripp Ross.  
**Manpower, Personnel & Reserve**—Carter Lane Burgess.  
**Properties & Installations**—Franklin G. Floete.  
**Research & Development**—Clifford C. Furnas.  
**Supply & Logistics**—Thomas P. Pike.  
**General Counsel**—Mansfield T. Sprague.  
**Asst. to Sec. of Defense (Atomic Energy)**—Herbert B. Loper.  
**Asst. to Sec. of Defense (Special Operations)**—G. B. Erskine.  
**Special Asst. to Sec. of Defense**—Charles A. Coolidge, P. S. Bryan, Hugh Dean.  
**Joint Chiefs of Staff:**  
**Chairman**—Adm. Arthur W. Radford, USN.  
**Air Force**—Gen. Nathan F. Twining, USAF.  
**Army**—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, USA.  
**Navy**—Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, USN.  
**Marine Corps**—Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, USMC (on Marine Corps matters only).  
**Director, Joint Staff**—Lt. Gen. Lemuel Mathewson, USA.  
**Secretaries of:**  
**The Army**—Wilber M. Brucker.  
**The Navy**—Charles S. Thomas.  
**The Air Force**—Donald A. Quarles.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

**Secretary of the Army**—Wilber M. Brucker.  
**Under Secretary**—Charles C. Finucane.

**Assistant Secretaries:**

**Manpower & Reserve Forces**—Hugh M. Milton, II.  
**Civil-Military Affairs**—George H. Roderick.  
**Logistics**—Frank H. Higgins.  
**Financial Management**—Chester R. Davis.  
**Chief of Staff**—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor.  
**Comptroller of the Army**—Lt. Gen. Laurin L. Williams.  
**Chief of Information & Education**—Brig. Gen. T. S. Riggs.  
**Surgeon General**—Maj. Gen. Elias B. Hays.  
**Adjutant General**—Maj. Gen. John A. Klein.  
**Continental Army Command**—Gen. John E. Dahlquist.  
**Women's Army Corps**—Col. Irene O. Galloway.  
**National Guard Bureau**—Maj. Gen. Edgar C. Etickson.  
**Army Reserve & ROTC Affairs**—Brig. Gen. Philip F. Lindeman.  
**U. S. Military Academy**—Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, Superintendent.

**Commanding Generals:**

1st Army—Lt. Gen. Thomas W. Herren.  
 2nd Army—Lt. Gen. Floyd L. Parks.  
 3rd Army—Lt. Gen. Thomas F. Hickey.  
 4th Army—Lt. Gen. John H. Collier.  
 5th Army—Maj. Gen. Philip DeW. Ginder.  
 6th Army—Lt. Gen. Robert N. Young.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY**

Secretary of the Navy—Charles S. Thomas.  
 Under Secretary—Thomas S. Gates, Jr.  
 Chief of Naval Operations—Adm. A. A. Burke.  
 Commandant of the Marine Corps—Gen. Randolph McC. Pate, USMC.

**Assistant Secretaries:**

Material—Raymond H. Fogler.  
 Air—James H. Smith, Jr.  
 Financial Management—W. B. Franke.  
 Personnel and Reserve Forces—Albert Pratt.  
 Administrative Asst. to Sec. of the Navy—John H. Dillon.  
 Judge Advocate General—Rear Adm. Ira H. Nunn.

**Office Chiefs for:**

Information—Rear Adm. Edmund B. Taylor  
 Naval Material—Vice Adm. M. L. Royer, SC.  
 Naval Research—Rear Adm. F. R. Furth.  
 Industrial Relations—Rear Adm. George A. Holderness, Jr.

**Bureau Chiefs for:**

Aeronautics—Rear Adm. J. S. Russell.  
 Medicine & Surgery—Rear Adm. B. W. Hogan, MC.  
 Naval Personnel—Vice Adm. Jas. L. Holloway, Jr.  
 Ordnance—Rear Adm. F. S. Withington.  
 Ships—Rear Adm. A. G. Mumma.  
 Supplies & Accounts—Rear Adm. R. J. Arnold, SC.  
 Yards & Docks—Rear Adm. R. H. Meade, CEC.

**DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE**

Secretary of the Air Force—Donald A. Quarles.  
 Under Secretary—James H. Douglas.  
 General Counsel—John A. Johnson.  
 Information Services—Brig. Gen. Robert L. Scott, Jr.

Chief of Staff—Gen. Nathan F. Twining.  
 Surgeon General—Maj. Gen. Daniel C. Ogle.  
 Judge Advocate General—Maj. Gen. Reginald C. Harmon.

Inspector General—Lt. Gen. Truman H. Landon.  
 Air Adjutant General—Col. Edward E. Toro.  
 Major Continental Air Commands—Headquarters Command, USAF, Bolling, AFB, Washington, D. C. Other commands: (Defense), Colorado Springs, Colo.; (Material), Dayton, Ohio; (Proving Ground), Valparaiso, Fla.; (Research and Development), Baltimore, Md.; (Training), Belleville, Ill.; (Air University), Montgomery, Ala.; (Continental Air), Hempstead, N. Y.; (Military Air Transport Service), Andrews, AFB, Md.; (Strategic Air), Omaha, Nebr.; (Tactical Air), Hampton, Va.; Air Academy, Denver, Colo.

**Department of Justice**

(Created Sept. 24, 1789)

Attorney General—Herbert Brownell, Jr.  
 Executive Asst. to Atty. General—John V. Lindsay.  
 Deputy Attorney General—William P. Rogers.  
 Solicitor General—Simon E. Sobeloff.  
 Director, Pub. Information—G. Frederick Mullen.  
 Pardon Attorney—Reed Cozart.

**Assistant Attorneys General for:**

Tax—H. Brian Holland.  
 Antitrust—Stanley N. Barnes.  
 Lands—Perry W. Morton.  
 Civil—Warren E. Burger.  
 Criminal—Warren Olney, 3d.  
 Internal Security—William F. Tompkins.  
 Administration—S. A. Andretta.  
 Legal Counsel—J. Lee Rankin.  
 Alien Property—Dallas S. Townsend.

Federal Bureau of Investigation—John Edgar Hoover, director.  
 Immigration & Naturalization Service—Joseph M. Swing, comm.

Immigration Appeals—Thomas G. Finucane, chmn.

Bureau of Prisons—James V. Bennett, director.  
 Board of Pardon—Scovel Richardson, chmn.  
 Federal Prison Industries, Inc.—James V. Bennett, comm.

**Post Office Department**

(Created March 9, 1829; previously a branch of Treasury Dept. Only portfolio in Cabinet that expires every 4 years.)

Postmaster General—Arthur Summerfield  
 Deputy Postmaster General—Maurice H. Stans.

**Assistant Postmasters General for:**

Operations—Norman R. Abrams.  
 Transportation—E. George Sledie.  
 Facilities—Ormonde A. Kieb.  
 Finance—Albert J. Robertson.  
 Personnel—Eugene J. Lyons.

**Department of the Interior**

(Created March 3, 1849)

Secretary of the Interior—Douglas McKay.  
 Under Secretary—Clarence A. Davis.  
 Assistant Secretaries: Wesley A. D'Ewart, Fred G. Aandahl, Felix E. Wormser.

**Directors for:**

Land Management—Edward Woolzey.  
 Geological Survey—William E. Wrather.  
 National Park Service—Conrad L. Wirth.  
 Bureau of Mines—John J. Forbes.  
 Fish and Wildlife Service—John L. Farley.  
 Office of Territories—Anthony T. Lausi.

**Commissioner, Bureau of:**

Indian Affairs—Glenn L. Emmons  
 Reclamation—Wilbur A. Drexheimer  
 Administrator:  
 Bonneville Power Adm.—William A. Pearl.  
 Southwestern Power Adm.—Douglas G. Wright.  
 Southeastern Power Adm.—Charles W. Leavy.

**Department of Agriculture**

(Created May 15, 1862)

Secretary of Agriculture—Earl Taft Benson.  
 Under Secretary—True D. Morse.  
 Assistant Secretaries—Ervin L. Peterson, Earl L. Butz and J. A. McConnell.  
 Agricultural Credit Services—K. L. Scott, director.  
 General Counsel—R. L. Farrington.  
 Exec. Asst. to the Secretary—Milan D. Smith.  
 Agricultural Research Service—B. T. Shaw, administrator.

Commodity Credit Corp.—True D. Morse, president.  
 Farmers Home—Robert B. McLeish, admin.  
 Forest Service—Richard E. McArdle, chief.  
 Rural Electrification—Anchor Nelson, admin.  
 Soil Conservation Service—D. A. Williams, admin.

**Office of:**

Budget and Finance—J. C. Wheeler, director.  
 Hearing Examiners—Glen J. Gifford, chief examiner.  
 Information—R. L. Webster, director.  
 Plant and Operations—F. R. Mangham, director.

**Department of Commerce**

(Created March 4, 1913; previously Dept. of Commerce and Labor, created Feb. 14, 1903).

**Secretary of Commerce—Sinclair Weeks.**

Under Secretary—Walter Williams.

**Director, Bureau of:**

The Census—Robert W. Burgess.  
 Coast and Geodetic Survey—Rear. Adm. H. Arnold Karo.  
 Standards—Allen V. Astin.  
 Foreign Commerce—Loring K. Macy.  
 Business Economics—M. Joseph Meehan.  
 Bureau of Public Roads—C. D. Curless, comm.  
 Civil Aeronautics Administration—Charles J. Lowen, Jr., adm.

Federal Maritime Board—C. G. Morse, chmn.  
 Maritime Administration—C. G. Morse, adm.  
 Patent Office—Robert C. Watson, comm.  
 Weather Bureau—F. W. Reichelderfer, chief.  
 Business and Defense Service—Charles F. Honeywell, admin.

**Department of Labor**

(Created March 4, 1913)

Secretary of Labor—James P. Mitchell.

Under Secretary—Arthur Larson.

Assistant Secretaries: Rocco C. Siciliano, J. Ernest Wilkins, vacancy.

Administrative Asst. Sec.—James E. Dodson.

Solicitor—Stuart Rothman.

**Director, Bureau of:**

Apprenticeship—William F. Patterson.  
 Employees' Compensation—William McCauley.  
 Employment Security—Robert C. Goodwin.  
 Labor Standards—Paul E. Gurske.  
 Labor Statistics—Evan Clague.  
 Veterans' Readjustment—R. K. Salyers.  
 Employees' Compensation Appeals Board—Theodore M. Schwartz, chairman.  
 Wage and Hour and Public Contracts Divisions—Newell Brown, administrator.  
 Women's Bureau—Alice K. Leopold, director.

**Department of Health, Education, and Welfare**

(Created April 11, 1953)

Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare—Marion B. Folsom.

Under Secretary—Harold C. Hunt.

Surgeon General, Public Health Service—Dr. Leonard A. Scheele.

**Commissioner of:**

Food and Drugs—George P. Larrick.  
 Education—Dr. Samuel Miller Brownell.  
 Social Security—Charles I. Schottland.  
 Vocational Rehabilitation—Mary Switzer, dir.

## JUDICIARY OF THE UNITED STATES

(As of January 1, 1956)

Administrative Office: Supreme Court Bldg., Washington 13, D. C.

## SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

(Dates in parentheses show when born and when each took his seat.)

Chief Justice of the United States (\$35,000)—Earl Warren, of Calif. (1891—took oath of office and his seat, Oct. 5, 1953).

Associate Justices of the Supreme Court (\$35,000):—Hugo L. Black, of Alabama (1886—Oct. 4, 1937); Stanley Forman Reed, of Kentucky (1884—Jan. 31, 1938); Felix Frankfurter, of Massachusetts (1882—Jan. 30, 1939); William Orville Douglas, of Connecticut (1898—April 17, 1939); Harold Hitz Burton, of Ohio (1888—Oct. 1, 1945); Tom (Thomas C.) Clark, of Texas (1899—Aug. 24, 1949); Sherman Minton, of Indiana (1890—Oct. 12, 1949); John Marshall Harlan, of N. Y. (1899—nominated Nov. 10, 1954).

Clerk—Harold B. Wiley. Marshal—T. Perry Lippitt. Reporter—Walter Wyatt. Librarian—Helen Newman. Press Information—Banning E. Whittington.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF CUSTOMS AND PATENT APPEALS

Associate Judges—Ambrose O'Connell (Acting Chief Judge), N. Y.; Noble J. Johnson, Ind.; Eugene Worley, Texas; William P. Cole, Jr., Maryland (\$25,500 each.)

Clerk—Cabell N. Pryor, Washington 25, D. C.

## UNITED STATES CUSTOMS COURT

Chief Judge—Webster J. Oliver, N. Y.

Judges—William A. Ekwall, Ore.; Charles D. Lawrence, N. Y.; Irvin C. Mollison, Ill.; Jed Johnson, Okla.; Paul P. Rao, N. Y.; Morgan Ford, N. Dak.; David John Wilson, Utah; Mary H. Donlon, N. Y. (\$22,500 each.)

Clerk—William F. X. Band, Marshal—Patrick S. DeMarco. Librarian—Anna H. Olsen. All 201 Varick St., New York 14, N. Y.

## COURT FOR THE TRIAL OF IMPEACHMENTS

The Senate has the sole power to try impeachments. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice of the United States presides. Conviction requires concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

## UNITED STATES COURT OF CLAIMS

(Holds one term annually, commencing on the first Monday in October.)

Chief Judge—Marvin Jones, Texas. Associate Judges—Benjamin E. Littleton, Tenn.; Sam E. Whitaker, Tenn.; Joseph W. Madden, Pa.; Don N. Laramore, Ind. (\$25,500 each.)

Clerk—Willard L. Hart, 1655 Pennsylvania Ave. N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

## EMERGENCY COURT OF APPEALS

(Judges serve without additional compensation.)

Chief Judge—Albert B. Maris, Philadelphia, Pa. (U. S. Circuit Judge, 3rd Circuit.)

Judges—Calvert Magruder, Boston 9, Mass. (Chief Judge, U. S. Court of Appeals, 1st Circuit); Thomas F. McAllister, Grand Rapids, Mich. (U. S. Circuit Judge, 6th Circuit); Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Ill. (U. S. Circuit Judge, 7th Circuit); Bolitha J. Laws, Washington, D. C. (Chief Judge, U. S. District Court of the District of Columbia).

Clerk—J. Frederick Mattingley (acting clerk), U. S. Court of Appeals Bldg., Washington 1, D. C.

## TAX COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Chief Judge—J. Edgar Murdock, of Pennsylvania.

Judges—Craig S. Atkins, of Md.; J. Gregory Bruce, of Ky.; Morton P. Fisher, of Md.; Marion J. Harron, of Calif.; Luther A. Johnson, of Tex.; John W. Kern, of Ind.; Clarence P. LeMire, of Mo.; John E. Mulrone, of Iowa; Clarence V. Oppen, of N. Y.; Allin H. Pierce, of Ill.; Arnold Raum, of Mass.; Stephen E. Rice, of Fla.; Norman O. Teljens, of Ohio; Bolon B. Turner, of Ark.; Graydon G. Withey, of Mich. (\$22,500 each.)

Retired Judges Recalled For Duty—C. Rogers Rundell, of Ore.; Eugene Black, of Tex.; Ernest E. Van Fossan, of Ohio. (\$22,500 each.)

Administrative Officer—Otto W. Schoenfelder. Clerk—Howard P. Locke. Address of Court—12th Street &amp; Constitution Ave., N. W., Washington 4 D. C.

## UNITED STATES COURTS OF APPEALS (\$25,500 each)

(Where no address other than city and state is

given, the office is in the United States Court-house.)

District of Columbia Circuit—Henry White Edgerton, Chief Judge; E. Barrett Prettyman, Wilbur K. Miller, David L. Bazelon, Charles Fahy, George T. Washington, John A. Danaher, Walter M. Bastian, Clerk—Joseph W. Stewart, Washington 1, D. C.

First Circuit (Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Puerto Rico)—Calvert Magruder, Chief Judge, Boston 9, Mass.; Peter Woodbury, Concord (P.O. Manchester), N. H.; John P. Hartigan, Providence 3, R. I. Clerk—Roger A. Stinchfield, Boston 9, Mass.

Second Circuit (Connecticut, New York, Vermont) (Foley Square, New York 7, N. Y., unless otherwise indicated.)

Charles E. Clark, Chief Judge New Haven 6, Conn.; Jerome N. Frank, 240 Livingston St., New Haven, Conn.; Harold Medina, Foley Square, New York, N. Y.; Carroll C. Hincks, New Haven, Conn.; J. Edward Lumbard, Foley Square, New York, N. Y.; Sterry R. Waterman, Burlington, Vt. Clerk—A. Daniel Fusaro, New York 7, N. Y.

Third Circuit (Delaware, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Virgin Islands)—John Biggs, Jr., Chief Judge, Wilmington 1, Del.; Albert B. Maris, Herbert F. Goodrich, Harry E. Kalodner, and William Henry Hastie, all Philadelphia 7; Gerald McLaughlin, Newark 1, N. J.; Austin L. Staley, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Clerk—Mrs. Ida O. Creskoff, Philadelphia 7, Pa.

Fourth Circuit (Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, West Virginia, Virginia)—John J. Parker, Chief Judge, Charlotte 2, N. C.; Armistead M. Doble, Charlottesville, Va., vacancy. Clerk—R. M. F. Williams, Jr., Richmond 4, Va.

Fifth Circuit (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Canal Zone)—Joseph C. Hutcheson, Jr., Chief Judge, Houston 2, Texas; Wayne G. Borah, New Orleans, La.; Richard T. Rives, Montgomery 2, Ala.; Elbert Parr Tuttle, Atlanta, Ga.; Ben F. Cameron, Meridian, Miss.; Warren L. Jones, Jacksonville, Fla.; John R. Brown, Houston, Tex. Clerk—John A. Feehan, Jr., New Orleans 6, La.

Sixth Circuit (Kentucky, Michigan, Ohio, Tennessee)—Charles C. Simmons, Chief Judge, Detroit 31, Mich.; Florence E. Allen, Cleveland 14, Ohio; John D. Martin, Sr., Memphis 3, Tenn.; Thomas P. McAllister, Grand Rapids 1, Mich.; Shackelford Miller, Jr., Louisville 2, Ky.; Potter Stewart, Cincinnati, Ohio. Clerk—Carl W. Reuss, Cincinnati 2, Ohio.

Seventh Circuit (Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin)—F. Ryan Duffy, Chief Judge, Milwaukee, Wis.; J. Earl Major, Springfield, Ill.; Philip J. Finnegan, Chicago 10, Ill.; Walter C. Lindley, Danville, Ill.; H. Nathan Swalm, Indianapolis, Ind.; Elmer J. Schnackenberg, Chicago, Ill. Clerk—Kenneth J. Carrick, Chicago 10, Ill.

Eighth Circuit (Arkansas, Iowa, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota)—Archibald K. Gardner, Chief Judge, Aberdeen (P.O. Huron), S. Dak.; John B. Sanborn, St. Paul 2, Minn.; Joseph W. Woodrough, Omaha 2, Neb.; Harvey M. Johnson, Omaha 6, Neb.; John C. Collett, Kansas City 6, Mo.; Charles J. Vogel, Fargo, N. Dak.; Martin Donald Van Oosterhout, Sioux City, Iowa. Clerk—E. E. Koch, St. Louis 1, Mo.

Ninth Circuit (Arizona, California, Idaho, Montana, Nevada, Oregon, Washington, Alaska, Hawaii, Guam)—William Deaman, Chief Judge, William Healey, Homer T. Bone, and William E. Orr, all P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.; Albert Lee Stephens, U. S. P. O. &amp; Courthouse, Los Angeles 12, Calif.; Walter L. Fope and James Alker Fee both San Francisco; Dal M. Lemmon, Sacramento, Calif.; Richard H. Chambers, Tucson, Ariz. Clerk—Paul P. O'Brien, P. O. Box 547, San Francisco 1, Calif.

Tenth Circuit (Colorado, Kansas, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Utah, Wyoming)—Sam C. Bratton, Chief Judge Albuquerque, N. Mex.; Walter A. Huxman, Topock Kan.; Alfred P. Murrah, P. O. Box 1544, Oklahoma City 1, Okla.; John C. Pickett, P. O. Box 900, Cheyenne, Wyo., vacancy. Clerk—Robert B. Cartwright, Denver 2, Colo.

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT JUDGES

(\$22,500; districts in parentheses)

Alabama—(Northern) Seybourn H. Lynne, Chief Judge, Harold Robert Grooms, Clerk—William E. Davis (all) Birmingham 1. (Middle) Frank M. Johnson, Jr. Clerk—Oliver D. Street, Jr. (both),

Montgomery 1. (Southern) Daniel Holcombe Thomas. Clerk—William J. O'Connor (both), Mobile 10.

Arizona—David W. Ling, Chief Judge, Phoenix; James A. Walsh, Tucson. Clerk—William H. Lovelless, Phoenix.

Arkansas—(Eastern) Thomas C. Trimble, Chief Judge, P. O. Box 429, Little Rock. Clerk—H. Grady Miller, Little Rock. (Western) John E. Miller, Fort Smith. (Eastern & Western) Harry J. Lemley, Clerk (Western District)—Truss U. Russell, Fort Smith.

California—(Northern) Michael J. Roche, Chief Judge; Louis E. Goodman and George B. Harris (all) P. O. Box 707, San Francisco 1. Calif.; Edward P. Murphy, Oliver J. Carter and Oliver D. Hamlin, Jr. (all) San Francisco 1; Sherill Halbert, Sacramento 5. Clerk—C. W. Calbreath, P. O. Box 707, San Francisco 1 (Southern) Leon R. Yankwich, Chief Judge, Los Angeles 12; Benjamin Harrison, Pierson M. Hall, William C. Mathes, Harry C. Westover, James M. Carter, Wm. M. Byrne, Ernest A. Tollin, and Thurmond Clarke, (all) Los Angeles 12; Jacob Weinberger, San Diego 1; Gilbert H. Jertberg, Fresno. Clerk—John A. Childress, Los Angeles 12.

Colorado—William Lee Knous, Chief Judge, Jean S. Breitenstein. Clerk—G. Walter Bowman, (all) Denver 1.

Connecticut—J. Joseph Smith, Chief Judge; Robert P. Anderson, (both) Hartford 1. Clerk—Gilbert C. Earl, New Haven 5.

Delaware—Paul C. Leahy, Chief Judge; Richard S. Rodney, Caleb M. Wright. Clerk—E. G. Pollard, (all) Wilmington 99.

District of Columbia—Bolitha J. Laws, Chief Judge; F. Dickinson Letts, James W. Morris, David A. Pine, Matthew F. McGuire, Henry A. Schweinhaut, Alexander Holtzoff, Richmond B. Keech, Edward M. Curran, Edward A. Tamm, Charles F. McLaughlin, James R. Kirkland, Burnita Shelton Matthews, Luther W. Youngdahl, Joseph C. McGarraghy. Clerk—Harry M. Hull, (all) Washington 1.

Florida—(Northern) Dozier A. DeVane, Chief Judge, Tallahassee. Clerk—William L. Hill, Pensacola. (Southern) William J. Barker, Chief Judge, P. O. Box 3270, Tampa 1; Bryan Simpson, P. O. Box 1053, Jacksonville; Emmett C. Choate, Joseph P. Lieb, (both) Miami. Clerk—Julian A. Blake, Jacksonville 1. (Northern and Southern) George W. Whitehurst, P. O. Box 1070, Miami.

Georgia—(Northern) Frank A. Hooper, Chief Judge, Atlanta; William Boyd Sloan, Gainesville. Clerk—R. L. Beers, Atlanta 1. (Middle) T. Hoyt Davis, Chief Judge, Americus; William A. Bootle, Macon. Clerk—John P. Cowart, Macon. (Southern)—Frank M. Scarlett, Brunswick. Clerk—Eugene F. Edwards, Savannah.

Idaho—Chase A. Clark, Chief Judge; Fred M. Taylor. Clerk—Edward M. Bryan, (all) Boise.

Illinois—(Northern) John P. Barnes, Chief Judge; Philip L. Sullivan, Michael L. Igoe, William J. Campbell, Walter J. LeBuy, J. Sam Perry, Win G. Knuch, and Julius J. Hoffman. Clerk—Roy E. Johnson (all) Chicago 4. (Eastern) Fred L. Wham, Chief Judge, Benton. Casper Platt, Danville. Clerk—Douglas H. Reed, E. St. Louis. (Southern) Charles G. Briggle, Chief Judge, Springfield; J. Leroy Adair, Quincy (P. O. Peoria). Clerk—G. W. Schwaner, Springfield.

Indiana—(Northern) Luther M. Swygert, Chief Judge, Hammond; W. Lynn Parkinson, Lafayette. Clerk—Kenneth Lackey, Hammond. (Southern) William E. Steckler, Chief Judge; Cale J. Holder. Clerk—Robert G. Newbold, (all) Indianapolis 4.

Iowa—(Northern) Henry N. Graven, Mason City (P. O. Greene). Clerk—Lee McNelly, Dubuque. (Southern) William F. Riley. Clerk—Eugene E. Poston, (both) Rm. 212 U. S. Courthouse, Des Moines 9.

Kansas—Arthur J. Mellott, Chief Judge, Kansas City 10; Delmas C. Hill, Wichita. Clerk—Harry M. Washington, Topeka.

Kentucky—(Eastern)—H. Church Ford, Chief Judge, Lexington S-1. Clerk—Davis T. McGarvey, Lexington. (Western) Roy M. Chelbourne, Chief Judge; Henry L. Brooks, (both) 262 Federal Bldg., Louisville 2. (Eastern and Western) Mac Swinford, Lexington (P. O. Cynthiana). Clerk (Western)—Mrs. Irene F. Chapman, Louisville 2.

Louisiana—(Eastern) Herbert W. Christenberry, Chief Judge; J. Skelly Wright. Clerk—A. Dallam O'Brien, Jr., (all) New Orleans 12 (Western) Ben C. Dawkins, Jr., Chief Judge, Shreveport; Edwin F. Hunter, Jr., Lake Charles. Clerk—Alton L. Curtis, Shreveport 81.

Maine—John D. Clifford, Jr. Clerk—Morris Cox, (both) Portland 6.

Maryland Roszel C. Thomsen, Chief Judge, R. Dorsey Watkins. Clerk—Wilfred W. Butschak, (all) Baltimore 2.

Massachusetts—George C. Sweeney, Chief Judge; Francis J. W. Ford, Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., William T. McCarthy; Bailey Aldrich. Clerk—John A. Canavan, (all) Boston 9.

Michigan—(Eastern) Arthur F. Lederle, Chief Judge, Detroit 31; Frank A. Picard, Bay City; Arthur A. Kosciński, Theodore Levin and Thomas P. Thornton (all) Detroit 26, Ralph M. Freeman, 867 Federal Bldg., Detroit. Clerk—Frank J. Dingell, Detroit 26. (Western) Raymond W. Starr, Chief Judge; W. Wallace Kent. Clerk—Orrie J. Suiter (all) Grand Rapids 1.

Minnesota—Gunnar H. Nordbye, Chief Judge, Minneapolis 1; Robert C. Bell, St. Paul 2; Dennis F. Donovan, 403 Federal Bldg., Duluth 2; Edward J. Devitt, Minneapolis. Clerk—Chell M. Smith, St. Paul.

Mississippi—(Northern) Allen Cox, Aberdeen (P. O. Baldwin). Clerk—Robert D. Stephens, Jr., Oxford. (Southern) Sidney C. Mize, Biloxi. Clerk—Miss Loryce E. Wharton, P. O. Box 769, Jackson 5.

Missouri—(Eastern) George H. Moore, Chief Judge; Rubey M. Hulien. Clerk—James O'Connor (all) St. Louis 1. (Western) Albert A. Ridge, Chief Judge; Charles E. Whitaker. Clerk—John C. Truman, (all) Kansas City 6. (Eastern and Western) Roy W. Harper, St. Louis 1; Richard M. Duncan, Federal Bldg., Kansas City 6.

Montana—Charles N. Pray, Chief Judge, Great Falls; William D. Murray, Butte. Clerk—E. Warren Toole, Great Falls.

Nebraska—James A. Donohoe, Chief Judge, Omaha 1; John W. Dehant, Lincoln 1. Clerk—Miss Mary A. Mullen, Omaha 1.

Nevada—Roger T. Foley, Chief Judge, Las Vegas; John R. Ross, Carson City. Clerk—O. F. Pratt, Carson City.

New Hampshire—Aloysius J. Connor. Clerk—William H. Barry, (both) Concord.

New Jersey—Phillip Forman, Chief Judge, Trenton 5; William F. Smith, Thomas F. Meaney, Alfred E. Modarelli, Richard Hartshorne, and Reynier J. Wortendyke, Jr. (all) Newark 1. Thomas M. Madden, Camden 2. Clerk—William H. Tallyn, Trenton 5.

New Mexico—Carl A. Hatch, Chief Judge; Waldo H. Rogers, (both) P. O. Box 482, Albuquerque. Clerk—William D. Bryars, Albuquerque.

New York—(Northern) Stephen W. Brennan, Chief Judge, Utica 1; James T. Foley, Albany 1. Clerk—Glen A. Porter, Utica 1. (Southern) William Bondy, Chief Judge; John W. Clancy, S. vester J. Ryan, John F. X. McGohy, Irving R. Kaufman, Gregory F. Noonan, Sidney Sugarman, Edward Weinfield, Thomas F. Murphy, Edward Jordan Dimock, David N. Edelstein, Archie Owen Dawson, Lawrence E. Walsh, Alexander Bicks, Edmund L. Palmeri, William B. Herlands and John M. Cashin. Vacancy. Clerk—William V. Connell, (all) New York City 7. (Eastern) Robert A. Inch, Chief Judge, Clarence G. Galston, Mortimer W. Byers, Matthew T. Abruzzo, Leo F. Rayfield, Walter Bruchhausen (all) Brooklyn 1. Clerk—Percy G. B. Gilkes, Brooklyn 2. (Western) Harold P. Burke, Rochester 14 Vacancy. Clerk—Miss May C. Sickmon, Buffalo 2.

North Carolina—(Eastern) Don Gilliam, Wilson (P. O. Tarboro). Clerk—A. Hand James, Raleigh. (Middle) Johnson J. Hayes, Wilkesboro. Clerk—Henry Reynolds, Greensboro. (Western) Wilson Warlick, Statesville (P. O. Newton). Clerk—Thomas E. Rhodes, Asheville.

North Dakota—George S. Register, Chief Judge, Bismarck; Ronald N. Davies, Fargo. Clerk—Miss Beatrice A. McMichael, Fargo.

Ohio—(Northern) Paul Jones, Chief Judge; Charles J. McNamee, James C. Connell, (all) Cleveland 14; Frank L. Kloebe, Toledo 2. Clerk—Charles B. Watkins, Cleveland 14. (Southern) Mell G. Underwood, Chief Judge, Columbus 16; John H. Druffel, Cincinnati 2; Lester L. Cecil, Dayton. Clerk—William Robinett, Jr., Columbus.

Oklahoma—(Northern) Royce H. Savage, Chief Judge, Rm. 315 P. O. Bldg., Tulsa 1. Clerk—Noble C. Hood, Tulsa 1. (Eastern) Eugene Rice, Muskogee. (Western) Edgar S. Vaughn, Chief Judge; Stephen S. Chandler, Jr. Clerk—Theodore M. Filson, (all) Okla. City 1. (All Districts) William Robert Wallace, Okla. City 1.

Oregon—Claude McColloch, Chief Judge; Gus J. Solomon, William G. East, (all) Portland 5. Clerk—R. J. DeMott, P. O. Box 1150, Portland 7.

**Pennsylvania**—(Eastern) William H. Kirkpatrick, Chief Judge, Easton (P. O. Phila.); George A. Welsh, J. Cullen Ganey, Thomas J. Clary, John W. Lord, Jr., Francis L. Van Dusen, and C. William Kraft, Jr. (all) Philadelphia 7; Allan K. Grim, Easton (P. O. Phila.). Clerk—Leo A. Lilly, Philadelphia 7. (Middle) John W. Murphy, Chief Judge, Scranton 2. Frederick V. Pollmer, Lewisburg. Clerk—Thomas E. Campion, Scranton 2. (Western) Wallace S. Gourley, Chief Judge; Rabe Ferguson Marsh, and John L. Miller, (all) Pittsburgh 19; Joseph P. Willson, Herbert P. Sorg, (both) Erie; John W. McIlvaine, Pittsburgh. Clerk—James H. Wallace, Jr., Pittsburgh 30.

**Rhode Island**—Edward William Day, Clerk—Neale D. Murphy, (both) Providence 3.

**South Carolina**—(Eastern)—Ashton H. Williams, Florence (P. O. Charleston). Clerk—Ernest L. Allen, Charleston 4. (Western) Charles C. Wyche, Chief Judge, Spartanburg. Clerk—Miller C. Foster, Jr., Greenville. (Both Districts) George B. Timmerman, Chief Judge Eastern District, Columbia 3.

**South Dakota**—George T. Mickelson, Chief Judge; Vacancy. Clerk—Roy B. Marker, (both) Sioux Falls.

**Tennessee**—(Eastern) Leslie R. Darr, Chief Judge, Chattanooga 3; Robert L. Taylor, Knoxville. Clerk—Byron Pope, Knoxville 12. (Middle) Elmer D. Davies, Chief Judge; William E. Miller, Clerk—Lonnie B. Ormes, (all) Nashville 3. (Western) Marion S. Boyd, Memphis 3. Clerk—W. Lloyd Johnson, Memphis 1.

**Texas**—(Northern) T. Whitfield Davidson, Chief Judge; Jo Ewing Estes, (both) Dallas; Joe B. Dooley, Amarillo. Clerk—George W. Parker, Fort Worth 2. (Southern) Allen B. Hannay, Chief Judge; Ben C. Connally, Joe McDonald Ingraham, (all) Houston 2; James V. Allred, P. O. Bldg., 330, Corpus Christi. Clerk—V. Bailey Thomas, Houston 2. (Eastern) Joe W. Sheehy, Tyler; Lamar Cecil, Beaumont. Clerk—James R. Cooney, Tyler. (Western) Ben H. Rice, Jr., Chief Judge, Waco (P. O. San Antonio); Robert E. Thomason, P. O. Box 205, El Paso. Clerk—Maxey Hart, San Antonio 6.

**Utah**—William W. Ritter, Chief Judge; A. Sherman Christenson, Clerk—O. K. Clay, (all) Salt Lake City.

**Vermont**—Ernest W. Gibson, Brattleboro. Clerk—Austin H. Kerin, Burlington.

**Virginia**—(Eastern) Sterling Hutcheson, Chief Judge, Richmond 6; Albert V. Bryan, Alexandria; Walter E. Hoffman, Norfolk. Clerk—Walkley E. Johnson, Richmond. (Western) John Paul, Chief

Judge, Harrisonburg; Alfred D. Barksdale, Lynchburg. Clerk—Clarence E. Gentry, Harrisonburg.

**Washington**—(Eastern) Sam M. Driver, Chief Judge, Spokane 10. Clerk—Stanley D. Taylor, Box 1493, Spokane 7. (Western) John C. Bowen, Chief Judge, P. O. Box 1825, Seattle 11; George H. Boldt, Tacoma. Clerk—Millard P. Thomas, 308 U. S. Courthouse, Seattle 4. (Both Districts) William J. Lindberg, Seattle 11.

**West Virginia**—(Northern) Herbert S. Boreman, Parkersburg. Clerk—Russell M. Barrett, Fairmont. (Southern) Ben Moore, Chief Judge. Clerk—Homer W. Hanna, (both) Charleston 29. (Both Districts) Harry E. Watkins, Chief Judge Northern District, Fairmont.

**Wisconsin**—(Eastern) Thomas E. Tehan, Chief Judge; Kenneth P. Grubb, Clerk—Dale E. Ihlenfeldt (all) Milwaukee. (Western) Patrick T. Stone, Wausau (P. O. Madison). Clerk—Edgar M. Alstad, Madison 1.

**Wyoming**—Ewing T. Kerr, Clerk—Miss Capitola G. Allison, (both) Cheyenne.

#### TERRITORIAL JUDGES

**Alaska**—District Judges: Divisions (1) Vacancy; (2) Walter H. Hodge, Nome; (3) James Lewis McCarrey, Jr., Anchorage; (4) Vernon D. Forbes, Fairbanks (\$22,500 each). Clerks—(1) J. Wilford Leivers, Juneau. (2) Norvin W. Lewis, Nome; (3) William A. Hilton, P.O. Box 920, Anchorage; (4) John B. Hall, Fairbanks.

**Canal Zone**—District Judge, Guthrie F. Crowe (\$22,500). Clerk—C. T. McCormick, Jr. (both) Ancon.

**Guam**—District Judge, Paul D. Shriver (\$13,125). Clerk—Roland A. Gillette (both) Agaña.

**Hawaii**—U. S. District Court—J. Frank McLaughlin, Chief Judge, P. O. Box 19, Honolulu 10; Jon Wiig, Honolulu, (\$22,500 each). Clerk—William P. Thompson, Jr., Honolulu.

**Hawaii—Supreme Court**—Chief Justice, Edward A. Towse, (\$10,500). Associate Justice: Ingram M. Stainback, Philip L. Rice, (all) P. O. Box 2560 Judiciary Bldg., Honolulu, Hawaii (\$10,000 each). Circuit Courts—(1st) Miss Carrick H. Buck, William Z. Fairbanks, Albert M. Felix, Frank A. McKinley, Harry R. Hewitt, Gerald R. Corbett, Calvin C. McGregor (all) Honolulu; (\$7,500 each). (3) Luman N. Nevels, Jr., Hilo; (5) Benjamin M. Tashiro, Lihue, Kauai; (\$7,000 each).

**Puerto Rico**—District Judge, Clemente Ruiz-Nazario, (\$22,500). Clerk—Miss Mary Aguayo, (both) San Juan 17.

**Virgin Islands**—District Judge, Herman E. Moore, (\$22,500). Clerk—George A. Ména, (both) Charlotte Amalie, St. Thomas.

## Secretaries of the U. S. Air Force, Army and Navy

The Department of Defense, created September 18, 1947, consolidating the Department of the Navy, created April 30, 1789; the Department of the Army, August 7, 1789, and the Department of the Air Force, September 18, 1947, into a single executive department. They are not members of the cabinet. The office of the Secretary of Defense was established on July 26, 1947.

#### Secretaries of the Air Force

W. Stuart Symington.....	Sept. 18, 1947- Apr. 24, 1950
Thomas K. Finletter.....	Apr. 24, 1950- Feb. 4, 1953
Harold E. Talbott.....	Feb. 4, 1953-

#### Secretaries of the Army

Kenneth C. Royall.....	Sept. 18, 1947- Apr. 27, 1949
Gordon Gray*.....	June 20, 1949 Apr. 12, 1950
Frank Pace, Jr.....	Apr. 12, 1950 Jan. 20, 1953
Earl D. Johnson (Acting).....	Jan. 20, 1953- Feb. 3, 1953
Robert T. Stevens.....	Feb. 4, 1953 July 21, 1955
Wilbur M. Brucker.....	July 21, 1955-

\*In addition, Gordon Gray was Acting Secretary of the Army from April 28, 1949, and was sworn in, as Under Secretary of the Army May 25, 1949, and remained in that capacity until he was sworn in as Secretary of the Army on June 20, 1949.

#### Secretaries of the Navy

John L. Sullivan.....	Sept. 18, 1947- May 24, 1949
Francis P. Matthews.....	May 25, 1949- July 31, 1951
Dan A. Kimball.....	July 31, 1951- Jan. 20, 1953
Robert B. Anderson.....	Feb. 4, 1953- May 1, 1954
Charles S. Thomas.....	May 3, 1954-

## Treaty Obligations of the United States

A summary of treaty obligations by the United States, made in November, 1955, disclosed that the United States is obligated to defend no less than 45 nations on 5 continents, not counting the base arrangements with Morocco and Libya in Africa. Declarations of war, however, need the consent of Congress. Treaties of mutual assistance with Latin America account for 20; NATO allies the U. S. with 13. Security treaties link the U. S. with West Germany, Australia, New Zealand and Japan. Mutual defense treaties have been signed

with the Republic of the Philippines, the Republic of Korea and Nationalist China. The United States also has obligations under SEATO, which give the nation a special relation to Pakistan, Thailand, Laos, Cambodia and Vietnam. There are arrangements for bases in exchange for self-defense assistance with Spain, Libya, Ethiopia and Saudi Arabia. In addition the U. S. is interested (without commitments) in the Balkan Alliance and the Northern Tier, and has expressed its approval of the Baghdad Pact.

Justices of the United States Supreme Court

The Supreme Court comprises a Chief Justice and such number of Associate Justices as may be fixed by Congress. By virtue of an act of June 25, 1948, the number of Associate Justices is eight. Power to nominate is vested in the President and appointments are made by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. Judges of the Federal courts hold office during good behavior and their compensation may not be diminished while they are in office. A Justice may retire at 70 after serving 10 years as a Federal judge.

Name					Name				
Chief Justices in Italics					Chief Justices in Italics				
Service		Born	Died		Service		Born	Died	
Term	Yrs				Term	Yrs			
<i>John Jay</i> , N. Y.	1789-1795	5	1745	1829	Stanley Matthews, Ohio	1881-1889	7	1821	1889
<i>John Rutledge</i> , S. C.	1789-1791	1	1739	1800	Horace Gray, Mass.	1882-1902	20	1829	1902
William Cushing, Mass.	1789-1810	20	1732	1810	Samuel Blatchford, N. Y.	1882-1893	11	1820	1893
James Wilson, Pa.	1789-1798	8	1742	1798	Louis Q. C. Lamar, Miss.	1888-1893	5	1823	1893
<i>John Blair</i> , Va.	1789-1796	6	1732	1800	<i>William W. Fuller</i> , Ill.	1888-1910	21	1823	1910
Robert H. Harrison, Md.	1789-1790	1	1745	1790	David J. Brewer, Kan.	1890-1910	20	1837	1910
James Iredell, N. C.	1790-1799	9	1751	1799	Henry B. Brown, Mich.	1891-1906	15	1836	1913
Thomas Johnson, Md.	1791-1793	1	1732	1819	George Shiras, Jr., Pa.	1892-1903	10	1832	1924
William Paterson, N. J.	1793-1806	13	1745	1806	Howell E. Jackson, Tenn.	1893-1895	2	1832	1895
<i>John Rutledge</i> , S. C.	1795-1800	5	1739	1800	Edward D. White, La.	1894-1910	16	1834	1921
Samuel Chase, Md.	1796-1811	15	1733	1811	Kufus W. Prekham, N. Y.	1896-1909	13	1838	1909
<i>Oliver Ellsworth</i> , Conn.	1796-1799	4	1745	1807	Joseph McKenna, Cal.	1898-1925	26	1834	1925
Bushrod Washington, Va.	1798-1820	31	1762	1820	Oliver W. Holmes, Mass.	1902-1932	29	1839	1935
Alfred Moore, N. C.	1799-1804	4	1755	1819	William K. Day, Ohio	1903-1922	19	1839	1923
<i>John Marshall</i> , Va.	1801-1835	34	1755	1835	William H. Moody, Mass.	1906-1910	3	1834	1917
William Johnson, S. C.	1804-1834	30	1771	1834	Horace H. Lurton, Tenn.	1910-1914	4	1841	1914
Brockholst Livingston, N. Y.	1806-1823	16	1757	1823	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1910-1918	5	1862	1948
Thomas Todd, Ky.	1807-1826	18	1765	1826	*Willis Van Devanter, Wyo.	1911-1937	26	1869	1941
Joseph Story, Mass.	1811-1845	33	1779	1845	Joseph R. Lamar, Ga.	1911-1916	5	1867	1916
Gabriel Duval, Md.	1812-1835	22	1752	1844	<i>Edward D. White</i> , La.	1910-1921	10	1815	1921
Smith Thompson, N. Y.	1823-1843	20	1768	1843	Mahlon Pitney, N. J.	1912-1922	10	1858	1924
Robert Trimble, Ky.	1826-1828	2	1777	1828	Jas. C. McKeynolds, Tenn.	1914-1941	26	1862	1946
<i>John McLean</i> , Ohio	1829-1861	32	1785	1861	*Louis D. Brandeis, Mass.	1916-1939	22	1861	1941
Henry Baldwin, Pa.	1830-1844	14	1780	1844	John H. Clarke, Ohio	1916-1922	5	1857	1915
Nathaniel Wayne, Ga.	1830-1844	32	1790	1867	<i>William H. Taft</i> , Conn.	1921-1930	8	1857	1930
<i>Roger B. Taney</i> , Md.	1836-1864	28	1777	1864	*George Sutherland, Utah	1922-1948	15	1862	1942
Philip P. Barbour, Va.	1836-1841	4	1793	1841	Pierce Butler, Minn.	1922-1939	16	1866	1939
John Catron, Tenn.	1837-1865	28	1786	1865	Edward T. Sanford, Tenn.	1923-1930	7	1865	1940
John McKinley, Ala.	1837-1862	15	1780	1862	Harlan F. Stone, N. Y.	1925-1941	16	1872	1946
Peter V. Daniel, Va.	1841-1860	19	1784	1860	Charles E. Hughes, N. Y.	1930-1941	11	1862	1945
Samuel Nelson, N. Y.	1845-1872	27	1792	1873	Owen J. Roberts, Penn. (c)	1930-1945	15	1867	1945
Levi Woodbury, N. H.	1845-1851	5	1789	1851	Benjamin N. Cardozo, N. Y.	1932-1938	6	1870	1938
Robert C. Grier, Pa.	1846-1870	23	1794	1870	Hugo L. Black, Ala.	1937-.....	.....	1860	.....
Benj. R. Curtis, Mass.	1851-1857	6	1809	1874	Stanley F. Reed, Ky.	1938-.....	.....	1884	.....
John A. Campbell, Ala.	1853-1861	8	1811	1889	Felix Frankfurter, Mass.	1939-.....	.....	1882	.....
Nathan Clifford, Me.	1858-1881	23	1803	1881	William O. Douglas, Conn.	1939-.....	.....	1898	.....
Nathaniel S. Wood, Ohio.	1862-1881	18	1804	1884	Frank Murphy, Michigan	1940-1919	9	1890	1949
Samuel F. Miller, Iowa.	1862-1890	28	1816	1890	<i>Harlan F. Stone</i> , N. Y.	1941-1946	5	1872	1946
David Davis, Ill.	1862-1877	14	1815	1886	James E. Byrnes, S. C. (d)	1941-1942	1	1879	.....
Stephen J. Field, Cal.	1863-1897	34	1816	1899	Robert H. Jackson, N. Y.	1941-1954	12	1862	1954
<i>Salmon P. Chase</i> , Ohio	1864-1873	8	1809	1873	Wiley B. Rutledge, Iowa	1943-1949	6	1894	1949
William Strong, Pa.	1870-1880	10	1808	1895	Harold H. Burton, Ohio	1945-.....	.....	1888	.....
Joseph P. Bradley, N. J.	1870-1892	21	1813	1892	Fred M. Vinson, Kentucky	1946-1953	7	1890	1953
Ward Hunt, N. Y.	1873-1882	9	1810	1886	Tom C. Clark, Texas	1949-.....	.....	1899	.....
Morrison R. Waite, Ohio.	1874-1888	14	1816	1888	Sherman Minton, Indiana	1949-.....	.....	1891	.....
John M. Harlan, Ky.	1877-1911	34	1833	1911	Earl Warren, Calif.	1953-.....	.....	1891	.....
William B. Woods, Ga.	1881-1887	6	1824	1887	John Marshall Harlan	1955-.....	.....	1890	.....

\*Retired. (a) Rejected Dec. 15, 1955; (b) resigned Sept. 30, 1890; (c) resigned July 31, 1945; (d) resigned Oct. 3, 1942, to assume new post as chairman of Economic Stabilization Board.  
Robert H. Harrison, who is listed above as an Associate Justice of the Court, was nominated Sept. 24, 1789, confirmed by the Senate, September 26, 1789; and commissioned September 28, 1789. There is nothing affirmative to show that he ever accepted the commission or took the oath. Justice Iredell was nominated February 9, 1790, "vice Harrison, resigned." Under date of Jan. 1790, Harrison wrote to the President saying, "I cannot accept the appointment."

Three Americans Share Nobel Prize Awards

Three American scientists were among the recipients of Nobel prizes in 1955. They are Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud, 54, of Cornell Univ. Medical College, New York, N. Y.; Dr. Willis E. Lamb, 42, of Stanford Univ., Stanford, Calif.; and Dr. Polykarp Kusch, of Columbia Univ., New York. The 1955 prizes were worth \$36,720 each, except for the Peace prize award of \$35,066.  
Dr. Vigneaud, a native of Chicago, received recognition for his work in identifying oxytocin and vasopressin in a hormone produced by the pituitary gland and making a synthesis of the hormone. The award committee in Stockholm called this a historic feat in biochemistry.  
Dr. Lamb won his prize "for his discoveries regarding the hyperfine structure of the hydrogen spectrum." Dr. Kusch "for the precision determination of the magnetic moment of the electron."  
Dr. Lamb is American-born, and Dr. Kusch, who was brought here from Germany as an infant, has been a citizen since 1922.

The prize for medicine was given to Hugo Thorell, 52, head of the biochemistry section of Nobel Institute, Stockholm, for discoveries in the nature and effects of oxidation of enzymes. The prize for literature was won by Halldor Kiljan Laxness, 52, an Icelandic novelist, whose book, Independent People, was well received in the United States. Laxness is regarded as pro-Soviet, though not a Communist. He has condemned NATO and won the Stalin prize for literature.  
The Peace prize for 1954—one year later than other 1954 awards—was given to the office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees. The High Commissioner is Mr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, of the Netherlands. The last time this prize went to an organization was in 1948, when the recipients were the American Friends' Service Committee (Quakers) and the Friends' Service Council, London. The Peace prize for 1955 was held over.

Flower of the Month

January—Carnation or Snowdrop. February—Violet or Primrose. March—Jonquil or Daffodil. April—Sweet Pea or Daisy. May—Lily of the Valley or Hawthorn. June—Rose or Honeysuckle. July—Larkspur or Water Lily. August—Poppy or Gladiolus. September—Aster or Morning Glory. October—Calendula or C. mos. November—Chrysanthemum. December—Narcissus or Holly.  
Baby Colors—Blue for boys, Pink for girls.

ALL-AMERICAN ROSE SELECTIONS

All-American Rose Selections, by the American Rose Society, Columbus, O., for 1955, Jimmy pink hybrid tea, Cricket, a coral-orange floribunda; Queen Elizabeth, a clear pink grandiflora, and Tiffany, an orchid

## THE EIGHTY-FOURTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION (As of January 1, 1956)

The Congress must meet annually on Jan. 3, unless it has, by law, appointed a different day. Terms are for six years and end January 3 of the year preceding name. Annual salary is \$22,500.

## The Senate

Democrats, 49; Republicans, 47. Total, 96.

President—Vice President Richard N. Nixon.  
 President pro Tempore—Walter F. George  
 Chaplain—Rev. Frederick Brown Harris, D.D.  
 Majority Floor Leader—Lyndon B. Johnson  
 Majority Whip—Earle C. Clements  
 Majority Secretary—Robert G. Baker

Minority Floor Leader—William F. Knowland  
 Minority Whip—Leverett Saltonstall  
 Minority Secretary—J. Mark Trice  
 Sergeant at Arms—Joseph C. Duke.  
 Secretary, The Senate—Fulton McLellan Johnston  
 Chief Clerk—Emery L. Frazier.

Terms  
 Expire

Senators

P. O. Address

## ALABAMA

1957.. Lister Hill, Dem. .... Montgomery  
 1961.. John J. Sparkman, Dem. .... Huntsville

## ARIZONA

1957.. Carl Hayden, Dem. .... Phoenix  
 1959.. Barry M. Goldwater, Rep. .... Phoenix

## ARKANSAS

1961.. John L. McClellan, Dem. .... Camden  
 1957.. J. William Fulbright, Dem. .... Fayetteville

## CALIFORNIA

1959.. William F. Knowland, Rep. .... Oakland  
 1957.. Thomas H. Kuchel, Rep. .... Anaheim

## COLORADO

1961.. Gordon Allott, Rep. .... Lamar  
 1957.. Eugene D. Millikin, Rep. .... Denver

## CONNECTICUT

1957.. Prescott S. Bush, Rep. .... Greenwich  
 1959.. William A. Purtell, Rep. .... Hartford

## DELAWARE

1959.. John J. Williams, Rep. .... Millsboro  
 1961.. J. Allen Fear, Jr., Dem. .... Dover

## FLORIDA

1959.. Spessard L. Holland, Dem. .... Bartow  
 1957.. George A. Smathers, Dem. .... Miami

## GEORGIA

1957.. Walter F. George, Dem. .... Vienna  
 1961.. Richard B. Russell, Dem. .... Winder

## IDAHO

1961.. Henry C. Dworshak, Rep. .... Burley  
 1957.. Herman Welker, Rep. .... Payette

## ILLINOIS

1961.. Paul H. Douglas, Dem. .... Chicago  
 1957.. Everett M. Dirksen, Rep. .... Pekin

## INDIANA

1957.. Homer E. Capehart, Rep. .... Washington  
 1959.. William E. Jenner, Rep. .... Bedford

## IOWA

1957.. Bourke B. Hickenlooper, Rep. Cedar Rapids  
 1961.. Thomas E. Martin, Rep. .... Iowa City

## KANSAS

1961.. Andrew F. Schoepel, Rep. .... Wichita  
 1957.. Frank Carlson, Rep. .... Topeka

## KENTUCKY

1957.. Earle C. Clements, Dem. .... Morganfield  
 1961.. Alben W. Barkley, Dem. .... Paducah

## LOUISIANA

1961.. Allen J. Ellender, Dem. .... Houma  
 1957.. Russell B. Long, Dem. .... Baton Rouge

## MAINE

1961.. Margaret Chase Smith, Rep. .... Skowhegan  
 1959.. Frederick G. Payne, Rep. .... Waldoboro

## MARYLAND

1957.. John Marshall Butler, Rep. .... Baltimore  
 1959.. J. Glenn Beall, Rep. .... Frostburg

## MASSACHUSETTS

1961.. Leverett Saltonstall, Rep. .... Dover  
 1959.. John F. Kennedy, Dem. .... Boston

## MICHIGAN

1961.. Patrick V. McNamara, Dem. .... Detroit  
 1959.. Charles E. Potter, Rep. .... Cheboygan

## MINNESOTA

1959.. Edward J. Thye, Rep. .... Northfield  
 1961.. Hubert H. Humphrey, Dem. .... Minneapolis

## MISSISSIPPI

1961.. James O. Eastland, Dem. .... Dodsdsville  
 1959.. John C. Stennis, Dem. .... De Kalb

## MISSOURI

1957.. Thos. C. Hennings, Jr., Dem. .... St. Louis  
 1959.. Stuart Symington, Dem. .... Creve Coeur

## MONTANA

1961.. James E. Murray, Dem. .... Butte  
 1959.. Mike Mansfield, Dem. .... Missoula

Terms  
 Expire

Senators

P. O. Address

## NEBRASKA

1959.. Roman L. Hruska, Rep. .... Omaha  
 1961.. Carl T. Curtis, Rep. .... Minden

## NEVADA

1957.. Alan Bible, Dem. .... Reno  
 1959.. George W. Malone, Rep. .... Reno

## NEW HAMPSHIRE

1961.. Styles Bridges, Rep. .... Concord  
 1957.. Norris Cotton, Rep. .... Lebanon

## NEW JERSEY

1959.. H. Alexander Smith, Rep. .... Princeton  
 1961.. Clifford P. Case, Rep. .... Rahway

## NEW MEXICO

1959.. Dennis Chavez, Dem. .... Albuquerque  
 1961.. Clinton P. Anderson, Dem. .... Albuquerque

## NEW YORK

1959.. Irving M. Ives, Rep. .... Norwich  
 1957.. Herbert H. Lehman, Dem. .... New York City

## NORTH CAROLINA

1957.. Samuel J. Ervin, Jr., Dem. .... Morgantown  
 1961.. W. Kerr Scott, Dem. .... Haw River

## NORTH DAKOTA

1959.. William Langer, Rep. .... Bismarck  
 1957.. Milton R. Young, Rep. .... La Moure

## OHIO

1959.. John W. Bricker, Rep. .... Columbus  
 1957.. George H. Bender, Rep. .... Chagrin Falls

## OKLAHOMA

1961.. Robert S. Kerr, Dem. .... Okla. City  
 1957.. A. S. Mike Monroney, Dem. .... Okla. City

## OREGON

1961.. Richard Neuberger, Dem. .... Portland  
 1957.. Wayne Morse, Dem. .... Eugene

## PENNSYLVANIA

1959.. Edward Martin, Rep. .... Washington  
 1957.. James H. Duff, Rep. .... Carnegie

## RHODE ISLAND

1961.. Theodore F. Green, Dem. .... Providence  
 1959.. John O. Pastore, Dem. .... Providence

## SOUTH CAROLINA

1961.. J. Strom Thurmond, Dem. .... Aiken  
 1957.. Olin D. Johnston, Dem. .... Spartanburg

## SOUTH DAKOTA

1961.. Karl E. Mundt, Rep. .... Madison  
 1957.. Francis Case, Rep. .... Custer

## TENNESSEE

1961.. Estes Kefauver, Dem. .... Chattanooga  
 1959.. Albert Gore, Dem. .... Carthage

## TEXAS

1961.. Lyndon B. Johnson, Dem. .... Johnson City  
 1959.. Price Daniel, Dem. .... Liberty

## UTAH

1959.. Arthur V. Watkins, Rep. .... Orem  
 1957.. Wallace F. Bennett, Rep. .... Salt Lake City

## VERMONT

1957.. George D. Aiken, Rep. .... Putney  
 1959.. Ralph E. Flanders, Rep. .... Springfield

## VIRGINIA

1959.. Harry Flood Byrd, Dem. .... Berryville  
 1961.. A. Willis Robertson, Dem. .... Lexington

## WASHINGTON

1957.. Warren G. Magnuson, Dem. .... Seattle  
 1959.. Henry M. Jackson, Dem. .... Everett

## WEST VIRGINIA

1959.. Harley M. Kilgore, Dem. .... Beckley  
 1961.. Matthew M. Neely, Dem. .... Fairmont

## WISCONSIN

1957.. Alexander Wiley, Rep. .... Chippewa Falls  
 1959.. Joseph R. McCarthy, Rep. .... Appleton

## WYOMING

1961.. Joseph C. O'Mahoney, Dem. .... Cheyenne  
 1959.. Frank A. Barrett, Rep. .... Cheyenne

## The House of Representatives

The Congress must meet annually on January 3 unless it has, by law, appointed a different day. Members were elected Nov. 2, 1954, to serve from Jan. 3, 1955, to Jan. 3, 1957. Annual salary \$22,500. Speaker of the House, \$35,000. \*Served in the Eighty-third Congress.

Democrats, 230; Republicans, 203; Vacancies, 2; Total, 435.

The Speaker—Sam Rayburn

Parliamentarian—Lewis Deschler.

Chaplain—Rev. Bernard Braskamp, D.D.

Majority Leader—John W. McCormack.

Majority Whip—Carl Albert

Minority Leader—Joseph W. Martin, Jr.

Minority Whip—Leslie C. Arends

Doorkeeper—William M. Miller

Sergeant at Arms—Zeake W. Johnson, Jr.

Clerk of the House—Ralph R. Roberts.

Dist. Politics P. O. Address

ALABAMA		
1	Frank W. Boykin*	Dem. Mobile
2	George M. Grant*	Dem. Troy
3	George W. Andrews*	Dem. Union Springs
4	Kenneth A. Roberts*	Dem. Anniston
5	Albert Rains*	Dem. Gadsden
6	Armistead Selden, Jr.*	Dem. Greensboro
7	Carl Elliott*	Dem. Jasper
8	Robert E. Jones, Jr.*	Dem. Scottsboro
9	George Huddleston, Jr.	Dem. Birmingham

ARIZONA		
1	John J. Rhodes*	Rep. Mesa
2	Stewart L. Udall	Dem. Tucson

ARKANSAS		
1	E. C. Gathings*	Dem. West Memphis
2	Wilbur D. Mills*	Dem. Kensett
3	James W. Trimble*	Dem. Berryville
4	Oren Harris*	Dem. El Dorado
5	Brooks Hays*	Dem. Little Rock
6	W. F. Norrell*	Dem. Monticello

CALIFORNIA		
1	Hubert R. Souder*	Rep. Sebastopol
2	Clair Engle*	Dem. Red Bluff
3	John E. Moss, Jr.*	Dem. Sacramento
4	William S. Mailliard*	Rep. San Francisco
5	John F. Shelley*	Dem. San Francisco
6	John F. Baldwin, Jr.*	Rep. Martinez
7	John J. Allen, Jr.*	Rep. Oakland
8	George P. Miller*	Dem. Alameda
9	J. Arthur Younger*	Rep. San Mateo
10	Charles S. Gubser*	Rep. Gilroy
11	Leroy Johnson*	Rep. Stockton
12	B. F. Sisk	Dem. Fresno
13	Charles M. Teague	Rep. Ojai
14	Harlan Hagen*	Dem. Hanford
15	Gordon McDonough*	Rep. Los Angeles
16	Donald L. Jackson*	Rep. Santa Monica
17	Cord R. King*	Dem. Los Angeles
18	Craig Hosmer*	Rep. Long Beach
19	Chet Holifield*	Rep. Montebello
20	Carl Hinshaw*	Rep. Pasadena
21	Edgar W. Hiestand*	Rep. Altadena
22	Joe Holt*	Rep. Van Nuys
23	Clyde Doyle*	Dem. South Gate
24	Glenard P. Lipscomb*	Rep. Los Angeles
25	Patrick J. Hillings*	Rep. Arcadia
26	James Roosevelt*	Dem. Los Angeles
27	Harry R. Sheppard*	Dem. Yucaipa
28	James B. Utt*	Rep. Santa Ana
29	John Phillips*	Rep. Banning
30	Robt. (Bob) Wilson*	Rep. Chula Vista

COLORADO		
1	Byron G. Rogers*	Dem. Denver
2	William S. Hill*	Rep. Fort Collins
3	J. Edgar Chenoweth*	Rep. Trinidad
4	Wayne M. Aspinall*	Dem. Palisade

CONNECTICUT		
1	Thomas J. Dodd*	Dem. W. Hartford
2	H. Seely-Brown, Jr.*	Rep. Pomfret Center
3	Albert W. Crotella*	Rep. North Haven
4	Albert P. Morano*	Rep. Greenwich
5	James T. Patterson*	Rep. Naugatuck

At Large Antoni N. Siadlak\* Rep. Rockville

DELAWARE		
At Large		
	Harris B. McDowell, Jr.	Dem. Middletown

FLORIDA		
1	William C. Cramer*	Rep. St. Petersburg
2	Charles E. Bennett*	Dem. Jacksonville
3	Robert L. Fikes*	Dem. Crestview
4	Dante B. Fusell*	Dem. Miami
5	A. S. (Syd) Herlong, Jr.*	Dem. Leesburg
6	Paul G. Rogers*	Dem. West Palm Beach
7	James A. Haley*	Dem. Sarasota
8	D. (Billy) Matthews*	Dem. Gainesville

GEORGIA		
1	Prince H. Preston*	Dem. Statesboro
2	J. L. Pilecher*	Dem. Milledgeville
3	E. L. (Tley) Forrester*	Dem. Leesburg
4	John J. Flint, Jr.*	Dem. Griffin
5	James C. Davis*	Dem. Stone Mountain
6	Carl Vinson*	Dem. Milledgeville
7	Anderson Landrum*	Dem. Rome
8	Iris Faircloth Blitch*	Dem. Homerville
9	Phil M. Landrum*	Dem. Jasper
10	Paul Brown*	Dem. Elberton

IDAHO		
1	Gracie Frost*	Dem. Nampa
2	Hamer H. Budge*	Rep. Boise

Dist. Politics P. O. Address

ILLINOIS		
1	William L. Dawson*	Dem. Chicago
2	Barratt O'Hara*	Dem. Chicago
3	James C. Murray*	Dem. Chicago
4	William E. McVey*	Rep. Harvey
5	John C. Kluczynski*	Dem. Chicago
6	Thomas J. O'Brien*	Dem. Chicago
7	James A. Bowler*	Dem. Chicago
8	Thomas S. Gordon*	Dem. Chicago
9	Sidney R. Yates*	Dem. Chicago
10	Richard W. Hoffman*	Rep. Riverside
11	Timothy P. Sheehan*	Rep. Chicago
12	Charles A. Boyle*	Dem. Chicago
13	Marguerite Church*	Rep. Evanston
14	Chauncey W. Reed*	Rep. West Chicago
15	Noah M. Mason*	Rep. Oglesby
16	Leo E. Allen*	Rep. Calumet
17	Leslie C. Arends*	Rep. Melvin
18	Harold H. Velde*	Rep. Pekin
19	Robert B. Cliperfield*	Rep. Canton
20	Sid Simpson*	Rep. Carrollton
21	Peter F. Mack, Jr.*	Dem. Carlinville
22	William L. Springer*	Rep. Champaign
23	Charles W. Vorseil*	Rep. Salem
24	Melvin Price*	Dem. East St. Louis
25	Kenneth J. Gray*	Dem. West Frankfort

INDIANA		
1	Ray J. Madden*	Dem. Gary
2	Charles A. Halleck*	Rep. Rensselaer
3	S. J. Crumpacker, Jr.*	Rep. South Bend
4	E. Ross Adair*	Rep. Fort Wayne
5	John V. Beamer*	Rep. Wabash
6	Cecil M. Harden*	Rep. Covington
7	William G. Bray*	Rep. Martinsville
8	Winfield K. Denton*	Dem. Evansville
9	Earl Wilson*	Rep. Bedford
10	Ralph Harvey*	Rep. New Castle
11	Charles B. Brownson*	Rep. Indianapolis

IOWA		
1	Fred Schwengel*	Rep. Davenport
2	Henry O. Talle*	Rep. Decatur
3	H. R. Gross*	Rep. Waterloo
4	Karl M. LeCompte*	Rep. Corydon
5	Paul Cunningham*	Rep. Des Moines
6	James I. Dolliver*	Rep. Fort Dodge
7	Ben F. Jensen*	Rep. Exira
8	Charles B. Hoeven*	Rep. Alton

KANSAS		
1	William H. Avery*	Rep. Wakefield
2	Errett P. Scrivner*	Rep. Kansas City
3	Myron V. George*	Rep. Altamont
4	Edward H. Rees*	Rep. Emporia
5	Clifford R. Hope*	Rep. Garden City
6	Wint Smith*	Rep. Mankato

KENTUCKY		
1	Noble J. Gregory*	Dem. Mayfield
2	William H. Natcher*	Dem. Bowling Green
3	John M. Robison, Jr.*	Rep. Louisville
4	Frank L. Chelf*	Rep. Lebanon
5	Brent Spence*	Dem. Fort Thomas
6	John C. Watts*	Dem. Nicholasville
7	Carl D. Perkins*	Dem. Hindman
8	Eugene Siler*	Rep. Williamsburg

LOUISIANA		
1	F. Edward Hebert*	Dem. New Orleans
2	Hale Boggs*	Dem. New Orleans
3	Edwin E. Willis*	Dem. St. Martinsville
4	Overton Brooks*	Dem. Shreveport
5	Otto E. Passman*	Dem. Monroe
6	James H. Morrison*	Dem. Hammond
7	T. A. Thompson*	Dem. Ville Platte
8	George S. Long*	Dem. Pineville

MAINE		
1	Robert Hale*	Rep. Portland
2	Charles F. Nelson*	Rep. Augusta
3	Clifford G. McIntire*	Rep. Perham

MARYLAND		
1	Edward T. Miller*	Rep. Easton
2	James P. S. Devereux*	Rep. Stevenson
3	Edward A. Garmatz*	Rep. Baltimore
4	George H. Fallon*	Dem. Baltimore
5	Richard E. Lankford*	Dem. Annapolis
6	DeWitt S. Hyde*	Rep. Bethesda
7	Samuel N. Friedel*	Dem. Baltimore

MASSACHUSETTS		
1	John W. Heseltun*	Rep. Deerfield
2	Edward P. Boland*	Dem. Springfield
3	Phillip J. Philbin*	Dem. Clinton
4	Harold D. Donohue*	Dem. Worcester
5	Edith Nourse Rogers*	Rep. Lowell
6	William H. Bates*	Rep. Salem



Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
<b>MASSACHUSETTS (continued)</b>		
7	Thomas J. Lane*	Dem. Lawrence
8	Thorbert H. MacDonald	Dem. Malden
9	Donald W. Nicholson	Rep. Woburn
10	Laurence Curtis*	Rep. Boston
11	Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr.*	Dem. Cambridge
12	John W. McCormack*	Dem. Dorchester
13	Richard Wigglesworth*	Rep. Milton
14	Joseph W. Martin, Jr.*	Rep. North Attleboro

<b>MICHIGAN</b>		
1	Thaddeus Machrowicz*	Dem. Hamtramck
2	George Meader*	Rep. Ann Arbor
3	August E. Johansen*	Rep. Battle Creek
4	Clare E. Hoffman*	Rep. Allegan
5	Gerald R. Ford, Jr.*	Rep. Grand Rapids
6	Don Hayworth	Dem. East Lansing
7	Jesse P. Wolcott*	Rep. Port Huron
8	Alvin M. Bentley*	Rep. Owosso
9	Ruth Thompson*	Rep. Whitehall
10	Elford A. Cederberg*	Rep. Bay City
11	Victor A. Knox*	Rep. Sault Ste. Marie
12	John B. Bennett*	Rep. Ontonagon
13	Charles C. Diggs, Jr.	Dem. Detroit
14	Louis C. Rabaut*	Dem. Grosse Pointe Park
15	(see note)	
16	John Lesinski, Jr.*	Dem. Dearborn
17	Martha W. Griffiths	Dem. Detroit
18	George A. Doudet*	Rep. Royal Oak

<b>MINNESOTA</b>		
1	August H. Andresen*	Rep. Red Wing
2	Joseph P. O'Hara*	Rep. Glencoe
3	Roy W. Wier*	Dem. Minneapolis
4	Eugene J. McCarthy*	Dem. St. Paul
5	Walter H. Judd*	Rep. Minneapolis
6	Fred Marshall*	Dem. Grove City, R.F.D.
7	H. Carl Andersen*	Rep. Tyler
8	John A. Blatnik*	Dem. Chisholm
9	Coya Knutson	Dem. Oklee
(Democratic-Farmer-Labor is legal name of Democratic Party in Minnesota)		

<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>		
1	Thomas G. Abernethy*	Dem. Okolona
2	Jamie L. Whitten*	Dem. Charleston
3	Frank E. Smith*	Dem. Greenwood
4	John Bell Williams*	Dem. Raymond
5	Arthur Winstead*	Dem. Philadelphia
6	William M. Colmer*	Dem. Pascagoula

<b>MISSOURI</b>		
1	Frank M. Karsten*	Dem. St. Louis
2	Thomas B. Curtis*	Rep. Webster Groves
3	Leonor K. Sullivan*	Dem. St. Louis
4	George Christopher	Dem. Butler
5	Richard Bolling*	Dem. Kansas City
6	W. R. Hull, Jr.	Dem. Weston
7	Dewey Short*	Rep. Galena
8	A. S. J. Carnahan*	Dem. Ellsinore
9	Clarence Cannon*	Dem. Elsberry
10	Paul C. Jones*	Dem. Kennett
11	Morgan M. Moulder*	Dem. Camdenton

<b>MONTANA</b>		
1	Lee Metcalf*	Dem. Helena
2	Orvin B. Fjore	Rep. Big Timber
<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
1	Phil Weaver	Rep. Falls City
2	Jackson B. Chase	Rep. Omaha
3	Robert D. Harrison*	Rep. Norfolk
4	A. L. Miller*	Rep. Kimball

<b>NEVADA</b>		
<b>At Large</b>		
1	Clifton (Cliff) Young*	Rep. Reno
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>		
1	Chester E. Merrow*	Rep. Center Ossipee
2	Perkins Bass	Rep. Peterborough

<b>NEW JERSEY</b>		
1	Charles A. Wolverton*	Rep. Merchantville
2	T. Millet Hearn*	Rep. Cape May City
3	James C. Auchincloss*	Rep. Rumson
4	Frank Thompson, Jr.	Dem. Trenton
5	P. Frelinghuysen, Jr.*	Rep. Morristown
6	Harrison Williams, Jr.*	Dem. Plainfield
7	William B. Widnall*	Rep. Saddle River
8	Gordon Canfield*	Rep. Paterson
9	Frank C. Osmers, Jr.*	Rep. Tenafly
10	Peter W. Rodino, Jr.*	Dem. Newark
11	Hugh J. Addonizio*	Dem. Newark
12	Robert W. Kennon*	Rep. Livingston
13	Alfred D. Slominski*	Dem. Jersey City
14	T. James Tumulty	Dem. Jersey City

<b>NEW MEXICO</b>		
<b>At Large</b>		
1	Antonio M. Fernandez*	Dem. Santa Fe
2	John J. Dempsey*	Dem. Santa Fe

<b>NEW YORK</b>		
1	Stuyvesant Wainwright*	Rep. East Hampton
2	Steven B. Derouian*	Rep. Mineola
3	Frank J. Becker*	Rep. Lynbrook
4	Henry J. Latham*	Rep. Queens Village
5	Albert H. Bosch*	Rep. Richmond Hill
6	Lester Holtzman*	Dem. Rego Park
7	James J. Delancy*	Dem. L. I. City
8	Victor L. Anfuso	Dem. Brooklyn
9	Eugene J. Keogh*	Dem. Brooklyn
10	Edna F. Kelly*	Dem. Brooklyn

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
11	Emanuel Celler*	Dem. Brooklyn
12	Francis E. Dorn*	Rep. Brooklyn
13	Abraham J. Multer*	Dem. Brooklyn
14	John J. Rooney*	Dem. Brooklyn
15	John H. Ray*	Rep. Staten Island
16	Adam C. Powell, Jr.*	Dem. New York City
17	Frederic Coudert, Jr.*	Rep. New York City
18	James G. Donovan*	Dem. New York City
19	Arthur G. Klein*	Dem. New York City
20	Irwin D. Davidson*	Dem. New York City
21	Herbert Zeleznik*	Dem. New York City
22	Sidney A. Fine*	Dem. New York City
23	Isidore Dollinger*	Dem. New York City
24	Charles A. Buckley*	Dem. New York City
25	Paul A. Fino*	Rep. New York City
26	Ralph A. Gamble*	Rep. Larchmont
27	Ralph W. Gwinn*	Rep. Bronxville
28	Katharine St. George*	Rep. Tuxedo Park
29	J. Ernest Wharton*	Rep. Richmondville
30	Leo W. O'Brien*	Dem. Albany
31	Dean P. Taylor*	Rep. Troy
32	Bernard W. Kearney*	Rep. Gloversville
33	Clarence E. Kilburn*	Rep. Malone
34	William R. Williams*	Rep. Cassville
35	R. Walter Riehlman*	Rep. Tully
36	John Taber*	Rep. Auburn
37	W. Sterling Cole*	Rep. Bath
38	Kenneth B. Keating*	Rep. Rochester
39	Harold C. Ostertag*	Rep. Attica
40	William E. Miller*	Rep. Lockport
41	Edmund P. Radwan*	Rep. Buffalo
42	John R. Pillon*	Rep. Lackawanna
43	Daniel A. Reed*	Rep. Dunkirk

<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>		
1	Herbert C. Bonner*	Dem. Washington
2	L. H. Fountain*	Dem. Tarboro
3	Graham A. Barden*	Dem. New Bern
4	Harold D. Cooley*	Dem. Nashville
5	Thurmond Chatham*	Dem. Winston-Salem
6	Carl T. Durham*	Dem. Chapel Hill
7	E. Ertel Carlyle*	Dem. Lumberton
8	Charles B. Deane*	Dem. Rockingham
9	Hugh G. Alexander*	Dem. Kannapolis
10	Charles R. Jones*	Rep. Lincolnton
11	Woodrow W. Jones*	Dem. Rutherfordton
12	George A. Shufford*	Dem. Asheville

<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>		
<b>At Large</b>		
1	Usher L. Burdick*	Rep. Williston
2	Otto Krueger*	Rep. Fessenden

<b>OHIO</b>		
1	Gordon H. Scherer*	Rep. Cincinnati
2	William E. Hess*	Rep. Cincinnati
3	Paul F. Schenck*	Rep. Dayton
4	Wm. M. McCulloch*	Rep. Piqua
5	Cliff Clevenger*	Rep. Bryan
6	James G. Polk*	Dem. Highland
7	Clarence J. Brown*	Rep. Manchester
8	Jackson E. Betts*	Rep. Findlay
9	Thomas L. Ashley	Dem. Waterville
10	Thomas A. Jenkins*	Rep. Ironton
11	Oliver P. Bolton*	Rep. Mentor
12	John M. Vorys*	Rep. Columbus
13	A. D. Baumhart, Jr.	Rep. Vermilion
14	William H. Ayres*	Rep. Akron
15	John E. Henderson	Rep. Cambridge
16	Frank T. Bow*	Rep. Canton (R.F.D.)
17	J. Harry McGregor*	Rep. West Lafayette
18	Wayne L. Hays*	Dem. Flushing
19	Michael J. Kirwan*	Dem. Youngstown
20	Michael A. Felcham*	Rep. Cleveland
21	Charles A. Vanik	Dem. Cleveland
22	Frances P. Bolton*	Rep. Lyndhurst
23	Wm. E. Minshall	Rep. Cleveland

<b>OKLAHOMA</b>		
1	Pace Belcher*	Rep. Enid
2	Ed Edmondson*	Dem. Muskogee
3	Carl Albert*	Dem. McAlester
4	Tom Stead*	Dem. Shawnee
5	John Jarman*	Dem. Oklahoma City
6	Victor Wickersham*	Dem. Mangum

<b>OREGON</b>		
1	Walter Norbald*	Rep. Stayton
2	Sam Coon*	Rep. Baker
3	Edith Green	Dem. Portland
4	Harris Ellsworth*	Rep. Roseburg

<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>		
1	William A. Barrett*	Dem. Philadelphia
2	William T. Granahan*	Dem. Philadelphia
3	James A. Byrne*	Dem. Philadelphia
4	Earl Chudoff*	Dem. Philadelphia
5	William J. Green, Jr.*	Dem. Philadelphia
6	Hugh D. Scott, Jr.*	Rep. Philadelphia
7	Benjamin F. James*	Rep. Pottsville
8	Carl C. King*	Rep. Morrisville
9	Paul B. Dague*	Rep. Downingtown
10	Joseph L. Carrigg*	Rep. Susquehanna
11	Daniel J. Flood	Dem. Wilkes-Barre
12	Ivor D. Fenton*	Rep. Mahanoy City
13	Samuel McConnell, Jr.*	Rep. Wynnewood
14	George M. Rhodes*	Dem. Reading
15	Francis E. Walter*	Dem. Easton
16	Walter M. Mumma*	Rep. Harrisburg
17	Alvin R. Bush*	Rep. Muncy

Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address	Dist.	Politics	P. O. Address
<b>PENNSYLVANIA (continued)</b>			<b>At Large</b>		
18	Richard M. Simpson*	Rep., Huntingdon	<b>UTAH</b>		
19	James M. Quigley	Dem., Camp Hill	<b>At Large</b>		
20	James E. Van Zandt*	Rep., Altoona	1	Henry A. Dixon*	Rep., Logan
21	Augustine B. Kelley*	Dem., Greensburg	2	William A. Dawson*	Rep., Salt Lake City
22	John P. Saylor*	Rep., Johnstown	<b>VERMONT</b>		
23	Leon R. Gavin*	Rep., Oil City	<b>At Large</b>		
24	Carroll D. Kearns*	Rep., Farrell	1	Winston L. Prouty*	Rep., Newport City
25	Frank M. Clark*	Dem., Bessmer	<b>VIRGINIA</b>		
26	Thomas E. Morgan*	Dem., Fredericksburg	1	Edward Robeson, Jr.*	Dem., Newport News
27	James G. Fulton*	Rep., Pittsburgh	2	Porter Hardy, Jr.*	Dem., Churchland
28	Herman Eberharter*	Dem., Pittsburgh	3	J. Vaughan Gary*	Dem., Richmond
29	Robert J. Corbett*	Rep., Pittsburgh	4	Watkins M. Abbott*	Dem., Appomattox
30	(see note)		5	William M. Tucker*	Dem., South Boston
<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			6	Richard H. Poff*	Rep., Radford
1	Alme J. Forand*	Dem., Cumberland	7	Burr P. Harrison*	Dem., Winchester
2	John E. Fogarty*	Dem., Harmony	8	Howard W. Smith*	Dem., Broad Run
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			9	W. Pat Jennings*	Dem., Marion
1	L. Mendel Rivers*	Dem., Charleston	10	Joel T. Brophy*	Rep., Arlington
2	John J. Riley*	Dem., Sumter	<b>WASHINGTON</b>		
3	W. J. Bryan Dort*	Dem., Greenwood	1	Thomas M. Pelly*	Rep., Seattle
4	Robert T. Ashmore*	Dem., Greenville	2	Jack Westland*	Rep., Everett
5	James P. Richards*	Dem., Lancaster	3	Russell V. Mack*	Rep., Hoquiam
6	John L. McMillan*	Dem., Florence	4	Hal Holmes*	Rep., Ellensburg
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>			5	Walt Horan*	Rep., Wenatchee
1	Harold O. Lovro*	Rep., Watertown	6	Thor C. Tollefson*	Rep., Tacoma
2	L. Y. Berry*	Rep., McLaughlin	<b>At Large</b>		
<b>TENNESSEE</b>			Don Magnuson*	Dem., Seattle	
1	B. Carroll Reece*	Rep., Johnson City	<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>		
2	Howard H. Baker*	Rep., Huntsville	1	Robert H. Mollohan*	Dem., Fairmont
3	James B. Frazier, Jr.*	Dem., Chattanooga	2	Harley O. Staggers*	Dem., Keyser
4	Joe L. Eaves*	Dem., Smithville	3	Cleveland M. Bailey*	Dem., Clarksburg
5	J. Percy Priest*	Dem., Nashville	4	M. (Burrill) Burnside	Dem., Huntington
6	Ross Bass*	Dem., Pulaski	5	Elizabeth Kee*	Dem., Bluefield
7	Tom Murray*	Dem., Jackson	6	Robert C. Byrd*	Dem., Sophia
8	Joe Cooper*	Dem., Dyersburg	<b>WISCONSIN</b>		
9	Clifford Davis*	Dem., Memphis	1	Lawrence H. Smith*	Rep., Racine
<b>TEXAS</b>			2	Glenn K. Davis*	Rep., Waukesha
1	Wright Patman*	Dem., Texarkana	3	Gardner R. Whitrow*	Rep., LaCrosse
2	Jack Brooks*	Dem., Beaumont	4	Clement J. Zablocki*	Dem., Milwaukee
3	Brady Gentry*	Dem., Tyler	5	Henry S. Reuss*	Dem., Milwaukee
4	Sam Rayburn*	Dem., Bonham	6	William K. Van Pelt*	Rep., Fond du Lac
5	Bruce Alger*	Rep., Dallas	7	Melvin R. Laird*	Rep., Marshfield
6	Oliver E. Teague*	Dem., College Station	8	John W. Byrnes*	Rep., Green Bay
7	John Dowdy*	Dem., Athens	9	Lester R. Johnson*	Dem., Black River Falls
8	Albert Thomas*	Dem., Houston	10	Alvin E. O'Konski*	Rep., Mercer
9	Clark W. Thompson*	Dem., Galveston	<b>WYOMING</b>		
10	Homer Thornberry*	Dem., Austin	<b>At Large</b>		
11	W. R. Poage*	Dem., Waco	E. Keith Thomson*	Rep., Cheyenne	
12	Jim Wright*	Dem., Weatherford	<b>ALASKA—Delegate</b>		
13	Frank Isard*	Dem., Wichita Falls	E. L. (Bob) Bartlett*	Dem., Juneau	
14	John J. Bell*	Dem., Cusco	<b>HAWAII—Delegate</b>		
15	Joe M. Kilgore*	Dem., McAllen	Mrs. J. E. Farrington*	Rep., Honolulu	
16	J. T. Rutherford*	Dem., Odessa	<b>PUERTO RICO—Resident Commissioner</b>		
17	Omar Burton*	Dem., Abson	Antonio Ferns—Former	Dem., Santurce	
18	Walter Rogers*	Dem., Pampa			
19	George Mahon*	Dem., Lubbock			
20	Paul J. Kilday*	Dem., San Antonio			
21	O. C. Fisher*	Dem., San Angelo			

Vacancies—The 15th Michigan District became vacant by the death of Rep. John D. Dingell (D.); the 30th Pennsylvania District by the death of Rep. Vera Buchana (D.).

## United States Government Agencies

(As of January 1, 1950)

**Atomic Energy Commission**—Commissioners: Lewis L. Strauss, chmn., Harold E. Vance, Thomas E. Murray, Dr. W. F. Libby, Dr. John von Neumann.

**Civil Aeronautics Board**—Members: Chan Gurney, acting chmn., Harmer D. Denny, Josh Lee, Joseph P. Adams, G. Joseph Minetti.

**Civil Service Commission**—Commissioners: Philip Young, chmn., George M. Moore, Frederick J. Lawton.

**Farm Credit Administration**—Governor: R. B. Tootell.

**Federal Communications Commission**—Commissioners: George C. McConaughy, chmn., Rosel H. Hyde, Edward M. Webster, Frieda B. Hennock, Robert T. Bartley, John C. Doerfer, Robert E. Lee.

**Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation**—Chairman: H. Earl Cook.

**Federal Mediation and Reconciliation Service**—Director: Joseph F. Finnegan.

**Federal Power Commission**—Commissioners: Jerome K. Kuykendall, chmn., Claude L. Draper, vice chmn., Nelson Lee Smith, Seaborn L. Digby, Frederick Stueck.

**Federal Reserve System**—Chairman, Board of Governors: William McC. Martin, Jr.

**Federal Trade Commission**—Commissioners: Edward F. Howey, chmn., Lowell B. Mason, James M. Mead, John W. Gwynne, Robert T. Secret.

**General Services Administration**—Administrator: Edmund F. Mansure.

**Housing and Home Finance Agency**—Administrator: Albert M. Cole.

**Interstate Commerce Commission**—Commissioners: Richard F. Mitchell, chmn., J. Haden Aldredge, J. Monroe Johnson, Martin Kelso Elliott, Anthony F. Arpaia, Owen Clarke, Howard G. Freas, Kenneth H. Tuggle, John H. Winchell, Everett Hutchinson.

**National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics**—Chairman: Dr. Jerome C. Hunsaker.

**National Labor Relations Board**—Chairman: Guy Farmer.

**National Mediation Board**—Members: Francis A. O'Neill, Jr., chmn., Leverett Edwards, Robert O. Boyd.

**Railroad Retirement Board**—Chairman: Raymond J. Kelly.

**Securities and Exchange Commission**—Commissioners: Ralph H. Demmler, chmn., Paul R. Rowen, Clarence H. Adams, J. Sinclair Armstrong, A. Jackson Goodwin, Jr.

**Selective Service System**—Director: Maj. Gen. Lewis B. Hershey.

**Small Business Administration**—Administrator: Wendell B. Barnes.

**Tariff Commission, United States**—Chairman: Edgar B. Brossard.

**Tennessee Valley Authority**—Board of Directors: Herbert D. Vogel, chmn., Raymond R. Paty, Harry A. Curtis.

**United States Information Agency**—Director: Theodore C. Streibert.

**Veterans Administration**—Administrator: H. V. Higley.

## Ambassadors and Ministers

(As of January 1, 1956)

Countries	Envoys from United States to --	Envoys to United States from
Afghanistan.....	Angus Ward, A.	Mr. Mohammad Kabir Ludin, A.
Argentina.....	Alfred F. Nuler, A.	Sr. Dr. Hipolito J. Paz, A.
Australia.....	Amos J. Ponsie, A.	The Honorable Sir Percy Spender, A.
Austria.....	Llewellyn E. Thompson, A.	Dr. Karl Gruber, A.
Belgium.....	Frederick M. Alger, Jr., A.	Baron Silvercrucys, A.
Bolivia.....	Gerald A. Drew, A.	Sr. Don Victor Andrade, A.
Brazil.....	James Clement Dunn, A.	Mr. João Carlos Muniz, A.
Burma.....	Joseph C. Satterthwaite, A.	Mr. James Barrington, A.
Cambodia.....	Robert McTintoek, A.	Mr. Nong Kinny, A.
Canada.....	R. Douglas Stuart, A.	Mr. A. D. P. Heaney, A.
Ceylon.....	Philip R. Crowe, A.	Mr. R. S. S. Gunewardene, A.
Chile.....	Willard L. Beaulac, A.	Sr. Anibal Jara, A.
China.....	Karl L. Rankin, A.	Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, A.
Colombia.....	Philip W. Bonsal, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Eduardo Zuleta-Angel, A.
Costa Rica.....	Robert F. Woodward, A.	Sr. Don Fernando Fournier, A.
Cuba.....	Arthur Gardner, A.	Sr. Dr. Miguel Angel Campa, A.
Czechoslovakia.....	T. Alexis Johnson, A.	Dr. Karel Petrzalka, A.
Denmark.....	Robert D. Coe, A.	Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, A.
Dominican Rep.....	William T. Pfeiffer, A.	Sr. Dr. Joaquín E. Salazar, A.
Ecuador.....	Sheldon T. Mills, A.	Sr. Dr. Jose R. Chiriboga, A.
Egypt.....	Henry A. Byrnes, A.	Dr. Ahmed Hussein, A.
El Salvador.....	Thomas C. Mann, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Hector David Castro, A.
Estonia.....	Joseph Simonson, A.	Mr. Johannes Kalv, Acting Consul Gen.
Ethiopia.....	John D. Hickerson, A.	Mr. Yilma Deressa, A.
Finland.....	C. Douglas Dillon, A.	Mr. Johan A. Nykopp, A.
France.....	James B. Conant, A.	Mr. Maurice Couve de Murville, A.
Germany.....	Winthrop W. Aldrich, A.	Mr. Heinz L. Krekler, A.
Great Britain.....	Cavendish W. Cannon, A.	Sir Roger Makins, A.
Greece.....	Edward J. Sparks, A.	Mr. George V. Melas, A.
Guatemala.....	Roy Taseo Davis, A.	Colonel José Luis Cruz-Salazar, A.
Haiti.....	Whiting Willauer, A.	Mr. Jacques Léger, A.
Honduras.....	Christian M. Raynaud, M.	General Carlos Izaguirre, A.
Hungary.....	John J. Muccio, A.	Mr. Karoly Szarka, M.
Iceland.....	John Sherman Cooper, A.	Mr. Thor Thors, M.
India.....	Hugh S. Cummings, Jr., A.	Mr. Gaganvihari Lalubhai Mehta, A.
Indonesia.....	Selden Chapin, A.	Mr. Mookarto Notowidigdo, A.
Iran (Persia).....	Waldemar J. Galtman, A.	Dr. Ali Amin, A.
Iraq.....	William Howard Taft, 3rd, A.	Dr. Moussa Al-Shabandar, A.
Ireland (Eire).....	Edward B. Lawson, A.	Mr. John Joseph Hearne, A.
Israel.....	Clare Boothe Luce, A.	Mr. Abba Eban, A.
Italy.....	John M. Allison, A.	Signor Manlio Brosio, A.
Japan.....	Lester D. Mallory, A.	Mr. Sadao Iguchi, A.
Jordan.....	Charles W. Yost, A.	Mr. Abdul Monem Rifai, A.
Korea.....	Donald R. Heath, A.	Dr. You Chan Yang, A.
Laos.....	Richard Lee Jones, A.	Mr. Ourot R. Souvannavong, A.
Latvia.....	John L. Tappin, A.	Dr. Arnolds Spekke, M.
Lebanon.....	Wiley T. Buchanan, Jr., A.	Dr. Victor A. Khouri, A.
Liberia.....	Francis White, A.	Mr. Clarence Leonard Simpson, A.
Libya.....	Julius C. Holmes, Dep. Agt., M.	Mr. Sadiq Muntasser, A.
Lithuania.....	John Sherman Cooper, A.	Mr. Povilas Zadeikis, M.
Luxembourg.....	H. Freeman Matthews, A.	Mr. Hugues Le Gallais, A. E. and P.
Mexico.....	Robert C. Hendrickson, A.	Sr. Don Manuel Tello, A.
Morocco.....	Thomas E. Whelan, A.	General Shanker Shamsher Jang Bahadur Rana, A.
Nepal.....	I. Coram Strong, A.	Sr. J. H. van Roffen, A.
Netherlands.....	Horace A. Hildreth, A.	Sir Leslie Munro, A.
New Zealand.....	Julian F. Harrington, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Guillermo Servilla-Sacassa, A.
Nicaragua.....	Arthur A. Agerton, A.	Mr. Wilhelm Muntke de Morgenstern, A.
Norway.....	Edis O. Briggs, A.	Syed Amlad Ali, A.
Pakistan.....	Homer Ferguson, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Joaquín José Vallarino, A.
Panama.....	Joseph E. Jacobs, A.	Sr. Dr. Don Guillermo Enciso-Velloso, A.
Paraguay.....	James C. H. Bonbright, A.	Sr. Don Fernando Berckmeyer, A.
Peru.....	Robert H. Thayer, M.	Mr. Raul T. Leuterio, M.
Philippines.....	George Wadsworth, A.	Mr. Romuald Spasowski, A.
Poland.....	John Lodge, A.	Sr. Luis Esteves Fernandes, A.
Portugal.....	John M. Cabot, A.	Mr. Anton Molescu, M.
Rumania.....	Miss Frances E. Willis, A.	Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khayyal, A.
Saudi Arabia.....	James S. Moose, Jr., A.	Sr. Don José M. de Arelliza, A.
Spain.....	Max Waldo Bishop, A.	Mr. Erik Boheman, A.
Sweden.....	Avra M. Warren, A.	Mr. Henry de Torrenté, M.
Switzerland.....	Edward T. Wallis, A.	Dr. Farid Zeineddine, A.
Syria.....	Charles E. Bohlen, A.	Mr. Pote Sarasin, A.
Thailand.....	Dempster McIntosh, A.	Mr. Haydar Gök, A.
Turkey.....	Fletcher Warren, A.	Dr. J. E. Holloway, A.
Un. of So. Africa.....	G. Frederick Reinhardt, A.	Mr. Georgi N. Zaroubin, A.
U.S.S.R.....	George Wadsworth, M.	Sr. Dr. José A. Mora, A.
Uruguay.....	James W. Riddleberger, A.	Sr. Dr. César Gonzáles, A.
Venezuela.....		Mr. Tran Van Chuong, A.
Viet-Nam.....		Sayed Abdurrahman Ibn Abdussamed Abu-Taleb, Charge d'Affaires
Yemen.....		Mr. Leo Mates, A.
Yugoslavia.....		

## GOVERNORS AND STATE GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

(As of January 1, 1956)

State	Capital	Governor and politics	Term Years	Expires	Annual Salary
Alabama	Montgomery	James E. Folsom, D.	4	Jan. 1959	\$12,000
Arizona	Phoenix	Ernest W. McFarland, D.	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
Arkansas	Little Rock	Orval Faubus, D.	2	Jan. 1957	10,000
California	Sacramento	Goodwin J. Knight, R.	4	Jan. 1959	25,000
Colorado	Denver	Ed. C. Johnson, D.	2	Jan. 1957	17,500
Connecticut	Hartford	Abraham Ribicoff, D.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
Delaware	Dover	J. Calob Boggs, R.	4	Jan. 1957	12,000
Florida	Tallahassee	LeRoy Collins, D.	4	Jan. 1957	20,000
Georgia	Atlanta	Marvin Griffin, D.	4	Jan. 1959	12,000
Idaho	Boise	Robert Smylie, R.	4	Jan. 1959	10,000
Illinois	Springfield	Wm. G. Stratton, R.	4	Jan. 1957	25,000
Indiana	Indianapolis	George N. Craig, R.	1	Jan. 1957	15,000
Iowa	Des Moines	Leo A. Hoegh, R.	2	Jan. 1957	12,000
Kansas	Topeka	Fred Hall, R.	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
Kentucky	Frankfort	Albert B. Chandler, D.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
Louisiana	Baton Rouge	Robert F. Kennon, D.	4	Dec. 1956	15,000
Maine	Augusta	Edmund S. Muskie, D.	2	May 1956	18,000
Maryland	Annapolis	Theodore McKeldin, R.	4	Jan. 1957	10,000
Massachusetts	Boston	Christian A. Herter, R.	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
Michigan	Lansing	G. Mennen Williams, D.	2	Jan. 1957	22,500
Minnesota	St. Paul	Orville L. Freeman, D-FL	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
Mississippi	Jackson	James P. Coleman, D.	4	Jan. 1960	15,000
Missouri	Jefferson City	Phil M. Donnelly, D.	4	Jan. 1957	10,000
Montana	Helena	J. Hugo Aronson, R.	4	Jan. 1957	10,000
Nebraska	Lincoln	Victor E. Anderson, R.	2	Jan. 1957	11,000
Nevada	Carson City	Charles H. Russell, R.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
New Hampshire	Concord	Lane Dwinell, R.	2	Jan. 1957	12,000
New Jersey	Trenton	Robert Meyner, D.	4	Jan. 1958	30,000
New Mexico	Santa Fe	John F. Simms, Jr., D.	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
New York	Albany	Avarell Harriman, D.	4	Jan. 1959	50,000
North Carolina	Raleigh	Luther H. Hodges, D.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
North Dakota	Bismarck	Norman Brundage, R.	4	Jan. 1957	9,000
Ohio	Columbus	Frank J. Lausche, D.	2	Jan. 1957	20,000
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	Raymond Gary, D.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
Oregon	Salem	Paul Petterson, R.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg	George M. Leader, D.	4	Jan. 1959	25,000
Rhode Island	Providence	Dennis J. Roberts, D.	2	Jan. 1957	15,000
South Carolina	Columbia	George B. Timmerman, Jr., D.	4	Jan. 1959	15,000
South Dakota	Pierre	Joe J. Foss, R.	2	Jan. 1957	12,000
Tennessee	Nashville	Frank G. Clement, D.	4	Jan. 1959	12,000
Texas	Austin	Allan Shivers, D.	2	Jan. 1957	(a)
Utah	Salt Lake City	J. Bracken Lee, R.	4	Jan. 1957	10,000
Vermont	Montpelier	Joseph B. Johnson, R.	2	Jan. 1957	11,500
Virginia	Richmond	Thomas B. Stanley, D.	4	Jan. 1958	17,500
Washington	Olympia	Arthur B. Langlie, R.	4	Jan. 1957	15,000
West Virginia	Charleston	William C. Marland, D.	4	Jan. 1957	12,500
Wisconsin	Madison	Walter J. Kohler, R.	2	Jan. 1957	14,000
Wyoming	Cheyenne	Milward L. Simpson, R.	4	Jan. 1959	12,000

## Territories and Possessions

Alaska (b)	Juneau	B. Frank Helntzleman, R.	4	Apr. 1957	15,000
Guam	Agana	Ford Q. Elvidge, R.	4	Mar. 1957	13,125
Hawaii (b)	Honolulu	Samuel Wilder King, R.	4	Feb. 1957	16,000
Puerto Rico	San Juan	Luis Muñoz-Marin, D.	4	Jan. 1957 (c)	10,600
Virgin Islands	Charlotte Amalie	Walter A. Gordon	(d)		15,000

(a) Was \$12,000, due to Constitutional Amendment adopted Nov. 2, 1954, salary will be set by the Legislature. (b) Nominated by the President and confirmed by the Senate. (c) Raised by Legislature to \$20,000 but Governor did not accept increase, will apply when a new Governor takes office. (d) Appointed by the President.

## Official Staffs of States and Territories

## Alabama

Governor—James E. Folsom, D., \$12,000.  
 Lt. Governor—W. G. Hardwick, D., \$30 per day, plus mileage 1 way.  
 Sec. of State—Mary Texas Hurt, D., \$6,000.  
 Comptroller—John Graves, D., \$6,900.  
 Atty. General—John Patterson, D., \$10,000.  
 Treasurer—John Brandon, D., \$6,000.  
 Auditor—Mrs. Agnes Baggett, D., \$6,000.  
 Supt. of Educ.—Austin Meadows, D., \$10,000

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in May, at Montgomery. Members receive \$30 per day during legislative sessions, plus travel allowance of 10¢ per mile (one time).  
 Senate—Dem., 35 (total)  
 House—Dem., 100 (total)

## Arizona

Governor—Ernest W. McFarland, D., \$15,000.  
 Sec. of State—Wesley Bolin, D., \$7,200.  
 Auditor—Jewel W. Jordan, D., \$9,400.  
 Atty. General—Robert Morrison, D., \$10,000.  
 Treasurer—E. T. Williams, D., \$6,600.  
 Supt. Public Instruc.—C. L. Harkins, D., \$9,600.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Phoenix. Members receive \$8 per day plus subsistence of \$17. They are also allowed mileage at the rate of 20¢ per mile one way.  
 Senate—Dem., 26; Rep., 2. Total, 28.  
 House—Dem., 60; Rep., 20. Total, 80.

## Arkansas

Governor—Orval Faubus, D., \$10,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Nathan G. Gordon, D., \$2,500.  
 Sec. of State—C. G. Hall, D., \$5,000.  
 Auditor—J. Oscar Humphrey, D., \$5,000.  
 Atty. General—Tom Gentry, D., \$6,000.  
 Treasurer—J. Vance Clayton, D., \$5,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Little Rock. Members receive \$1,200 for each two-year period.  
 Senate—Dem., 35 (total).  
 House—Dem., 97; Rep., 2. Ind., 1. Total, 100.

## California

Governor—Goodwin J. Knight, R., \$25,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Harold J. Powers, R., \$12,000.  
 Sec. of State—Frank M. Jordan, R., \$12,000.  
 Controller—Robert C. Kirkwood, R., \$12,000.  
 Atty. General—Edmund G. Brown, D., \$23,000.  
 Treasurer—Charles G. Johnson, R., \$12,000.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Roy Simpson, N-P., \$15,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets in general sessions, odd years, in January; budget sessions, even years, in March, at Sacramento. Members receive \$6,000 annually, plus mileage and \$14 daily expenses while attending sessions.  
 Senate—Dem., 16; Rep., 22. Total, 40.  
 Assembly—Dem., 32; Rep., 44. Vac., 4. Total, 80.

**Colorado**

Governor—Edwin C. Johnson, D., \$17,500.  
 Lt. Governor—Stephen McNichols, D., \$3,600.  
 Sec. of State—George J. Baker, D., \$8,000.  
 Auditor—Homer F. Bedford, D., \$8,000.  
 Atty. General—Duke Dunbar, R., \$9,000.  
 Treasurer—Earle E. Ewing, R., \$8,000.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets annually, in January, at Denver. Members receive \$3,600 for the biennium; also allowed actual and necessary traveling expenses.  
 Senate—Rep., 20; Dem., 15. Total, 35.  
 House—Rep., 36; Dem., 29. Total, 65.

**Connecticut**

Governor—Abraham A. Ribicoff, D., \$15,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Charles W. Jewett, R., \$5,000.  
 Sec. of State—Mildred F. Allen, R., \$8,000.  
 Comptroller—Fred R. Zeller, R., \$8,000.  
 Atty. General—John J. Bracken, R., \$12,500.  
 Treasurer—John Ottaviano, Jr., R., \$8,000.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in January, at Hartford. Members receive \$600 per session.  
 Senate—Rep., 16; Dem., 19. Vac., 1. Total, 36.  
 House—Rep., 183; Dem., 91; Ind., 3; Vac., 2. Total, 279.

**Delaware**

Governor—J. Caleb Boggs, R., \$12,000.  
 Lt. Governor—John W. Rollins, R., \$1,000.  
 Sec. of State—John N. McDowell, R., \$8,000.  
 Auditor—Clifford E. Hall, D., \$6,000.  
 Atty. General—J. Donald Cray, D., \$7,500.  
 Treasurer—Howard Dickerson, D., \$6,000.  
 Insurance Comm.—Harry Smith, D., \$6,000.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in January, at Dover. Members receive \$1,000 biennially.  
 Senate—Rep., 5; Dem., 12. Total, 17.  
 House—Rep., 8; Dem., 27. Total, 35.

**Florida**

Governor—LeRoy Collins, D., \$20,000.  
 Sec. of State—R. A. Gray, D., \$15,000.  
 Comptroller—Clarence M. Gay, D., \$15,000.  
 Atty. General—Richard W. Ervin, D., \$15,000.  
 Treasurer—J. Edwin Larson, D., \$15,000.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Tom D. Bailey, D., \$15,000.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in April, at Tallahassee. Members receive \$100 per month.  
 Senate—Dem., 37; Rep., 1. Total, 38.  
 House—Dem., 89; Rep., 6. Total, 95.

**Georgia**

Governor—Marvin Griffin, D., \$12,000.  
 Lt. Governor—S. Ernest Vandiver, D., \$2,000.  
 Sec. of State—Ben W. Fortson, Jr., D., \$7,500.  
 Comptroller General—Zach D. Cravey, D., \$7,500.  
 Atty. General—Eugene Cook, D., \$7,500.  
 Supt. of Schools—M. D. Collins, D., \$7,500.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets annually, at Atlanta. Members receive \$10 per day plus \$20 per day expenses.  
 Senate—Dem., 53; Rep., 1. Total, 54.  
 House—Dem., 202; Rep., 3. Total, 205.

**Idaho**

Governor—Robert E. Smylie, R., \$10,000.  
 Lt. Governor—J. Berkeley Larsen, R., \$15 per day expenses. Serves for 60 days only. In absence of Governor acts in his stead and draws regular pay of Governor.

Sec. of State—Ja H. Masters, D., \$6,500.  
 Auditor—N. P. Nielson, R., \$6,500.  
 Atty. General—Graydon Smith, R., \$7,500.  
 Treasurer—Ruth Moon, D., \$6,500.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Alton B. Jones, R., \$8,500.  
 Inspector of Mines—G. A. McDowell, R., \$8,500.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in January, at Boise. Members receive \$10 per day served, plus \$5 per day expenses.  
 Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 20. Total, 44.  
 House—Rep., 36; Dem., 23. Total, 59.

**Illinois**

Governor—William G. Stratton, R., \$25,000.  
 Lieut. Governor—John W. Chapman, R., \$12,500.  
 Sec. of State—Chas. F. Carpenter, R., \$16,000.  
 Auditor—Orville E. Hodge, R., \$16,000.  
 Atty. General—Latham Castle, R., \$16,000.  
 Treasurer—Warren E. Wright, R., \$16,000.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Vernon Nickell, R., \$16,000.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in January at Springfield. Members receive \$10,000 for the biennium.  
 Senate—Rep., 32; Dem., 19. Total, 51.  
 House—Rep., 79; Dem., 74. Total, 153.

**Indiana**

Governor—George N. Craig, R., \$15,000, plus \$12,000 expenses.  
 Lt. Governor—Harold W. Handley, R., \$11,500, also \$1,800 per year as President of Senate, plus \$5 per day during legislative sessions.

Sec. of State—Crawford F. Parker, R., \$11,500.  
 Auditor—Curtis E. Rardin, R., \$11,500.  
 Atty. General—Edwin K. Steers, R., \$11,500.  
 Treasurer—John Peters, R., \$11,500.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Wilbur Young, R., \$11,500.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in January, at Indianapolis. Members receive \$1,800 per year, and 20c per mile for one round trip for a session.  
 Senate—Rep., 35; Dem., 14. Vac., 1. Total, 50.  
 House—Rep., 63; Dem., 37. Total, 100.

**Iowa**

Governor—Leo A. Hoegh, R., \$12,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Leo Elthon, R., \$4,000 per session.  
 Sec. of State—Melvin D. Synhorst, R., \$7,500.  
 Auditor—Chet B. Akers, R., \$7,500.  
 Atty. General—Dayton Countryman, R., \$8,500.  
 Treasurer—M. L. Abrahamson, R., \$7,500.  
 Sec. of Agriculture—Clyde Spry, R., \$7,500.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in January, at Des Moines. Members receive \$2,000 and Speaker of House \$4,000 per session.  
 Senate—Rep., 44; Dem., 6. Total, 50.  
 House—Rep., 90; Dem., 18. Total, 108.

**Kansas**

Governor—Fred Hall, R., \$15,000.  
 Lt. Governor—John McCuish, R., \$2,400.  
 Sec. of State—Paul R. Shanahan, R., \$7,500.  
 Auditor—George Robb, R., \$7,500.  
 Atty. General—Harold R. Fatzler, R., \$8,000.  
 Treasurer—Richard T. Fadely, R., \$7,500.  
 Supt. Pub. Instr.—Adel Throckmorton, R., \$8,000.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets annually in January, at Topeka. Sessions in even years limited to 30 days for budget matters. Members receive \$5 per day, plus \$7 for expenses. Limit, \$300 per session, does not apply to expense allowance.  
 Senate—Rep., 35; Dem., 5. Total, 40.  
 House—Rep., 89; Dem., 36. Total, 125.

**Kentucky**

Governor—Albert B. Chandler, D., \$15,000; \$6,000 for operating mansion and incidental expenses.  
 Lt. Governor—Emerson Beauchamp, D., \$7,500, and \$30 a day during sessions.  
 Sec. of State—Chas. K. O'Connell, D., \$9,000.  
 Auditor—T. Herbert Tinsley, D., \$9,000.  
 Atty. General—J. D. Buckman, Jr., D., \$11,500.  
 Treasurer—Pearl Frances Runyon, D., \$9,000.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Wendell Butler, D., \$11,500.  
 Comm. of Agriculture—Ben E. Adams, \$11,500.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets even years, in January, at Frankfort. Members receive \$25 per day during session; presiding officers, \$30.  
 Senate—Dem., 28; Rep., 10. Total, 38.  
 House—Dem., 79; Rep., 21. Total, 100.

**Louisiana**

Governor—Robert F. Kennon, D., \$18,000.  
 Lt. Governor—C. E. Barham, D., \$7,500.  
 Sec. of State—Wade O. Martin, Jr., D., \$16,800.  
 Auditor—Allison R. Kolb, D., \$10,000.  
 Atty. General—Fred S. LeBlanc, D., \$12,500.  
 Treasurer—A. P. Tugwell, D., \$10,000.  
 Supt. of Education—Shebby M. Jackson, D., \$12,500.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets even years (60 calendar days) and odd years (30 calendar days in May), at Baton Rouge. Members receive \$30 per day and mileage during the 60 days session of 10c a mile for 8 round trips. When the Legislature is not in session, members receive \$150 per month as an expense allowance.  
 Senate—Dem., 39 (total).  
 House—Dem., 101 (total).

**Maine**

Governor—Edmund S. Muskie, D., \$10,000.  
 Sec. of State—Harold J. Goss, \$8,000.  
 Auditor—Fred M. Berry, R., \$8,000.  
 Atty. General—Frank F. Harding, \$8,000.  
 Treasurer—Frank S. Carpenter, \$6,000.

**STATE LEGISLATURE**

Meets odd years, in January, at Augusta. Members receive \$1,000 per session; presiding officers, \$1,150.  
 Senate—Rep., 27; Dem., 6. Total, 33.  
 House—Rep., 117; Dem., 32. Vac., 2. Total, 151.

**Maryland**

Governor—Theodore McKeldin, R., \$15,000.  
 Sec. of State—Blanchard Randall, R., \$10,000.  
 Auditor—James L. Benson, R., \$9,000.  
 Comptroller—J. Millard Taves, D., \$12,000.  
 Atty. General—C. Ferdinand Sybert, D., \$12,000.  
 Treasurer—Hooper S. Miles, D., \$2,500.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, even years in February, at Annapolis. Members receive \$1,800 per year; Speaker of House and President of Senate, each \$2,050 per year.

Senate—Dem., 21; Rep., 8. Total, 29.  
House—Dem., 98; Rep., 25. Total, 123.

## Massachusetts

Governor—Christian A. Herter, R., \$20,000.  
Lt. Governor—Sumner G. Whittier, R., \$11,000.  
Sec. of the Commonwealth—Edward J. Cronin, D., \$11,000.  
Atty. General—George Fingold, R., \$15,000.  
Auditor—Thomas J. Buckley, D., \$11,000.  
Treasurer—John F. Kennedy, D., \$11,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January, at Boston. Members receive \$4,500 per session, plus travel expenses.  
Senate—Rep., 21; Dem., 19. Total, 40.  
House—Rep., 111; Dem., 127. Vac., 2. Total, 240.

## Michigan

Governor—G. Mennen Williams, D., \$22,500.  
Lt. Governor—Phillip A. Hart, D., \$3,500 plus \$2,900 as President of Senate.  
Sec. of State—James M. Hare, D., \$12,500.  
Auditor General—Victor Targonski, D., \$12,500.  
Atty. General—Thos. M. Kavanagh, D., \$12,500.  
Treasurer—Sanford A. Brown, D., \$12,500.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Clair L. Taylor, R., \$12,500.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Lansing. Members receive \$4,000 per year plus \$1,000 expenses.  
Senate—Rep., 23; Dem., 11. Total, 34.  
House—Rep., 59; Dem., 51. Total, 110.

## Minnesota

Governor—Orville L. Freeman, D-FL., \$15,000.  
Lt. Governor—Karl F. Roelvaag, D-FL., \$3,000.  
Sec. of State—Joseph L. Donovan, D-FL., \$11,000.  
Auditor—Stafford King, R., \$11,000.  
Atty. Gen.—Miles Lord, R-FL., \$13,000.  
Treasurer—Arthur Hansen, D-FL., \$11,000.  
(Democratic-Farmer-Labor is the legal name of the Democratic Party in Minnesota.)

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at St. Paul. Members received \$3,000 per session.  
Senate—67, elected without party designation.  
House—131, elected without party designation.

## Mississippi

Governor—James P. Coleman, D., \$15,000.  
Lt. Governor—Carroll Gartin, D., \$3,000 per regular session.  
Sec. of State—Heber Ladner, D., \$8,250.  
Auditor—E. B. Golding, D., \$8,250.  
Atty. General—Joe T. Patterson, D., \$10,000.  
Treasurer—Robert D. Morrow, D., \$8,250.  
Supt. Public Education—J. M. Tubb, D., \$8,250.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in January, at Jackson. Members receive \$2,000 per regular session.  
Senate—Dem., 49 (total).  
House—Dem., 140. (total).

## Missouri

Governor—Phil M. Donnelly, D., \$10,000.  
Lt. Governor—James T. Blair, Jr., D., \$7,500.  
Sec. of State—Walter H. Toberman, D., \$7,500.  
Auditor—Haskell Holman, D., \$7,500.  
Atty. General—John M. Dalton, D., \$7,500.  
Treasurer—George Hubert Bates, D., \$7,500.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Jefferson City. Members \$125 per month and mileage allowance.  
Senate—Rep., 15; Dem., 19. Total, 34.  
House—Rep., 60; Dem., 97. Total, 157.

## Montana

Governor—J. Hugo Aronson, R., \$10,000.  
Lt. Governor—George M. Gosman, R., \$12 per day while serving as President of the Senate and the same salary as the Governor while serving as Acting Governor.  
Sec. of State—S. C. Arnold, R., \$7,500.  
Auditor—John J. Holmes, D., \$5,000.  
Atty. General—Arnold H. Olsen, D., \$7,500.  
Treasurer—Edna J. Hinman, R., \$5,000.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Mary M. Condon, D., \$6,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Helena. Members receive \$10 per day while in session.  
Senate—Rep., 33; Dem., 23. Total, 56.  
House—Rep., 45; Dem., 49. Total, 94.

## Nebraska

Governor—Victor E. Anderson, R., \$11,000.  
Sec. of State—Frank Marsh, R., \$6,500.  
Auditor—Ray C. Johnson, R., \$6,500.  
Atty. General—Clarence S. Beck, R., \$6,500.  
Treasurer—Ralph W. Hill, R., \$6,500.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Lincoln. Members receive \$972 per year and traveling expenses, once, to and from the session.  
Unicameral body composed of 43 members who are classed as Senators.

## Nevada

Governor—Charles H. Russell, R., \$15,000 plus \$7,600 for mansion maintenance.  
Lt. Governor—Rex Bell, R., \$50 per month, plus \$17 per day during sessions of 60 days (as presiding officer). When acting as Governor, \$15 per day.  
Sec. of State—John Koontz, D., \$8,000.  
Controller—Peter Merluido, R., \$8,000.  
Atty. General—Harvey Dickinson, D., \$8,400.  
Treasurer—Dan W. Flanks, D., \$8,000.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Glen A. Duncan, N-P., \$9,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Carson City. Members receive \$15 per day plus \$8 per diem while in session.  
Senate—Rep., 13; Dem., 4. Total, 17.  
Assembly—Rep., 18; Dem., 29. Total, 47.

## New Hampshire

Governor—Lane Dwinell, R., \$12,000.  
Sec. of State—Enoch D. Fuller, R., \$8,050.  
Comptroller—Arthur E. Bean, R., \$10,350.  
Atty. General—Louis C. Wyman, R., \$10,350.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Concord. Members receive \$200; presiding officers, \$250.  
Senate—Rep., 18; Dem., 6. Total, 24.  
House—Rep., 264; Dem., 135. Total, 399.

## New Jersey

Governor—Robert Meyner, R., \$30,000.  
Secy. of State—Edward J. Patten, D., \$13,000.  
Atty. Gen.—Grover Richman, Jr., D., \$20,000.  
Treasurer—Robert L. Pinley, act., \$18,000.  
Auditor—Frank Dorand, R., \$10,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Trenton. Members receive \$5,000 per year, except President of Senate and Speaker of Assembly. Salary  $\frac{1}{3}$  more by virtue of their office.  
Senate—Rep., 14; Dem., 7. Total, 21.  
Assembly—Rep., 40; Dem., 20. Total, 60.

## New Mexico

Governor—John F. Simms, Jr., D., \$15,000.  
Lt. Governor—Joseph M. Montoya, D., \$40 p.d. when presiding over the Senate; \$41 p.d. when Acting Governor.  
Sec. of State—Natalie Smith Buck, D., \$8,400.  
Auditor—J. D. Hannah, D., \$8,400.  
Atty. General—Richard H. Robinson, D., \$10,000.  
Treasurer—Joseph B. Grant, D., \$8,400.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Georgia L. Lusk, D., \$9,000.  
Comm. Public Lands—E. S. Walker, D., \$10,900.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years in January, at Santa Fe, for 60 days. Members receive \$20 p.d. while in session.  
Senate—Rep., 9; Dem., 22. Total, 31.  
House—Rep., 4; Dem., 51. Total, 55.  
(Note: House membership to be increased from 55 to 66 at 1956 General Election.)

## New York

Governor—Averell Harriman, D., \$50,000.  
Lt. Governor—George B. De Luca, D., \$20,000.  
Sec. of State—Caroline G. DeSapio, D., \$17,000.  
Comptroller—Arthur Levitt, D., \$25,000.  
Atty. General—Jacob K. Javits, R., \$25,000.  
(For complete list of officials see p. 77)

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Albany. Members receive \$7,500 per year.  
Senate—Rep., 34; Dem., 24. Total 58.  
Assembly—Rep., 90; Dem., 60. Total 150.

## North Carolina

Governor—Luther H. Hodges, D., \$15,000.  
Lt. Governor—(vacant until next general election) \$2,100 per year, plus \$20 per day not to exceed 90 days per regular session.  
Sec. of State—Thad Eure, D., \$10,000.  
Auditor—Henry L. Bridges, D., \$10,000.  
Atty. General—William B. Rodman, Jr., D., \$12,080.

Treasurer—Edwin Gill, D., \$10,000.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Charles F. Carroll, D., \$10,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Raleigh. Members receive \$15 per day not to exceed 90 days.  
Senate—Dem., 49. Rep., 1. Total, 50.  
House—Dem., 110. Rep., 10. Total, 120.

## North Dakota

Governor—Norman Brunsdale, R., \$9,000.  
 Lt. Governor—C. P. Dahl, R., \$1,000.  
 Sec. of State—Ben Meier, R., \$5,000.  
 Auditor—Berta E. Baker, R., \$5,000.  
 Atty. General—Leslie R. Burgum, R., \$7,500.  
 Treasurer—Albert Jacobson, R., \$5,000.  
 Supt. Public Instruction—M. F. Peterson, N-P.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Bismarck. Members receive \$5 per day.  
 House—Rep., 111; Dem., 2. Total, 113.  
 Senate—Rep., 46; Dem., 3. Total, 49.

## Ohio

Governor—Frank J. Lausche, D., \$20,000.  
 Lt. Governor—John W. Brown, R., \$6,000.  
 Sec. of State—Ted W. Brown, R., \$12,000.  
 Auditor—James A. Rhodes, R., \$12,000.  
 Atty. General—C. William O'Neill, R., \$12,000.  
 Treasurer—Roger W. Tracy, R., \$12,000.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—R. M. Eymann, D., \$10,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Columbus. Members receive \$3,200 per year and mileage.  
 Senate—Rep., 21; Dem., 12. Total, 33.  
 House—Rep., 69; Dem., 47. Total, 136.

## Oklahoma

Governor—Raymond Gary, D., \$15,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Cowboy Pink Williams, D., \$3,600.  
 Sec. of State—Andy Anderson, D., \$6,000.  
 Auditor—A. S. J. Shaw, D., \$6,000.  
 Atty. General—Mac C. Williamson, D., \$12,000.  
 Treasurer—John D. Conner, D., \$7,200.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Oliver Hodge, D., \$12,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Oklahoma City. Members receive \$15 per day for not more than 75 days while in session, and \$100 per month when not in session.  
 Senate—Dem., 39; Rep., 5. Total, 44.  
 House—Dem., 102; Rep., 19. Total, 121.

## Oregon

Governor—Paul L. Patterson, R., \$15,000.  
 Sec. of State—Earl T. Newby, R., \$10,000.  
 Atty. General—Robert Y. Thornton, D., \$10,000.  
 Treasurer—Sig Unander, R., \$10,000.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Rex Putnam, N-P., \$10,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Salem. Members receive \$600 per year.  
 Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 6. Total, 30.  
 House—Rep., 35; Dem., 25. Total, 60.

## Pennsylvania

Governor—George M. Leader, D., \$25,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Roy E. Furman, R., \$15,000.  
 Sec. of the Commonwealth—James A. Finnegan, D., \$15,000.  
 Auditor General—Charles R. Barber, R., \$15,000.  
 Atty. General—Herbert B. Cohen, D., \$15,000.  
 Treasurer—Weldon B. Heyburn, R., \$15,000.  
 Sec. Internal Affairs—Genevieve Blatt, D., \$15,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Harrisburg. Members receive \$3,000 per session.  
 Senate—Rep., 26; Dem., 24. Total, 50.  
 House—Rep., 98; Dem., 112. Total, 210.

## Rhode Island

Governor—Dennis J. Roberts, D., \$15,000.  
 Lt. Governor—John S. McKiernan, D., \$5,000.  
 Sec. of State—Armand H. Cole, D., \$9,000.  
 Atty. General—William E. Powers, D., \$11,000.  
 Treasurer—Raymond H. Hawksley, D., \$9,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Providence. Members receive \$5 per day for 60 days (the Speaker, \$10), also a travel allowance of 8¢ per mile.  
 Senate—Rep., 22; Dem., 22. Total, 44.  
 House—Rep., 33; Dem., 67. Total, 100.

## South Carolina

Governor—Geo. B. Thummerman, Jr., D., \$15,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Ernest F. Hollings, D., \$1,000.  
 Sec. of State—Armand H. Cole, D., \$10,000.  
 Comptroller General—E. C. Rhodes, D., \$10,000.  
 Atty. General—T. C. Callison, D., \$10,000.  
 Treasurer—Jeff B. Bates, D., \$10,000.  
 Supt. of Educ. Jesse T. Anderson, D., \$10,000.  
 Adit. Gen.—James C. Dozier, D., \$10,000.  
 Comm. of Agric.—J. Roy Jones, D., \$10,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Columbia. Members receive \$1,000 per year.  
 Senate—Dem., 46 (total).  
 House—Dem., 124 (total).

## South Dakota

Governor—Joe J. Foss, R., \$12,000.  
 Lt. Governor—L. R. Houck, R., \$2,100 per biennium.  
 Sec. of State—Geraldine Ostroff, R., \$6,000.  
 Auditor—Lawrence Mayes, R., \$6,000.  
 Atty. General—Phil Saunders, R., \$7,500.  
 Treasurer—Ed. T. Elkins, R., \$6,000.  
 Comm. of School & Public Lands—Bernard Linn, R., \$6,000.  
 Supt. Public Instr.—Harold S. Freeman, N-P., \$6,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Pierre. Members received \$1,050 biennially, plus 5¢ mile travel allowance. For special sessions, \$10 per day for each day of attendance.  
 Senate—Rep., 29; Dem., 6. Total, 35.  
 House—Rep., 57; Dem., 18. Total, 75.

## Tennessee

Governor—Frank G. Clement, D., \$12,000.  
 Lt. Governor—Jared Maddux, \$750 ex officio for session.  
 Atty. General—George McCanless, D., \$12,000.  
 Sec. of State—G. Edward Friar, D., \$10,000.  
 Comptroller—William E. Snodgrass, \$10,000.  
 Treasurer—Ramon T. Davis, \$10,000.  
 Comm. of Education—Dr. Quill Cope, D., \$10,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Nashville. Members receive \$15 per day during session.  
 Senate—Dem., 28; Rep., 6. Total, 33.  
 House—Dem., 80; Rep., 19. Total, 99.

## Texas\*

Governor—Allan Shivers, D.,  
 Lt. Governor—Ben Ramsey, D., paid by day while presiding over Senate, plus living quarters; Governor's salary when acting as Governor.  
 Sec. of State—Tom Reavley, D.,  
 Comptroller—Robert S. Calvert, D.,  
 Atty. General—John Ben Sheppard, D.,  
 Treasurer—Jesse James, D.,

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Austin. Members paid \$25 per day for 120 days.  
 Senate—Dem., 31 (total).  
 House—Dem 150 (total).  
 (\*) Due to Constitutional Amendment adopted Nov. 2, 1954, salaries are set by the Legislature.

## Utah

Governor—J. Bracken Lee, R., \$10,000.  
 Sec. of State—LaMont F. Toronto, R., \$7,200.  
 Auditor—Sherman J. Freese, R., \$6,000.  
 Atty. General—E. Richard Callister, R., \$7,500.  
 Treasurer—Sid Lambourne, R., \$6,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Salt Lake City. Members receive \$1,000 per two year term.  
 Senate—Rep., 16; Dem., 7. Total, 23.  
 House—Rep., 33; Dem., 27. Total, 60.

## Vermont

Governor—Joseph B. Johnson, R., \$11,500.  
 Lt. Governor—Consuelo N. Bailey, R., \$140 per week plus mileage allowance during session of Legislature.  
 Sec. of State—Howard E. Armstrong, R., \$7,500.  
 Auditor—David Anderson, R., \$7,500.  
 Atty. General—Robert T. Stafford, R., \$7,500.  
 Treasurer—George H. Amidon, R., \$7,500.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Montpelier. Members receive \$70 per week and Speaker \$140 per week during session, plus mileage allowances of 20¢ per mile.  
 Senate—Rep., 23; Dem., 7. Total, 30.  
 House—Rep., 221; Dem., 25. Total, 246.

## Virginia

Governor—Thomas B. Stanley, D., \$17,500.  
 Lt. Governor—A. E. S. Stephens, D., \$1,280 each biennial session of Legislature, plus \$1,500 per year for travel.  
 Sec. of the Commonwealth—Miss Martha Bell Conway, D., \$6,500.  
 Atty. General—J. Lindsay Almond, Jr., D., \$12,500.  
 Treasurer—Jesse W. Dillon, D., \$9,500.  
 Auditor of Public Accts.—J. Gordon Bennett, D., \$9,000.

## STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets even years, in January, at Richmond. Members receive \$1,080 per regular 60 day biennial session.  
 Senate—Dem., 37; Rep., 3. Total, 40.  
 House—Dem., 94; Rep., 6. Total, 100.

Washington

Governor—Arthur B. Langite, R., \$15,000, plus \$12,000 for maintenance of executive mansion.  
Lt. Governor—Emmett T. Anderson, R., \$8,000.  
Sec. of State—Earl Coo, D., \$8,500.  
Auditor—Cliff Yelle, D., \$8,500.  
Atty. General—Don Eastvold, R., \$10,000.  
Treasurer—Charles R. Maybury, R., \$8,500.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Pearl Wanamaker, N-P., \$8,500.  
Comm. Public Lands—Otto A. Case, R., \$8,500.  
Insurance Comm.—William A. Sullivan, D., \$8,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Olympia. Members receive \$1,200 annually, plus \$15 per day while in session, for subsistence and lodging.  
Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 22. Total, 46.  
House—Rep., 49; Dem., 50. Total, 99.

West Virginia

Governor—William C. Marland, D., \$12,500.  
Sec. of State—D. Pitt O'Brien, D., \$7,250.  
Auditor—Edgar B. Sims, D., \$7,250.  
Atty. General—John George Fox, D., \$7,500.  
Treasurer—William H. Ansel, Jr., D., \$7,250.  
Supt. of Schools—W. W. Trent, D., \$7,250.  
Comm. Agric.—J. B. McLaughlin, D., \$7,250.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets annually, in January, at Charleston. Members receive \$1,500 per year.  
Senate—Dem., 23; Rep., 9. Total, 32.  
House—Dem., 76; Rep., 24. Total, 100.

Wisconsin

Governor—Walter J. Kohler, R., \$14,000.  
Lt. Governor—Warren P. Knowles, R., \$7,500.  
Sec. of State—Mrs. Glenn M. Wise, \$8,000.  
Atty. General—Vernon W. Thomson, R., \$10,000.  
Treasurer—Warren R. Smith, R., \$8,000.  
Supt. of Schools—George E. Watson, N-P., \$10,500.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Madison. Members receive \$200 per month.  
Senate—Rep., 24; Dem., 8. Vac., 1. Total, 33.  
Assembly—Rep., 63; Dem., 36. Vac., 1. Total, 100.

Wyoming

Governor—Milward L. Simpson, R., \$12,000.  
Secy. of State—Everett T. Copenhaver, R., \$8,400.  
Auditor—Minnie A. Mitchell, R., \$8,400.  
Atty. General—George F. Guy, R., \$7,500.  
Treasurer—Charles B. Morgan, R., \$8,400.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Velma Linford, D., \$8,400.

STATE LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Cheyenne. Members receive \$12 per day while in session, plus \$6 per day for expenses.  
Senate—Rep., 19; Dem., 8. Total, 27.  
House—Rep., 32; Dem., 24. Total, 56.

Alaska

Governor—B. Frank Heintzleman, R., \$15,000.  
Sec. of Alaska—W. E. Hendrickson, R., \$10,800 plus 25% of \$2,500 cost of living allowance. (Acting Governor when the Governor is out of the Territory.)  
Director of Finance—John A. McKinney, \$12,000.  
Atty. General—J. Gerald Williams, D., \$13,500.  
Treasurer—Hugh J. Wade, \$12,000.  
Highway Engineer—Irving Reed, R., \$11,000.

LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in January, at Juneau. Members receive \$900 a year.  
Senate—Rep., 4; Dem., 12. Total, 16.  
House—Rep., 3; Dem., 21. Total, 24.

Guam

Governor—Ford Q. Elvidge, R.—\$13,125.  
Sec. of Guam—R. S. Herman—\$12,420.  
Directors (Salaries \$7,800 to \$9,880.)  
Attorney General—Howard Porter.  
Finance—Richard Taitano.

Medical Services—John Kennedy, M.D.  
Education—John Haltema, Ph.D.  
Labor and Personnel—Peter Siguenza.  
Agriculture—Manuel Calvo.  
Commerce—Jose D. Leon Guarrero.  
Public Works—William Hejler.  
Public Utilities—Winston C. Cooper.

LEGISLATURE

Meets twice annually in thirty day sessions in Agaña; \$15.00 per day for each member. Twenty-one members elected at large, unicameral legislature.

Hawaii

Governor—Samuel Wilder King, R., \$16,000.  
Sec. of Hawaii—Farrant L. Turner, R., \$14,340.  
Auditor—Howard K. Hiroki, R., \$11,250.  
Atty. General—Edward N. Sylva, R., \$12,500.  
Treasurer—Kam Tai Lee, R., \$11,000.  
Supt. Public Instr.—Clayton J. Chamberlin, N-P., \$12,000.  
Adj. Gen.—Brig. Gen. Fred W. Makinney, \$14,542.

LEGISLATURE

Meets odd years, in February, at Honolulu. Members receive \$1,000 plus allowance for personal expenses and travel.  
Senate—Rep., 6; Dem., 9. Total, 15.  
House—Rep., 8; Dem., 22. Total, 30.

Puerto Rico

Governor—Luis Munoz-Marin, \$10,600.  
(Increased by Legislature to \$20,000, but Governor did not accept increase; will apply when a new governor takes office.)  
Secretaries of State—Roberto Sanchez-Vilella.  
Justice (Atty. Gen.)—J. Trias-Monge.  
Treasury—Dr. Rafael Pico.  
Education—Mariano Villaronga.  
Health—Juan A. Pons, M.D.  
Labor—Fernando Sierra-Berdecia.  
Agric. & Commerce—Louis Rivera Santos.  
Public Works—Roberto Sanchez-Vilella.  
All Popular Democratic. Annual salaries, except the Governor, \$14,000 each.

LEGISLATURE

Meets annually in January, at San Juan. Members receive \$3,000 annually.  
Senate—32 (total).  
House—64 (total).

Virgin Islands

Governor—Walter A. Gordon, \$15,000.  
Government Secretary—Charles K. Claunch, \$12,000.  
Comptroller—Richard Krabach, \$12,500.  
Judge of the District Court—Herman E. Moore, \$22,500.  
Commissioners:  
Finance—Percy de Jongh (Acting), \$8,500.  
Social Welfare—Roy W. Bounn, \$11,000.  
Insular Affairs—Government Secretary (Acting).  
Health—Roy A. Anduze, \$11,000.  
Education—C. Frederick Dixon (Acting), \$6,750.  
Tourism & Trade—Mary Mullar, \$11,000.  
Public Works—Rudolph Galiber (Acting), \$7,650.  
Public Safety—George A. Matthias (Acting), \$4,536.  
Agriculture & Labor—Vacant, \$11,000.

LEGISLATURE

Unicameral Legislature meets each year in April, for 60 days, at Charlotte Amalie. Eleven Senators are elected as follows: Two from the District of St. Thomas, two from the District of St. Croix, one from the District of St. John, and six at large. The term of each Senator is two years. Each member receives \$600 annually, plus allowance for personal expenses and travel for each member who is away from the island of his residence.

Four Freedoms

President Roosevelt, in an address to Congress, Jan. 6, 1941, said:  
"In the future days, which we seek to make secure, we look forward for a world founded upon four essential human freedoms.  
"The first is freedom of speech and expression—everywhere in the world.  
"The second is freedom of every person to worship God in his own way—everywhere in the world.

"The third is freedom from want—which, translated into world terms, means economic understandings which will secure to every nation a healthy, peaceful life for its inhabitants—everywhere in the world.  
"The fourth is freedom from fear—which, translated into world terms, means a worldwide reduction of armaments to such a point and in a position to commit an act of aggression against any neighbor—anywhere in the world."



## Mayors and City Managers of Chief United States Cities

(As of January 1, 1956)

Term: Mayor, date of expiration; \*City Manager, date of appointment.

D, Democrat; R, Republican; N-P, Non-Partisan; Peo., People's Party; Soc., Socialist.

City	Mayor or (* City Manager)	Term	City	Mayor or (* City Manager)	Term
Ahlene, Tex	*Austin P. Hancock	1950, Apr.	Dallas, Tex	*Elgin E. Crull	1952, May
Akron, Ohio	Leo Aberg D	1958, Jan.	Danville, Ill.	Gerth N. Hicks, N-P	1959, May
Alameda, Calif	*Carl Forrer	1948, July	Danville, Va	*T. Edward Temple	1950, Sept.
Albany, Ga.	*Caroy C. Burnett	1953, Jan.	Davenport, Ia.	Walter H. Beuse, D	1958, Jan.
Albany, N. Y.	*E. Corning, 2nd, D.	1958, Jan.	Dayton, Ohio	*Herbert Starlock	1953, July
Albuquerque	*Edna and L. Engel	1952, Jan.	Dearborn, Mich.	O. L. Hubbard, N-P	1958, Jan.
Alexandria, La.	W. G. Bowdon, Jr., D	1957, June	Decatur, Ill.	C. A. Sablotny, N-P	1959, May
Alexandria, Va.	*Ira F. Willard	1952, Aug.	Denver, Colo.	W. F. Nicholson, N-P	1959, June
Alhambra, Calif	*Edward A. Ingham	1945, Nov.	Des Moines, Ia.	*Leonard G. Howell	1950, Aug.
Alhambra, Pa.	Donald V. Hock, D	1960, Jan.	Detroit, Mich.	Albert E. Cobo, N-P	1958, Jan.
Alton, Ill.	Leo Struff, D	1957, May	Dubuque, Ia.	*L. J. Schiltz	1951, Apr.
Altoona, Pa.	R. W. Anthony, D	1960, Jan.	Duluth, Minn.	George Johnson, Ind	1957, Apr.
Anaheim, Calif	*N. V. Moss	1947, June	Durham, N. C.	*Robert W. Flack	1946, Oct.
Amsterdam, N.Y.	F. J. Martuscello, R	1956, Jan.	E. Cleveland, O.	*Charles A. Carran	1922, Oct.
Anderson, Ind.	Ralph R. Ferguson, D	1956, Apr.	E. Orange, N. J.	Wm. M. McConnell, R	1957, Jan.
Ann Arbor, Mich.	W. E. Brown, Jr. R	1956, Apr.	Easton, Pa.	Orion H. Reeves, R	1960, Jan.
Anniston, Ala.	Bd. of Commissioners	1953, May	Eau Claire, Wis.	*David D. Rowlands	1952, Aug.
Appleton, Wis.	R. L. Roemer, N-P	1950, Mar.	Elgin, Ill.	O. E. Salisbury, N-P	1959, May
Arlington, Mass.	*Edward C. Monahan	1951, Feb.	Elizabeth, N. J.	Sylvester L. Corte, R	1957, Jan.
Asheville, N. C.	*J. Weldon Weir	1958, Jan.	Elkhart, Ind.	E. I. Danielson, R	1960, Jan.
Ashland, Ky.	*Jack Maynard	1956, May	Elmira, N. Y.	*Robert E. Wulnn	1951, Jan.
Atlanta, Ga.	Wm. B. Hartsfield, D	1952, Jan.	El Paso, Tex.	Tom E. Rogers, D	1957, Apr.
Atlantic City	Joseph Altman R	1958, Jan.	Elyria, Ohio	*J. Grant Keys, D	1958, Jan.
Auburn, N. Y.	*Alfred E. Turner	1957, Apr.	Enid, Okla.	*Gerald D. Wilkins	1950, Feb.
Augusta, Ga.	Hugh Hamilton, D	1955, Feb.	Erle, Pa.	Arthur J. Gardner, D	1960, Jan.
Aurora, Ill.	Paul Egan, Ind	1960, Jan.	Euclid, Ohio	Kenneth J. Sims, Ind	1953, Aug.
Austin, Tex.	*W. T. Williams, Jr.	1952, Apr.	Eugene, Ore.	*Robert A. Finlayson	1953, Dec.
Bakersfield, Cal	*C. Leland Gunn	1959, May	Evansville, Ind.	*Bert W. Johnson	1958, Jan.
Baltimore, Md.	T. D. Alessandro, Jr., D	1954, Apr.	Everett, Mass.	Philip J. Crowley, N-P	1956, June
Bangor, Me.	*Joseph Coupal, Jr.	1958, Jan.	Everett, Wash.	*L. H. Unzelman, N-P	1958, Jan.
Barberton, Ohio	Catherine Dobbs D	1957, Jan.	Fairfield, Conn.	Board of Selectmen	1958, Jan.
Baton Rouge, La.	J. L. Webb, Jr., D	1957, Apr.	Fall River, Mass.	John F. Kane, N-P	1958, Apr.
Battle Creek	Frank C. Wagner, N-P	1952, Apr.	Fargo, N. Dak.	H. I. Lashkowitz, N-P	1949, July
Bay City, Mich.	*Casimir Jatkowski	1959, May	Fayetteville, N. C.	*W. G. Ray	1949, July
Bayonne, N. J.	G. T. DiDomenico, D	1958, May	Ferndale, Mich.	*Gilfred A. Laking	1958, Jan.
Belleville, Ill.	H. V. Calhoun, N-P	1956, Jan.	Fitchburg, Mass.	Hedley Bray, D	1954, Mar.
Bellevue, N. J.	Leagle Jacobson, D	1936, July	Flint, Mich.	*Harold C. Chirgwin	1957, Apr.
Bellingham, Wn.	Sig. Hjaltrall, N-P	1951, Aug.	Fond du Lac	Edwin Wells, N-P	1958, Jan.
Belmont, Mass.	Board of Selectmen	1957, Nov.	Ft. Dodge, Ia.	*D. P. Wolfer	1957, Apr.
Beloit, Wis.	*A. D. Telfer	1957, Apr.	Ft. Lauderdale	H. R. Hestand, D	1960, Jan.
Berkeley, Calif	*John D. Phillips	1958, Jan.	Ft. Smith, Ark.	*R. E. Meyers, R	1946, June
Berwyn, Ill.	William Kriz, D	1952, Jan.	Ft. Wayne, Ind.	Board of Selectmen	1957, Apr.
Bethlehem, Pa.	Earl E. Schaffer, D	1957, July	Ft. Worth, Tex.	*W. O. Jones	1957, Apr.
Beverly, Mass.	C. S. Wilkinson, N-P	1957, Nov.	Framingham	Board of Selectmen	1957, Apr.
Beverly Hills	*John B. Wentz	1958, Jan.	Fresno, Calif.	Gordon Dunn, N-P	1958, Oct.
Biloxi, Miss.	Laz. Quave, D	1957, Nov.	Gadsden, Ala.	H. Patterson, Jr., D	1957, May
Birmingham, N.Y.	D. W. Kramer, D	1957, Nov.	Galesburg, Ill.	Leo W. Morrison, Peo.	1960, Jan.
Birmingham, Ala.	J. W. Iorgas, D	1957, Nov.	Galveston, Tex.	Geo. Roy Clough, D	1958, Apr.
Bloomfield, N. J.	Donald H. Scott R	1957, May	Gary, Ind.	Peter Mandich, D	1952, Apr.
Bloomington, Ill.	*Elmer R. Cross	1957, Nov.	Glendale, Calif	*C. E. Perkins	1954, Feb.
Bols, Idaho	R. E. Edlefsen, N-P	1957, Nov.	Gloucester, Mass.	*Dean C. Cushing	1955, May
Boston, Mass.	John B. Hynes, D	1957, Nov.	Grand Rapids	Donald M. Oakes	1957, May
Bremerton, Wash.	H. O. Domstad, N-P	1957, Nov.	Granite City, Ill.	Leonard Davis, N-P	1957, May
Bridgeport, Ct.	Jasper McLevy, Soc	1957, Nov.	Great Falls	Russell Conklin, D	1957, Apr.
Bristol, Conn.	James P. Casey, D	1958, Jan.	Green Bay, Wis.	Otto Rachals, N-P	1947, Sept.
Brooklyn, Mass.	R. B. Peterson, R	1958, Jan.	Greensboro, N.C.	*James R. Townsend	1960, Jan.
Brookline, Mass.	Board of Selectmen	1958, Jan.	Greenville, Mass.	George F. Archer, D	1951, Oct.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Steven Pankow, D	1958, Jan.	Greenville, S. C.	*Gerald W. Shaw	1957, Jan.
Burbank, Calif	*Harmon Bennett	1957, May	Greenwich, Ct.	Walter A. Hayes, R	1948, Sept.
Burlington, Ia.	A. Drebenstedt, N-P	1957, Apr.	Hackenack	*Harold V. Reilly	1957, Apr.
Burlington, Vt.	J. Edward Moran, D	1957, Apr.	Hagerstown, Md.	Winslow Burkham, D	1951, June
Butte, Mont.	Tim J. Sullivan, D	1957, Apr.	Hamden, Conn.	Board of Selectmen	1961, Jan.
Cambridge	*John J. Curry	1958, Jan.	Hamilton, Ohio	*Charles Selwam	1956, Apr.
Camden, N. J.	George L. Brummer, D	1958, Jan.	Hammond, Ind.	Ed Dowling, D	1948, Jan.
Canton, Ohio	Carl F. Wise, R	1958, Jan.	Hantranc, Pa.	Albert J. Zak, D	1958, Jan.
Cedar Rapids, Ia.	J. J. Meaghen, N-P	1958, Jan.	Hartford, Conn.	*Carlton E. Sharpe	1957, July
Champaign, Ill.	Virgil F. Buftory, R	1958, Dec.	Harttsburg	M. M. Pope, Jr., D	1957, Jan.
Charleston, S. C.	Wm. Morrison, D	1958, Sept.	Haverhill, Mass.	Bd. of Commissioners	1952, Jan.
Charleston, N. C.	*Hugh C. Walker	1958, Apr.	Hazleton, Pa.	*Daniel E. McLean	1958, Jan.
Charlottesville	*Henry A. Yancey	1958, Apr.	Hempstead	S. T. Capparell, R	1957, Mar.
Chatanooga	*Harvey Bowen, Jr.	1958, Apr.	High Point, N. C.	Ernest Ashdown, N-P	1947, July
Chester, Pa.	P. T. Okland, D	1958, Apr.	Highland Park	*T. E. Hinson	1957, July
Cheyenne, Wyo.	Joseph L. Eyre, R	1958, Apr.	Holoken, N. J.	Paul V. Winkler, N-P	1957, Jan.
Chicago, Ill.	V. S. Christensen, R	1958, Apr.	Holyoke, Mass.	John J. Grogan, D	1958, Jan.
Chicago, Mass.	Richard J. Daley, D	1958, Apr.	Holys Springs, Ark.	Edwin A. Schell, R	1958, Jan.
Cleer, Ill.	Walter M. Grocki, R	1958, Apr.	Houston, Tex.	Floyd A. Housley, D	1957, Jan.
Cincinnati, Ohio	H. J. Sandusky, D	1956, Apr.	Huntington	Roy Hothenz, R	1951, June
Clarkburg, W. Va.	President	1954, Apr.	Huntington Ph	Board of Councilmen	1951, June
Cleveland, Ohio	*C. A. Harrell	1958, June	Hutchinson	*T. E. Chenoweth	1958, Apr.
Cleveland Heights	*Glen R. Peterson	1957, Nov.	Independence	R. P. Weatherford,	1958, Apr.
Cleveland, N. J.	A. J. Colquhoun, D	1952, June	No	Jr. D.	1960, Jan.
Colorado Spgs., Colo.	*Ray Martin	1952, June	Indianapolis	Philip L. Bayt, D	1949, Mar.
Columbia, Mo.	*John Fitzgerald	1952, Feb.	Inglewood, Calif	*F. E. Cooper	1951, Aug.
Columbia, S. C.	*John M. Biery	1952, Feb.	Iowa City, Ia	*Peter F. Roan	1958, May
Columbia, Ga.	*W. Leo Hill	1952, Mar.	Irrington, N. J.	Edward McKenna, D	1957, May
Columbus, O.	*Thomas F. Maxwell	1950, Aug.	Ithaca, N. Y.	J. F. Ryan, D	1958, Jan.
Columbus, Calif.	*J. A. Willman	1947, Sept.	Jackson, Mich.	*Joseph A. Warren	1951, Sept.
Concord, N. Y.	*M. Sensesbrenner, D	1948, June	Jackson, Miss.	Allen Thompson, D	1957, July
Corpus Christi	*Kenneth Douglass	1950, Feb.	Jacksonville, Fla.	George Smith, D	1959, June
Council Bluffs	*Woodbury Brackett	1953, June	Jamestown, N. Y.	Carl F. Sanford, N-P	1957, May
Covington, Ky.	*Russell E. McClure	1952, Jan.	Jersey City, N. J.	*Bernard J. Berry, D	1954, Nov.
Cranston, R. I.	*Leslie McConville	1952, Jan.	Johnson City	E. J. Quillen	1954, Nov.
Cumberland, Md.	*George Schaffer	1957, Jan.			
Cuyahoga Falls	John Turner, D	1958, July			
	Roy W. Fries, N-P	1958, Jan.			
	Elmer Wolf, R	1958, Jan.			

# United States—Mayors and City Managers

Term: Mayor, date of expiration; City Manager, date of appointment.

D Democrat, R, Republican; Lib Liberal, N-P, Non-Partisan Soc, Socialist.

City	Mayor or (*) City Manager	Term	City	Mayor or (*) City Manager	Term
Johnstown, Pa	Walter E. Rose, R.	1960, Jan.	No. Little Rock	A. C. Perry, D.	1958, Jan.
Joplin, Mo.	*J. D. Baughman	1954, Apr.	Northampton	James C. Cahillane, D.	1958, Jan.
Kalamazoo	*Clarence H. Elliott	1951, Aug.	Norwalk, Conn.	George C. Burnies, D.	1957, Nov.
Kan. City, Kan.	Paul F. Mitchum, N-P.	1959, Apr.	Norwood, Ohio	R. Edward Lepe, D.	1958, Jan.
Kan. City, Mo.	*I. P. Conklingham	1940, May	Nutley, N. J.	H. Chenoweth, N-P.	1956, May
Kentucky, N. J.	Joseph M. Healy, D.	1958, Jan.	Oak Park, Ill.	*Mark E. Keane, . . .	1953, Sept.
Kenosha, Wis.	*Richard H. Custer, . . .	1952, Oct.	Oak Ridge Tenn.	Bd. of Commissioners	
King West, Fla.	*V. A. Lang, . . . . .	1953, Nov.	Oakland, Calif.	*Wayne E. Thompson, . . .	1954, Oct.
Kingston, N. Y.	F. H. Stang, R.	1958, Jan.	Odessa, Tex.	*Dick G. Poplin, . . .	1952, May
Knoxville, Tenn.	J. W. Dance, R.	1960, Jan.	Ogden, Utah, . . .	*E. J. Allison, . . . .	1952, Feb.
Kokomo, Ind.	Raymond Gilbert, D.	1960, Jan.	Okla. City, Okla.	*Ross Taylor, . . . .	1950, Feb.
Lackawanna	W. Paryz, Jr., R.	1958, Jan.	Omaha, Nebr.	John Rosenblatt, D.	1957, May
Lafayette, Wis.	Milo G. Knutson, N-P.	1957, Apr.	Orange, N. J.	Russell A. Riley, N-P.	1958, May
Lafayette, Ind.	Kenneth R. Snyder, R.	1960, Jan.	Orlando, Fla.	J. Rolfe Davis, D.	1956, Nov.
Lafayette, La.	Ashton Moulton, D.	1956, May	Oshkosh, Wis.	I. R. Siewert, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Lafayette, Ga.	*H. M. Crane, . . . .	1950, Apr.	Owensboro, Ky.	*Dean I. Dauley, . . .	1954, Jan.
Lake Charles, La.	Shirley L. Gray, D.	1957, July	Paducah, Ky.	*Lloyd C. Emery, . . .	1955, Mar.
Lakeburg, Fla.	*David O. Rayne, . . .	1952, Oct.	Palo Alto, Calif.	*Jerome Keltchley, . . .	1950, July
Lakewood, Ohio	Frank P. Coleste, D.	1958, Jan.	Parkersonburg	W. G. Brown, N-P.	1956, Apr.
Lancaster, Pa.	Kendall Bare, R.	1958, Jan.	Pasadena, Calif.	*Don C. McMillan, . . .	1948, July
Lansing, Mich.	Ralph W. Crago, N-P.	1957, Jan.	Pasadena, N. J.	Paul G. DeMuro, R.	1959, May
Laredo, Tex.	J. C. Martin, Jr., D.	1956, May	Patterson, N. J.	Edward J. O'Brien, D.	1958, Jan.
Laurel, Miss.	Andrew Scott, D.	1957, July	Pawtucket, R. I.	I. A. McCarthy, Ind.	1958, Jan.
Lebanon, Pa.	J. D. Miller, R.	1960, Jan.	Pensacola, Fla.	*Oliver Sennens, Jr., . . .	1947, July
Lewistown, Me.	Ernest Malenfant, N-P.	1956, Mar.	Peoria, Ill.	*George E. Bean, . . .	1953, July
Lexington, Ky.	Herbert D. Fritz, . . .	1951, June	Perth Amboy, . . .	James Flynn, Jr., D.	1958, May
Lima, Ohio	Clyde Welty, D.	1957, Nov.	Petersburg, Va.	*Roy I. Ash, . . . . .	1950, Jan.
Lincoln, Nebr.	Clark Jeary, N-P.	1957, May	Philadelphia, Pa.	R. H. Dilworth, D.	1957, Dec.
Lincoln Park	George A. Barber, D.	1957, Apr.	Phoenix, Ariz.	*Ray W. Wilson, . . .	1950, Jan.
Little Rock, Ark.	W. W. Mann, D.	1958, Jan.	Pine Bluff, Ark.	Olme Liles, D.	1957, Dec.
Lockport, N. Y.	Dr. F. J. Moyer, R.	1958, Jan.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	David Lawrence, D.	1958, Jan.
Long Beach	*Samuel E. Vickers, . . .	1949, July	Pittsfield, Mass.	Harvey E. Lake, R.	1958, Jan.
Lorain, Ohio	John C. Jaworski, D.	1958, Jan.	Plainfield, N. J.	Allen Tompkins, R.	1957, Jan.
Los Angeles	Norris Paulson, N-P.	1957, July	Pocoletto, Idaho	*William B. Webb, . . .	1951, Jan.
Louisville, Ky.	Andrew Broadbuss, D.	1957, Dec.	Pomona, Calif.	Arthur H. Cox, R.	1957, Apr.
Lowell, Mass.	*Frank E. Barrett, . . .	1953, Nov.	Pontiac, Mich.	*Walter K. Willman, . . .	1950, Oct.
Lower Merion	*Evan L. James, . . . .	1942, Jan.	Port Arthur, Tex.	*Charles L. Brazill, . . .	1950, June
Lubbock, Tex.	*Stephen M. Mayne, . . .	1949, Feb.	Port Huron, . . .	*Jay F. Gibbs, . . . .	1950, Nov.
Lynchburg, Va.	*Robert D. Morrison, . . .	1950, Sept.	Portland, Me.	*Julian H. Orr, . . . .	1954, Feb.
Lynn, Mass.	F. E. Costin, Jr., N-P.	1958, Jan.	Portland, Ore.	Fred L. Peterson, R.	1957, Jan.
Lynwood, Calif.	*A. J. Bateman, . . . .	1949, Dec.	Portsmouth, Va.	*Robert B. Layton, . . .	1954, Mar.
Macon, Ga.	B. F. Merritt, Jr., D.	1959, Nov.	Poughkeepsie	*G. Vass, . . . . .	1948, Oct.
Madison, Wis.	A. W. Barels, N-P.	1956, Apr.	Providence	*Hayden B. Johnson, . . .	1952, Jan.
Malden, Mass.	Fred I. Lamson, R.	1958, Jan.	Provo City, Utah	Walter Reynolds, D.	1957, Jan.
Manchester, Ct.	*Richard Martin, . . .	1952, May	Pueblo, Colo.	Aura C. Hatch, N-P.	1958, Jan.
Manchester, N.H.	J. T. Benoit, N-P.	1958, Jan.	Quincy, Ill.	*Russell W. Rink, . . .	1953, Sept.
Manitowoc, Wis.	Walter Koopke, D.	1957, Apr.	Quincy, Mass.	Leo Lenane, D.	1956, May
Mansfield, Ohio.	Robert S. Lemley, D.	1958, Jan.	Racine, Wis.	*Donald H. Blatt, . . .	1955, Apr.
Marion, Ind.	Edward Wert, D.	1960, Jan.	Railway, N. C.	Jack H. Humble, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Mason City, Ia.	George Mendon, N-P.	1958, Jan.	Rand City, S. D.	*William H. Carper, . . .	1950, Sept.
Massillon, Ohio.	Edgar L. Leah, D.	1958, Jan.	Reading, Pa.	*H. S. Thorgensen, . . .	1952, Dec.
Maywood, Ill.	*Raymond Mathews, . . .	1952, Aug.	Redondo Beach	F. E. McDevitt, D.	1960, Jan.
McKeesport, Pa.	Andrew Jakomus, A.	1958, Jan.	Redwood City	*F. L. Hopkins, . . . .	1954, July
Medford, Mass.	*James F. Shurtliff, . . .	1950, Feb.	Reno, Nev.	*Ernest H. Rollson, . . .	1955, . . .
Melrose, Mass.	L. W. Lloyd, R.	1958, Jan.	Revere, Mass.	*T. Hillberg, . . . . .	1953, Mar.
Memphis, Tenn.	Edmund Orgill, D.	1960, Jan.	Richmond, Calif.	*Edward P. O'Toole, . . .	1953, Feb.
Meriden, Conn.	Henry D. Altobello, D.	1958, Jan.	Richmond, Va.	*Edwin S. Howell, . . .	1954, Oct.
Mertidan, Miss.	*Jack Tallent, . . . .	1953, Sept.	Riverside, Calif.	*Horace H. Edwards, . . .	1954, Jan.
Miami, Fla.	*Edward A. Evans, . . .	1952, Sept.	Roanoke, Va.	*Oren L. King, . . . .	1954, Aug.
Miami Beh, Fla.	*Claude A. Renshaw, . . .	1925, Sept.	Rochester, Minn.	*Arthur S. Owens, . . .	1948, Jan.
Middletown, Ct.	Harry T. Clew, D.	1956, Oct.	Rock Island, N. Y.	C. H. McQuillon, N-P.	1957, Apr.
Milford, Conn.	*John J. Desmond, . . .	1951, June	Rockford, Ill.	*Robert P. Vex, . . . .	1954, Jan.
Milwaukee, Wis.	Frank Zeldner, N-P.	1956, Apr.	Rocky Mt., N. C.	*Cornelius Bodine, Jr.	1953, June
Minneapolis	Erle G. Hover, Lib.	1957, July	Rome, Ga.	M. Lundstrom, N-P.	1957, May
Mobile, Ala.	C. E. Hackmeyer, D.	1957, Oct.	Rosemead, N. Y.	*C. MacIntyre, Jr.	1955, Jan.
Moline, Ill.	Paul Johnson, R.	1957, May	Royal Oak, Mich.	*Samuel King, . . . .	1937, Jan.
Monroe, La.	John E. Coon, D.	1956, July	Sacramento	*Leslie R. Rudd, . . .	1954, Jan.
Montclair, N. J.	Wm. Dill, Jr., N-P.	1956, May	Saginaw, Mich.	*C. M. Woodbury, . . .	1946, Feb.
Montgomery	W. A. Gayle, D.	1959, Sept.	St. Cloud, Minn.	*Edward Shafter, . . .	1931, Oct.
Morgantown	*Elmer W. Prince, . . .	1944, Dec.	St. Joseph, Mo.	*R. W. Cavanaugh, . . .	1946, June
Mt. Vernon	J. P. Vaccarella, D.	1960, Jan.	St. Louis, Mo.	*Charles A. Miller, . . .	1949, June
Muskegon, Mich.	*George F. Liddle, . . .	1942, May	St. Paul, Minn.	I. A. Borger, N-P.	1956, May
Muskogee, Okla.	*C. Clay Harrell, . . .	1952, June	St. Petersburg	Stanley Dale, R.	1956, Apr.
Nashua, N. H.	L. H. Burnham, N-P.	1958, Jan.	Salem, Mass.	Raymond Tucker, D.	1957, Apr.
Nashville, Tenn.	Ben West, D.	1959, June	Salem, Kan.	Joseph E. Dillon, D.	1956, June
New Bedford	Francis J. Lawler, N-P.	1958, Jan.	Salt Lake City, . . .	*Ross E. Windom, . . .	1948, May
New Britain, Ct.	Edward Scott, R.	1956, Apr.	San Angelo, Tex.	F. X. Collins, N-P.	1958, Jan.
New Brunswick	C. W. Paulus, Ind.	1959, May	San Antonio	*J. L. Fraumen, . . . .	1947, Jan.
New Castle, Pa.	E. A. DeCarbo, R.	1960, Jan.	San Bernardino	*Leland M. Strack, . . .	1952, Feb.
New Haven, Ct.	Richard C. Lee, D.	1958, Jan.	San Diego, Calif.	Ydell F. Stewart, N-P.	1960, Jan.
New Kensington	R. E. Gardlock, D.	1958, Jan.	San Francisco	*Del Green, . . . . .	1952, Apr.
New London, Ct.	*Edward R. Henkle, . . .	1953, Apr.	San Jose, Calif.	R. H. Gregory, R.	1954, Sept.
New Orleans	del. S. Morrison, D.	1958, May	San Leandro	*O. W. Campbell, . . .	1957, May
New Rochelle	*Robert Simmons, . . .	1952, June	Sandusky, Ohio	George Christopher, R.	1950, Jan.
New York, N. Y.	Aaron F. Wagner, D.	1958, Jan.	Santa Ana, Calif.	*Anthony P. Hannaun, . . .	1950, Mar.
Newark, N. J.	Leo P. Carlin, D.	1958, June	Santa Barbara	*Wesley McClure, . . .	1948, May
Newark, Ohio.	Clinton C. Comer, R.	1958, Jan.	Santa Fe, N. M.	*Carl J. Thornton, . . .	1945, Oct.
Newburgh, N. Y.	*Donald H. Blatt, . . .	1951, Feb.	Santa Monica	John T. Rickard, R.	1953, Apr.
Newport, Ky.	*Oscar Hesch, . . . .	1952, Jan.	Schenectady	*C. O. Erwin, . . . . .	1955, June
Newport, R. I.	*William A. Glidea, . . .	1953, Dec.	Scranton, Pa.	*Randall M. Dorton, . . .	1947, June
Newport News	Joseph C. Higgins, . . .	1925, July	Seattle, Wash.	*Francis A. Jacobs, . . .	1954, Mar.
Newton, Mass.	R. Whitmore, Jr., N-P.	1958, Jan.		*Arthur Blessing, . . .	1954, May
Niagara Falls	Calvin H. Keller, R.	1960, Jan.		James T. Hanlon, D.	1958, Jan.
Norfolk, Va.	*H. H. George, 3d, . . .	1952, Sept.		Alan Pomeroy, N-P.	1956, June
Norman, Okla.	*R. E. Clement, . . . .	1949, May			
Norristown, Pa.	William March, R.	1958, Jan.			
	(Burgess)				

Term: Mayor, date of expiration; \*City Manager, date of appointment.  
D, Democrat, R, Republican, N-P, Non Partisan, Soc., Socialist.

City	Mayor or (*) City Manager	Term	City	Mayor or (*) City Manager	Term
Shoebogyan, Wis.	Rudolph J. Ploetz, D	1957, Apr.	Waco, Tex.	*J. W. Jeffrey	1953, Jan.
Shreeport, Ia.	James Gardner, D	1958, Nov.	Waltham, Mass.	P. Shaughnessy, N-P	1958, Jan.
Sioux City, Ia.	R. M. Holmington	1954, Mar.	Warren, Ohio	W. C. Burbank, R	1958, Jan.
Sioux Falls, S. D.	Lay Wheeldon, N-P	1959, May	Warwick, Va.	*J. C. Morris	1952, July
South Bend, Ind.	Edward F. Voorde, D	1960, Jan.	Wash. D. C.	Board of Commissioners	1960, Jan.
So. Gate, Calif.	C. H. Peckenpaugh, R	1956, Apr.	Washington, Pa.	T. S. Eitch, R	1958, Jan.
Spartanburg, S. C.	Neville Holcombe, D	1957, May	Waterbury, Ct.	Edward J. Bergin, D	1958, Jan.
Spokane, Wash.	Board of Commissioners		Waterloo, Ia.	L. A. Tonchak, N-P	1958, Jan.
Springfield, Ill.	Nelson Howarth, R	1959, Apr.	Watertown	Board of Selectmen	
Springfield, Mo.	Daniel B. Brunton, D	1958, Jan.	Watertown, N. Y.	*C. Leland Wood	1940, Feb.
Springfield, Ohio	*Irvyng G. McNair	1955, Jan.	Waukegan, Ill.	Robert Coulson, R	1958, May
Stamford, Conn.	*Harold R. Chick	1954, Apr.	Wauwatosa, Wis.	Wm. B. Knuese, N-P	1956, Apr.
Stoughtonville	F. J. J. Quigley, D	1958, Jan.	West Allis, Wis.	Arnold Kleutz, N-P	1956, Apr.
Stockton, Calif.	Sam S. McCormick, D	1958, Jan.	W. Hartford, Conn.	*Rodney L. Loomis	1956, Apr.
Stratford, Conn.	*John C. Lilly	1953, Nov.	W. Haven, Ct.	Matthew J. Coyle, D	1957, Nov.
Superior, Wis.	*Harvey B. Flood	1945, Mar.	W. N. Y., N. J.	John R. Armellino, D	1959, May
Syracuse, N. Y.	*Robt. E. Baumbarger	1950, May	W. Orange, N. J.	Walter Quinn, D	1958, May
	Donald H. Mead, R	1958, Jan.	W. Palm Beach	*Keith R. Chinn	
			Weymouth	Board of Selectmen	
Tacoma, Wash.	*Frank H. Backstrom	1953, June	Wheeling, W. Va.	*Robert L. Plummer	1951, July
Tallahassee, Fla.	*Arvah B. Hopkins	1955, Feb.	White Plains	I. G. Michaelian, R	1958, Jan.
Tampa, Fla.	Curtis Dixon, D	1959, Oct.	Wichita Kan.	*Eugene N. Smith	1952, Nov.
Temple, Tex.	*W. E. Routh	1950, Sept.	Wichita Falls	*H. A. Thomason	1953, Dec.
Terre Haute, Ind.	Ralph Tucker, D	1960, Jan.	Wilkes-Barre	Luther M. Kniffin, R	1956, Jan.
Texarkana, Tex.	A. P. Miller, Jr., D	1956, May	Wilkesburg, Pa.	*John C. Deal	1960, Jan.
Toledo, Ohio	*John J. McCarthy	1954, June	Williamsport	T. H. Levering, D	1957, July
Topeka, Kan.	G. G. Schnellbacher	1957, Apr.	Wilmington, Del.	August F. Walz, R	1946, May
			Winnington	*James R. Benson	1957, Apr.
Torrington, Ct.	William T. Carroll, D	1957, Nov.	Winona, Minn.	Loyde E. Pfeiffer, R	1951, Aug.
Trenton, N. J.	D. J. Connolly, D	1959, May	Winston-Salem	*John M. Gold	1957, Apr.
Troy, N. Y.	J. J. Purcell, D	1960, Jan.	Woonsocket, R. I.	C. Coleman, Ind. D	1951, Apr.
Tucson, Ariz.	*J. Luther Davis	1953, Aug.	Worcester, Mass.	*Francis J. McGrath	1957, Apr.
Tulsa, Okla.	L. C. Clark, R	1956, May	Wyandotte	William E. Krieger, R	1957, Apr.
Tyler, Tex.	*Clarence P. Stewart	1952, Apr.			
Union, N. J.	F. E. Blertumpfel, R	1957, Jan.	Yakima, Wash.	Gilbert Burns, N-P	1956, June
Union City, Mo.	*Elder Gunter	1950, Oct.	Yonkers, N. Y.	*Charles L. Curran	1952, Mar.
Utica, N. Y.	John T. McKennan, D	1958, Jan.	York, Pa.	Fred A. Schilding, D	1960, Jan.
			Youngstown, O.	Frank X. Kryzan, D	1958, Jan.
Vancouver	*James E. Neal	1953, June			
Vermillion, S. D.	W. H. Jarmuth, N-P	1956, May	Zanesville, Ohio	Sherman Johnson, D	1958, Jan.
Vicksburg, Miss.	Pat Kelly, D	1957, July			

### Civilian Employment of the Federal Government

Source: United States Civil Service Commission, data as of June 30, 1955

Agency	Outside Continental U. S.			Continental U. S.		
	Total all areas	Total	Terr. & poss.	Total	Full-time	Part-time
<b>Total, all agencies</b>	2,397,268	214,214	73,804	2,183,954	2,057,616	125,488
<b>Legislative Branch</b>	21,711	59	50	21,652	21,426	226
Congress	5,629			5,629	5,629	
Architect of the Capital	1,034			1,034	1,034	
Botanic Garden	52			52	47	5
General Accounting Office	5,761	59	9	5,705	5,699	6
Government Printing Office	6,723			6,723	6,664	59
Library of Congress	2,476			2,476	2,350	126
Comm. on the Organization of the House	33			33	33	
Executive Branch of the Gov't	4,136	88	88	4,048	3,741	307
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	2,371,421	214,067	73,707	2,157,354	2,032,449	124,905
Executive Offices of the President						
White House Office	290			290	283	7
Bureau of the Budget	444			444	436	8
Council of Economic Advisers	35			35	31	4
Executive Mansion and Grounds	70			70	70	
National Security Council	28			28	28	
Office of Defense Mobilization	272			272	241	31
President's Advisory Committee	5			5	5	
President's Commission on Veterans	23			23	17	6
<b>Executive Departments</b>						
State	20,969	15,044	855	15,044	5,925	5,874
Treasury	79,180	990	135	78,190	77,423	767
Department of Defense	1,186,580	153,370	43,378	1,099,992	1,033,210	1,030,834
Office of the Secretary	1,954	56	56	1,898	1,862	36
Army	461,986	80,047	14,013	65,134	381,939	380,709
Navy	410,561	31,778	19,263	12,515	378,786	378,141
Air Force	312,076	41,489	9,202	32,287	270,587	269,742
Justice	30,686	558	433	125	30,128	29,855
Post Office	511,614	2,343	2,343	509,270	436,425	72,845
Interior	55,107	6,730	6,582	154	48,371	45,180
Agriculture	85,503	1,243	909	84	84,260	65,333
Commerce	46,038	3,076	2,766	310	42,962	37,976
Labor	5,051	133	49	84	4,918	4,003
Health, Education and Welfare	40,405	546	290	256	39,859	39,391
<b>Independent Agencies</b>						
Advisory Committee on Weather					16	9
Control	16					
Alexander Hamilton Bicentennial Commission	2				2	1
American Battle Monuments Commission	775	759		759	16	10
Atomic Energy Commission	6,076	16		16	6,060	5,997
Board of Gov. Fed. Res. System	588				588	556
Canal Zone Government	2,487	2,487	2,487			
Civil Aeronautics Board	526	3	3		526	
Civil Service Commission	3,864	17	17		3,847	
Commission of Fine Arts	4					
Commission on Intergovernmental Relations	48					

## CIVILIAN EMPLOYMENT OF THE FEDERAL GOVERNMENT (continued)

Agency	Total all areas	Outside Continental U. S.			Continental U. S.		
		Total	Terr. & poss.	Foreign	Total	Full-time	Part-time
Defense Transport Administration	17				17	13	4
Export-Import Bank	148				148	148	
Farm Credit Administration	1,078	11	11		1,067	974	93
Federal Civil Defense Admin.	743				743	721	22
Federal Coal Mine Safety Board of Review	8				8	5	3
Federal Communications Comm.	1,094	26	26		1,068	1,068	
Federal Deposit Insurance Corp.	1,125	1	1		1,124	1,108	16
Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service	357				357	352	5
Federal Power Commission	657				657	657	
Federal Trade Commission	584				584	579	5
Foreign Claims Settlement Commission	161				161	161	
Foreign Operations Admin.	6,526	4,859		4,859	1,667	1,632	35
General Services Administration	25,729	104	14	61	25,625	25,261	364
Government Contract Committee	15				15	11	4
Housing and Home Finance Agency	11,082	143	143		10,939	10,868	71
Indian Claims Commission	13				13	13	
Information Agency	10,145	7,825	8	7,817	2,320	2,294	26
Interstate Commerce Comm.	1,822				1,822	1,821	1
Jamestown-Williamsburg-Yorktown Celebration Comm.	3				3	3	
John Marshall Bicentennial Celebration Commission	2				2	2	
National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics	7,508				7,508	7,508	
National Capital Housing Authority	276				276	276	
National Capital Planning Commission	23				23	22	1
National Labor Relations Board	1,150	22	22		1,128	1,125	3
National Mediation Board	110				110	88	22
National Science Foundation	170				170	151	16
National Security Training Commission	5				5	5	
Panama Canal Company	12,833	12,292	12,283	9	541	520	21
Railroad Retirement Board	2,344				2,344	2,287	57
Reclamation Board	540				540	540	
Rubber Producing Facilities Disposal Commission	19				19	11	8
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corporation	33				33	25	8
Securities and Exchange Comm.	666				666	666	
Selective Service System	7,123	198	198		6,925	5,334	1,591
Small Business Administration	736				736	736	
Smithsonian Institution	986				984	944	40
Soldiers Home	1,020				1,020	949	71
Soo Locks Centennial Celebration Commission	2				2		2
Subversive Activities Control Board	32				32	13	19
Tariff Commission	198				198	198	
Tax Court of the United States	141				141	141	
Tennessee Valley Authority	19,854				19,854	19,684	170
Veterans Administration	177,656	1,263	860	403	176,393	158,579	17,814

Excludes Central Intelligence Agency.

Civil Service of the United States (total as of June 30)—(1930) 614,440; (1935) 757,543; (1940) 1,042,780; (1945) 3,816,310; (1950) 1,960,708; (1951) 2,482,666; (1952) 2,600,612; (1953) 2,558,416; (1954) 2,407,676; (1955) 2,397,268.

## Number of Vetoes by Presidents Since Washington

Presidents	Vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total	Presidents	Vetoes	Pocket vetoes	Total
Washington	2	..	2	Cleveland (first term)	304	110	414
Madison	5	..	5	Benjamin Harrison	19	25	44
Monroe	1	..	1	Cleveland (second term)	42	128	170
Jackson	5	..	12	McKinley	6	36	42
Tyler	6	7	10	Theodore Roosevelt	42	40	82
Polk	2	1	3	Taft	30	9	39
Pierce	9	..	9	Wilson	33	11	44
Buclmanan	2	3	7	Harding	5	1	6
Lincoln	4	4	6	Coolidge	20	30	50
Johnson	21	7	28	Hoover	21	16	37
Grant	44	48	92	F. D. Roosevelt	371	260	631
Hayes	12	1	13	Truman	180	70	250
Arthur	4	8	12	Eisenhower	24	30	63

## Largest State Fair Has Record Attendance at Dallas

The Texas State Fair of Dallas, largest state fair in the country, broke all attendance records Oct. 7-23, 1955, with a total of 2,611,271 visitors, an increase of 104,808 over 1954. The fair was open 16 days and 17 nights. There were 7,931 entries in the Pan-American Livestock Exposition. Major

attractions included the Religious Festival in the Cotton Bowl, with a high school chorus of 2,500; 24 performances of The Pajama Game, musical comedy, which had an attendance of 82,337 and a gross income of \$246,352, and 3 major football games: Texas-Oklahoma, Southern Methodist-Missouri and Southern Methodist-Rice.

## Clement Attlee, now an Earl, Felicitates Churchill

Clement R. Attlee resigned leadership of the British Labor party on Dec. 7 and was granted an earldom by Queen Elizabeth. He was prime minister 1945-51. On Apr. 6, 1955, he told the House of Commons: "The retirement from active political life of Sir Winston Churchill does indeed mark the close of an epoch. He is the last survivor in the House of those who served in Queen Victoria's

reign. He held high office before and during the first World War. In the length of his political career he rivals Palmerston and Gladstone. He gave leadership to this country when it needed it most and in history, as one of the greatest prime ministers, his place is assured. . . . Instead of making history we hope he will be continuing to write it."

## NEW YORK STATE GOVERNMENT, 1956

(Elected Nov. 2, 1954. Terms expire Dec. 31, 1958)

Governor—Averell Harriman, D., Arden, \$50,000 and Executive Mansion.

Lieutenant Governor—George B. DeLuca, D., Bronx, \$20,000.

Comptroller—Arthur Levitt, D., Brooklyn, \$25,000.

Attorney General—Jacob K. Javits, R., New York City, \$25,000.

## ADMINISTRATIVE DEPARTMENTS

(Department Commissioners to be appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the Senate.)

Agriculture and Markets—Daniel J. Carey, commissioner, \$17,000; State Office Bldg., Albany 1. Branch offices, 93 Worth St., New York City 13, also Buffalo, Rochester and Syracuse.

Alcoholic Beverage Control—Five Commissioners, appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the Senate. Chairman, \$17,000; others, \$10,800. 39 Columbia St., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City; Ellicott Square Bldg., Buffalo 3.

Athletic Commission—Three members. Robert K. Christenberry, chairman, \$13,800; others, \$57. each day they attend meetings; 226 West 47th St., New York City 36.

Audit and Control—Arthur Levitt, comptroller, \$25,000; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Banking—George A. Mooney, superintendent, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Budget—Paul H. Appleby, director, \$18,500. State Capitol, Albany 1.

Building Code Commission, State—Five members appointed by Governor with consent of the Senate. Edward J. McGraw, Jr., chairman, \$17,000; others, \$15,400; 1740 Broadway, New York City 19.

Civil Defense Commission, State—Temporary commission, to adopt, promulgate and make effective a comprehensive plan for civil defense. State Director, apptd. by Commission, to serve at its pleasure, \$19,500; 124 East 28th St., New York City 16.

Civil Service Commission—Alexander A. Falk, president, \$18,500; two commissioners, \$13,700 each; State Office Bldg., Albany; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7; State Office Bldg., Buffalo; 155 W. Main St., Rochester (Tuesdays only).

Commerce—Edward T. Dickinson, commissioner, \$17,000; 112 State St., Albany 7; also 342 Madison Ave., New York City 17.

Conservation—Louis A. Wehle, commissioner, \$17,000; Arcade Bldg., Broadway and Maiden Lane, Albany 7.

Correction—Thomas J. McHugh, commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Counsel to the Governor—Daniel Gutman, \$18,500.

Discrimination, State Commission Against—Five members appointed by the Governor with advice and consent of Senate; \$13,700 each, John R. Fox, executive director, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Education—Chief administrative officer, Dr. James E. Allen, Jr. President, University of N. Y. State, and Commissioner of Education; \$22,500 and necessary travel expenses; Education Bldg., Albany 1.

Fish and Game, Division of—Administers and enforces all laws relating to the wildlife resources of the state. Issues hunting and fishing licenses. Refer to fishing licenses and hunting licenses. Director, William C. Senning, Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7.

Fishing Licenses—Fred A. Grau, clerk, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Harness Racing—(see Racing, State Harness).

Health—Herman E. Hilleboe, M.D., commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1.

Housing—Joseph P. McMurray, commissioner, \$18,500. Bureau Public Relations—Jacob C. Seidel, director, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Hunting Licenses—Fred A. Grau, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Insurance—Leffert Holz, superintendent, \$18,500; 324 State Street, Albany 1; also 61 Broadway, New York City 6.

Labor—Isador Lubin, industrial commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., 80 Centre St., New York City 13.

Law—Jacob K. Javits, attorney general, \$25,000; is the chief legal officer of the state. State Capitol, Albany 1.

Lands and Forests, Division of—Has charge of forestry work in the state and administers the State Forest Preserve. Director, William Foss, Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7.

Library (State)—Charles F. Gonnell, librarian; State Education Bldg., Albany 1.

Licenses, Division of—Abraham S. Wechsler, director, 270 Broadway, New York 7. Other offices: 95 Central Ave., Albany 6, State Office Bldg., Buffalo; Binghamton, Rochester and Utica.

Licenses, Hunting and Fishing—Fred A. Grau, clerk, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Mental Hygiene—Commissioner, \$18,500; State Office Bldg., Albany 1; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Military and Naval Affairs, Division of—Maj. Gen. Karl F. Hausauer, head of division, \$16,200 (Commanding General of the N. Y. National Guard), and Chief of Staff to the Governor. Annual salary equal to pay of grade and allowances of an officer of like grade in the Army of the United States. Office: Chief of Staff, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Adjutant General, 112 State St., Albany, N. Y.

Motor Vehicles, Bureau of—Joseph P. Kelly, commissioner, \$15,000. 504 Central Ave., Albany 1, N. Y. City offices: State Office Bldg., New York City 13; 320 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17; 89-01 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35.

Parks, State Council of—Director of State Parks, James F. Evans, Broadway Arcade Bldg., Albany 7; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Parole, Division of—Board of five members, appointed by the Governor with consent of Senate. Lee B. Mallier, chairman, \$17,000; others, \$15,300 each; 140 Hudson Ave., Albany 1; 320 Broadway New York City; 282 Delaware Ave., Buffalo.

Police—(see State Police).

Port of New York Authority—Created April 30, 1921. Donald V. Lowe, chairman; Mrs. Lee K. Jaffe, director public relations, 111 Eighth Ave., New York City 11.

Power Authority—Five trustees, appointed by the Governor; consent of the Senate; \$10,000 each. William S. Chapin, general manager and secretary, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Probation, Division of—Edward J. Taylor, director of probation, 55 Elk St., Albany 3; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Public Service Commission—Benjamin F. Feinberg, chairman, \$19,500; others, \$18,500; \$25 a day in lieu of travel expenses; 55 Elk St., Albany 1; also 199 Church St., New York City 7.

Public Works—John W. Johnson, superintendent, \$19,500, State Office Bldg., Albany 1 and 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

Racing Commission—Three members appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate. No compensation other than actual expenses. Harry J. Millar, secretary, 745 Fifth Avenue, New York City 22.

Racing, Harness, Division of—One member appointed by the Governor, with consent of the Senate. George P. Monaghan, commissioner, \$18,500; 745 Fifth Ave. (Rm. 400), New York City 22.

Safety, Division of—Michael H. Prendergast, director, \$15,400; 17 Elk St., Albany 7.

Secretary of State—(see State, Dept. of).

**Social Welfare**—Raymond W. Houston, commissioner, \$18,500; 112 State St., Albany 7; 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

**Standards and Purchase, Division of**—Charles H. Kriger, commissioner, \$17,000; 103 Washington Ave., Albany 1; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

**State**—Carmine G. DeSapio, Secretary of State, \$17,000; 164 State St., Albany 1; Emelyn Bates, secretary to Secretary of State, 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

**State Police**—Francis S. McGarvey, superintendent, \$15,400; Eugene P. Hoyt, executive officer; State Capitol, Albany.

**State University**—Created by act of 1948 Legislature to develop and administer state supported higher education. William S. Carlson, president, \$19,000.

**Taxation and Finance**—George M. Bragalini, commissioner, \$18,500; others, \$18,400. State Office Building, Albany 1; State Office Bldg., New York City 18; 320 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 17.

**Veterans' Affairs, Division of**—Director, \$17,000; 112 State St., Albany 7; also 270 Broadway, New York City.

**Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor**—Two members, one appointed by Governor of New York, one by Governor of New Jersey. Both appointments with consent of Senate of each State \$17,500. New York Member—John P. McGrath. New Jersey Member—Joseph Weintraub. Director, Publ. Rel.—Erwin W. Smith.

**Workmen's Compensation Board**—Thirteen members appointed by Governor with consent of Senate. Angela R. Farist, chairman, \$17,000; others, \$12,500. State Office Bldgs., Albany 1; New York City 13.

## Judiciary of the State of New York

(As of January 1, 1956)

### COURT OF APPEALS

The Court is composed of a Chief Judge and six Associate Judges elected for a term of 14 years. Constitutional age limit 70 years, but Judges may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which they become 70. The Chief Judge receives \$35,000 and the Associate Judges \$32,500, and an allowance of \$5,000 each for expenses.

**Chief Judge**—Albert Conway, Brooklyn (1959).

**Associate Judges**—Marvin R. Dye, Rochester (1958); Stanley H. Fuld, New York City (1960); Charles W. Proessel, Jamaica (1962); Charles S. Desmond, Eden (1966); John Van Voorhis, Irondequoit (1967); Adrian Burke, New City (1968).

**Clerk**—Raymond J. Cannon, Court of Appeals Hall, Eagle St., Albany 1, N. Y.

### COURT OF CLAIMS

A Court of Record, composed of six Judges, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. Term, nine years and until a successor has been appointed and has qualified. Statutory age limit 70 years. Judge may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which he becomes 70. The Governor designates the Presiding Judge. Salary \$18,000.

**Presiding Judge**—Stephen M. Lounsberry, Oswego (1957).

**Judges**—Charles T. Major, Skaneateles (1956); George Sylvester, New York City (Mar. 1958); Charles Lambase, Rochester (1958); Bernard Ryan, Albion (1959); Fred A. Young, Lowville (1962).

**Clerk of the Court**—John J. Clark, Rm. 246, The Capitol, Albany 1; also 270 Broadway, New York City 7.

### SUPREME COURT—APPELLATE DIVISION

Designations are made by the Governor from among Supreme Court Justices. The Presiding Justice serves until expiration of his term. Associate Justices serve for five years. Vacancies are filled by new designations for full five years.

**Presiding Justices in the First and Second Departments** receive \$33,500, of which \$21,500 is paid by the State; **Associate Justices in those Departments** receive \$32,000, of which \$21,000 is paid by the State; other Presiding and Associate Justices receive \$25,500 and \$25,000 respectively.

**First Judicial Department** (Counties within the First Judicial District—New York and Bronx). Presiding Justice—David W. Peck (1957). Clerk—George T. Campbell, Court House, Madison Ave. and 25th St., New York City 10.

**Second Judicial Department** (the Second, Ninth and Tenth Judicial Districts): Presiding Justice—Gerald Nolan (1961). Clerk—John J. Callahan, 45 Monroe Pl., Brooklyn 1.

**Third Judicial Department** (the Third, Fourth and Sixth Judicial Districts): Presiding Justice—Sydney F. Foster (1956). Clerk—John S. Herlick, Court House, Albany 1.

**Fourth Judicial Department** (the Fifth, Seventh and Eighth Judicial Districts): Presiding Justice—Francis D. McCurn (1959). Clerk—Herbert E. Wait, Court House, Rochester.

### SUPREME COURT

Justices are elected for a term of 14 years. Constitutional age limit 70 years, but Justices may serve until Dec. 31 of year in which they become 70. Justices in the First, Second and Tenth Judicial Districts receive \$30,000, of which \$19,000 is paid by the State, and \$11,000 by the City of

New York and the counties of Nassau and Suffolk. Other Justices receive \$23,000.

**First Judicial District** (Counties of New York and Bronx. Residence is Manhattan unless otherwise indicated):

Morris Eder (1956); Thomas A. Aurelio (1957); Joseph A. Gavanag (1957); Irving L. Levey (1958); Felix C. Benvenaga (1958); James B. M. McNally (1958); Henry Clay Greenbert (1959); Benedict D. Dineer (1960); Samuel H. Hoistadter (1960); Edgar J. Nathan, Jr. (1960); Aron Steuer (1960); S. Samuel Di Falco (1962); Francis X. Conlon (1964); Samuel M. Gold (1964); Matthew M. Levy (1964); Walter A. Lynch (1964); Martin M. Frank (1965); Irving H. Saypol (1965); Jacob Markowitz (1967); Owen McGivern (1967); Saul S. Streit (1967); Vincent A. Lupiano (1968); Arthur Markewich (1968); George Tilzer (1968); Henry Epstein (1969); Sidney A. Fine (1969); John L. Flynn (1969); William C. Hecht, Jr. (1969). Morris E. Spector (1969); Harold A. Stevens (1969); Francis L. Valente (1969).

**Second Judicial District** (Counties of Kings and Richmond. Residence is Brooklyn unless otherwise indicated):

Louis L. Friedmann (1956); George A. Arkwright (1958); Anthony J. DiGiovanna (1962); Walter R. Hart (1963); J. Vincent Keogh (1964); Philip M. Kleinfeld (1964); James S. Brown, Jr. (1965); Benjamin Brenner (1966); M. Henry Martuscello (1966); Thomas E. Morrissey, Jr. (1966); Miles F. McDonald (1967); Edward J. Baker (1968); Jacob J. Schwartzwald (1968); Charles J. Beckinella (1969); John E. Cone (1969); A. David Benjamin (1969).

**Third Judicial District** (Counties of Albany, Columbia, Green, Rensselaer, Schoharie, Sullivan and Ulster):

Roscoe V. Elsworth, Port Ewen (1958); Isadore Bookstein, Albany (1960); Harry E. Schirrick, Kingston (1960); Donald S. Taylor, Troy (1962); Kenneth S. MacAffer, Menands (1963); William Deckelman, Jeffersonville (1963); Herbert D. Hamm, DeFreestville (1965).

**Fourth Judicial District** (Counties of Clinton, Essex, Franklin, Fulton, Hamilton, Montgomery, St. Lawrence, Saratoga, Schenectady, Warren and Washington):

Andrew W. Ryan, Plattsburg (1957); Willard L. Best, Gloversville (1960); Felix J. Aulisi, Amsterdam (1966); James Gibson, Hudson Falls (1966); Charles M. Hughes, Schenectady (1966); Paul D. Graves, Gouverneur (1967).

**Fifth Judicial District** (Counties of Herkimer, Jefferson, Lewis, Oneida, Onondaga and Oswego): E. Howard Ringrose, Rome (1963); William E. McCluskey, Syracuse (1963); Carl W. Peterson, Ilion (Mall Herkimer) (1966); Donald P. Gorman, Syracuse (1966); Henry A. Hudson, Watertown (1967); Eugene P. Sullivan, Fulton (1967); Frank Del Vecchio, Syracuse (1970).

**Sixth Judicial District** (Counties of Broome, Chemung, Chenango, Cortland, Delaware, Madison, Otsego, Schuyler, Tioga and Tompkins):

Floyd E. Anderson, Binghamton (1961); Howard A. Zeller, Oneida (1963); Daniel J. McAvoy, Binghamton (1965); Joseph P. Molinari, Oneida (1965).

**Seventh Judicial District** (Counties of Cayuga, Livingston, Monroe, Ontario, Seneca, Steuben, Wayne and Yates):

John C. Wheeler, Corning (1956); James C. O'Brien, Brighton, Monroe Co. (1958); Carroll

M. Roberts, Pittsford (1961); Frederic T. Henry, Canandaigua (1961); Arthur E. Blauvelt, Port Byron (1964); Daniel J. O'Mara, Irondequoit, Monroe Co. (1964); Charles B. Brasser, Williamson (1965); G. Robert Witmer, Webster (1967); Harry D. Goldman, Brighton, Monroe Co. (1970).

**Eighth Judicial District (Counties of Allegany, Cattaraugus, Chautauqua, Erie, Genesee, Niagara, Orleans and Wyoming; residence, Buffalo unless otherwise indicated):**

Michael J. Montesano, Buffalo (1956); William H. Munson, Medina (1958); George H. Rowe (1957); Lee L. Ottaway, Jamestown (1957); George T. Vandermullen (1957); Hamilton Ward (1960); Alger A. Williams (1960); Leo J. Hagerty, Tonawanda (1960); Robert E. Noonan, Batavia (1962); Regis O'Brien (1963); Carlton A. Fisher, Lancaster (1966); John S. Marsh, Niagara Falls (1967).

**Ninth Judicial District (Counties of Dutchess, Otsego, Putnam, Rockland and Westchester):**

Frank H. Coyne, Yonkers (1957); James W.

Bailey, Cold Spring (1959); Elbert T. Gallagher, Katonah (1964); Robert Doscher, Suffern (1964); Samuel W. Eager, Middletown (1965); Leonard G. Supple, Fishkill (1965); Arthur D. Brennan, Harrison (1966); George M. Fanelli (1969).

**Tenth Judicial District (Counties of Queens, Nassau and Suffolk):**

Queens County—88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35; Nassau County—Court House, Mineola; Suffolk County—Court House, Riverhead.

Resident Justices, Queens County: James T. Hallinan, Flushing (1959); Nicholas M. Pette, Kew Gardens (1960); Peter M. Daly, Astoria (1961); Joseph M. Conroy, Richmond Hill (1962); David Kusnetz, L. I. City (1969). Resident Justices, Nassau County: Cortland A. Johnson, Cedarhurst (1956); Percy D. Stoddard, Oyster Bay (1960); Marcus G. Christ, New Hyde Park (1966); Howard T. Hogan, Farmingdale (1968). Resident Justices, Suffolk County: L. Barron Hill, Southold (1960); D. Ormonde Ritchie, Brightwaters (1966).

## New York State Legislature, 1956

Assemblies annually first Wednesday after the first Monday in January. (Members receive \$7,500 yearly.)

SENATORS ELECTED NOVEMBER 2, 1954, TO SERVE IN 1955-1956

Senate: Republicans, 34; Democrats, 23; Vacancy, 1. Total, 58. (\*) New Senators elected Nov. 8, 1955

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| 1 S. Wentworth Horton, R., Greenport         | 30 Frank S. McCullough, R., Rye          |
| 2 Daniel G. Albert, R., Rockville Centre     | 31 Phily W. Williamson, R., Scarsdale    |
| 3 William S. Hults, Jr., R., Port Washington | 32 William F. Condon, R., Yonkers        |
| 4 Edward J. Speno, R., East Meadow           | 33 Thomas C. Desmond, R., Newburgh       |
| 5 Walter G. McCahan, R., Bayside             | 34 Arthur H. Wicks, R., Kingston         |
| 6 James J. Crisano, D., Neponsit             | 35 Ernest I. Hatfield, R., Hyde Park     |
| 7 James G. Sweeney, D., Middle Village       | 36 Peter J. Dalesandro, D., Watervliet   |
| 8  | 37 Henry Nieldo, R., Whitehall           |
| 9 Thomas J. Mackell, D., Rego Park           | 38 Thomas F. Campbell, R., Schenectady   |
| 10 Herbert I. Sorin, D., Brooklyn            | 39 Gilbert T. Seelye, R., Burnt Hills    |
| 11 Walter E. Cooke, D., Brooklyn             | 40 Robert D. McEwen, R., RFD, Ogdensburg |
| 12 Fred G. Moritt, D., Brooklyn              | 41 Walter Van Wiggeren, R., Ilion        |
| 13 Thomas J. Culte, D., Brooklyn             | 42 Fred J. Rath, R., Utica               |
| 14 John F. Furey, D., Brooklyn               | 43 Henry A. Wise, R., Watertown          |
| 15 Frank J. Pino, D.-L., Brooklyn            | 44 Scaries G. Shultz, R., Skaneateles    |
| 16 William Rosenblatt, D., Brooklyn          | 45 John H. Hughes, R., Syracuse          |
| 17 Samuel L. Greenberg, D., Brooklyn         | 46 Wheeler Milnor, R., Canastota         |
| 18 Harry Gittleman, D., Brooklyn             | 47 Warren M. Anderson, R., Binghamton    |
| 19 Edward V. Curry, D., Staten Island        | 48 George B. Metcalf, R., R.D. 2, Auburn |
| 20 MacNeil Mitchell, R., Manhattan           | 49 Harry K. Morton, R., R.D. 1, Hornell  |
| 21 James L. Watson, D., Manhattan            | 50 Dutton S. Peterson, R., Odessa        |
| 22 Alfred E. Santangelo, D., Manhattan       | 51 Frank C. Van Lare, R., Rochester      |
| 23 Joseph Zaretski, D.-L., Manhattan         | 52 George T. Manning, R., Rochester      |
| 24 Joseph R. Marro, D., Manhattan            | 53 Austin W. Erwin, R., Genesee          |
| 25 Frances J. Mahoney, D., Manhattan         | 54 Earl W. Brydges, R., Wilson           |
| 26 Harry Kraf, D., Bronx                     | 55 Walter J. Mahoney, R., Buffalo        |
| 27 Jacob H. Gilbert, D., Bronx               | 56 Stanley J. Bauer, R., Buffalo         |
| 28 Nathaniel T. Helman, D., Bronx            | 57 John H. Cooke, R., Alden              |
| 29 Francis J. McCaffrey, D., Bronx           | 58 George H. Pierce, R., Allegany        |

ASSEMBLYMEN ELECTED NOVEMBER 2, 1954 TO SERVE IN 1955-1956

Assembly: Republicans, 90; Democrats, 60. Total, 150. (\*) New Members elected Nov. 8, 1955

- Albany—(1) Edwin Corning, D., Feura Bush; (2) James J. McGuinness, D., Albany.
- Allegany**—Wm. H. MacKenzie, R., Belmont.
- Bronx**—(1) Bernard C. McDonnell, D.; (2) Sidney H. Asch, D.; (3) Morris Mohr, D.; (4) Felipe N. Torres; (5) Melville E. Abrams, D.; (6) Walter H. Gladwin, D.; (7) John T. Satriale, D.; (8) Mitchell J. Sherwin, D.; (9) William Kapelman, D.; (10) Matthew R. Dwyer, D.; (11) Enzo Gaspari, D.; (12) Fred W. Egbert, Jr., D.
- Broome**—(1) Daniel E. Dickinson, R., Whittey Point; (2) George L. Ingalls, R., Binghamton.
- Cattaraugus**—Leo P. Noonan, R., Farmersville.
- Cayuga**—Charles A. Cusick, R., Weedsport.
- Chautauqua**—Bruce Manley, R., Fredonia.
- Chemung**—Harry J. Tift, R., Horseheads.
- Chenango**—Mrs. Janet Hill Gordon, R., Norwich.
- Clinton**—James A. FitzPatrick, R., Plattsburg.
- Columbia**—Willard C. Drumm, R., Niverville.
- Cortland**—Louis H. Folmer, R., Homer.
- Delaware**—Edwin E. Mason, R., Hobart.
- Dutchess**—Robert W. Pomeroy, R., Wassaic.
- Erie**—(1) Thomas J. Runiola, R., Buffalo; (2) Justin C. Morgan, R., Kenmore; (3) William J. Butler, R., Buffalo; (4) Frank J. Caffery, D., Buffalo; (5) John B. Lis, D., Buffalo; (6) George F. Dannebrock, R., Buffalo; (7) Julius Volker, R., Depew; (8) William Sadler, R., Blasdell.
- Essex**—Grant W. Johnson, R., Ticonderoga.
- Franklin**—Robert G. Main, R., Malone.
- Fulton and Hamilton**—Joseph R. Younglove, R., Johnstown.
- Genesee**—John E. Johnson, R., LeRoy.
- Greene**—William E. Brady, R., Cocksackie.
- Herkimer**—Leo A. Lawrence, R., Herkimer.
- Jefferson**—Orin E. Wilcox, R., Theresa.
- Kings**—(1) Max M. Wursen, D.; (2) J. Sidney Levine, D.; (3) Mrs. Mary Gillen, D.; (4) Bernard Austin, D.; (5) John A. Monteleone, D.; (6) Bertram L. Baker, D.; (7) Louis Kalish, D.; (8) Frank Composto, D.; (9) Frank J. McMullen, R.; (10) John J. Ryan, D.; (11) Eugene F. Banagan, D.; (12) Frank Vaccaro, D.; (13) Lawrence P. Murphy, D.; (14) Edward S. Lentol, D.; (15) Alfred A. Lama, D.; (16) Bernard Haber, D.; (17) Samuel I. Berman, D.; (18) Stanley Steingut, D.; (19) Frank S. Samansky, D.; (20) Joseph R. Corso, D.; (21) Bertram L. Podell, D.; (22) Anthony J. Travia, D.
- Lewis**—Benjamin H. Demo, R., Croghan.
- Livingston**—Joseph W. Ward, R., Caledonia.
- Madison**—Harold I. Tyler, R., Chittenango.
- Monroe**—(1) J. Eugene Goddard, R., East Rochester; (2) A. Gould Hatch, R., Rochester; (3) Paul B. Banks, Jr., R., Brockport; (4) Thomas F. Riley, R., Rochester.
- Montgomery**—Donald A. Campbell, R., Amsterdam.
- Nassau**—(1) Anthony Barberio, R., Valley Stream; (2) Joseph F. Carino, R., Long Beach; (3) Mrs. Genesta M. Strong, R., Plandome; (4) John J. Burns, R., Seaford; (5) Francis P. McCloskey, R., Levittown; (6) Palmer D. Farrington, R., Lawrence.
- New York**—(1) William F. Passanante, D.; (2) Louis DeSalvo, D.; (3) John H. Farrell, D.; (4) Leonard Farstein, D.; (5) Ludwig Telier, D.; (6) Joseph J. Weiser, D.; (7) Daniel M. Kelly, D.; (8) Archibald Douglas, Jr., R.; (9) John R. Brook, R.; (10) Herman Katz, D.; (11) James C. Thomas, D.; (12) Mrs. Bessie Buchanan, D.; (13) Orest V. Maresca, D.; (14) Kenneth M. Phipps, D.; (15) William A. Kummer, D.; (16) Frank Rossatti, D.
- Niagara**—(1) Jacob E. Hottinger, R., Middleport; (2) Ernest Curto, R., Niagara Falls.
- Oneida**—(1) Francis J. Alder, R., Rome; (2) William S. Calli, R., Utica.

Onondaga—(1) Lawrence M. Rulison, R., Syracuse; (2) Charles A. Schoeneck, Jr., R., Syracuse; (3) Philip R. Chase, R., Fayetteville.  
 Ontario—Robert M. Quigley, R., Phelps.  
 Orange—(1) D. Clinton Dominick, III, R., Newburgh; (2) Wilson C. VanDuzer, R., Middletown.  
 Orleans—Alonzo L. Waters, R., Medina.  
 Oswego—Henry D. Coville, R., Central Square.  
 Otsego—Paul L. Tabolt, R., Burlington Flats.  
 Putnam—Willis H. Stephens, R., Brewster.  
 Queens—(1) Thomas LaFauci, D., L. I. City; (2) William Brennan, D., Elmhurst; (3) Charles Eckstein, R., Ridgewood; (4) Thomas A. Duffy, D., Jackson Heights; (5) William G. Giaccio, D., Corona; (6) Michael G. Rice, D., Whitestone; (7) Bernard Dubin, D., Forest Hills; (8) John DiLeonardo, R., Flushing; (9) Fred W. Preller, R., Queens Village; (10) Louis Wallach, D., New Hyde Park; (11) Daniel L. Clarke, D., Jamaica; (12) J. Lewis Fox, D., Far Rockaway; (13) Anthony P. Savarese, Jr., R., Kew Gardens.  
 Rensselaer—Thomas H. Brown, R., Troy.  
 Richmond—(1) Edward J. Amann, Jr., R.; (2) Lucio F. Russo, R.; both Staten Island.  
 Rockland—Robert Walmisley, R., Nyack.

St. Lawrence—Allan P. Sill, R., Massena.  
 Saratoga—John L. Ostrander, R., Schuylerville.  
 Schenectady—Oswald D. Heck, R., Schenectady.  
 Schoharie—David Enders, R., Central Bridge.  
 Schuylers—Jerry W. Black, R., Trumansburg.  
 Seneca—Lawrence Van Cleef, R., Seneca Falls.  
 Steuben—Charles D. Henderson, R., Hornell.  
 Suffolk—(1) Edmund R. Lupton, R., Riverhead; (2) Elisha T. Barrett, R., Brightwaters; (3) John A. Britting, R., Farmingdale.  
 Sullivan—Hyman E. Mintz, R., Monticello.  
 Tioga—Richard C. Lounsberry, R., Owego.  
 Tompkins—Ray Ashbery, R., Trumansburg.  
 Ulster—Kenneth L. Wilson, R., Lake George.  
 Warren—Stuart F. Hawley, R., Lake George.  
 Washington—Wm. J. Reid, R., Fort Edward.  
 Wayne—Mrs. Mildred F. Taylor, R., Lyons.  
 Westchester—(1) Malcolm Wilson, R., Yonkers; (2) Fred S. Suthergreen, R., Ardsley; (3) Miss Frances K. Marlatt, R., Mt. Vernon; (4) Hunter Meighan, R., Mamaroneck; (5) William F. Horan, R., Tuckahoe; (6) Theodore Hill, Jr., R., Jefferson Valley.  
 Wyoming—Harold L. Peet, R., Pike.  
 Yates—Vernon W. Blodgett, R., Rushville.

## NEW YORK CITY GOVERNMENT

### CHIEF EXECUTIVE AND ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICIALS

(As of January 1, 1956)

Official title	Name	Politics	Salary
(Length of term, 4 years; present terms expire December 31, 1957)			
Mayor	Robert F. Wagner, Jr.	Dem.	\$40,000
Deputy Mayor	Dr. John J. Theobald	Dem.	25,000
Comptroller	Lawrence E. Gerosa	Dem.	30,000
President, The Council	Abe Stark	Dem.	25,000
Borough Presidents:			
Manhattan	Hulan E. Jack	Dem.	25,000
Bronx	James J. Lyons	Dem.	25,000
Brooklyn	John Cashmore	Dem.-Rep.	25,000
Queens	James A. Lundy	Rep.	25,000
Richmond	Albert V. Maniscalco	Dem.-Lib.	25,000

Chief Clerk, Mayor's office—Arthur D. Walker, City Hall, New York City 7.

### THE BOARD OF ESTIMATE

Meets in Room 16, City Hall, Manhattan, on the second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 10:30 A.M., unless otherwise ordered by the Board. First meeting in each year called by the Mayor. Composed of the Mayor (Chairman), Comptroller, President of The Council, and the Borough Presidents. In the absence of the Mayor, the President of the Council shall preside. The Mayor, Comptroller and President of the Council have 3 votes each; Borough Presidents of Manhattan and Brooklyn, 2 each; others, 1 each. No resolution or amendment may be passed at the same meeting at which it is originally presented except by a three-fourths vote.

Secretary—Ruth W. Whaley, Rm. 1356 Municipal Bldg., N.Y.C.

### THE COUNCIL

Meets every Tuesday at 1:30 p.m. in the Councilmanic Chamber. First meeting in each year is held on first Wednesday after first Monday of January, at noon. At least one stated meeting shall be held each month, except in its discretion, in July and August. Consists of the President of the Council and 25 Councilmen, one from each Senate District lying wholly within the city. Term 4 years; expires Dec. 31, 1957.

All other Members of Council, \$7,000 each plus an additional \$1,000 each for contingent expenses. The Vice Chairman also receives an additional \$5,000; the Minority Leader, the Chairman of the Finance Committee and the Chairman of the General Welfare Committee and additional \$2,500 each. Secretary to Vice Chairman—Vera C. Tenahy.

Clerk—Murray W. Stand (see City Clerk).

### Councilmen

Manhattan: James J. Boland, D.; Earl Brown, D.; Samuel Davis, D.; Stanley M. Isaacs, R.-Lib.; John J. Meril, D.; Daniel S. Weiss, D.

Bronx: Edward A. Cunningham, D.; Maurice J. McCarthy, Jr., D.; Louis Peck, D.; David Ross, D.; Irving I. Schreckinger, D.

Brooklyn: Jeremiah B. Bloom, D.; Sam Curtis, D.; Jack Kranis, D.; Arthur A. Low, D.; Thomas J. Mirabile, D.; Philip J. Schupler, D.; Joseph T. Sharkey, D.; Morris J. Stein, D.; Edward Vogel, D.

Queens: Robert E. Barnes, R.; Hugh Quinn, D.; Frank V. Smith, D.; Eric J. Treulich, D.

Richmond: James J. Murphy, D.

### DEPARTMENTS, BUREAUS, COUNTY OFFICERS

Accounts—(See Investigation, Department of).

Administration, Division of—Charles F. Preusse, City Adm. (\$30,000), 250 Church St.

Air Pollution Control, Dept. of—Leonard Greenburg, M.D., commissioner (\$20,000). Norman Weissman, secretary to department, 15 Park Row.

Art Commission—Meets at 2:30 P.M. on the second Monday of each month except August. Georg J. Lober, exec. sec., City Hall.

Assessors, Board of—Three members appointed by Mayor. Meets 10 A.M. Tuesdays for public hearings, and at call of the chairman. Harvey L. Strein, chairman, \$17,500; members, \$10,750. James T. Fadian, chief clerk, 2200 Municipal Bldg.

Budget, Bureau of the—Abraham D. Beame, director, \$25,000. Asst. Dir. of the Budget, William F. Shea, \$17,500; Chief Examiner, John J. Carty, \$14,500, 12th floor, Municipal Bldg.

City Clerk and Clerk of the Council—Murray W. Stand, \$15,000, 265 Municipal Bldg.

City Marshals—No more than 83 shall be appointed by the Mayor. Term 6 years and until a successor is appointed and has qualified. Fees only.

City Record—William Viertel, supervisor, \$10,100.—John B. Martin, editor, 2213 Municipal Bldg.

City Register—Lewis Orgel, \$15,000, Hall of Records. County offices: Bronx—851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51; Kings—Hall of Records, Brooklyn 1; Queens—161-04 Jamaica Ave., Jamaica 32.

City Sheriff—John J. McCloskey, \$15,000.

Chief Clerk—William Meyers, 808 Hall of Records.

Civil Defense—Robert E. Condon, director, \$17,500, 425 Ave. of the Americas.

Civil Service Commission, City (of the Department of Personnel)—composed of the chairman and two members. Meets on Mondays at 10 A.M. and on call of the chairman. Joseph Schechter, chairman, \$22,500; George Gregory, Jr., and Anthony M. Maurilio, \$12,500 each, 299 Broadway.

Commerce, Department of—Richard C. Patterson, Jr., commissioner (no salary); 500 Park Ave.

Corporation Counsel—(see Law Department).

Correction, Department of—Anna M. Kross,



commissioner, \$20,000; Arnold H. Wallace, secretary to department, 100 Centre St.

**County Clerks**—New York, Archibald R. Watson; Bronx, John J. Hanley; Kings, Francis J. Sinnott; Queens, Paul Livotti (\$15,000 each), Richmond, Charles F. Pallister (\$10,500).

**District Attorneys**—New York, Frank S. Hogan; Bronx, Daniel V. Sullivan; Kings, Edward S. Silver (\$30,000 each); Queens, Frank D. O'Connor (\$30,000); Richmond, John M. Braisted, Jr. (\$12,000).

**Docks, Department of**—(see Marine and Aviation).

**Education, Board of**—Nine members appointed by the Mayor for seven years and until a successor is appointed and has qualified. Two members must be residents of Manhattan, two Brooklyn, two Bronx, two Queens, and one Richmond. Must have been a resident and qualified voter in said borough for at least three years immediately preceding time of appointment. No salary.

**President of the Board**—Charles H. Silver. Vice President—Dr. Charles F. Rank. Secretary—Morris Warschauer, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

**Superintendent of Schools**—Dr. William Jansen, also chairman of the Board, \$32,500; Deputy Supt., Jacob Greenberg, \$25,000; associate supts., \$16,900 each. The superintendent has full administrative powers. Secretary—Katharine M. Crowe, 110 Livingston St., Brooklyn 1.

**Board of Higher Education**—Comprises 21 citizens who are residents of the city, appointed by the Mayor. No salary. Chairman is selected by the Board. Administrator—Mrs. Pearl Max, 695 Park Ave. Colleges under the jurisdiction of the Board are City College, Brooklyn College, Hunter College and Queens College.

**Elections, Board of**—Four commissioners. Term four years or until a successor is appointed and has qualified, \$15,000. President and the secretary selected by the Board, shall not belong to same political party. Address: 400 Broome St.

**Finance, Department of**—Joseph A. Sarafite, treasurer, \$20,000. Chief, Bureau of Adm.—John H. Travers, Jr., 500 Municipal Bldg.

**Fire Department**—Edward F. Cavanagh, Jr., commissioner, \$25,000. Secretary to Department—Denis Tilden Lynch, 11th floor, Municipal Bldg.

**Health, Department of**—Leona Baumgartner, M.D., commissioner, \$22,500. Secretary—Charles F. Osborne, 125 Worth St.

**Hospitals, Department of**—Basil C. MacLean, M.D., commissioner, \$25,000. 125 Worth St.

**Housing Authority, New York City**—Five members appointed by Mayor. Philip J. Cruise, chairman, \$22,500; others, no salary. Executive Director, Warren Moscow, 299 Broadway.

**Housing and Buildings, Department of**—Bernard J. Gilroy, commissioner, \$22,500. Chief Clerk—Francis D. McHugh, 20th floor, Municipal Bldg.

**Investigation, Department of**—Charles H. Tenney, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Daniel J. O'Connor, Chief Clerk—Charles A. Vesce, 50 Pine St.

**Labor, Department of**—Nelson Seitel, commissioner, \$20,000. Executive secretary—Mark L. Fasullo, 93 Worth St.

**Law Department (the Corporation Counsel)**—Peter Campbell Brown, corporation counsel, \$25,000. Secretary—Lucille B. Brogan.

**Licenses, Department of**—Bernard J. O'Connell, commissioner, \$20,000. Chief Clerk—Charles L. Kaldacher; Administration offices, 137 Centre Street; Applications Bureau, 112 White St., Brooklyn 7, 710 Municipal Bldg.; Richmond, 315 Borough Hall, Staten Island 1.

**Marine and Aviation, Dept. of**—Vincent A. G. O'Connor, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Arthur J. Aronson, Pier A, North River.

**Markets, Department of**—Anthony Masciarelli, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Periman, 137 Centre St. (See also Weights and Measures.)

**Medical Examiner (Chief)**—Milton Helpen, M.D., \$15,000. Deputy Chiefs: Benjamin M. Vance, M.D. (in charge of Manhattan and Richmond), Charles H. Hochman, M.D., acting (in charge of Bronx), George W. Ruger, M.D., acting (in charge of Brooklyn), Richard Grimes, M.D., acting (in charge of Queens).

Office: 125 Worth St., Manhattan; 850 Walton Ave., Bronx 51; Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn 1;

90-37 Parsons Blvd., Jamaica 32; Police Hdqts. Bldg., 78 Richmond Terrace, St. George, S. I. 1.

**Mental Health, Board of**—Consists of the commissioners of health and welfare, ex-officio, and seven other members appointed by the Mayor. No salary. Thomas A. C. Rennie, M.D., chairman. Director of Community Health Services—Paul V. Lemkau, M.D. Exec. Secretary—Ruth Farberman.

**Parks, Department of**—Robert Moses, commissioner, \$25,000. Executive Officer—Stuart Constable, Arsenal Bldg., Fifth Ave. at 64th St.

**Parole Commission**—Commissioner of correction and police commissioner, ex-officio, and three members appointed by Mayor. Meets at 10 a.m. on Thursdays. John C. Maher, chairman, \$15,000; other appointed members, \$10,000. Secretary—John J. Devitt. Chief Parole Officer—Abraham N. Fauer, 100 Centre St.

**Personnel, Department of**—Joseph Schechter, director, \$22,500; 299 Broadway. (See also City Civil Service Commission.)

**Planning Commission, City**—James Felt, chairman, \$22,500; others \$11,750. Francis J. Bloustein, vice chairman, Pauline J. Malter, secretary, 27th floor, Municipal Bldg.

**Police Department**—Stephen P. Kennedy, commissioner, \$25,000. Vincent E. Finn, chief clerk, 240 Centre St.

**Public Administrator**—New York, vacant (\$15,000), 309 Hall of Records; Bronx, John T. Meenan (\$4,000 and fees), 851 Grand Concourse; Kings; Hyman Wank (\$10,750), 604 Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn 1; Queens, John C. Glenn (\$8,750), 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35; Richmond, Lawrence W. Brown (\$5,925), 927 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island 1.

**Public Works, Department of**—Frederick H. Zurmühlen, commissioner, \$25,000. Secretary—Michael J. McLaughlin, 1800 Municipal Bldg.

**Purchase, Department of**—Joseph V. Spagna, commissioner, \$20,000. Secretary—Max Lazarus, 1924 Municipal Bldg.

**Sanitation, Department of**—Andrew W. Mulrain, commissioner, \$25,000. Secretary—Warren J. O'Brien, 125 Worth St.

**Sheriff City**—John J. McCloskey, \$15,000. Chief Clerk—William Meyers, 608 Hall of Records. County Offices (Bronx), 851 Grand Concourse, N. Y. 51; (Kings), Municipal Bldg., Brooklyn 1; (Queens), 42-15 Crescent St., at Queens Plaza, L. I. City 1; (Richmond), County Court House, Staten Island 1.

**Smoke Control** (see Air Pollution Control).

**Standards and Appeals, Board of**—Harris H. Murdock, chairman, \$17,500; others, \$11,750. Chief Clerk—Joseph J. Doyle, 10th floor Municipal Bldg.

**Supt. of Schools**—(see Education, Board of).

**Surrogates**—(see Surrogates Courts, page 86).

**Tax Department**—Tax Commission consists of the President, William E. Boyland, \$20,000, and six tax commissioners, \$12,250 each; appointed by and removable at pleasure of the Mayor. Chief Clerk—Seymour Weiss, 936 Municipal Bldg.

**Teachers Retirement Board**—Board of seven usually meets at 3:15 p.m. on 4th Tuesday each month in Rm. 603 Municipal Bldg. George Rosling, chairman, no salary. Mrs. May Andres Healy, exec. sec., 154 Nassau St.

**Traffic, Department of**—T. T. Wiley, commissioner, \$22,500. Chief Clerk—Hugh E. McCollum, 100 Gold St.

**Transit Authority, N. Y. City**—Consists of three members, one appointed by Mayor, one by Governor. Two appointed members select third member as chairman. Authority meets on Thursdays at 10 00 a.m. Charles L. Patterson, chairman, \$30,000, others \$25,000. Thomas J. McMahon, gen. manager, \$23,000. Secretary—William Jerome Daly. Dir. Public Relations—Leo Casey, 370 Jay St., Brooklyn 1.

**Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority**—Robert Moses, chairman, no salary; General Manager and Secretary, George E. Spargo, Randall's Island, New York City 35.

**Veterans' Cooperation (New York City Veterans Service Center)**—Paul Ruthelster, director, 500 Park Ave.

**Water Supply, Board of**—Three commissioners appointed by the Mayor. Irving V. A. Hule,

president; Edward C. Maguire and Herbert M. Rosenberg, \$15,000 each. Commissioners must be residents of the City of New York. Martin T. Geraghty, chief clerk, 120 Wall St.

**Water Supply, Gas and Electricity, Department of**—Arthur C. Ford, commissioner, \$20,000. Chief Clerk, Frank Kaye, 2358 Municipal Bldg.

**Weights and Measures, Bureau of**—(A division of Department of Markets)—Director Fred J. Loughran; chief inspector, Joseph F. Conlon, 137 Centre St.

**Welfare, Department of**—Henry L. McCarthy, commissioner, \$22,500. Louis Flamm, executive officer, 250 Church St.

## Courts in the City of New York

(As of January 1, 1956)

**U. S. DISTRICT COURTS** (Southern and Eastern Districts)—See page 64.

**SUPREME COURT (N. Y. State)**—See page 82-83.

### COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS

The court sits in the Criminal Court Bldg., 100 Centre St., N. Y. City 13. Judges, elected for 14 years, receive \$30,000 each, or to serve until December 31st of year they become 70. Terms end Dec. 31 of years given. The judges are: Jonah J. Goldstein (1956); Edward J. McCullen (1956); John A. Mullen (1959); Louis J. Capozzoli (1964); Jacob Gould Schurman (1965); Abraham N. Geller (1966); Mitchell D. Schweitzer (1968); Gerald P. Cuklin (1969).

Clerk of the Court—F. Howard Barrett.

### COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS

(Chief Justice, \$21,000; others, \$19,500; terms expire last day of month named unless otherwise noted.)

**Chief Justice**—Irving Ben Cooper (June, 1956); Associate Justices—Bernard A. Koziack (June 24, 1956); Joseph V. Loscalzo (Sept. 23, 1958); John M. Cannella (Mar. 21, 1959); Louis B. Heller (Mar. 21, 1959); Ambrose J. Haddock (Mar. 21, 1959); Herman Hoffman (June, 1959); Myles A. Paige (Feb. 18, 1960); Matthew J. Troy (Feb. 18, 1960); Simon Silver (Apr. 11, 1960); John V. Flood (June 24, 1960); Emilio Nunez (June, 1960); Doris I. Byrne (June 30, 1961); Vincent R. Impellitteri (Dec., 1961); Edward F. Breslin (Apr., 1962); Alfred J. Cawse, Jr. (Dec., 1963); George M. Carney (June 2, 1965); Arthur Dunaf (June 2, 1965); Edward T. McCaffrey (June 2, 1965); J. Howard Rossbach (June 2, 1965); William E. Ringel (June 30, 1965); Edward Thompson (July 8, 1965).

**Chief Clerk**—DeWitt V. Kelly. Deputy Chief Clerk—Joseph H. McShane, 100 Centre St.

**PARTS—I, II, III, IV and Paternity (Manhattan)**—100 Centre St., New York 13. Clerk of Court—Joseph F. Moss.

**PARTS I, II and III (Brooklyn)** 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2. Clerk of Court—Thomas F. Horan, Jr.

**PARTS I and II (Queens)**—45-18 Court Square, L. I. City. Clerk of Court—Julius Weinstock. (Court held Monday and Thursday of each week.)

**PART I (Richmond)**—County Court House, Staten Island 1. Clerk of Court—Arthur D. Keller. (Court held Wednesday of each week.)

**PARTS I and II (Bronx)**—851 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51. Clerk of the Court—Francis A. Taylor. (Court held Tuesday and Friday of each week.)

**Appellate Part**—First Judicial Department, on 1st and 3d Fridays; Second Judicial Department on 2d and 4th Fridays.

**Probation Bureau**—100 Centre St., New York City 13. Chief Probation Officer—Morris Ben Agid, acting.

### SURROGATES COURTS

**Courts of Record. The Surrogates are:**  
**Manhattan**—William T. Collins (Dec., 1956). George Frankenthaler (Dec., 1958), \$30,000 each. Clerk of the Court—Philip A. Donahue, Hall of Records, New York City 7.

**Bronx**—Christopher C. McGrath (Dec., 1960), \$30,000. Clerk of the Court—John J. Sullivan, 851 Grand Concourse, New York City 51.

**Brooklyn**—Maximilian Moss (Dec., 1960), \$30,000. Clerk of the Court—Albert M. Leavitt, Hall of Records, Brooklyn 1.

**Queens**—Anthony P. Savarese (Dec., 1956), \$30,000. Clerk of the Court—Frederick C. Harris, 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35.

**Richmond**—John C. Boylan (Dec., 1961), \$28,600. Clerk of the Court—William J. Dempsey, County Court House, Staten Island 1.

### CITY COURT

**Headquarters—Manhattan**, 52 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y. **Bronx**, 851 Grand Concourse, New York 51. **Kings**, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. **Queens**, 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35. **Richmond**, 927 Caseton Ave., West New Brighton, Staten Island 10.

The Chief Justice, John A. Byrnes, \$23,000 a year; the Associate Justices, \$22,000. Their terms expire Dec. 31 of year given.

Chief Clerk—James P. McDermott. Deputy Clerk and Director of Administration—John B. McInerney.

The court is composed as follows:

**Manhattan**—Chief Justice, John A. Byrnes (1956). Justices: Samuel C. Coleman (1957); Rocco A. Parella (1957); Francis E. Rivers (1963); Harold Baer (1964); Thomas Dickens (1964); Harry B. Frank (1964); James E. Mulcahy (1964); Birdie Amsterdam (1965).

**Bronx**—Solomon Boneparth (1957); Morris E. Spector (1958); Julius J. Gans (1964); Peter A. Quinn (1965).

**Kings**—Frederick L. Kopff (1956); Sylvester Sabatino (1958); George Elperlin (1958); Lloyd I. Herzka (1965); Roger J. Brock (1965).

**Queens**—James J. Conroy (1957); George P. Stier (1959); William P. Wiener (1961).

**Richmond**—Joseph A. McKinney (1956)

### COUNTY COURTS

(The Judges receive \$30,000; terms expire Dec. 31st of year named.)

**Bronx**—Samuel J. Joseph (1960); William Lyman (1962); Eugene G. Schulz (1965); James M. Barrett (1969). Chief Clerk—Thomas A. Cryan, 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51, N. Y.

**Kings**—Nathan R. Sobel (1956); Carmine J. Marasco (1958); George J. Joyce (1958); Samuel S. Leibowitz (1963); Hyman Barshay (1967). Chief Clerk—James L. Morrison, 120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 2, N. Y.

**Queens**—Peter T. Farrell (1957); William B. Groat (1964); Alfred J. Hofmann (1965); John P. Scleppl (1965). Chief Clerk—Leonard Capone, County Court House, L. I. City 1, N. Y.

**Richmond**—Farrell M. Kane (1956). Special Deputy Clerk—Frank M. Kosman, County Court House, Staten Island 1, N. Y.

### CITY MAGISTRATES COURTS

(Appointed by the Mayor for a term of 10 years. Chief City Magistrate, \$19,000; City Magistrates, \$16,000.) Chief Clerk—Larry M. Vetrano, 100 Centre St., New York City 13.

### MANHATTAN

Chief City Magistrate—John M. Murtagh (June, 1965).

**City Magistrates**—Edward J. Chapman (Apr., 1957); Jack L. Nicoll (May 19, 1957); John E. Prendergast (July 18, 1957); Hyman Bushel (July, 1957); Harry G. Andrews (Dec., 1957); James Randall Creel (June, 1959); Robert F. Mahoney (Dec., 1959); Walter J. Bayer (June, 1960); Louis I. Kaplan (June, 1960); Mrs. Evelyn Richman (May 23, 1961); Hilda G. Schwartz (May 24, 1961); George Postel (Dec., 1961); Frederick L. Strong (June, 1962); Reuben Levy (Aug. 15, 1963); Abraham M. Bloch (May, 1965); James A. Comerford (June, 1965).

### BRONX

Joseph A. Martinis (Aug. 17, 1959); Hyman Korn (Dec. 1959); Samuel J. Ohringer (June, 1961); Nicholas F. Delagi (June, 1962); Edward T. Galloway (May 11, 1963); Neal P. Bottighieri (June 18, 1964); Francis X. O'Brien (May, 1965).

### BROOKLYN

(Rm. 509, Municipal Bldg.)  
John R. Starkey (May, 1957); Charles Solomon

(July 18, 1957): Michael Potter (Jan. 7, 1958); Anthony E. Maglio (June, 1959); George S. Rader (June, 1959); Albert D. Schaner (Jan. 6, 1960); Matthew P. Fagan (May 23, 1961); Harry Serper (May 23, 1961); David L. Malbin (Dec., 1961); Vincent J. Ferreri (Jan. 22, 1962); A. Lawrence Acquavella (June, 1962); Louis S. Wallach (June, 1963); Ludwig Glowa (June, 1963); Thomas H. Cullen, Jr. (May 21, 1964).

## QUEENS

Paul Balsam (Dec., 1957); Thomas J. Gray (Aug. 3, 1959); James E. LoPiccolo (May 23, 1961); Corning G. McKennee (May 23, 1961); Anthony M. Livoti (Dec., 1961); Alexander Del Giorno (May 11, 1963); Thomas Fitzpatrick (May 23, 1964); Peter M. Horn (Sept., 1965).

## MICHIGAN

Augustine B. Casey (Dec., 1957).

## MUNICIPAL COURT

(Elected for a term of 10 years, or to serve until December 31st of year they become 70. President Justice, \$19,000; Associate Justices, \$17,000.

Secretary—Howard P. Tyson, 8 Reade St., New York 7. (The Central Record Room is located at 238 William St., New York City 7.)

## MANHATTAN

President Justice—Harry P. Eppig (1957).

Associate Justices and Districts:

1st—6 Reade St., New York City 7. Thomas C. Chimera (1957); Robert V. Santangelo (1961); Arthur E. DePhillips (1964).

2nd—10 Reade St., New York City 7. Joseph Raimo (1957); Max M. Meltzer (1958); Lester Lazarus (1959); Saul Price (1960).

3d—314 West 54th St., New York City 19. Joseph B. Rafferty (1957); Joseph J. Mangano (1965); Eugene M. McCarthy (1962); Charles J. Garrison (1963).

4th—314 West 54th St., New York City 19. Vincent DePaul Gannon (1957); Cornelius D. McNamara (1957); Henry Silverman (1959).

5th—314 West 54th St., New York City 19. Abram Goodman (1956); Benjamin Shalleck (1959); George Starke (1961).

6th—170 East 121st St., New York City 35. Eugene B. McAuliffe (1956); Francis J. McCaffrey (1961); Edward F. Hurley (1963).

7th—447 West 151st St., New York City 31. Charles Marks (1957); Robert U. Molloy (1965); Nathaniel Sorkin (1965).

8th—170 East 121st St., New York City 35. Mario G. DiPirro (1957); Joseph A. Boccia (1958).

9th—10 Reade St., New York City 7. Maxwell Shapiro (1960); Peiham St. George Bissell 3d (1961); Robert Morris (1963); Beatrice K. Cass (1964); Maurice Wahl (1964); Carroll Hayes (1965).

10th—447 West 151st St., New York City 31. Herman C. Stoute (1960); Carson DeWitt Baker (1965).

1st—1400 Williamsbridge Rd., N. Y. 61. Vincent N. Trimarco (1962); Arthur Wachtel (1964); Charles A. Loreto (1965); Martin Kraus (1965).

2d—Washington Ave. and 162d St., N. Y. 56. James W. Donoghue (1957); Louis Bennett (1959); Nathan A. Lashin (1961); Bertha Schwartz (1963).

## BROOKLYN

1st—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. S. Reymart Alter (1963); Louis G. Andreozzi (1965).

2nd—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. Milton M. Wecht (1965); Lewis S. Flagg, Jr. (1963).

3d—120 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. Abraham A. Berry (1959); Dominio B. Rinaldi (1959).

4th—363 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7. Murray T. Feiden (1959).

5th—4th Ave. & 42d St., Brooklyn 32. Phillip Simon (1957); Vincent D. Damiani (1965).

6th—27-33 Snyder Ave., Brooklyn 26. Charles H. Breitbart (1956); James W. Feely (1961); Murray H. Pearlman (1962).

7th—363 Liberty Ave., Brooklyn 7. Harry P. Eppig (1957); Samuel D. Johnson (1965).

8th—4th Ave. and 42d St., Brooklyn 32. Harold J. McLaughlin (1959).

## QUEENS

1st—10-15 49th Ave., L. I. City 1. Mario J. Cariello (1961); Charles Vailone (1965).

2d—Broadway and Justice St., Elmhurst 73. Meyer Tobias (1962).

3d—69-02 64th St., Ridgewood (Bklyn. P.O.), 27. Angelo Graci (1964).

4th—88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35. Jenkin R. Hockett (1960); Daniel E. Fitzpatrick (1961).

5th—Beach Channel Drive, bet. Beach 80th and 81st Sts., Rockaway Beach 94; Abraham E. Margulies.

6th—137-35 Northern Blvd., Flushing 54. David L. Dugan (1959).

## RICHMOND

1st—927 Castleton Ave., West New Brighton, S. I. 10. Vacancy.

2d—71 Targee St., Stapleton, S. I. 4. Frank D. Paulo (1964).

## DOMESTIC RELATIONS COURT

(Presiding Justice, \$21,000, Justices \$19,500 each)

Presiding Justice—John Warren Hill (Oct., 1964).

Justices—Ruth Warters (July, 1966); Patrick J. Fogarty (Oct., 1957); Louis Lorence (Oct. 1957); Juvenal Marchisio (Dec., 1957); James J. Lanzetta (May, 1958); Jane M. Bolin (July, 1959); Nathaniel Kaplan (Dec., 1959); Frederick Backer (Aug. 1962); Leonard E. Eulsi (Sept., 1962); Charles Horowitz (Dec., 1963); Clarence Wilson (Aug. 1963); Wilfred A. Waltemade (Dec., 1963); Philip B. Thurston (Aug., 1964); Charles E. Rams-gate (Aug., 1964); George A. Timone (Oct., 1964); Louis A. Pagnucco (Feb., 1965); Harold J. Crawford (Feb. 1965); Sylvia Jafin Singer (Mar., 1965); Justice Wise Polier (Sept., 1965); Edward R. Dudley (Oct., 1965).

Director of Administration and Secretary of Board of Justices—John F. Keenan. Chief Probation Officer—Clarence M. Leeds. Offices, 135 East 22d Street, New York City 10.

## Children's and Family Courts Divisions

New York County—Children's Court; Clerk, David A. Supple, 137 East 22d St. Family Court; Clerk, Frank A. Marron, 135 East 22d St., New York City 10.

Kings County—Children's Court; Clerk, Louis Wolff, 111 Schermerhorn St., Brooklyn 1. Family Court; Clerk, William F. Lindeman (acting), 283 Adams St., Brooklyn 1.

Bronx County—Children's Court and Family Court; Clerk, Benjamin Cooper. Children's—1109 Carroll Place. Family—1118 Grand Concourse. Both, Bronx 56, N. Y.

Queens County—Children's Court and Family Court; Clerk, Michael J. Kuhn, 105-34 Union Hall St., Jamaica 33.

Richmond County—Children's Court and Family Court; Clerk, Thomas J. Conway, 100 Richmond Terrace, St. George, Staten Island 1.

## Special Censuses Taken Since August 1, 1955

Source: Bureau of the Census

Special censuses were taken after April 1, 1950, at the request of the city or town; they are listed on pages 266-282 with the year indicated. Additional censuses since August 1, 1955.

Place	1955	1956	Place	1955	1956	Place	1955	1956
Alabama			California			Illinois		
Mountain Brook	10,937	8,359	Hawthorne	29,212	16,316	Harvey	23,714	20,683
Sheffield	13,324	10,767	Manhattan Beach	30,586	17,330	Morton Grove	11,538	3,926
			Merced	19,481	15,278			
Arkansas			Sacramento	157,182	137,572	Indiana		
Fort Smith	56,312	47,942	Sunnyvale	26,064	9,829	Seymour	11,683	9,629

## PROVISIONAL ESTIMATE OF U. S. POPULATION OCTOBER, 1955

The total population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas was about 166,022,000 on Oct. 1, 1955, according to estimates released on Nov. 8, 1955 by the Bureau of the Census. This figure represents an increase of 14,889,000, or 9.9% since April 1, 1950, the date of the last census, and an increase of 2,811,000, or 1.7%, over the estimate for the corresponding month a year ago.

# Floods, Tornadoes, Cause Record Damage—Weather of 1955

Source: U. S. Weather Bureau, Weatherwise, United Press

South wind or great heat in the summer fortelleth whirlwinds—Job. XXXVII, 9.

In 1955 nature blasted man with some of the worst weather on record. There were heavy floods and big winds. The year opened with a continuation of the long drought that since 1952 had been pulverizing the southwestern plains. In March dust storms, with 40 mi. winds, raised soil from parts of Colorado, Kansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Texas and whirled it toward the Mississippi valley. In mid-March the Ohio River overflowed, left thousands homeless and caused damage of about \$13,000,000. But the water really hit the dust bowl in May. In 48 hrs., May 18-19, New Mexico reported 11.28 in. of rain in one area, Blacklake, N. M., had 22 in. of wet snow, and the Arkansas River overflowed. Some Texas towns had 15 in. of rain. Lightning hit a group of high school boys at Kingsville, Tex., killing 4.

On May 25 the worst tornado ever to hit Kansas levelled Udall, 25 mi. southeast of Wichita, with hundreds of its 610 people casualties. Major whirlwinds also hit Tonkawa and Blackwell, Okla., levelling 12 blocks in the latter city. Total deaths for the area were estimated at 200. The Weather Bureau had spotted about 15 tornadoes developing in a 200-mi. area between Oklahoma City and Wichita, and the countryside was warned.

## HOT AND HOTTER

On the first 7 days of August, official temperatures in New York were in the 90° range and often higher. Hottest days were Aug. 2 and 5, when U. S. Weather Bureau, Battery Place, reported 98° and 94°, LaGuardia Field reported 100° for both days, as did the Meteorological Observatory in Central Park. But several low temperatures brought down the monthly average to around 78°, only 4° higher than normal. It was, however, the second month in a row to set a heat record with 19 days over 90° for the summer.

The West Coast sensation was the heat in Los Angeles. The moderate temperature of 83° high to 59° low of Aug. 29 was changed to 101° and 70° by Sept. 1; on Sept. 2 it hit 110° and for 7 days Los Angeles basked in temperatures running above 100° and considerably more unofficially. This competed with the most consistent hot spot, Phoenix, Ariz., which can hit 100° for weeks in midsummer and had 5° above that a number of days in 1955. The surprise was possibly Chicago, which kept comfortably cool at 73° high, 55° low, while Omaha was frying at 103° on Sept. 8. Chicago reached a high of 68° on the day Bismarck, N. D. went to 96°.

Other cities that had a spate of 90° and over weather in 1955 included Denver, Tucson, Salt Lake City, Savannah, Phoenix, Spokane, Fort Worth, Abilene, Minneapolis and St. Paul, Des Moines, San Antonio, Memphis and San Francisco.

## ROSTER OF HURRICANES

Big winds are named for women. Alice, in the French West Indies, went to sea, Jan. 2. Brenda, July 21, brought heavy rains to Louisiana and Mississippi. Connie hit the Carolina coast Aug. 12, see below. Diane hit the same coast Aug. 17, see below. Edith, Aug. 24, and Flora, Sept. 3, went off to sea. Gladys flooded Mexico City Sept. 5. Hilda started east of Florida Sept. 12, caused heavy damage in Cuba and Tampico, Mex. Ione hit the North Carolina coast Sept. 19. Janet started Sept. 28, hit Mexico from Yucatan to Tampico, damaged Chetumal, isolated Veracruz, destroyed many fishing villages, flooded Tampico. Deaths were estimated up to 500, 61 in British Honduras.

## AND THEN CAME CONNIE

Hurricane Connie was the best-advertised storm when it was approaching the Atlantic coast off Cape Hatteras, N. C., but its 135 mph winds lost strength soon after they hit the Carolinas Aug. 12 and moved up by way of Maryland and Virginia into southeast Pennsylvania thence northwest to Erie, Lake Erie and Ontario, Canada. At Harrisburg, Pa., winds were 55 mph. The worst damage was in North Carolina and the President allocated \$1,000,000 for relief at request of the governor. A 125-ft. sailing schooner capsized on Chesapeake Bay near North Beach,

Md., drowning 14. Deaths reached 43, 11 in the New York metropolitan area.

Precipitation records showed the effects of the hurricane. On Aug. 12 and 13, the U. S. Weather Bureau, New York, reported 5.86 in. and 2.51 in. on the two days. The greatest fall in 24 hrs. was 6.71 in. Aug. 11-12 there and 7.11 in. at LaGuardia Field.

## RUIN IN NEW ENGLAND

Hurricane Diane, the next hurricane to hit the U. S. mainland in August, swept over North Carolina and Virginia, but lost much of its force in the New York City area Aug. 17. Heavy rain fell in Connecticut, northeastern Pennsylvania, Massachusetts, New York and New Jersey. South Carolina and Rhode Island were among 6 states designated major disaster areas. Flood toll was 191 dead in the northeastern states as waters receded Aug. 20; resort areas in the Poconos reported 35 lost with the greatest tragedy at Camp Davis, near Ansonia.

A summary of death and damage caused by the disaster of Aug. 17-19 was published Oct. 30 by the Business and Defense Services Admin. Dept. of Commerce. Deaths: 179; seriously injured persons, 8,992; homes destroyed, 813; damage est. \$457,674,044. Losses by states: Connecticut, \$215,245,004, of which \$83,870,958 was industrial; Massachusetts, \$110,412,808; Pennsylvania, \$70,206,700; New Jersey, \$27,525,532; Rhode Island, \$18,000,000; New York, \$16,284,000. Loss of income and production and many emergency costs are not included.

## MILLIONS FOR RELIEF

The American Red Cross allotted \$2,000,000 for first aid and sent 300 workers. Its report, 10 days after the hurricane, showed 49,441 families had suffered loss, of which number 31,193 were in Connecticut, 8,211 in Pennsylvania, 5,109 in Massachusetts, 2,206 in New Jersey, 1,362 in Rhode Island and 1,360 in New York. Homes destroyed were 1,314; badly damaged, 4,905; partly damaged 15,251. Deaths reached 143 and injuries 5,909. The Red Cross had 104 shelters and fed 17,672 the first days. The Salvation Army shipped supplies and workers, as did other welfare organizations.

The Red Cross increased its request for contributions to \$10,000,000. It received \$175,000 from Ford Foundation, \$100,000 each from General Motors Corp., National Board of Fire Underwriters and John A. Hartford Foundation. The legislature of Massachusetts financed flood relief with a bond issue for \$55,000,000. Connecticut halted use of \$35,000,000 for state construction to conserve credit for flood aid. President Eisenhower authorized transfer of \$100,000,000 Corps of Engineers money to a fund to restore public facilities. By executive order Aug. 25 he authorized nearly \$1,000,000,000 in Office of Defense Mobilization loans to aid damaged defense plants. Federal Housing Authority permitted postponement of mortgage payments on FHA homes at discretion of lenders. It approved full insurance on new homes costing up to \$7,000 and repairs up to \$2,500, and 44-year loans for rebuilding public works. The Housing and Home Finance Agency opened unoccupied Federally-owned houses. The Dept. of Commerce made 800,000 items of machinery available by lease, chiefly to shoe factories. The Corps of Engineers, USA, brought portable bridges, generators, water purifying systems, cots and blankets, and lent the New Haven Railroad 20 Diesels for 4 months use. The Dominican Republic authorized \$200,000 worth of supplies and Rafael Trujillo, former president, donated \$100,000.

In October New England once more experienced a major drenching, with 34 fatalities. Three days of heavy rain flooded 48 Connecticut towns that had barely recovered from the August hurricane. Danbury, Conn., had 11.32 in. in 3 days. The New Haven Railroad cancelled its through service for days. New York and New Jersey also were inundated; many families were removed from their homes along flooded tributaries of the Hudson, in the Catskills and in Pennsylvania. The New York Central Railroad also curtailed services.

## CHRONOLOGY

Dec. 1, 1954, to Dec. 1, 1955

Classified by Months Under

WASHINGTON—FOREIGN—UNITED NATIONS—GENERAL EVENTS

## December—1954

## WASHINGTON

Dec. 2.—Senate voted 87 to 22 to condemn Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) for contempt of a Senate elections subcommittee that investigated his financial affairs, for abuse of its members and for his insults to the Senate during censure proceedings. (For condemnation, Republicans 22; Democrats 44; Independent 1. Against, Republicans 22; Democrats 0.) Proposal to censure Sen. McCarthy for denouncing Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker as unfit to wear his uniform was defeated by parliamentary procedure, which avoided a direct vote by substituting the condemnation of Sen. McCarthy's conduct during hearings.

Sen. McCarthy differed with President Eisenhower, Dec. 7, criticizing the President for his "tolerance" of the Chinese Communists, who were holding American airmen and for congratulating Sens. A. V. Watkins (R.-Utah) and Ralph E. Flanders (R.-Vt.) who had urged censure of Sen. McCarthy. . . . U. S. and Nationalist China signed a mutual defense treaty. Both nations promised to preserve the peace and security of the Far East and to act, within constitutional processes, to meet "the common danger" in the event either was attacked. China ratified the treaty Jan. 14, 1955; U. S. Senate approved 64 to 6, Feb. 9.

Dec. 11.—Joseph M. Dodge, former Dir. of the Bureau of the Budget, was designated head of the Council of Foreign Economic Policies by President Eisenhower. The new Cabinet-level agency was to develop economic policies and coordinate foreign aid.

## New Reserve Program

Dec. 17.—Secy. of Defense Charles E. Wilson proposed a new military reserve program to train

annually 100,000 young men, who, after 6 mos. would revert to reserve status for 9½ yrs. Plan would provide a trained reserve of 5,000,000 men by 1958, at a yearly cost of \$1 billion. On Dec. 20, Secy. Wilson reported new reductions in the strength of the Army, Navy and Marine Corps. New cuts would reduce the military from 3,218,000 men to 2,815,000 by June 30, 1956. Air Force was to be increased from 961,000 to 976,000 by 1956.

In a letter to Secy. Wilson, Jan. 5, President Eisenhower called for a cut in the Armed Forces, but to a lesser degree than Wilson had proposed. The President called for a force of 3,000,000 by June 30, 1955, and of 2,850,000 by June 30, 1956. President Eisenhower sought attainment of Wilson's Air Force figures by mid-1955.

## Inquiry on Foundations

Dec. 19.—House Special Committee to Investigate Tax-Exempt Foundations, Rep. B. Carroll Reece (R.-Tenn.), ch., in a majority report, alleged some tax-exempt "public" foundations allowed their funds to be distributed to causes detrimental to the American system. Democratic minority rejected the majority opinion. Dean Rusk of the Rockefeller Foundation and H. Rowan Gathers, Jr., of the Ford Foundation and others called the committee findings false and charged the committee had failed to include in its report answers by foundations to charges made by the committee. Rep. Reece was criticized for ending public hearings before the foundations presented their case. . . . Senate Banking and Currency Committee, Sen. Homer E. Capehart (R.-Ind.), ch., reported that "maladministration" in the Federal Housing Administration was responsible for millions of dollars in "windfall" housing profits. Builders were charged with misrepresenting to Congress, 1942 to 1950, the "existence of wrongdoing" in the apartment building pro-

## Hammaraskjold and Chou En-lai

U.N. General Assembly, 47 to 5 (Communist bloc), condemned the People's Republic of China (Communist) Dec. 10, for the "trial and conviction of prisoners of war illegally detained" after Sept. 25, 1953, the date set by the Korean armistice for the release of prisoners. Resolution called on Secy. Gen. Dag Hammaraskjold to continue efforts to obtain the release of 11 American airmen convicted of espionage by a Communist military tribunal and of other U.N. personnel still in the hands of the Chinese Communists. Peiping radio said Dec. 13 that the U.N. had no right to interfere in the sentencing.

Proposal by Hammaraskjold to meet in Peiping, with Chou En-lai, premier of Communist China, to discuss the imprisonment of the 11 Americans was accepted by Chou En-lai, Dec. 17. Hammaraskjold arrived in Peiping, Jan. 5. Formal parleys with Chou En-lai began Jan. 6, ended Jan. 10. Joint communique said discussions had been "pertinent to the relaxation of world tension." Hammaraskjold and Chou En-lai hoped to continue the contact established in the "useful" meetings. While Hammaraskjold's visit concerned the prisoner issue primarily, the two presumably discussed the admission of Communist China to the U.N. Hammaraskjold returned to New York, Jan. 13, and conferred with Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. representative to the U.N. Lodge later said he was confident the airmen would be released.

Hammaraskjold said Jan. 14, that "no deals of any kind" had been made regarding the imprisoned airmen and no connections between the prisoner question and any other question had been suggested by either side. He declared that a lessening of tension between the U. S. and Commu-

## Discuss Release of U.S. Airmen

nist China might aid in bringing about the release of the 11 airmen. Sen. William F. Knowland (R.-Calif.), Senate minority leader, said Jan. 17, that U.N. efforts to free the Americans had failed. He warned that appeasement of Communist China might follow, asserting Hammaraskjold favored admission of Communist China into the U.N. According to Sen. Knowland, 800 American servicemen were missing since becoming prisoners in Korea and 28 American civilians were imprisoned. If the U.N. appeased Russia through a "Far Eastern Munich" by allowing Communist China to join the U.N., he foresaw greater demands by the Communists.

Hammaraskjold, meeting with Secy. of State Dulles, Jan. 19, said he hoped it would be possible to have the airmen released if there was "restraint on all sides." Secy. Dulles said President Eisenhower favored leaving the matter in the hands of the U.N. "for the time being," despite strong sentiment favoring direct action by the U. S.

Communist China offered to permit relatives to visit U. S. prisoners of war held in China, according to a Hammaraskjold report Jan. 21. Among relatives of 17 Americans, 2 families were willing to go. U. S. State Dept. said any Americans who accepted the offer would have to travel to China at his own risk. American Red Cross offered financial aid. U. S. called the Chinese invitation propaganda. Secy. Dulles notified relatives of the 17 imprisoned Americans, Jan. 27, that the U. S., in view of the "belligerent" attitude of the Chinese Communists, had decided against granting passports to visit Communist China. See Chronology for August.

gram carried on with the assistance of the F.H.A. Committee made no specific recommendations.

Dec. 21—Secy. of State Dulles, after attending NATO Council meetings in Paris, reported that tactical nuclear weapons presumably would be used in the event Western Europe was attacked.

Dec. 23—Federal Court of Appeals in Washington upheld, 2 to 1, the constitutionality of the 1950 Subversive Activities Control Act. Communist party had taken the case to court after the Subversive Activities Control Board ordered the party to register with the Attorney General. Decision was the first on the constitutionality of the law known as the McCarran Act.

#### FOREIGN

Dec. 2—Economic conference in Petropolis, Brazil, ended with the 21 American republics adopting resolutions on raw materials, transportation, technical cooperation and ways of attracting foreign capital. U. S. voted with other nations for a study of coffee price fluctuations. U. S. agreed to seek from Congress tax exemptions for corporations in foreign countries but abstained from voting on a controversial proposal for a study of the formation of an inter-American bank or fund based on each nation's gold reserves and foreign exchange.

#### Yoshida Resigns

Dec. 7—Shigeru Yoshida, premier of Japan, and his entire cabinet resigned. He was dissuaded by his Liberal party from dissolving the lower house of the Diet (parliament) and seeking new elections. Diet, Dec. 9, chose Ichiro Hatoyama, conservative Democrat, to be premier until elections were held in the spring of 1955.

Dec. 15—The Netherlands ratified statutes granting self-rule to the Dutch Antilles and Surinam. Control over foreign policy and defense was retained by the Netherlands.

Dec. 21—A treaty associating Britain with the 6-nation European Coal and Steel Community for 50 yrs. was signed in London. Britain and the Community were to try to eliminate restrictions on coal and steel between their areas, but both signatories retained independent control of their areas.

Dec. 23—Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia, visiting India, agreed with Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru in rejecting the idea that nations shunning the East-West conflict should form a "third force" in the world. Both stated that "peaceful co-existence" was the key to the survival of civilization.

#### France Approves German Arming

Dec. 24—French Natl. Assembly, 280 to 259, refused to ratify an agreement to join Western European Union, which would include West Germany and Italy in a European defensive

group. German sovereignty was approved 380 to 180, and the Saar accord between France and West Germany by 368 to 145. On Dec. 28, the Assembly, 289 to 251, ratified a protocol inviting West Germany to join NATO, and on Dec. 30, approved the Western European Union and West German rearmament, 287 to 260.

Dec. 29—Vietnam, Laos and Cambodia signed agreements with France giving the 3 Indo-Chinese states economic independence and virtually ending foreign control. The states granted each other freedom of navigation on the Mekong River.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Dec. 4—General Assembly unanimously adopted a resolution backing President Eisenhower's program for the peaceful use of atomic energy and inviting members of U.N. and its agencies to participate in a conference. Soviet Union voted for the resolution.

Dec. 10—General Assembly, 47 to 5 (Communist bloc), condemned the People's Republic of China (Communist) for the "trial and conviction of prisoners of war illegally detained" after Sept. 25, 1953, the date set by the Korean armistice for the release of prisoners. Resolution called on Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld to continue efforts to obtain the release of 11 American airmen convicted of espionage by a Communist military tribunal and of other U.N. personnel still in the hands of the Chinese Communists. Peiping radio said Dec. 13, that U.N. had no right to interfere.

Dec. 11—The General Assembly voted to recommend all-Korea elections to unite North and South Korea under one government. Vote was 50 to 5, Soviet bloc opposed.

Dec. 14—About 5,000 demonstrators attempting to reach the U. S. embassy in Athens, Greece, to protest U. S. refusal to back a Greek move in the U.N. to free Cyprus from British rule, clashed with police. Injured numbered 75. Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly, Dec. 15, adopted a compromise resolution 49 to 0, to defer consideration of the Cyprus issue at the current session of the General Assembly.

Dec. 17—Ninth General Assembly adjourned after 72 days of sessions, to meet again at the 10th anniversary observance of U.N. in San Francisco June 20. One of its final acts was to vote down a resolution brought by the Soviet Union condemning the U. S. for aggression against Communist China and violation of the freedom of the seas in the China Sea by the 7th U. S. Fleet.

The General Assembly approved, 52 to 5 (Soviet bloc opposed) payment of \$178,420 indemnity to 11 U. S. citizens removed by the Secretariat because they took refuge in the 5th and other amendments when asked about communist ties by House investigating committees. The U. S. agreed to pay-

### President Calls for Democratic Cooperation, Opposes Tax Cuts

In his State of the Union message to the 84th Congress, Jan. 6, President Eisenhower called for cooperation between the Republican executive and the Democratic Congress to aid peace and prosperity and to prevent "indecision approaching futility."

Acknowledging progress made in 1954 in foreign affairs, he pointed out that increasing Russian military power made the peace insecure. The President asked for "unhesitating cooperation" among the branches of the Government, declaring the U. S. could not carry on "politics as usual." Both parties were on trial before the American people, he said, and, in the quest for peace and freedom "we who hold positions of public trust . . . must subordinate to the general good our partisan, our personal pride and prejudice." He believed the state of the nation was good—the transition from a wartime to a peacetime economy having been largely completed.

Many of his legislative requests to the 83rd Congress again were introduced by the President, but 3 new programs were called for—the creation of a reserve training program to supplement an extended draft law, the beginning of a Federal pro-

gram to meet the shortage of classrooms in public schools, and an increase in the Federal minimum wage from 75c to 90c an hr. He opposed any further tax reductions during 1955, but hoped additional cuts would be possible by 1956.

Proposals reintroduced included a Federal health reinsurance program; amendments to the Taft-Hartley Act; lowering the voting age to 18; approval of statehood for Hawaii with later action on Alaska; authorization for 35,000 public housing units in each of the next 2 fiscal years; reduction of certain tariff barriers; programs for highways, water resources, drought aid and public works; and continuation of technical aid for underdeveloped nations, the Defense Production Act and the Small Business Act.

The President advocated an increase in individual pay rates of Federal workers and based increases for postal clerks on a rise in postal rates. He advocated Federal health insurance on a contributory basis for Federal employees and families, on group insurance methods and purchased from private facilities. A rise in salaries of members of Congress and the Federal judiciary "to a level commensurate with their heavy responsibilities" was also recommended.

ment after the General Assembly had approved establishment of a board of 18 nations to study judicial review of U.N. tribunal decisions, and providing a special indemnity fund of \$250,000. The vote was 36 to 5, Soviet bloc opposed.

#### GENERAL

Dec. 3—Anti-trust suit against E. I. DuPont de Nemours Co., General Motors Corp., U. S. Rubber Co. and members of the DuPont family, accused of curtailing competition by holdings in these companies, was dismissed by Federal Judge Walter J. LaBuy, Chicago, on ground Govt. had not proved its charges. . . . Natl. Council of the Churches of Christ in the U.S.A., representing 30 Protestant and Eastern Orthodox church bodies with a membership of over 35,000,000, ended its week-long biennial General Assembly in Boston. Assembly said the U. S. was ready for a "great spiritual awakening and revival." Opposition of Christianity to communism was reaffirmed and the Assembly called on churches to end segregation.

Dec. 4—In New Orleans, Paul M. Butler, Indiana lawyer, was elected ch. of the Democratic Natl. Committee, to replace Stephen A. Mitchell of Illinois, who retired Jan. 1, 1955.

#### U.S.S. Forrestal Launched

Dec. 11—U.S.S. Forrestal, world's largest war ship, was launched at Newport News, Va. The 59,850-ton aircraft carrier has a flight deck 1,036 ft. by 252 ft., making it the longest and widest vessel afloat, too wide for the Panama Canal. The Forrestal will have a speed of over 30 knots and carry atom bombers and guided missiles. Estimated total cost was \$200,000,000.

Dec. 14—In Brooklyn, N. Y., Jack Koslow, 18, and Melvin Mittman, 17, were convicted of murdering Willard Menter, 34-yr.-old factory worker. Jerome Lieberman, 17, another defendant, was acquitted Dec. 9, and the case against Robert Trachtenberg, 16, who testified for the prosecution, was severed Nov. 22. Trachtenberg was committed Jan. 18, 1955, to a youth institution for an indefinite period. Mittman and Koslow were sentenced to life imprisonment Jan. 24. Parole was ruled out.

#### Sheppard Convicted

Dec. 21—Dr. Samuel H. Sheppard, osteopath, on trial in Cleveland, O., for the July 4, 1954, murder of his wife, Marilyn, was convicted of murder in the second degree. Sheppard was sentenced to life imprisonment. Requests for a new trial were denied May 9, 1955. Sheppard's mother, Ethel Sheppard, 62, committed suicide Jan. 7, 1955, leaving a note saying she could not manage without her husband, Dr. Richard A. Sheppard, ill in a hospital. The elder Sheppard died Jan. 18.

Dec. 31—A Liberian tanker struck the El Firdan bridge over the Suez Canal, near Ismailia, knocking a 350-ton section into the waterway and blocking it for 3 days. Accident held up about 60 ships and caused the rerouting of 300 others.

The 1953 conviction of Minot F. Jelke in New York on vice charges was reversed by the New York State Court of Appeals because trial Judge Francis L. Valente had barred the public and the press from the court room. New trial was ordered; it opened in New York, Mar. 14, 1955. Jelke was convicted Mar. 31 on 2 counts of compulsory prostitution, and was sentenced Apr. 28, to 2 to 3 yrs. in prison.

#### Disasters

Airliner hit a mountain peak near Luang Prabang, Laos, Dec. 4, killing 26 aboard. . . . Tornadoes struck western Georgia and eastern Alabama, Dec. 5, killing 11, injuring 47. . . . Indian government radio reported 64 miners died Dec. 10, in a coal mine cave-in at Parasia, central India. . . . Italian Airlines DC-6B transport from Rome, crashed near shore in Jamaica Bay, N. Y., Dec. 18, after failing to make an instrument landing at New York International Airport, Idlewild, Queens, N. Y., during a rainstorm. Of 32 aboard, 26 died. . . . Earthquake in southern Oregon and northern California, Dec. 21, killed 1 and caused \$1,000,000 damage. . . . DC-3 with 28 aboard, including 23 soldiers, crash-landed in the Monongahela River, 15 mi. from Pittsburgh, Penn., Dec. 22. Ten died. . . . British Overseas Airways Stratocruiser, London to New York, crashed and burned at Prestwick Airport, Scotland, Dec. 25, killing 28 of 36 aboard. . . . USAF C-119, 11 aboard, crashed during a violent storm

near Guntersville, Ala., Dec. 29, killing 9 men. Nineteen other persons died as snow and sleet blanketed the Southwest. Toll reached 57, Dec. 30, when the Midwest and New England were hit by snowstorms.

## January—1955

#### WASHINGTON

Jan. 1—By proclamation and executive order, President Eisenhower designated Jan. 31, as the date wartime benefits granted to veterans during the Korean war were to end. President, Feb. 15, signed a law continuing G.I. education benefits for those who entered military before Feb. 1.

Jan. 2—Joseph M. Swing, Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, reported to the Attorney General that 5,261 criminals and 184 subversives had been deported from the U.S. between 1950 and 1954. In 1954, 266,788 illegal Mexican immigrants had been rounded up, and 66,643 aliens had been naturalized.

#### Russians in U.S. Restricted

Jan. 3—State Dept. put 27% of the U.S. out of bounds to Soviet citizens, in a retaliatory move against travel restrictions on U.S. citizens in USSR. Massachusetts, Connecticut, Rhode Island and Delaware were closed entirely to the Russians. About 400 Soviet citizens were affected; approximately 50 U.N. members and those who enter the U.S. temporarily were exempt.

Jan. 4—U.S. agreed to pay Japan \$2,000,000 for damages resulting from atomic tests in the Marshall Islands in March, 1954. The 22 Japanese fishermen injured and the family of one who died from contact with radioactive ash were to share in the award. Fishing interests that suffered losses from contaminated fish also were to be compensated. . . . Federal Reserve Board increased the margin requirement for stock purchases from 50% to 60%, effective Jan. 5. [It raised margins to 70% Apr. 26.] This was met with disapproval by Keith Funston, pres., New York Stock Exchange, who said money borrowed for margin purchases totalled \$2.2 billion in November, 1954—under 1.4% of the market value of all stocks owned. . . . Joseph S. Petersen, Jr., former employee of the Natl. Security Agency, was sentenced in Alexandria, Va., to 7 yrs. in prison for taking secret documents from the files of the agency. Petersen had pleaded guilty.

Jan. 5—The 84th Congress, 1st Session, convened. Rep. Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.), after taking the oath as Speaker of the House for the 7th time, asserted that President Eisenhower's program would be examined non-politically. He was acclaimed for calling for harmony on foreign policy.

Wolf Ladejinsky, removed from his post in Tokyo as agricultural attache in December, 1954, by Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson on security grounds, was cleared as a security risk. See also page 107. . . . President Eisenhower said Jan. 19, that a special unit of the Justice Dept. had been ordered to act as mediator between Government agencies in differences of opinion.

#### Zwicker Cleared in Peress Case

Jan. 7—Defense Dept. announced Dr. Irving Peress, former major and Army dentist, was honorably discharged by Lt. Gen. Walter L. Weible, deputy chief of staff, and John G. Adams, Army counselor. Discharge had been urged by Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker Oct. 21, 1953, before Sen. McCarthy charged subversion. Peress was promoted to major Oct. 23, 1953 by Adjutant General, who was unaware of any charge, as part of automatic correction of rank of medical men improperly made captains under the draft act. Discharge was set for Feb. 2, 1954. When Sen. McCarthy's demand for court martial reached Pentagon Feb. 1 Weible and Adams saw no evidence of subversive activities and decided to "get Peress out of the service as expeditiously as possible." See also pp. 97-99.

Jan. 9—Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC, in line with Government plan to aid private industry in the development and operation of atomic power plants, called for private proposals by Apr. 1, on the construction of reactors.

Jan. 10—President Eisenhower called on Congress to extend for 3 yrs. the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act authority to cut tariffs below current limits in return for trade concessions by foreign countries. He also asked for tax concessions on foreign earnings of U.S. firms, further simplifications of customs procedure and increases from \$500 to \$1,000 the duty-free allowances of travelers returning from abroad.

**Jan. 11**—President's advisory committee on highways, headed by Gen. Lucius D. Clay, recommended a Federal, state and local highway program to be realized in 10 yrs., with provisions for traffic needs 20 to 30 yrs. hence. Cost of program was estimated at \$101 billion—about \$25 billion above expenditures planned by the Government. The additional money would be raised by the sale of bonds issued by a Federal Highway Corp. . . . Russia's possession of the hydrogen bomb lessened the time the free world has to find a way of getting along with the Soviet Union, according to Lewis L. Strauss, AEC ch. On the bright side, he said, were President Eisenhower's atoms for peace program, the progress and superiority of the U. S. in the atomic weapons field, development of electric power from nuclear materials, liberalized Atomic Energy Act, medical advances through atomic radiation and the goodwill of the free world.

#### "Massive Retaliation"

**Jan. 12**—Secy. of State Dulles, in an address in New York, said the President and the National Security Council had taken a basic decision "to depend primarily upon a great capacity to retaliate instantly by means and at places of our choosing." This became known as "massive retaliation" and incurred criticism as alarming the allies. On Mar. 15 Secy. Dulles modified the statement, saying small nuclear weapons could pinpoint their attacks.

#### President Urges Draft Extension

**Jan. 13**—In a message to Congress on military manpower, the President proposed continuance of the present selective service system for another 4 yrs. after it expired June 30, 1955. Draftees would be required to serve 24 mos. on active duty and then be released into the inactive reserve or to serve 6 mos. active duty followed by 9½ yrs. in the active reserve. Draft ages would remain at 18½ and 19. He called for an aggregate pay rise of approximately 6.7% plus other benefits. The President also emphasized the cost of training—\$3,200 for a private's basic training, plus \$2,000 to \$5,000 for training in technical skills, and \$120,000 to train a jet pilot.

#### Budget Proposals

**Jan. 17**—President Eisenhower, in his budget message to Congress, estimated Government expenditures for fiscal 1956, beginning July 1, at \$62.41 billion, with receipts set at \$60 billion, leaving a deficit of \$2.41 billion. He said the estimate took into account the maintenance of an "insecure peace." In view of the expected deficit, he called for cancellation of the \$3 billion reduction in corporation and excise taxes.

Approximately \$34 billion was proposed for national defense—\$15.6 billion for the Air Force, \$9.7 billion for the Navy and \$8.85 billion for the Army. For atomic energy programs the President asked \$2 billion, for foreign military aid \$4.7 billion and for strategic materials \$783,000,000.

#### Senate Reforms Procedure

**Jan. 18**—Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee eased its rules to provide more protection for witnesses. Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.), who replaced Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) as ch., also reported an end to former practices, including one-man committee meetings, issuance of public summonses of testimony given in secret, making transcripts difficult for witnesses to obtain, holding surprise hearings away from Washington, interrogation of witnesses by other than committee members or authorized agents, appointments to key committee jobs without approval by the minority, preventing witnesses from filing statements in advance, issuance of secret testimony with accusations against persons unable to defend themselves, and permitting criticism of individuals who were given no chance to reply.

#### Owen Latimore Case

In Federal District Court, Washington, D.C., Judge Luther W. Youngdahl threw out a 2-count indictment charging Owen Latimore with falsely denying before a Senate Internal Security subcommittee in 1952 that he was a follower of the Communist line or a promoter of Communist causes. Judge Youngdahl said the indictment failed to meet constitutional requirements for clarity. Dismissal of the charges, brought by the Government, Oct. 7, 1954, left 5 counts of the original indictment standing. Federal Court of Appeals, Washington, upheld dismissal, June 14, whereupon Atty. Gen. Brownell dropped prosecution because unlikely to succeed.

Secy. of Defense Charles E. Wilson, testifying before the House Ways and Means Committee in support of the President's request for a 3-yr. extension of the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act, urged increased trade with Communist nations. He believed trade in "carefully screened nonstrategic items" might eventually promote basic understandings that would contribute to world peace. Pres. Eisenhower said, Jan. 19, that Wilson's statement did not carry his approval.

**Jan. 19**—Mrs. Annie Lee Moss, suspended twice from her clerical job with the Army after hearings by the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy, ch., was restored to an Army job but transferred from the Pentagon by Secy. of Defense Wilson, as "not actually subversive or disloyal."

**Jan. 20**—In his annual Economic Report to Congress, the President forecast a long-term expansion of economy, with a "high and satisfactory level of employment and production" in 1955. He opposed any tax reduction in 1955, but hoped for "modest" reductions in 1956.

#### Ridgway vs. Army Cut

**Jan. 31**—Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, Army Chief of Staff, testified before the House Armed Services Committee that President Eisenhower's plan to cut Army ground forces "jeopardizes" the safety and security of the U.S. Secy. of the Army Robert T. Stevens, however, backed the proposed 140,000-man reduction by 1956. President said Feb. 2, that the military manpower cuts were correct on a long-term basis, according to his best judgment. He said he had the top responsibility to make recommendations to Congress. . . . In an affidavit filed in New York, Harvey Matusow, former Communist, declared he, as a Government witness, had lied at Communist trials and Congressional hearings. He said Roy M. Cohn, then an asst. U.S. attorney, had helped him create false testimony for the New York trial of 13 Communist leaders. Cohn called the affidavit a "Communist maneuver," saying he was in Spain when Matusow testified. Matusow was sentenced in El Paso, Tex., Mar. 16, to 3 yrs. in prison for contempt of court. He was cited for obstructing justice and "scheming" to set aside a conviction obtained earlier, partly because of his testimony. In New York, Apr. 23, 2 secondary Communist leaders convicted on his testimony were granted a new trial.

#### FOREIGN

**Jan. 2**—Jose Antonio Remon, 46, pres. of Panama, was slain by assassins at the Juan Franco race track in Panama. Two others were killed and 3 were wounded by the blast of machine-gun fire. Jose Ramon Guizado, first vice pres., succeeded but was deposed by the Natl. Assembly and ordered held for plotting the murder of Remon. Second vice pres. Ricardo Arias Espinosa was sworn in as pres. Assembly acted after Ruben Miro, prominent lawyer, confessed plotting and carrying out the assassination alone. Miro, who said the attack was made with Guizado's knowledge, asserted he had been offered an important government post for slaying Remon. Pres. Espinosa doubted Guizado had taken an active part in the plot. A commission to study charges against Guizado was set up Jan. 17 and recommended that Guizado be brought to trial. Trial opened Mar. 21, and on Mar. 29, Guizado was convicted of complicity and given a 6 yr. 8 mos. prison term.

**Jan. 8**—In Berlin, the Soviet Union freed two Americans—John H. Noble of Detroit, a civilian arrested in Dresden in 1945, and Pvt. William J. Marchuk of Norristown, Penn., taken prisoner in Berlin in 1949. Marchuk was charged with informing. Pvt. William A. Verdine was released Jan. 20, after 6 yrs.

**Jan. 9**—Iraq enacted measures ending the Communist party's drive for political power and forcing it underground. Soviet Union recalled its legation in Iraq. Iraq had suspended diplomatic relations with Russia, Nov. 6, 1954.

**Jan. 10**—West German Refugee Ministry reported that 184,198 persons had left East Germany for the Western sector in 1954. Ministry also said about 7,000 persons were leaving West Germany each month to settle in the Soviet zone. Yugoslavia and Communist China reported they had entered into diplomatic relations. Negotiations were held in Moscow.

#### Short Costa Rican Revolt

**Jan. 11**—An airborne armed force of nearly 100 rebels seized Villa Quesada, Costa Rica, and was



dislodged by loyal Costa Rican forces the next day. Pres. Jose Figueres of Costa Rica, asserting the men had come from Nicaragua, accused Nicaragua of an act of aggression and asked the Council of the Organization of American States for military aid. Pres. Anastasio Somoza of Nicaragua denied the rebels had come from his country. OAS invoked the 1947 Rio de Janeiro defense treaty and set up a 5-nation investigating committee. U.S., authorized by the OAS, sent 4 F-51 Mustang fighter planes to Costa Rica, Jan. 16. Planes, costing \$50,000 each, reportedly were sold to Costa Rica for a token payment of \$1 each. Rebel domination of the air with a fighter, 2 trainers and a transport ended almost immediately.

OAS committee reported, Feb. 17, that the rebels were mostly Costa Ricans who had been based in Nicaragua. It called for conciliation of disputes between the 2 countries and greater control by the OAS over arms traffic in the Western Hemisphere. OAS Council in Washington, Feb. 24, asked both nations to set up a peace commission to settle any future disputes and called on each nation to bar its territory from rebels seeking to attack the other country. Presidents of both nations assured Vice Pres. Nixon, on a tour of Caribbean countries, that they would work to ease tensions.

Jan. 14—Premier Oscar Torp of Norway and his Labor government resigned. The premier retired after 25 yrs. in government service.

#### Adenauer, Mendes-France Meet

Jan. 14—Talks between Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany and Premier Pierre Mendes-France, meeting in Baden-Baden, Germany, resulted in closer ties. Both agreed to meet obligations for the maintenance and strengthening of peace and to continue efforts with other free nations to ease tensions between East and West. They discussed measures to implement the Saar agreement signed Oct. 23, 1954, including preparations for a plebiscite. An international commission presumably would supervise the plebiscite. Disputes over the Saar statute and the functions of a Saar commissioner to be appointed by the Council of the Western European Union were to be handled within the framework of the Union. They agreed to seek a British-U.S. guarantee for the statute. Economic terms also were discussed. Details were worked out on a current 6-mos. trade agreement calling for increased agricultural exports from France to West Germany. A long-term agreement was under study. Arms standardization also was agreed upon.

Jan. 20—Uprising in Guatemala was suppressed. About 100 persons were killed in an attack on a military base in Guatemala City. Over 100 were arrested. State of siege was proclaimed throughout the country. Pres. Carlos Castillo Armas asserted Communist-inspired elements had been aided by military groups connected with the government of Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, ousted June, 1954. . . . U.S., France and Vietnam agreed to reorganize the Vietnamese army on a basis of 100,000 regulars and 150,000 reserves. U.S. was to train troops under the direction of Gen. Paul H. French comdr. in Indo-China.

Jan. 24—Premier Ichiro Hatoyama dissolved the lower house of Japan's Diet (parliament) and ordered elections held in late February. Hatoyama, in office 1½ mos., had pledged an election in return for Socialist aid in electing him premier.

#### Panama Canal Treaty

Jan. 25—Panama and the U.S. signed a new treaty on the Canal Zone, increasing the yearly payment to Panama from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000, and returning to Panama certain land areas valued at over \$20,000,000. See *Panama Canal*, page 198.

. . . Supreme Soviet formally ended state of war with Germany, reserving rights and obligations under the Potsdam-Yalta agreements.

Jan. 28—Two Mau Mau leaders surrendered following an amnesty offer by the British Gen. Sir George Erskine, British East Africa comdr., reported that 7,811 Mau Mau had been killed, 1,193 captured and 828 had surrendered during the 28-mo. emergency in Kenya. Thirty Europeans, 19 Asians and 1,316 African civilians had been killed by the anti-white terrorist organization.

Jan. 29—Hans Hedtoft, 51, premier of Denmark, died in Stockholm, Sweden. He was succeeded Feb. 1, by H. C. Hansen, 49, who retained his post as foreign minister in the Social Democratic government.

#### Iraq in Alliance with Turkey

Jan. 31—Arab leaders met in Baghdad, Iraq, to ease tension between Iraq and Egypt that threatened to disrupt the Arab League. Egypt warned it would withdraw from the League if Iraq went through with plans for an alliance with Turkey. Arab League ended its meeting Feb. 6, when members failed to dissuade Iraq from completing the treaty, signed Feb. 24. Egypt, Syria and Saudi-Arabia reported agreement Mar. 6, on a plan to strengthen the military, political and economic strength of the Arab states. The Arab League denied the new organization would replace it . . . In South Africa, about 60,000 Africans

### Congress Votes Powers to Defend Formosa; Efforts for Truce

President Eisenhower, Jan. 24, asked Congress for emergency powers to permit U.S. Armed Forces to protect Formosa and the Pescadores, and to be ready to assist in deployment and consolidation of Nationalist forces and take appropriate military action against Communist forces massed on the islands off mainland of China for an invasion of Formosa. A joint resolution was offered in the House by Rep. Jas. P. Richards (D.-S.C.) and in the Senate by Sen. Walter F. George (D.-Ga.). The House adopted the resolution 409-3, Jan. 25—opposed were Graham Barden (D.-S.C.), Eugene D. Siler (R.-Ky.), Timothy P. Sheehan (R.-Ill.). The Senate adopted it 85-3, Jan. 28—opposed were H. H. Lehman (D.-N.Y.), Wm. Langer (R.-N.D.), Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.).

The President explained that U.S. Forces were for defense only and not for a "preventive war," as charged by Sen. Ralph E. Flanders (R.-Vt.). The Chinese Communist radio called the message a step in preparation for a new war.

The 18th Fighter-Bomber Wing was ordered, Jan. 27, from Okinawa and the Philippines for temporary duty on Formosa. The air-lift carriers Midway, Essex, Yorktown and Kearsarge, the cruiser Pittsburgh and 4 destroyers joined the 7th U.S. Fleet.

About 100 Communist planes raided the Tachens, Jan. 10. Nationalists reported sinking 44 hostile craft around Tachens, Jan. 20. Chinese Communists captured

Yikiang Isl., 7½ mi. nw. of Tachens, Jan. 18; 750 Nationalist guerrillas who had killed 1,500 Communists held out until Jan. 21. Units of the 7th Fleet helped evacuate 25,000 military and 17,000 civilians from Tachens, Feb. 8-11.

The Security Council, U.N., Jan. 31, voted 9-1 (Soviet Union opposed, Natl. China abstaining) to discuss a cease-fire between Nationalist China and the Communists. It voted 9-1 (Natl. China opposed, Soviet abstaining) to invite the Chinese Communists to join the discussion. The project originated with Sir Leslie Know Munro, pres., Security Council, on behalf of New Zealand; the second invitation was strongly supported by the French.

Foreign Secy. Sir Anthony Eden (Britain) had urged the U.N. to seek a cease-fire; in Moscow the British Ambassador asked Foreign Minister Molotov to help stop Communist China from creating an incident that might lead to general fighting. Molotov in turn blamed the "aggressive actions" of U.S. Soviet Union, Jan. 30, asked U.N. to bring about withdrawal of U.S. forces, with a halt in military action on both sides to facilitate removal of armed forces from islands not controlled by Communist China.

U.N. Secy. Gen. Hammarskjöld, Peiping, Jan. 31: Feb. 3, declaration that

began a peaceful 13-day protest against government plans to move them from Johannesburg to a new town outside the city. Forced removal of natives from their homes began Feb. 9. . . . Yugoslavia planned to cut military production and emphasize the output of civilian goods, according to Tanjug, official government news agency. About 30% of military plant facilities were to be used to make civilian goods, contrasted with 6% in 1953. . . . Two Jews, one a French citizen, convicted with 13 others as spies and saboteurs, were hanged in Cairo, Egypt, despite efforts by France and Jewish religious leaders to save them. Premier Moshe Sharett of Israel charged the Egyptian government with attempting to strengthen its position against opposition in Egypt and in the Arab League by making scapegoats of Jews. . . . Prime ministers of the British Commonwealth opened a 10-day conference in London. Differences over the approach to Far Eastern problems were resolved. Indian Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru was said to understand U.S. responsibility toward Nationalist China and to accept U.S. refusals to bar Nationalist China from a conference on Formosa.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Jan. 17—Soviet Union reported it would share its nuclear materials and scientific knowledge with Communist China, Czechoslovakia, Poland, East Germany and Rumania. Earlier Russia had said it wished to take part in U.N. preparations for an international conference on the peaceful uses of atomic energy. First conference tentatively was set for Geneva in August. Committee, with members from the U.S., Britain, Russia, Canada, France, Brazil and India, began planning for the conference.

#### GENERAL

Jan. 1—Averell Harriman, Democrat, 63, was inaugurated as Governor of New York, in Albany, succeeding Thomas E. Dewey, R. In his inaugural address, Gov. Harriman pledged "bold" policies to solve state problems and raise incomes of low-bracket families.

Jan. 8—New York State Council of Churches, representing 17 Protestant denominations with about 1,500,000 members, opened a vigorous campaign against measures before the New York State legislature to legalize bingo.

#### Communist Leaders Jailed

Jan. 11—Elizabeth Gurley Flynn and 11 other Communist leaders were jailed in New York, following refusal by the Supreme Court, Jan. 10, to review their conviction for conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government. Action to jail a 13th defendant, on trial in Washington, D.C., on other charges, was not taken immediately. Two—Jacob Mindel and Claudia Jones—offered, Jan. 26, to leave the U.S. if their sentences were reduced to the time already served. When sentenced, all had refused an offer by Judge Edward J. Dimock to suspend the sentences of those who agreed to go to the Soviet Union.

Jan. 13—In New York directors approved a merger of the Chase Natl. Bank and the Bank of the Manhattan Co. Merger, which was legally accomplished Mar. 31, formed the Chase Manhattan Bank, second largest in the U.S. John J. McCloy, ch. of Chase, became ch. of the board, J. Stewart Baker, ch. of Manhattan, became ch. of the executive committee. Combined resources total \$7.58 billion.

Jan. 17—Atomic submarine Nautilus began its first sea tests in Long Island Sound. Its first dive was made Jan. 20. Nautilus returned to port Jan. 24, after making 50 dives, cruising 1,000 mi. and running on nuclear power for almost 150 hrs.

#### Prison Reform Sought After Escape Attempt

Jan. 18—Four prisoners seized 5 guards at the Massachusetts State Prison, Boston, in an attempt to bargain for their freedom. Armed with pistols and knives, the convicts held out until Jan. 21. Hostages were unharmed. Surrender was brought about after they conferred with a 7-man committee of their own choosing. Erwin D. Canham, editor of the Christian Science Monitor and spokesman, pledged that he and the other committee members would work for better conditions in the prison. Gov. Christian A. Herter of Mass., Jan. 26, chose a 4-man committee, headed by Dr. Nils Wessell, pres., Tufts College, to study the penal code and the correctional system of Massachusetts.

Jan. 24—Joseph P. Ryan, 71, former head of the International Longshoremen's Assn., ind., was

found guilty in New York of taking \$2,500 in gratuities from employers, in violation of the Taft-Hartley Act. Ryan was sentenced Feb. 1, to 6 mos. in prison and fined \$2,500. Decision was reversed by Federal Ct. of Appeals, which said a union officer cannot be prosecuted for acting as bargaining agent. The U. S. Supreme Court Oct. 17 granted the Govt. a review of the reversal.

#### MacArthur Warns on War

Jan. 26—In Los Angeles, following dedication of a monument in MacArthur Park on his 75th birthday, Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur urged the U.S. and other great powers to abolish war. He warned the alternative was an arms race that might result in nuclear warfare by "spontaneous combustion." He said distrust between the West and the Soviet world fostered present tensions. Commenting on the Far Eastern situation, he said Communist China faced defeat if it fought in Korea and Indo-China at the same time it fought the Nationalists on Formosa. Successful in Korea and Indo-China, the Communists turned to Formosa, demonstrating the military weakness of the theory of collective security—that the chain is no stronger than its weakest link. He declared collective force can be utilized only when there is simultaneous action. He pointed out that different interests of allies always tend to separate rather than unify. . . . In Federal Court, Chicago, Claude M. Lightfoot, executive secy. of the Illinois Communist party, was convicted of knowingly belonging to an organization that conspired against the U. S. government. He was sentenced to 5 yrs. and fined \$5,000, Feb. 15. He planned appeal.

Jan. 27—Serge Rubenstein, 46, Russian-born financier and convicted draft-dodger, was found strangled in his New York City home.

Jan. 28—Bigelow-Sanford Carpet Co., founded as Stephen Sanford & Sons in Amsterdam, N.Y., in 1836, reported plans to shift operations devoted almost entirely to the production of Axminster carpets and yarn to its Thompsonville, Conn., plant. Move was to reduce costs. About 1,650 employees were affected. Amsterdam recently raised \$300,000 by public subscription to attract new industries.

#### Disasters

Traffic accidents, New Year's Eve through Jan. 2, killed 296. . . . Furness liner Queen of Bermuda saved 10 aboard a wrecked Newfoundland fishing boat about 200 mi. northeast of Bermuda, Jan. 6. . . . About 40 persons reportedly were killed in a railroad accident near Aracaju, Brazil, Jan. 8. . . . USAF C-119 crashed and burned near Nashville, Tenn., Jan. 11; 37 of 39 aboard parachuted to safety. Another C-119 made a forced landing near Miles City, Mont., after 32 troopers made parachute jumps; 4 crewmen landed the plane. . . . Collision in mid-air between a TWA airliner and a private DC-3 near Burlington, Ky., Jan. 15, killed 15 persons. . . . U.S. Navy Super-Constellation crashed in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, off Newfoundland, Jan. 17, killing 13 men aboard. . . . Bus crashed in a canyon 50 mi. south of Mexico City, Jan. 21, killing 30 of 40 aboard. . . . Mine explosion in Zonguldak, Turkey, killed 54 miners, Jan. 24. . . . In fires throughout the U.S., Jan. 30 to Feb. 1, 48 persons died. Most of the deaths were caused by defective oil heaters. Worst blaze killed 11 children and 1 adult in Amsterdam, N.Y., Feb. 1. In New York City, 13 died.

## February—1955

#### WASHINGTON

Feb. 1—Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC, denied that controversy over the Dixon-Yates contract had upset atomic energy programs or weapon production. His testimony before the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy conflicted with that by Thomas E. Murray, also a member of the AEC. Murray said Jan. 31, that AEC operations had been impaired by the contract signed by the AEC to permit a private corporation to construct a \$107,250,000 steam plant at West Memphis, Ark. AEC voted 2 to 1, Feb. 8, to reject a Democratic demand that the contract be cancelled. SEC, Feb. 9, approved financing of the Dixon-Yates contract, 4 to 1, specifically authorizing the sale of \$5,500,000 worth of common stock by the Mississippi Valley Generating Co. The company was set up by Middle South Utilities, Inc., headed by Edgar H. Dixon, which was to take 79% of the stock, and the Southern Co., headed by Eugene A. Yates, which was to take the remaining stock. . . . U.S. Tax Court ruled out a test case in which the

Government sought to collect about \$3,000,000 in back taxes from 11 stockholders of Gross-Morton Corporations, builders of Glen Oaks Village in Queens, L.I., N.Y., and the Mars homes development in Baltimore, Md. Projects were financed by Government loans totalling \$24,000,000. Government had contended that windfall profits, allegedly \$6,000,000, were distributed to stockholders, who, for income tax purposes, were able to treat their profits as capital gains. . . . South-east Asia treaty was approved by the Senate, 82 to 1. Treaty was signed in Manila, Sept. 8, 1954, by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand. . . . In New York, Federal Judge Edward Weinfeld approved the Government's first application to give immunity from prosecution to a witness in a Communist espionage case. It involved William L. Ullman, former Air Force officer and Treasury Dept. official, who previously had refused to testify about a wartime spy ring in Washington.

#### Adams Resigns as Army Counsel

Feb. 4.—John G. Adams, a major figure in the dispute between the Army and Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.), resigned his post as Army counsel, effective Mar. 31. Secy. of the Army Robert T. Stevens accepted the resignation and praised Adams for his "loyal and steadfast support." Frank G. Millard, former Atty. Gen. of Michigan, was named Mar. 14, to succeed Adams.

Feb. 6.—Vice Pres. and Mrs. Richard M. Nixon left Washington for Havana, Cuba, the first stop on a 4-wk. goodwill tour of Caribbean nations. The Nixons returned to Washington, Mar. 5. The Vice Pres. said the Caribbean nations were making gains in economic and political stability, and the time was opportune for increasing trade with these nations. He called for more private investment in the Caribbean states.

Feb. 7.—Henry W. Grunewald, 3 former tax officials, including Daniel A. Bolich, and a tax lawyer went on trial in Federal Court, New York, charged with conspiring to evade tax laws and with attempting to prevent Congress and a Federal grand jury from ascertaining facts in the case. They were convicted Mar. 28. Grunewald was sentenced Apr. 1, to 5 yrs. in prison and fined \$10,000. On Apr. 14, Bolich was sentenced to 5 yrs. imprisonment and fined \$15,000.

Feb. 8.—President Eisenhower proposed a 3-yr., \$7 billion Federal-state-local program for school construction. He requested Congress to make available \$220,000,000 in Federal grants and about \$900,000,000 in loans to meet a deficit of over 300,000 school classrooms. Democratic sponsors of education bills before committees criticized the program as inadequate and "makeshift."

Feb. 12.—AEC reported U.S. had sold India 10 tons of heavy water to use in peaceful atomic energy research. Announcement coincided with the release of a report by a subcommittee of the Joint Atomic Energy committee urging implementation of President Eisenhower's atomic pool plan. Heavy water ranges in price from \$80 to \$100 a lb. The subcommittee, in a report on its 5-wk. visit to 11 countries in Europe and the Far East, said it had found out in India that Russian offers to aid Asian nations in peaceful atomic developments were worthless.

#### Hoover Commission Reports

Feb. 13.—Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch, headed by former President Herbert Hoover, in its first report to Congress on a more efficient and economical Government, said the need for better expert management was the "greatest weakness" in Government. Commission recommended the formation of a senior Civil Service group of skilled non-political administrators. Politically appointed executives would take over partisan work. Better pay would attract capable workers and lessen employee turnover, which in 1954 cost over \$278,000,000, according to the Commission. Group believed the President should be authorized to transfer jobs to the political category. Special preferences for veterans would be altered after 5 yrs. to put veterans on a more competitive basis with non-veterans in Civil Service.

Commission called on the President, Feb. 20, to cut Government paper work, now costing about \$4 billion a yr., to save an estimated \$255,000,000 annually. It was recommended that the General Services Administration supervise the Executive Branch's paper work. Another report, Feb. 27, called Federal health services wasteful and urged an advisory council to review Federal health

programs. Adoption of the Commission's proposals would save about \$250,000,000 a yr. Commission, Mar. 13, recommended that Government lending services be cut or turned over to private business. Annual savings would amount to about \$200,000,000. Fifth report, Apr. 3, urged an overhaul of Government transport functions, both domestic and foreign, to eliminate waste and inefficiency. Estimated savings would be \$151,000,000.

Commission recommended, Apr. 10, an overhaul of Federal legal practices and procedures and called for a court to handle tax, trade and labor regulations. Commission said its proposals were intended to separate administrative and judicial functions in Federal agencies to protect the public against abuses of power. The 12-man bipartisan Commission said, Apr. 17, that billions of dollars could be saved through efficient disposal of Federal surpluses, valued at \$155 billion.

#### Democrats Lose \$20 Tax Cut

Feb. 25.—The House approved a cut of \$20 in income tax of every taxpayer and dependent effective Jan. 1, 1956, by 242 (221 D., 21 R.) vs. 175 (173 R., 2 D.). The cut was a rider on a bill postponing excise tax cuts one year. Treasury Secy. Geo. M. Humphrey opposed the cut as depriving the nation of much needed revenue. The Democratic bill was denounced by Republicans as a political gesture, intended to embarrass the President, who would veto it. In the Senate committee the rider was rejected 9 to 6, the ch., Sen. Harry F. Byrd (D., Va.) and Sen. Walter F. George (D., Ga.) voting with 7 Republicans against it. In the Senate amendments were offered to make the cut start at \$10, increase it to \$15 in 1957 and \$20 in 1958; these were voted down.

#### FOREIGN

Feb. 1.—In reply to a recent Russian proposal to normalize relations with Japan, the Japanese government said terms for a peace treaty were admission of Japan to the U.N., return of Soviet-occupied Habomai and Shikotan Islands, and establishment of Japanese fishing rights in the northern waters controlled by USSR. Japan also hoped to negotiate for the return of war prisoners held in the Soviet Union.

Feb. 2.—Central Committee of the Communist party in Moscow, called on the agricultural industry to produce the equivalent of 164,000,000 tons of grain a year by 1960. Over 2% of the total was to be used to feed livestock. Plans also called for cultivation of about 75,000,000 acres on the Eastern Steppes by 1956. Principal task of the party was said to be expansion of heavy industries and electrification projects. Expanded production of consumer goods apparently was abandoned. . . . India and the Soviet Union signed a contract for the latter to build a 1,000,000-ton steel plant in the state of Madhya Pradesh, India, by 1960. India can cancel the agreement if the Russians do not submit a satisfactory progress report within 9 mos. or if the cost estimates greatly exceed the equivalent of \$91,140,000.

Feb. 4.—At a meeting of the representatives of the Commonwealth of Nations in London Pakistan announced its intention to end its status as a dominion and become a republic associated with the Commonwealth.

#### Faure Made French Premier

Feb. 5.—Premier Pierre Mendes-France and his cabinet were ousted by the French Natl. Assembly, 319 votes to 273, in a dispute over the premier's policy in North Africa. He sought to enact peaceful reforms while partially agreeing to Tunisian nationalist demands for autonomy. Opposition saw abandonment of French power in North Africa and the encouragement of other nationalist movements. Paris agreements for rearming West Germany, social reforms in France and the Indo-Chinese settlement were delayed. Government crisis ended Feb. 23, when the Natl. Assembly approved Edgar Faure, radical socialist, and former finance and foreign affairs minister, as premier, 369-310, the socialists and communists casting 199 votes against him.

Feb. 6.—Collectivization of agriculture was dropped in Yugoslavia, according to Vladimir Bakario, pres. of the Croatian parliament. Trend was toward Western-style cooperatives.

Feb. 7.—Soviet government approved a 1955 budget providing 590.2 billion rubles in revenue and 563.5 billion in expenditures. In 1954 revenue was 572.5 billion and expenditures 562.8 billion. Heavy industry was to be developed in 1955 at a cost of 163.3 billion rubles, 30 billion over 1954 expendi-

tures. Defense expenditures were set at 112 billion in 1955 against the previous year's 100 billion. (Exchange rate for the ruble is quoted at 4 to \$1.)

Feb. 8—Foreign Minister Molotov announced in Council of the Supreme Soviet that Russia had an H-bomb lead over the U.S.

Feb. 9—In Pakistan, the Provincial Court of Sind province ruled the dismissal of the Natl. Assembly by Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed on Oct. 24, 1954, was illegal. Court also invalidated his later appointment of ministers. Federal High Court voided the lower court ruling Mar. 21.

Feb. 11—Pres. Tito returned to Yugoslavia after a 2-mo. visit to Burma, India and Egypt. He said these countries were Yugoslavia's "real allies and close friends," adding that Yugoslavia would not join any bloc that might increase the danger of war. . . . Italy and the U.S. signed an agreement giving Italy \$53,000,000 to aid the economy of Trieste and to better the standard of living in southern Italy.

#### Attack Communists in Bern

Feb. 15—Rumanian legation in Bern, Switzerland, was seized by 5 armed Rumanian anti-Communists, who sought to get Rumania to free 5 resistance leaders in prison. Swiss police surrounded but did not attack the building. Rumania protested the incident. Three holdouts surrendered Feb. 16 to police, who had picked up 1 man earlier and reported the escape of 2 others. All were held for the fatal shooting of a legation chauffeur. Swiss police said Mar. 7, that the 4 men had crossed the German-Swiss border Feb. 14. . . . In a White Paper Britain reported plans for a 10-yr., \$840,000,000 program to build 12 electric power stations run by atomic power. Construction of 2 stations was to start in 1957. Each was rated at 100,000 to 200,000 kilowatts. Capacity of all 12 plants was estimated at 1,400,000 to 2,000,000 kw and will provide one-fourth of the power needs of expanding industry and population. Growing disadvantages of coal-generated power were cited.

Feb. 17—Britain reported it would make hydrogen bombs with the "ultimate" aim of abolishing weapons of mass destruction. Until there is a workable disarmament pact with the Soviet Union, the hydrogen bomb "increases the chances of world peace far more than of world war."

#### SEATO Meeting

Feb. 19—Southeast Asia Defense Treaty, signed in Manila, Sept. 8, 1954, went into force, being ratified by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, the Philippines, Pakistan, New Zealand and Thailand. First meeting of the Council was held at Bangkok, Thailand, Feb. 23-25. Bangkok was made hq.; the secretariat was formed by the ambassadors to Thailand; committees were named on subversion, military security and economic planning. The nations agreed to help one another combat

subversive forms of international communism and to guard against subtle forms of aggression. Secy. of State Dulles said U. S. had "solid intentions" to aid any nation that was attacked. Other nations: Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Pakistan, Republic of the Philippines, Thailand.

Feb. 22—The biggest campaign against Mau Mau terrorists in Kenya was begun by 10,000 troops. About 4,000 fanatical terrorists were believed lurking in the Mt. Kenya and Aberdare forest areas.

Feb. 24—Prime Ministers of Turkey and Iraq signed a 5-yr. mutual defense pact at Baghdad, with 5-yr. renewal clause. Ratified Feb. 26. They assured the Arab League Israel would not be admitted.

Feb. 27—Election for the Japanese Diet (parliament) was won by Premier Ichiro Hatoyama's conservative Democrats, who won 185 of the 467 seats, against 113 for the Liberals, ruling party under former Premier Shigeru Yoshida. Hatoyama, who had campaigned for friendship with both the East and the West, was chosen premier by the House of Representatives, Mar. 18, defeating Mosaburo Suzuki, pres., Left-Socialist party, 254 votes to 160. . . . In Vietiane, Laos, Secy. of State Dulles said the U.S. would defend Laos against any Communist aggression. Similar assurances were given Vietnam, Mar. 1.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Feb. 8—International Court of Justice in The Hague, Netherlands, elected Judge Green H. Hackworth, 72, of the U.S. as its pres. to succeed Sir Arnold McNair of Britain, who resigned. . . . Statistical Office of the U.N. reported that Communist China's imports were off 20% in the first 6 mos. of 1954, against the like 1953 period. Exports declined by 25%.

Feb. 15—After Sen. William F. Knowland (R.-Calif.) criticized the U.N. for its failure to obtain the release of 15 U.S. airmen held by Communist China and for its failure to settle the threat of war in the Formosa area, Secy. of State Dulles defended the U.N. as an "essential buffer" between nations but did agree that no solution to the prisoner and Formosa problems had been found as yet.

#### GENERAL

Feb. 8—Lt. Gen. Anthony C. McCauliffe, 56, was appointed comdr. of the U.S. Army in Europe. Gen. McCauliffe in the 1944 Battle of the Bulge had rejected a German demand to surrender with the reply, "Nuts!"

Feb. 10—Plans for the first nuclear reactor built by private industry were announced by Gen. Walter Bedell Smith, vice ch., American Car & Foundry Co. . . . H. R. Searing, pres. Consolidated Edison Co., New York, N.Y., informed the Joint

### Radioactive Fall-out from Nuclear Weapons Analyzed by AEC

The Atomic Energy Commission on Feb. 15, 1955, made public a report of the radioactivity following the test explosion of a "very large thermonuclear device" (hydrogen bomb) at Bikini atoll Mar. 1, 1954. A detonation has 4 major characteristics—blast, heat and nuclear radiation, which are instantaneous, and residual radioactivity, which can pollute a large area with danger to health. Fall-out (radioactive particles) from Nevada tests was also analyzed.

AEC found pollution covered 7,000 sq. mi. in the Pacific, an area almost as large as New Jersey. Radioactive particles are lifted up when a bomb touches the earth, but there is much less material fall-out when it explodes in the air. The tests showed great danger to all life in a downwind area 140 mi. long and up to 20 mi. wide to one-half the persons 160 mi. downwind; to 5% to 10% of those 190 mi. downwind, whereas no deaths were likely 220 mi. or more downwind. These casualties would occur under extreme conditions and when no precautions were used. For precautions AEC advised:

In an area of heavy fall-out the greatest radiological hazard is that of exposure to external radiation. Simple precautionary measures can

greatly reduce the hazard to life. Exposure can be reduced by taking shelter and by utilizing simple decontamination measures until such times as persons can leave the area. Test data indicate that the radiation level, i.e., the rate of exposure, indoors on the first floor of an ordinary frame house in a fall-out area would be about one-half the level out-of-doors. Even greater protection would be afforded by a brick or stone house. Taking shelter in the basement of an average residence would reduce the radiation level to about one-tenth that experienced out-of-doors. Shelter in an old-fashioned cyclone cellar, with a covering of earth 3 feet thick, would reduce the radiation level to about 1/5000, completely safe. In even the most heavily contaminated area. Designs of shelters of simple yet effective construction have been prepared by the Civil Defense Administration and are available to the public.

Radioactive material deposited during fall-out may or may not be visible but would be revealed by radiation detection instruments such as Geiger counters. Any falling dust or ash that can be seen downwind within a few hours after a nuclear explosion should be regarded as radioactive until measured by a radiation detection instrument and found to be harmless.

AEC assured the public that tests in Nevada were carefully limited and exposure of U. S. population was so small that it will not affect "the genetic constitution of human beings," meaning future births.

Atomic Energy Comm. in Washington that his firm would build the first atomic power plant.

Feb. 15—Scientists at the General Electric Research laboratory, Schenectady, N.Y., succeeded in duplicating the diamond exactly for the first time, according to a company report. Produced by simulating temperatures and pressures 240 mi. below the earth's surface, the artificial diamond was too small and too expensive to compete with industrial diamonds. . . . In New York, the Bankers Trust Co., 9th largest bank in the U.S., and the Public Natl. Bank and Trust Co., 43rd in size, announced merger plans. Resources of both totalled \$2,843,790,209 on Dec. 31, 1954. Institution was to continue as Bankers Trust Co. Stockholders approved Mar. 24.

#### Wiretap Investigation

Feb. 17—New York police secretly raided an illegal wiretapping center in Manhattan, Feb. 11, according to a report to legislative leaders in Albany by the New York City Anti-Crime Committee. Three persons, including 2 employees of the New York Telephone Co., present in the raided apartment, were arrested Feb. 19. Center was capable of tapping 5 mid-town exchanges. FBI entered the inquiry Feb. 18. Legislature named 6 legislators, Feb. 25, to investigate wiretapping.

The privately-sponsored Anti-Crime Committee accepted the resignations of William J. Keating, staff counsel, and John M. O'Mara, executive director, Mar. 3. They had touched off the investigation. Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams called a false charge by Keating that there apparently was a "rush-up agreement" between the Telephone Co. and the Commissioner. Keating was sentenced to 5 days in prison Mar. 22, for contempt of court after he refused to name his informants. He served and his conduct was acclaimed by civil welfare organizations.

Feb. 18—August Robles, a suspect in the murder Feb. 15, in Brooklyn, N.Y., of Joseph Aronowitz, former convict who was to have testified in a robbery trial in Baltimore, Md., disarmed 3 detectives in New York and 1 hr. later survived a pistol battle with 4 others. Robles was shot dead in an East Harlem flat, Feb. 20, after a 2-hr. siege by hundreds of policemen.

Feb. 23—Cooperative for American Remittances to Everywhere, Inc. (CARE) disclosed its shipments of relief packages to 8 Western European nations would end after Apr. 8, because of improved economic conditions in the area. Asian facilities were to be expanded.

Feb. 27—Two American students from New York—Malcolm Bersohn and Mrs. Adele A. Rickett—imprisoned in Communist China for 3½ yrs. on spy charges, were freed and sent to Hong Kong. Both said in the presence of U.S. officials that they had been spies and that the Communists were "justified" in jailing them.

#### Disasters

Two tornadoes killed 29 in Mississippi and caused damage in Alabama and Arkansas, Feb. 1. . . . Crash of a C-47 transport near Nagpur in central India, Feb. 2, killed 10 persons. . . . Fire in the Barton Hotel, Chicago, Ill., Feb. 12, killed 25 and injured 15 men, most of them derelicts who paid 60c to 85c for a night's lodging. . . . Belgian DC-6B crashed 50 mi. north of Rome, Italy, killing 29 aboard, Feb. 13. . . . Fire in a home for aged women in Yokohama, Japan, killed 95 and injured many of the 51 other residents, Feb. 17. . . . Navy P2V Neptune patrol bomber, 11 aboard, vanished near Anchorage, Alaska, Feb. 17. . . . TWA airliner crashed 16 mi. from Albuquerque, N. Mex., Feb. 19, killing 16 aboard. . . . KC-97 tanker plane, 11 aboard, crashed near Windsor, Mo., Feb. 23, killing 9. . . . Floods in New South Wales, Australia, left 50,000 homeless and killed 50 by Feb. 26. . . . B-47 jet bomber hit 4 houses and a trailer park in Lake Charles, La., Feb. 28, killing 3 in the plane and 2 in a home. . . . Hydrogen explosions in U. S. N. submarine Pomodon at San Francisco Navy Yard, Feb. 21 killed 5 crewmen, injured 6.

### March—1955

#### WASHINGTON

Mar. 2—President Eisenhower signed a bill increasing the salaries of members of Congress and the Judiciary, effective Mar. 1. The first Congressional pay rise since 1946 increased salaries from \$15,000 a year to \$22,500.

Mar. 5—President Eisenhower approved 7 procedural changes in the Federal employee security

program that Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., said would be helpful in protecting "both the national security and the rights of employees." Revisions were made to aid accused employees by letting them face and question accusers and by giving them statements of charges. . . . Gen. of the Army Omar N. Bradley was named by the President to head a 7-man commission to study veterans' pensions and report by Nov. 1.

#### Dulles Warns Communist China

Mar. 7—Secy. of State Dulles returned to Washington after attending the Southeast Asia defense conference and visiting Burma, Indo-China, Formosa and the Philippines. He said opposition to Communist expansion was necessary to prevent allied authority in the area from "crumbling away." In a broadcast Mar. 8, Dulles said Peiping seemed determined to conquer Formosa. U. S. reaction to any attack would have far-reaching effects on Formosa itself and all of the countries of Southeast Asia and the Pacific. He left in doubt what action the U. S. would take if the Quemoy and Matsu Islands were attacked but warned Communist China that any use of force would be met by the "greater force that we possess." British Foreign Secy. Sir Anthony Eden called for a withdrawal of Chinese Nationalist forces from the Quemoy and Matsu Islands. In return he asked the Chinese Communists not to attack Formosa or the Pescadores. He also wanted a discussion to decide Chinese representation in the U.N.

Mar. 10—President Eisenhower said the U. S. would keep its troops in Europe if the Paris agreements granted sovereignty to and providing for the rearming of West Germany were ratified. He sought to dispel fears that the U. S. might withdraw its troops once German divisions were activated. He also promised the U. S. would confer with other NATO nations on questions of mutual concern, including the strength of NATO forces at the disposal of the Supreme Allied Comdr. in Europe. . . . U. S. agreed to allow 11 Soviet editors of student publications to visit the U. S. for 30 days. Atty. Gen. waived provisions of the McCarran-Walter Act at the request of the State Dept. Visit was canceled Apr. 16, after the student editors declined to be fingerprinted. They considered fingerprinting "incompatible with their public standing and journalistic activities."

Mar. 13—Harold E. Stassen, dir., Foreign Operations Agency, returned to Washington after a 3-wk. visit to the free nations of Asia. He believed these countries should receive greater economical aid from the U.S. F.O.A. reported an additional \$48,000,000 in aid to Formosa to strengthen Chinese Nationalist forces.

#### Nixon Reports on Caribbean Tour

Mar. 14—Vice Pres. Nixon, in Los Angeles, said the Republican party should develop strength to elect a President rather than depend on a candidate's popularity. The Republican party was "not strong enough to elect a President." He reported on his recent trip to Caribbean countries, advising the U.S. to strengthen the friendship and economics of Latin America through trade, Government loans and private capital investment. While Communist undergrounds still existed in many nations, the Communist movement in Latin America had "passed its high-water mark." He declared the entire Administration aimed at keeping the free world and the U.S. stronger than any enemy. . . . Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies of Australia, in the U.S. on a state visit, conferred with President Eisenhower on defense problems of Southeast Asia.

Mar. 15—Secy. of State Dulles said the U.S. would rely on small nuclear weapons to knock out military targets during a war rather than use hydrogen bombs to destroy entire cities. Air Force disclosed existence of the Falcon, an air-to-air missile designed to destroy bombers before they reached their targets. The 6-ft., 100-lb. missile, developed by the Hughes Aircraft Co., is controlled by an electronic brain, making it impossible for it to miss its target.

Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee, Sen. John L. McClelland (D-Ark.), ch., opened a new inquiry into the promotion and honorable discharge of Maj. Irving Peress. Maj. Floyd E. Van Sickle, Jr., testified he failed to notice a reference to a "confidential file" attached to Peress' promotion application. He did not check the file, which disclosed Peress was under Army investigation. Other officers also testified on aspects of the Peress case. Sen. McClelland

said Mar. 22, that someone on the Army Personnel Board had been "derelict in his duty."

Brig. Gen. Ralph W. Zwicker, commandant at Camp Kilmer, N.J., where Peress was discharged, in testimony Mar. 23, accused 2 aides of Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.) of having falsely testified during Senate hearings in 1954. Heated exchange took place between Sen. McCarthy and Gen. Zwicker after the subcommittee learned the Army had known that Peress was an "active Communist." Gen. Zwicker had protested promoting Peress. On Mar. 24, John G. Adams, retiring Army chief counsel, said he had approved the discharge, and Secy. of the Army Robert T. Stevens testified that "some very bad mistakes" had been made in the promotion of Peress. Inquiry ended Mar. 25. The case was turned over to the Justice Dept., which decided no one could be prosecuted for perjury. . . . Democratic measure to cut by \$20 each individual's income tax was defeated in the Senate after having been passed by the House. Measure was killed by a joint Congressional committee Mar. 25. The \$3 billion corporation and excise tax reductions scheduled for Apr. 1 were cancelled. The President signed the measure Mar. 30.

#### Yalta Papers Released

Mar. 16—After 10 yrs. the stenographic record of the Yalta Conference was released by the State Dept. Prime Minister Churchill, only survivor of the conference of Big Three leaders that included Roosevelt and Stalin, said the U. S. version contained serious mistakes. See *Foreign Relations*, page 742. . . . Senate, 71 to 11, confirmed the appointment of Judge John Marshall Harlan of New York to the Supreme Court. Judge Harlan was sworn in Mar. 28.

Mar. 19—U.S. decided to admit 20 Russian seamen who had deserted their tanker when it was seized in June, 1954, by Chinese Nationalists. Secy. of State Dulles reportedly said they should be admitted, partly to encourage others to leave Soviet control. . . . Harold E. Stassen, head of Foreign Operations Agency, which was to end June 30, was named by the President as Special Assistant on disarmament problems, a post of Cabinet rank. White House pointed out that the U.N. Disarmament Commission had made no progress on disarmament.

Mar. 31—Harold E. Stassen, head of the Foreign Operations Agency, refused to allow members of the FOA to be interviewed by the staff of the Senate Permanent Investigations subcommittee unless he or his lawyers were present. Stassen rescinded the order, but the subcommittee issued a subpoena, which he refused to accept. The subcommittee Apr. 6, sought Stassen's explanation of why the FOA offered to negotiate a contract for grain elevators in Pakistan with the highest of 5 bidders. Stassen said the selection of the contractor was based on both design and cost. He refused requested data until he had reviewed it. . . . President Eisenhower signed a bill to give pay raises totalling \$745,000,000 to 1,700,000 members of the Armed Forces.

#### FOREIGN

Mar. 1—Prime Minister Churchill told the House of Commons that the Soviet Union had developed a hydrogen bomb of "intermediate" power but only the U.S. could attack in strength quickly with hydrogen bombs. He said the U.S. and Britain must better their superiority in atomic weapons to convince Russia that any surprise attack on the West would result in immediate retaliation. He expected Russia to have more advanced nuclear weapons in 2 to 4 years. Destructive power of atomic weapons may force an international conference and result in disarmament. The world may reach a point, he declared, where "safety will be the sturdy child of terror and survival the twin brother of annihilation." President Eisenhower said Mar. 2, that the length of time the West could hold its nuclear superiority was problematical, commenting that "if you get enough of a particular weapon I doubt that it is particularly important to have a lot more of it." On Mar. 3, Churchill suggested to the House of Commons that the U.S. would retaliate immediately if Russia attacked Britain with hydrogen weapons.

Mar. 2—Concluding a 3-day conference in Ankara, Turkey, the foreign ministers of Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey reported the 3 nations would increase their military strength to resist aggression. The 3 Balkan alliance members

agreed to use "appropriate political methods" to improve the international situation. In their first meeting since signing a 3-power treaty for military assistance and political cooperation in Bled, Yugoslavia, Aug. 9, 1954, the 3 nations signed a pact setting up a Balkan consultative assembly, prepared for a Balkan economic conference and established a commission to plan an Institute of Balkan Studies. . . . Norodom Sihanouk, King of Cambodia, abdicated in favor of his father, Prince Norodom Suramarit, declaring his proposals for constitutional reforms had been obstructed. . . . Results of an election for a state legislature in the state of Andhra, India, gave a heavy majority to the coalition headed by Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru. The Communist party was severely defeated in the state believed to be its stronghold.

Mar. 4—Soviet Union cleared Anna Louise Strong, 70, of charges that she had spied on Russia. The American writer had been arrested and deported from Russia in 1949. Lavrenti P. Beria, Soviet Minister of the Interior executed in 1953 and another executed official were held responsible for her arrest.

Mar. 7—Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia told parliament that the country now was capable of producing nuclear energy, and from its own raw materials. He said he was for the peaceful use of atomic power and called for the destruction of nuclear weapons. Rumania, meanwhile, reported the discovery of rich uranium sources and said it would build an atomic power industry.

#### Soviet Expels Priest

Mar. 8—Soviet Union said Rev. Georges Bissonnette, American Roman Catholic priest, had been expelled from Russia in reprisal for U.S. failure to extend the 60-day visitor's visa of Metropolitan Boris, exarch of the Russian Orthodox Church for North and South America. Rev. Bissonnette, in Moscow for over two years, arrived in the U. S., Mar. 2; Boris left Mar. 1.

Mar. 12—At Nagpur, India, an assailant trying to attack Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru with a knife was overpowered by police. . . . Japan, according to Premier Ichiro Hatoyama, planned no large defense expenditures for the coming year despite urgings by the U.S. to increase the arms budget.

Mar. 13—In Britain, Anglican Bishop Alfred Blunt of Bradford said Queen Elizabeth should refuse to sanction a marriage between Princess Margaret, 24, and RAF Capt. Peter Townsend, 40, because of church views against remarriage of a divorced person if the former partner were alive. British newspapers had speculated on the marriage of Princess Margaret after her return from a Caribbean tour, Mar. 3. . . . King Tribhubana of Nepal died in Switzerland. Crown Prince Mahendra succeeded.

#### Bevan Cautioned

Mar. 16—British parliamentary Labor party voted 141 to 112 to expel Aneurin Bevan after Clement R. Attlee brought the issue of Bevan's parliamentary status to a vote of confidence in the Attlee leadership of the party. The small majority was seen as a defeat for Attlee continuing the split in the Labor party. Bevan's pledge of loyalty was accepted by the Natl. Executive committee of the Labor party, Mar. 30, and he was cautioned on future behavior, but not expelled from the party. Parliamentary Labor party reinstated Bevan, Apr. 28, following his apology for opposing Attlee's policies.

Mar. 20—France reported a new agreement to govern economic relations between the Saar and France. West Germany was given a greater share of economic activities in the Saar area. Accord was based on the French-German agreement of Oct. 23, 1954. West Germany had completed ratification of the Paris and Saar agreements Mar. 18. West German Federal Constitutional Court, May 4, ruled that French-German Saar agreement constitutional. Social Democrats had claimed the agreement deprived 1,000,000 Saarlanders of their rights as German citizens.

Mar. 22—Valery A. Lysikov, 17, son of a Russian Air Force officer, fled to West Berlin and was promised asylum in the U.S. His parents saw him Mar. 26, but failed to persuade him to return home. He returned to East Germany, Apr. 9, tearing reprisals against his father. Young Lysikov told Western officials that he had listened to Voice of America and BBC broadcasts in Russia and in East Germany. He also said anti-Com-

munist literature was being circulated among school children in Stalingrad.

Mar. 26—Riotous demonstrations in Belgium by 60,000 Roman Catholic students protesting proposed cuts in state support of church schools resulted in injury to about 40 persons.

#### Paris Facts Ratified

Mar. 27—France ratified the Paris agreements to create the Western European Union and authorize a German army of 12 divisions, to grant West Germany sovereignty and end occupation, to Europeanize the Saar and to admit West Germany to NATO. U.S. Senate approved the pacts to end the occupation and grant sovereignty to the Bonn government, and to allow West Germany to enter NATO. President signed the agreements Apr. 7, and also approved another to permit U.S. troops to remain in West Germany. The Netherlands, last of 15 nations to approve, ratified on Apr. 28. . . . Premier Mario Scelba and Foreign Minister Gaetano Martino of Italy arrived in the U.S. for a 12-day goodwill visit. Premier Scelba met with President Eisenhower, Mar. 28, when he asked that NATO be extended to economic and social fields. . . . Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed of Pakistan voted himself special administrative authority and declared a state of national emergency. Federal Court ruled Apr. 13, that he had exceeded his legal authority.

Mar. 31—Prime Minister Jawaharlal Nehru of India said the chances of peace had been upset by the West's seeking military alliances in the Far East, by creating a new armed Germany while talking disarmament in Europe, and by not coming out against racialism in Africa. Arabs in the Middle East had been divided into hostile groups, according to Nehru. While he did not expect war, the Indian leader observed that some events taking place could lead to "catastrophic results." He criticized the Communists only once, for interfering "rightly sometimes" in other countries. Non-Communist nations also interfered he said.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Mar. 1—Egypt charged Israeli forces had killed 38 and wounded 33 Egyptians in an attack in the Gaza area Feb. 28. Attackers blew up an army hq. and ambushed a troop truck. Eight Israelis were killed. Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission, Mar. 6, condemned Israel for a "prearranged and planned attack, ordered by the Israeli authorities." Commission said 3 earlier incidents had contributed to tension before the Gaza attack. Egypt was held responsible for 2, Israel for the other. Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, Palestine truce chief, told the Security Council, Mar. 17, that the Gaza incident was the most serious since the two nations signed the 1949 armistice agreement. Security Council unanimously condemned Israel for the Gaza attack, Mar. 29.

Mar. 10—Israeli-Jordanian Mixed Armistice Commission held Israel responsible for killing 5 Jordanian Bedouins, Mar. 4, near the Dead Sea. One Bedouin reportedly was freed to tell authorities the murders were in retaliation for the killing of 2 Israelis in Jordan in February. Both Jordan and Israel were held responsible for a clash, Mar. 5.

Mar. 21—in Geneva, the U.S. agreed to adhere to a revised General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade. U.S. also signed a protocol setting up an Organization for Trade Cooperation.

Mar. 25—Israel charged Egyptians threw grenades into a gathering celebrating a wedding in Fatish, Israel, Mar. 24. One woman was killed; 22 other persons were injured. Egypt was held responsible by the Egyptian-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission.

#### GENERAL

Mar. 1—After serving 40 mos. of 5-yr. sentences for conspiring to overthrow the U.S. government, 6 Communist party leaders were released from Federal penitentiaries. Five were rearrested immediately for knowingly being members of a party dedicated to overthrowing the Government. They were Eugene Dennis, John B. Williamson, Carl Winter, Jacob A. Stachtel and John Gates. Each was released in \$5,000 bail, but Benjamin J. Davis, Jr. was jailed for 60 days on a conviction for contempt of court during a trial of secondary Pittsburgh leaders of the party. . . . Natl. City Bank of New York reported plans to purchase outstanding stock of the First Natl. Bank of New York for \$165,000,000. New bank was to be called the First Natl. City Bank of New York.

Natl. City's resources totalled \$6.32 billion, First National's \$713,000,000. Sale was made Mar. 30.

Mar. 4—Irving Potash, one of 11 Communist leaders convicted in 1949 of conspiring to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government, was deported to Poland voluntarily. He was released from Leavenworth, Dec. 9, 1954.

Mar. 6—Ocean liner Queen of Bermuda sailed from New York for Bermuda with no passengers after 300 strikers had been dismissed as deserters. Labor difficulty grew out of a demand by some of the crew for higher pay. The Furness Withy Line later rehired the crewmen.

Mar. 8—Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, comdr. of the 8th Army in Korea since February, 1953, was appointed U.S. Far East Comdr.-in-Chief and head of the U.N. Far East Command, effective Apr. 1. He succeeded Gen. John E. Hull, who was to retire Apr. 30.

#### Puerto Rican Nationalists Convicted

Mar. 10—Ten Puerto Rican Nationalist party members were convicted in New York of plotting the political independence of Puerto Rico by violence and armed revolution. One defendant was acquitted. In the last 6 mos., 27 Nationalists had been convicted of seditious conspiracy.

Mar. 11—in Birmingham, Ala., Albert Fuller, former law enforcement officer in Phenix City, Ala., was convicted of killing Albert Patterson, foe of vice in Phenix City. Fuller was sentenced to life imprisonment. Arch Ferrell, ousted prosecuting attorney, was acquitted May 4. Si Garrett, the third former public official on trial for Patterson's murder, was under treatment for a mental disorder, and no trial date was set.

Mar. 14—Federal Judge Roszel C. Thomsen ruled in Baltimore that John D. Provo, former Army sergeant facing a second trial on charges of treason during World War II, had been denied his constitutional right to a speedy trial. Indictment was dismissed.

#### Disasters

USAF C-54 transport hit a mountain in southern Formosa, Mar. 6, killing 14 aboard. . . . Mexican DC-3 crashed north of Mascota, Mexico, Mar. 8, killing 26 aboard. . . . American Airlines plane exploded and crashed near Springfield, Mo., Mar. 20, killing 12 and injuring 23 persons. . . . Coal mine blast in Morgnano, Italy, Mar. 22, killed 20 miners, injured 18. . . . Spring blizzards, windstorms and floods throughout the U.S. killed 27 persons, according to reports Mar. 22. . . . Navy DC-6 crashed into a cliff near Honolulu, T.H., Mar. 22, killing 66 aboard. . . . B-47 jet bomber crashed in the outskirts of El Paso, Tex., Mar. 25, killing 3 crewmen. . . . Moving ice jam from Lake Erie wrecked homes and piers along 6 mi. of the Niagara River, Mar. 25. . . . Pan American World Airways Strato-cruiser enroute to Australia with 23 aboard was ditched off Oregon, Mar. 26, after an engine tore loose. Four persons were killed.

#### April—1955 WASHINGTON

Apr. 2—State Dept. reported 76 Chinese students, previously refused permission to leave the U.S., would be permitted to go home. At the Geneva conference in 1954, the Chinese Communists connected detention of Americans in China with the students' case.

Apr. 4—Supreme Court found that Ernest K. Bramblett, former U.S. representative, had been convicted legally of padding his office payroll. Bramblett said he would appeal on other points.

Apr. 6—Gen. Nathan F. Twining, Air Force Chief of Staff, told a Senate appropriations subcommittee that Communist airpower was a threat to U.S. security. The Russians, he said, were producing long-range jet bombers "aimed squarely in our direction." The Soviet Union and the U.S. were in a race to develop intercontinental missiles. U.S., meanwhile, tested an atomic missile in Nevada. Released from a B-36, the air-to-air missile exploded 30,000 ft. over the testing grounds. The device was capable of destroying a fleet of bombers even by half a mile.

Apr. 8—Edward J. Connelley, head of Immigration, was charged with leaking to Dulles as exposed. . . .

refugees had been admitted in 17 mos. Subcommittee of Senate Judiciary Committee, Wm. Langer (R.-N. D.) ch., heard statement of Scott McLeod, chief, Security and Consular Affairs, that up to Apr. 1, 3,700 refugees had visas, 1,044 had entered U. S., 23,000 relatives of refugees had visas and 15,000 had entered. Secy. Dulles offered Corliss study of Latin American migration, which Corliss rejected.

#### Atom News for NATO

**Apr. 13**—President Eisenhower approved an agreement to share information on atomic weapons with NATO nations. Pact, called a "great stride forward" in strengthening the common defense, provides for the development of defense plans, the training of personnel in the use of atomic weapons and calls for evaluation of the atomic capabilities of potential enemies. Agreement did not call for the transfer of actual weapons or information on their manufacture.

**Apr. 14**—Five-day hearings before the Supreme Court on segregation in public schools ended. Debate sought means to implement the 1954 ruling of the court ending segregation in public schools. Counsel for the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People asked the court to set a deadline for ending segregation, but the attorney for the Administration said no iron-clad deadline should be set. Instead a gradual system of integration should be followed. Court took the question under study. . . . Sinclair Weeks, Secy. of Commerce, predicted the U.S. in 1955 would have the best year in its history. He pointed to record business expansion in the first 3 mos. of 1955. Federal Reserve Board also reported new economic gains.

**Apr. 15**—AEC reported that fall-out from the Nevada atomic tests had not resulted in any harmful effects. Investigators, including Weather Bureau experts, also said it was unlikely that the blasts had any effect on the weather, and possibilities of genetic or hereditary changes were remote. Report to the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy was made to allay public fears. . . . Earl Warren, Chief Justice of the U.S., mentioned as a possible candidate for President, said he had accepted the post of Chief Justice with the intention of leaving politics permanently.

**Apr. 16**—President directed that a semi-independent International Cooperation Administration be set up in the State Dept. to supervise long-range foreign economic aid programs. He intended to transfer to the new organization most of the functions of the Foreign Operations Agency, scheduled to end June 30.

**Apr. 18**—President's Advisory Committee on Transportation, Secy. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks, ch., recommended limiting Government powers to fix rates. Revisions of Federal law were urged to foster "dynamic competition."

**Apr. 19**—Sen. Joseph McCarthy (R.-Wis.) reported that an extensive Federal audit had cleared his finances during 1947-53 inclusive. He said the audit showed the Government owed him \$1,058.75 in excess taxes paid.

#### Atom Ship Proposed

**Apr. 25**—President Eisenhower announced plans to build an atomic-powered merchant ship to visit ports throughout the world in the interests of peace. The AEC and the Maritime Administration were developing plans for a vessel that presumably could circle the globe more than once without refueling. . . . President Eisenhower called on Congress to enact his reciprocal trade program, with no amendments, to aid world peace. To end the program for the gradual reduction of unjustifiable tariff barriers to aid the free nations in building their economies and military defenses would be a severe blow to the free countries. Bill to extend the Reciprocal Trade Agreements Act for 3 yrs. and permit the President to cut tariff rates passed the House but met opposition in the Senate.

**Apr. 27**—President Eisenhower believed the outlook for peace had improved since the Soviet Union had shown a willingness to conclude an Austrian treaty and Communist China had offered to negotiate directly with the U.S. on Formosa. He said the U.S. would not insist that Nationalist China be present at a conference but maintained the U.S. would not talk "behind the backs" of the Nationalists. Premier Chou En-lai of Communist China made the proposal at the Asian-African conference, Bandung, Indonesia. Secy. of State Dulles, Apr. 28, had said substantially the

same thing as the President, altering a stand that the U.S. would insist on participation in a conference by Nationalist China. . . . President disclosed he had exchanged personal correspondence within the past 3 wks. with Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet defense minister. President said the correspondence might lead to "some betterment of the world situation."

#### REVENUE

**Apr. 1**—East Germany increased road tolls on truck traffic into West Berlin from \$5 to \$55 for the round trip on the 110-mi. superhighway connecting West Berlin with Helmstedt, West Germany. U.S., British and French High Commissioners protested to the Soviet High Commissioner; the West Berlin government reimbursed truckers for the added toll fees. Communists claimed the extra money was needed for road repairs. On Apr. 10, new restrictions were imposed on travel by West Berliners who tried to visit relatives in the Soviet zone. East Germany reported Apr. 12, the arrest of 521 persons accused of being Western agents. East Germany seized 17 trucks going from Berlin to West Germany, Apr. 23.

#### Canada Has Deficit

**Apr. 4**—Canadian government ended its 1954-55 fiscal year with an estimated deficit of \$148,300,000, first since 1946. Gross national product declined from \$24.42 billion in 1953 to \$23.99 billion in 1954. Government, despite the deficit, cut income taxes Apr. 5, to promote prosperity. . . . Kao Kang, former regional head of Communists in Manchuria, committed suicide after having been accused of an attempt to overthrow the government of Mao Tse-tung. Jao Shu-shih, former organizational chief of the party, was expelled from the Communist party as was Kao, for joining in an anti-party alliance. Seven others were disciplined.

#### Churchill Retires as Prime Minister

**Apr. 5**—Sir Winston Churchill, 80, resigned as British prime minister. He declined a peerage offered by Queen Elizabeth II, preferring to remain an elder statesman in the House of Commons, where he has served almost 50 yrs. Foreign Minister Sir Anthony Eden succeeded Apr. 6, and on Apr. 21 was unanimously elected leader of the Conservative party. Harold Macmillan, defense minister, became foreign secy. Sir Winston, in a letter, had said his retirement was prompted by his age. . . . Gen Fazollah Zahedi, premier of Iran, resigned because of ill health. Hussein Ala succeeded.

#### Soviet Voids Treaties

**Apr. 9**—Soviet Council of Ministers reported it had presented to the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet proposals to void treaties of alliance with Great Britain and France. In December, 1954, Russia had warned action would be taken if the Paris agreements to arm West Germany were ratified. Presidium voted May 7, to end the treaties. . . . Thailand's World War II claims against Japan were settled for over \$41,600,000 in cash, goods and services to be paid over several years.

**Apr. 13**—Premier Edgar Faure of France said his nation would not make atomic weapons but would concentrate on the development of atomic energy for peacetime uses.

**Apr. 14**—Argentina restricted the teaching of Roman Catholic religion and morals in government-subsidized schools. Differences between church and state began in November, 1954. A number of government-inspired newspapers have been advocating a constitutional convention to deprive Catholicism of its status as the official religion of Argentina.

#### Russians for Austrian Treaty

**Apr. 15**—At a conference in Moscow, representatives of Austria and Russia agreed to sign a state treaty, ending the 10-yr. occupation of Austria. Soviet Union reportedly accepted the treaty draft, already approved by Britain, France and the U.S., providing clarifications were added. Russia eased occupation curbs, Apr. 28. Ambassadors of the 4 occupying powers met in Vienna, May 2, to consider a final draft of the treaty.

**Apr. 18**—Communist party of Hungary removed Imre Nagy from the premiership and all party posts. Defense Minister Mihaly Farkas, a supporter of Nagy, also was ousted. Nagy was accused of "right-wing deviationism." He had em-



phasized consumer production rather than heavy industry. Andras Hegedus, deputy premier, succeeded Nagy. . . . Jordan and Israel set up a Jerusalem security zone, 4 mi. by 6½ mi., to end hostile actions in the area. Arrangement followed the killing Apr. 15, of Charles B. Harris, a Univ. of Nebraska student, by a Jordanian border guard.

Apr. 19—Britain announced reductions in the basic income tax rate, freeing 2,400,000 persons from tax liability. Considering the 50% cut in the purchase tax on textiles, the government would lose the equivalent of \$375,200,000 in the 1955-56 fiscal year. However, it expected a surplus of \$414,400,000. Total revenue was estimated at \$13.2 billion.

#### Concessions in Tunisia

Apr. 22—In Paris, France and Tunisia signed a protocol setting terms whereby France would give internal autonomy to Tunisia. France will control foreign affairs. Agreement covered French military status and privileges in Tunisia and the turning over of civil and police functions to the Tunisians. Economic, judicial and cultural matters also were covered. French colonists were to have a maximum of 3/7 of the membership in Tunisian councils.

Apr. 25—Prague radio reported Viliam Siroky, premier of Czechoslovakia, and Frantisek Zupka, head of Czechoslovak trade unions, had been dropped from the politburo of the Slovak Communist party. . . . In Britain Lady Megan Lloyd

George, daughter of David Lloyd George and Liberal member of parliament for 22 years, joined the Labor party because she considered it "true to the radical tradition."

#### Bao Dai Displaced

Apr. 29—Civil war started in Vietnam, when the Binh Xuyen rebel forces fired mortar shells into the grounds of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem's palace. About 100 people were killed in the battle that raged in Saigon streets. Rebels, who strongly oppose the U.S.-backed premier, controlled the police force until Apr. 26, when the premier appointed his own chief of police. A revolutionary committee supporting the premier entered the palace May 1, and announced the ouster of Bao Dai, South Vietnam's chief of state. Committee called on the premier to form a new government pledged to drive the French from the country and to defeat the rebels among other things. Rebels, May 3, were reported retreating from Saigon. U.S., May 6, reaffirmed its support of the premier and indicated it would not interfere if the people of South Vietnam decided to depose Bao Dai as chief of state. The premier said the return of Bao Dai was not acceptable. . . . Giovanni Gronchi, 67, member of the left wing of the Christian Democratic party, was elected pres. of Italy by a joint session of the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate. He won through backing of the left wing Socialists and the Communists. Gronchi took office May 11, succeeding Luigi Einaudi.

### Asian-African Conference at Bandung Votes for Self-Determination

A first conference of delegates from 29 Asian-African countries met Apr. 18-27, 1955 at Bandung, near Jakarta, Indonesia, and announced their aims as elimination of colonialism, independence and self-determination for all peoples, and membership for all nations in the U.N. The Bandung principles became the basis for political agitation in the Near East and Africa later in the year.

The Conference was initiated by 5 members of the Colombo group: India, Ceylon, Pakistan, Indonesia, Burma. Pres. Sukarno of Indonesia said the 2,000 delegates and official visitors represented 1.4 billion people, "the world's majority for peace and anti-colonialism." Important figures at the Conference were Chou En-lai, premier of Communist China, Prime Minister Nehru of India, and Sir John Kotelawala, premier of Ceylon. The U.S. was not represented officially.

Tension over Formosa was at its height when Chou En-lai unexpectedly started a conciliatory maneuver in a public statement that "The Chinese people are friendly to the American people and do not want a war with the United States. The Chinese government is willing to sit down and enter into negotiations with the United States to discuss relaxation of tension in the Far East and specifically in the Formosa area." He repeated this in Peking May 17.

In the absence of Secy. of State Dulles, Under Secy. Herbert Hoover, Jr., after telephonic conference with President Eisenhower, issued this statement:

The United States always welcomes any efforts, if sincere, to bring peace to the world. . . . Of course the United States would insist on Free China's participation as an equal in any discussion concerning the area. If Communist China is sincere there are a number of obvious steps it could take. One of these would be to place in effect in the area an immediate cease-fire. It could immediately release the American airmen and others whom it unjustly holds. Another could be the acceptance of the outstanding invitation by the Security Council of the United Nations to participate in discussions to end hostilities in the Formosa region.

Conservative Republican leaders, who had been advocating military counteraction in the Formosa area, opposed treating with the Communists, but foreign and U.N. opinion favored taking the opportunity to avoid war. A strong desire

for peace, sensed by the Administration, prompted Secy. of State Dulles to amplify the statement by saying bi-lateral discussion might be possible, though a cease-fire was a prerequisite.

Prime Minister Nehru, as a strong exponent of the "five principles of co-existence" agreed on by himself and Chou En-lai in 1954, attempted to keep the Bandung Conference free from debate over Communism. In this he failed. When the Conference vigorously attacked western colonialism Sir John Kotelawala asked that Communist colonialism be condemned equally, said Communist policy aimed at converting the free nations of Europe and Asia into satellites of Soviet Russia and Communist China, and demanded that, if the professions of co-existence were sincere, those nations disband parties in other countries that carried on subversive activities and took orders only from Moscow and Peiping. He asked independence within 10 years for all dependencies and a 5-yr. trusteeship for Formosa, with an ultimate plebiscite.

Prime Minister Nehru condemned NATO as a powerful protector of colonialism. He said:

It is an intolerable humiliation for any nation of Asia or Africa to degrade itself by becoming a camp follower of one or the other of the power blocs. . . . We think they are both wrong [and] . . . are pursuing policies that are leading us to the brink of war.

Turkey, Pakistan, Iran supported NATO as necessary to security.

The resolutions finally condemned "colonialism in all its manifestations," but did not particularize. An Afghanistan resolution supporting the rights of Arab refugees in Palestine and asking territorial revisions was adopted, with Chou En-lai's support. The Conference asked France to grant self-determination and independence to Tunisia, Algeria and Morocco and supported the claims of Indonesia to West New Guinea. The Conference supported principles of the U.N., human rights, disarmament, prohibition of nuclear weapons, economic cooperation and urged aid for Asian-African countries from the International Bank and U.N.

## UNITED NATIONS

Apr. 5—Union of South Africa withdrew from the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization because of the organization's "interference in South Africa's racial problems." The General Assembly voted Dec. 6 to drop the inquiry.

Apr. 12—Arkady A. Sobolov presented his credentials as permanent Soviet representative to the U.N., succeeding Andrei Y. Vishinsky, who died Nov. 22, 1954.

Apr. 18—Former President Truman, appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, urged that current threats to world peace be taken to the U.N. General Assembly. Committee, studying the possibility of revisions in the U.N. Charter, was urged by Truman to take cautious steps. He said the world would have been involved in unlimited warfare without the U.N. He opposed withdrawal of the U. S. or the expulsion of Soviet Union from U.N.; said there was no reason for concern that U.S. membership in the U.N. would curtail the Bill of Rights. He did not favor abolition of the veto in the Security Council. Former President Herbert Hoover recommended Apr. 21, that the U. S. remain in the U.N. even though the world organization "has not fulfilled all our hopes." In the past he had urged that either Russia or the free world resign from the U.N. because of Soviet opposition to the admission of new, eligible nations. He doubted that the charter could effectively be revised in view of the Soviet veto in the Security Council.

## GENERAL

Apr. 6—Three bandits held up a branch of the Chase-Manhattan bank in Woodside, Queens, N.Y., and escaped with \$305,243 in cash. Eleven persons, 10 of them employees, were locked in the vault.

Apr. 11—In Chicago, Adlai E. Stevenson called on the U.S. and its allies to condemn the use of force in the Formosa Strait. He also called for a united defense of Formosa until a final settlement had been made. An attempt by the U.S. to defend the Matsu and Quemoy Islands off the Chinese mainland probably would result in the U.S. standing alone and confronted with a spreading war, with disastrous consequences to all, he believed. Stevenson suggested that Russia state whether it wanted a settlement or an "unpredictable, perhaps limitless conflict started by an arrogant, foolhardy Communistic China either by design or by miscalculation." He asked U.N. action to condemn efforts to alter Formosa's status by force.

Apr. 16—At a dinner in Washington, Harry S. Truman criticized the Administration of "cynical behavior" and charged it with "playing partisan politics" with security, foreign policy, national resources and Civil Service. Speaker of the House Sam Rayburn (D.-Tex.) in whose honor the \$100-a-plate testimonial dinner was given, called on Democrats to carry on an unbroken record of bipartisanship. Adlai E. Stevenson said the Democratic party must stand for social progress, civil freedom and peace.

## Albert Einstein Dead

Apr. 18—Dr. Albert Einstein, who developed the theory of relativity that culminated in the atomic bomb, died in Princeton, N.J., 76. Death was caused by a rupture of the aorta. His body was cremated after vital organs, including the brain, had been removed for scientific study.

Apr. 20—Operation Minute Man, a surprise alert of 398,000 National Guardsmen was held throughout the U.S. The test, involving ground and air forces, was called a complete success.

Apr. 22—At a stockholders' meeting in Chicago, Sewell Avery, 82, retained control of Montgomery Ward & Co. Louis E. Wolfson, Florida financier, conceded, claiming only 3 of 9 seats on the board. Fight for control began in mid-1954. Avery resigned as ch. of the board May 9, and John A. Barr, 47, vice pres. and secy., succeeded. Adm. A. Krider, pres., also resigned. Avery, who remained on the board of directors, had postponed his retirement until the fight for control of the firm had ended.

Apr. 28—Ford Motor Co. reported it would spend \$625,000,000 for expansion in the next 3 yrs. In early January, the General Motors Corp. had announced it would spend \$500,000,000 in 1955 for expansion. . . . Heiress Barbara Hutton, 42, won an uncontested divorce from her fifth husband, Porfirio Rubirosa, 45, in Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic.

## Disasters

Earthquake in the southern Philippines, Apr. 1, killed 430 people. . . . New York Central passenger train bound for Chicago was derailed 15 mi. south of Albany, N.Y., by debris from a rock slide Apr. 2. About 35 persons were injured.

Fire in a theater near Liege, Belgium, killed 39 people, mostly children, Apr. 3. . . . A Mexican train fell into a 600-ft. canyon 50 mi. west of Colima, Mex., Apr. 3, killing 13 and injuring 90. . . . Air India Constellation, 15 aboard, including 11 Chinese Communist delegates to the Asian-African conference in Bandung, Indonesia, crashed in the South China Sea, Apr. 11. See May 27, page 104. . . . Landslide caused by torrential rains reportedly killed 73 persons in Sasebo, Japan, Apr. 16. . . . Earthquakes destroyed most of Velos, Greece, Apr. 12 to 21, killing 6 and injuring 100. . . . USAF B-29 bomber crashed in Okinawa, Apr. 28, killing 10.

## May—1955

## WASHINGTON

May 3—U.S. and Turkey signed the first atom-for-peace pact. Agreement calls for the lease of up to 6 kilograms (13.2 lbs.) of enriched uranium to begin work on a research reactor in Turkey. Pact also provides for the exchange of unclassified information and for the use of radioactive isotopes in medicine, industry and agriculture.

May 10—U.S., Britain and France sent identical notes to the U.S.S.R. proposing an early meeting of heads of governments "to remove sources of conflict between us." They suggested preliminaries be discussed by the 4 foreign ministers in Vienna. The Soviet Union accepted through Molotov May 14. . . . House, 218 to 170 shelved a bill to give statehood to Alaska and Hawaii. Senate action was believed unlikely.

May 20—President Eisenhower invoked his first veto against the postal bill increasing wages 3.3% for 500,000. He said the measure discriminated between employees, repeated his suggestion that a 7.6% rise was the possible top, and added that postal rates making the department self-supporting and based on service to users were imperative. The Senate sustained him, 54-39. . . . The Government asked the Supreme Court to clarify its decree of Dec. 11, 1950, giving the U.S. title to submerged resources outside state boundaries. Under the Submerged Lands Act, 1953, 3-mi. boundaries or those existing when a state entered the Union were specified. Louisiana boundaries were "3 leagues" (10½ mi.) off coast.

May 21—The Bureau of Labor Statistics reported a drop of one-tenth of 1% in the Consumer Price Index between mid-March and mid-April, first changes since December, 1954. It was affected by a 4% drop in prices of used cars and one-tenth of 1% in rents.

May 25—President Eisenhower nominated Rear Adm. Arleigh A. Burke, 53, to be Chief of Naval Operations, effective Aug. 16, 1955. He succeeds Adm. Robt. B. Carney, 60, who retires. Burke won a reputation for great courage and resource as head of a destroyer squadron in the Pacific. He was 93rd on the list of admirals. The President also reappointed Adm. Arthur W. Radford, 59, as chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff, and Gen. Nathan F. Twining, 57, as Air Chief of Staff for the second two-year terms. He had already named Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor, 53, as Army Chief of Staff, to succeed Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, retiring June 30. Adm. Burke was commander of the Atlantic destroyer force, hq. Norfolk, Va., when appointed. Because he ran his destroyers against the enemy at full speed Adm. Wm. F. Halsey called him "31-knot Burke."

## Fulbright Market Inquiry

May 26—Senate Committee on Banking and Currency, J. M. Fulbright (D.-Ark.) ch., reported on stock market inquiry begun Jan. 14, 1955. It received 1,300 replies to questionnaires, heard 21 witnesses, Mar. 3-23. The majority report was approved by 8 Democrats, 3 Republicans; a minority report was presented by Sens. Capelhart (R.-Ind.), Bricker (R.-O.), Bennett (R.-Utah), Beall (R.-Md.). Highlights were the testimonies of John K. Galbraith, Harvard economics professor. Wm. McChesney Martin, Jr., ch. Federal Reserve Bd.; Bernard M. Baruch. During the hearings the market dropped \$7 billion in values, but recovered. Galbraith favored abolishing margin privileges. Baruch believed in

restraint, but not a complete cash basis for purchases. The majority report recommended that over-the-counter stocks be subject to same rules as listed stocks; State Dept., SEC and Canada should stop sales of worthless stocks to Americans; proxy voting should be investigated and raiding discouraged; the influence of brokers on speculation and of investment groups on buying should be studied. The Republican minority said the majority ignored the reason for the market rise—the prosperity of the country, citing personal income at 294 billion, construction contracts at \$41.5 billion and employment at 61,700,000 persons.

#### FOREIGN

##### West Germany Regains Sovereignty

May 5—The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany) became a sovereign state when the ambassadors of France and Great Britain deposited in Bonn their governments' ratification of the Paris agreements, announced Oct. 23, 1954, ending the 10-year occupation. U.S. ratification was deposited Apr. 21 by Dr. Jas. B. Conant, then High Commissioner. The ratifications of Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxemburg had been given earlier. The agreements gave sovereignty to West Germany, put the Allied troops on a contractual basis and implemented the conditions under which the Saar became a semi-autonomous body under the Western European Union, with French economic control.

The Bonn government issued a call on behalf of its 50,000,000 free citizens to the millions of Germans in East Germany "forced to live without freedom and without justice. . . . You belong to us, we belong to you. You can always rely on us, because, together with the free world, we shall never rest until you have recovered your rights as human beings and live peacefully united with us in one state." In West Berlin the Allied commandants modified controls to give the German administration wider powers in foreign trade, monetary policy, customs, emigration and other matters, but the concessions were considered inadequate by Mayor Otto Suhr.

In Washington President Eisenhower signed an order ending U.S. occupation of West Germany, transferring the High Commissioner's functions to the American ambassador, and defining the duties of Lt. Gen. Henry I. Hodes, commander of the 7th U.S. Army at Heidelberg. In Brussels, May 5, France, Great Britain and West Germany deposited ratifications of the

Western European Union, of which Germany became a member, thus getting authority to arm 500,000 men and manufacture arms, except for atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons, guided missiles and warships above a limited tonnage. The 7 foreign ministers of WEU met for the first time in Paris May 7 to organize the Council. Harold Macmillan, British foreign secy., was chosen ch. for the first 2 mos.; Louis Goffin, Belgium, was made secy. gen. to head the secretariat in London.

West Germany, through its ambassador, Dr. Heinz L. Krekeier, presented the instrument of accession to membership in NATO to Secy. of State Dulles in Washington May 6. The republic became a full member May 9 at a meeting of the NATO Council in Paris, with Chancellor Adenauer representing West Germany, 15th member state. The flag of the republic—red, gold and black horizontal bars—was raised the same day at Rocquencourt SHAPE hq.

May 11—Giovanni Gronchi, left-wing Christian Democrat, was inaugurated president of Italy. Premier Mario Scelba presented his resignation, as customary; the president refused it.

##### Warsaw Treaty Signed

May 14—U.S.S.R., Albania, Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Poland, Rumania and East Germany signed a 20-yr. treaty of mutual defense in Warsaw to offset "remilitarization" of West Germany, the treaty to end when the European collective security treaty proposed by U.S.S.R. came into effect. Marshal Ivan S. Konev, deputy defense min., U.S.S.R., was made supreme commander of the military command, Bulganin, Molotov and Zhukov witnessed the signing; Peng Teh-hui, defense min. of Communist China, promised support.

##### Austrian Treaty of Peace

May 15—A treaty of peace with the republic of Austria was signed in Vienna by the foreign ministers of the Big Four: John Foster Dulles, U.S., Harold Macmillan, Britain, Antoine Pinay, France, and V. M. Molotov, U.S.S.R., and the foreign minister for Austria, Leopold Figl.

The treaty was signed 17 years after Hitler destroyed Austria's independence by the Anschluss, and 10 years after the close of the war, the delay being caused by obstructive tactics of the Soviet Union, which in the meantime exploited the industrial resources of Austria. It was initiated by the Soviet change in policy, Mar. 24, when Molotov invited Chancellor Julius Raab

#### Conservatives Win British General Election; Labor Heavy Loser

Sir Anthony Eden, British prime minister, won the "good working majority" he had asked when the British general election, May 26, 1955, gave the Conservative party a majority of 59 seats, not counting the Conservative speaker of the House, who does not vote. Previously the party had a majority of 18. The results:

Conservatives	324
Associates	21
Labor	277
Liberal	6
Sinn Fein	2
Total seats	630

The results showed a considerable falling off for the Labor party, which in 1951 polled 224,000 more votes than the Conservatives, and in 1955 942,000 under the Conservative total, and 1,578,000 under its own 1951 total. However, voting was proportionately less, only 76% of the electorate voting. No minister of the government was defeated, whereas the majorities of Labor leaders, including Clement Attlee, Aneurin Bevan and Herbert Morrison were reduced, as also was that of Clement Davies, Liberal leader. Sir Anthony Eden's district, Warwick-Leamington, increased his majority; he had first represented this constituency in 1923 when he was 26. Sir Winston Churchill's total at Woodford was below former figures because of redistricting. No Communists were elected out of 17

who ran, but their total votes increased. Two Sinn Feiners, Thomas Mitchell and Philip Clarke, were chosen after recounts in Mid-Ulster and at Fermanagh and South Tyrone. Both were serving terms in prison for raids on military barracks in Tyrone. The House of Commons on July 18 declared vacant the seat won by Mitchell. A Belfast court declared Clarke's election invalid, gave the seat to a Unionist.

Twenty-four women won seats, 10 Conservative, 14 Labor. The withdrawal of Megan Lloyd-George from the Liberal party did not affect its support.

The election was interpreted as a victory for Eden's policy of winning top American consent to a Big Four conference, reduction of taxes and controls and helping end the Indo-China war; also the increased prosperity, as well as the split in the Labor party.

Clement Attlee, leader of Labor, placed the defeat on apathy, especially among younger voters not acquainted with the issues. He denied Labor appealed to class prejudices, said Labor represented all classes. At the subsequent party meeting Attlee, 72, was unanimously reelected chairman and leader of the Parliamentary Labor party, with the endorsement of Aneurin Bevan, left-winger. Herbert Morrison, 67, was reelected deputy leader.

At the organization of the House W. S. Morrison, Conservative, was reelected speaker.

to Moscow for talks Apr. 11. U.S., Britain and France Apr. 5 issued a joint warning against bilateral agreements; said that if the Soviet proposals seemed to promise independence they should be discussed by the Big Four and Austria.

The Soviet Union made concessions in exchange for Austria's "honest neutrality" (Molotov). Austria agreed not to join any military alliance nor permit foreign military bases. The Soviet Union gave up claims to oil fields and refineries in exchange for deliveries of crude oil over a long period. It also gave up the Danube Shipping Co. For terms of treaty see *Foreign Relations*, p. 743.

May 19—National Army of Vietnam completed occupation of 180-mile strip around Quinhon given up by the Communists under the Geneva agreement, as the last French forces left Halphong to the Communists. Widespread property destruction and a Communist underground were left behind in the Quinhon area, where 1,000,000 live. . . . Prime ministers of India and Pakistan completed their talks on Kashmir without agreement but providing for later conferences. There was scant hope that India would permit a plebiscite. . . . In Tehran, Iran, the military governor ordered destruction of the 165-ft. dome of the Baha'i Temple. The sect had been outlawed May 17 by the minister of the interior as inimical to Islam. There are an estimated 500 Baha'i groups in Iran, 40 in the United States. . . . In Rome Premier Mario Scelba and U. S. Ambassador Clare Luce signed an agreement by which Italy will receive \$50,000,000 worth of surplus cotton, wheat and tobacco from the U. S. and make long-term loans of about \$20,000,000 for assistance to children and \$70,000,000 from the International Bank for depressed areas.

May 20—Soviet high commissioner for Germany, Georgi M. Pushkin, rejected an effort of U.S., British and French representatives to get a modification of highway tolls between Berlin and the West. Jas. B. Conant, U.S. High Commissioner, and ambassadors of Britain and France had called charges equal to 25c a mi. exorbitant, wanted issue studied by German experts. Soviet denied jurisdiction. Representatives of West referred the issue to their governments. Tolls, ostensibly levied for road damage, were considered a political measure to harass democracies. In June there was a 50% cut in tolls for passengers, and other cuts to 12½% for heavy truck trailers, but West Germany called the reductions trivial.

May 24—Soviet Union reported it had completed transfer to Communist China of Port Arthur, Manchurian naval base.

#### Sabotage on Airliner

May 27—A verdict of sabotage was reached by an Indonesian commission investigating the crash of a Constellation near Great Natuna Isl. in the South China Sea Apr. 11. It declared the cause "was an explosion of a time internal machine placed in the starboard wheelwell." Plane was 5 hrs. out of Hong Kong, where bomb was believed to have been attached. Elements of a time bomb were said to have been recovered. Of 15 aboard, 12 died, including 11 Chinese Communist delegates en route for Bandung Conference. Three crewmen escaped. Immediately after bombing, the Chinese Communists in Peiping without evidence blamed the United States for the crash.

#### UNITED NATIONS

May 6—Great Britain asked the International Court of Justice at The Hague to order recognition of British sovereignty over the Falkland Islands, off the coast of South America, and reject the claims of Argentina and Chile. Argentina announced the 2 nations would not accept arbitration by the Court.

May 10—Under the auspices of the Mixed Armistice Commission in Jerusalem, Israel and Jordan agreed that any troops seized along the border would be treated as prisoners of war. Both nations were censured by the Commission for an incident on Mt. Gilboa, May 7.

May 11—Soviet news agency Tass published proposals on world disarmament for U.N. consideration. Soviet Union called for international control groups to watch all nations and prevent war preparations; withdrawal of troops occupying Germany; moves to end the East-West "cold war" and settlement of Far Eastern disputes by nations concerned. Security Council members were asked to dismantle bases on foreign soil.

May 25—Dr. G. J. van Heuven Goedhart, Commissioner for Refugees, reported 13,642 refugees

were given new homes in 1954-55; 5,315 in the U. S., 3,253 in Australia, 2,939 in Canada, 2,135 in Brazil.

#### GENERAL

May 2—Billy (Wm. Franklin) Graham, evangelist, concluded his Scottish crusade as "biggest evangelistic event in history." With TV and telephonic hookups he reached 2,547,000 (est.) during 6 weeks. After Scotland he preached for the Queen of England and was her guest at luncheon. He then addressed audiences for 5 days in Paris and elsewhere in Europe.

May 3—Benjamin F. Fairless, on his 65th birthday retired from his \$259,200-a-yr. job as ch. and chief executive of the U.S. Steel Corp. Roger M. Blough, 51, attorney and former high school teacher, succeeded Fairless, who became ch. of a new group, the executive advisory committee.

May 5—Nuclear explosion almost twice as powerful as the atomic bombs dropped on Japan was set off at Yucca Flat, Nev. A "capsule" town, constructed to learn the effects of the test blast, was severely damaged but stood up against the blast. An armored task force of tanks with men huddled inside, 3,200 yds from the explosion, rode out the blast with no injuries to the men. Shelters, including those of wood-beam construction were intact as were 7 of 10 test houses. Inhabitants outside bomb shelters might have been killed. Foodstuffs were not damaged by radiation.

May 10—USAF reported 12 to 16 Communist MIGs had attacked 8 sabre jets on a routine patrol over international waters near Sinuiju, North Korea. Two MIGs were downed; a third probably was destroyed; no USAF jets were damaged. Communist China May 11 declared the U.S. planes had violated its territory and suffered one plane down, 2 damaged.

May 20—U. S. Air Force dedicated the first of its offshore radar islands at Quincy, Mass., yard of Bethlehem Steel Co. The steel island, 200 ft. long on 3 sides, 20 ft. high, weighing 6,000 tons, was to be towed to Georges Bank, 100 mi. east of Cape Cod and fastened to the bottom 87 ft. above mean low water. It was to have radar and weather equipment and house about 70 technicians, to be served by helicopter and replaced at 30-day intervals. . . . Pvt. Wm. T. Marchuk, 38, Norristown, Pa., was sentenced to 12 years at hard labor by a U. S. Army court martial in Berlin for desertion, affiliating with the Soviet secret police and giving them confidential information. He was in an Army Intelligence unit in West Berlin when he disappeared in 1949. He served 5 years in a Russian prison camp. The sentence will be reviewed.

#### Atlantic Liners Hit by Strike

May 23—In 6 British ports 18,400 members of the National Amalgamated Stevedores & Dockers went on strike to get representation on the negotiating board of the Transport & General Workers Union, which they had left. The strike lasted 6 weeks and failed, but it tied up the Queen Mary, Britannic, Ascania, Mauretania, Empress of Australia, and other liners part of the time. Up to 170 ships were affected. Loss in wages was estimated at \$3,000,000, while shippers had dock charges for idle ships and severe curtailment of exports. The Amalgamated objected to the terms made by the official union, effective May 30, which added a minimum of \$5.60 a week, but did not shorten hours, reported as 70-hr. week for the catering staff and 56-hr. week for deck and engine room crews. . . . Albert Anastasia, 52, New York racketeer, pleaded guilty in Federal Court, New York, to evading taxes of \$11,743 in 1946 and 1947. He was sentenced to 1 year in jail and a fine of \$20,000 June 1.

May 25—Connecticut enacted a law providing life imprisonment for a second conviction for selling narcotics to minors, as well as for a third conviction for selling narcotics to anyone.

#### British Railmen Strike

May 28—The Associated Society of Locomotive Engineers & Firemen with 87,000 members in British Railways struck for higher pay. Services in England were reduced 20%. On May 31 Queen Elizabeth proclaimed a state of emergency and signed directives for expediting food supplies. The state opening of parliament was moved ahead to June 9 and the birthday parade postponed. The referee agreed to accept the decision of the referee, Lord Justice Morris. The referee awarded increases in the basic wage of all but senior fire-

men, of from 25c to 75c a week. Adjustments were made later in mileage payments to footplate men and in increases to special-class signal men. It was estimated that the rise in pay will cost British Railway £700,000 (\$1,960,000) a year.

May 30—Bill Vukovich, 36, professional auto racer of Fresno, Calif., died in a crash with 4 cars in the Memorial Day race, 500 mi., at Indianapolis Speedway. He had won it the two preceding years. His death was the 46th at the track in 46 years. Race was won by Bob Sweikert, 39, Indianapolis, at 128.20 mph, elapsed time 3 hr., 53 min., 59.53 sec. His take \$76,138.63 from a \$370,050 prize fund.

May 31—In the U.S. District Court, Washington, D.C., Judge Burnita S. Matthews ruled Dick Haymes was not subject to deportation on account of his 1953 trip to Hawaii because Hawaii "is a geographical part of the United States" and Haymes therefore did not re-enter the country "from a foreign port or place or from an outlying possession," as the Immigration Service contended.

#### Disasters

USAF flying tanker caught fire, crashed into the Atlantic off Iceland, May 4. Nine men believed killed. . . Main exhibition floor of the New York Coliseum, under construction in New York City, collapsed while concrete was being poured, killing 1, injuring 51 workers. . . Japanese ferryboat, Shun Maru, collided with a freighter in Japan's Inland Sea, May 11; 35 killed, 57 injured, 16 missing. . . A tornado, May 25, demolished Udall, Kan. 80 dead, 300 inj. Another, same day, wrecked 36 blocks of Blackwell, Okla., 18 dead, 500 inj. Tornadoes caused damage May 25-27 in Texas, Kansas, Oklahoma, Missouri; May 28 in Arkansas, Wisconsin, Indiana, Michigan. The American Red Cross devoted \$1,000,000 to relief in tornado areas. . . A storm, May 25, caused crash of USAF B-26, 80 mi. north of San Angelo, Tex., 15 dead. See *Weather of 1955*, p. 88.

### June—1955

#### WASHINGTON

June 10—President signed a bill giving 500,000 postal field workers an 8% pay rise. *Consult 84th Congress, 1st Session, pp. 53-55.* . . . Gordon Gray, pres., University of North Carolina, was named by President Eisenhower to succeed H. Struve Hensel, resigned, as Asst. Secy. of Defense for International Security Affairs, June 30.

June 11—AEC reported the hydrogen bomb may be constructed virtually in unlimited size from the cheapest atomic explosives. Commission also indicated that deadly amounts of radioactive fallout may persist for long periods. Data had been disclosed earlier in technical terms by Dr. Willard F. Libby, member of the AEC.

#### Adenauer Visits U.S.

June 13—Konrad Adenauer, West German Chancellor, arrived in the U. S. to discuss plans for the Big Four conference. He asked that U. S. and the Soviet Union convert disarmament control into reality at the Geneva meeting. He said the basis for a general European security system was limitation of armaments and expansion of WEU. Adenauer agreed with President Eisenhower that any proposals for a neutral Germany would be barred. . . . Joint Congressional Atomic Energy Committee rejected President Eisenhower's proposal to construct an atomic-powered merchant vessel to tour the world in the interest of peace. The Committee instead approved a "practical" atomic power plant that would lead to the development of an atomic merchant fleet. It approved \$5,000,000 to carry out the President's plan to provide research reactors and fuel for friendly foreign nations at half their total cost.

June 15—Simulated hydrogen bomb attack theoretically destroyed 61 cities and killed 5,000,000 persons according to the Federal Civil Defense Administration. . . . Former Rep. Ernest K. Bramblett (R.-Calif.) was fined \$5,000 for padding his office payroll in a salary kickback attempt. He received a suspended sentence of 4 mos. to 1 yr. and was put on probation for 1 yr.

June 22—Robert T. Stevens resigned as Secy. of the Army. Wilbur M. Brucker, 61, general counsel, Dept. of Defense, former governor of Michigan, was nominated by President Eisenhower for the post.

#### Decision on Passports

June 25—U. S. Court of Appeals (D. of C.)

ruled unanimously that the State Dept. may not deny a passport arbitrarily or without a hearing, such denial depriving the applicant of liberty without due process of law. Max Schachtman, ch., Independent Socialist League of New York, was denied passport because his organization was on the Attorney General's subversive list; he was unable to get a hearing and sued. The district court dismissed his suit; the appellate court reversed the dismissal and remanded the case. It was indicated that the Attorney General's list, intended to guide Government hiring, was not a valid reason for refusing a passport.

June 24—Special aid totaling \$18,200,000 was extended to Greece to meet economic damage following the earthquake. Reconstruction was provided by \$7,500,000 from the Mutual Security program; \$7,500,000 by proceeds from the sale of commodities, and \$4,200,000 realized from such sales was extended as a loan. . . . President Eisenhower authorized the AEC to allocate 440 lbs. of enriched uranium to 22 nations. New allotments doubled the President's atoms-for-peace program.

June 25—Over 1,000,000 Government employees received a pay rise averaging 7.5%, retroactive to Mar. 1. Lowest rated employees who have been receiving \$2,500 a yr. now receive \$2,690 annually.

June 30—An order by Secy. of State Dulles made effective the establishment of the International Cooperation Admin., to carry out functions of the Foreign Operations Admin., except for certain ones given the Dept. of Defense. The Institute of Inter-American Affairs and the Office of Small Business and the Intl. Development Advisory Board are part of ICA. John B. Hollister is director. . . . Commission on the Reorganization of the Executive Branch of the Government went out of existence after making 350 proposals intended to balance the Federal budget and reduce taxes. Former President Herbert Hoover headed the commission which finished 2 yrs. of study. Final report called for higher Federal power rates and a ban on new Federal steam-generating plants and transmission lines. . . . President signed a bill continuing the national debt limit of \$281 billion for another year. According to the latest estimates, the debt now stands at \$273.6 billion. . . . Burmese prime minister U Nu addressed a joint session of the Senate and the House and explained Burma's wish to remain neutral and avoid big power alliances. He and President Eisenhower in a joint statement affirmed their devotion to peace with justice and security.

#### FOREIGN

June 1—Rene Mayer, former French premier, was selected ch. of the High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community, succeeding Jean Monnet of France, resigned 1954. . . . Habib Bourguiba, Tunisian leader in exile over 3 yrs., returned in triumph to Tunis. Autonomy from France had been won for Tunisia largely by Bourguiba and his neo-Destour party.

June 4—Walter Ulbricht, East German leader, reported that a conference at Warsaw, Poland, has set up a political consultative committee to coordinate the policies of Communist nations from the Elbe to the Pacific. He also said the Communist countries, including East Germany and China, would reorganize their 5-yr. plans. Soviet Union and its satellites agreed to a treaty of mutual friendship and defense. Yugoslavia asserted it would not join the Eastern bloc. Pact, signed May 14, included Russia, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria, East Germany and Albania.

#### Nehru Visits Russia

June 7—Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister of India, arrived in Moscow on an official visit to the Soviet Union. On June 9, at a banquet in the Kremlin, Nehru and Russian Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin spoke of the steps their nations had taken to ease tensions and further the cause of peace, particularly in the Formosa area. Nehru said he sensed the desire for peace in the Soviet Union. India and Russia June 22 jointly called for a complete ban on nuclear weapons and a vast reduction of conventional armaments. Nehru and Bulganin expressed the earnest hope that the "legitimate rights" of Communist China on Formosa would be settled by peaceful means.

June 11—Hungarian Communist Poltthuro decreed that half of the country's agriculture must be collectivized by 1960. Resolutions of the party's executive committee favored reversal of policy of encouraging production by individual farmers.

## Soviet-Japan Negotiations

June 14—Soviet Union, through Jacob A. Malik, its ambassador in London, offered Japan's emissary, Shunichi Matsumoto, a draft peace treaty. It called for renunciation of Japanese claims to Kuriles, South Sakhalin, Habomai and Shikotan Is., asked that waters between Japan and Korea and inland of Japan and the Soviet Union be barred to all military craft except those of Japan and the Soviet Union; barred Japan from alliances or military coalitions directed against any power that fought Japan in World War II. The Soviet would support Japan's membership in U. N. In negotiations extending through Aug. 16 Japan was said to have asked for Kuriles, South Sakhalin and other islands, return of 10,000 nationals now held prisoner.

## Reparations for Philippines

June 15—Republic of the Philippines agreed that Japan should pay \$500,000,000 in indemnities and \$250,000,000 in investment and development loans to satisfy World War II reparations asked by the Manila government. The amounts represented approximately 10% of the original Philippine reparation demand of 1948. The Philippine senate had refused to ratify the Japanese peace treaty until reparations were settled.

June 21—Two-man crew of a North Korean Air Force plane flew to Seoul and surrendered to U. N.

June 22—Premier Mario Scelba's government resigned and was requested by Pres. Giovanni Gronchi to remain in office until a new cabinet was formed. Antonio Segni, 64, Christian Democrat, became premier June 26, retaining 12 members of Scelba's 21-member cabinet.

See special article on revolt against President Peron in Argentina, p. 50.

## UNITED NATIONS

June 5—Almost \$1.5 billion was used by the U. N. and the U. S. Far East commands to rebuild and arm South Korea in the last 2 yrs.

## Soviet Apologizes to Tito; Signs

Six high officials of the Soviet Union, led by Nikolai A. Bulganin, premier, and Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist party, flew to Belgrade, Yugoslavia, May 26, to make amends for 7 years of estrangement and abuse by negotiating an agreement on mutual aims and restoring normal relations. After 6 days of conference with Josip Broz, Marshal Tito, president of Yugoslavia, and his government, the officials issued a joint declaration. Chief objects agreed on:

Yugoslav-Soviet Relations—Recognition of peaceful co-existence and non-interference in internal affairs for reason of ideological, economic or social differences, with proviso that "questions of internal organization, or difference in social systems, and of different forms of socialist development, are solely the concern of the individual countries; facilitation of better economic relations; proposal to repatriate nationals according to their free decisions; effort to provide accurate information about the two countries and eliminate propaganda and misinformation that create distrust.

International Relations—Approval of U. N. membership for Communist China and satisfaction of its "legitimate rights" to Formosa; reduction and limitation of armaments; prohibition of atomic weapons and support for peacetime use of nuclear energy along U. N. lines; a general system of collective security including one in Europe, by treaty; settlement of the German question "on a democratic basis in conformity with both the wishes and interests of the German people"; condemnation of aggression and all attempts to subject other countries to political and economic domination; condemnation of the policy of military blocs as undermining confidence and creating danger of war. The reference to military blocs was intended for the NATO. The agreement also congratulated the Asian nations of the

June 13—Mixed Armistice Commission found Egypt guilty of a "flagrant" violation of the armistice agreement in firing mortar shells at an Israeli truck near Al Auja, about 60 mi. south-east of Gaza on May 18. The U. N. truce team investigating the incident reportedly was fired on by Egyptians.

## 10th Anniversary of U. N.

June 20—The 60 members of the U. N. met in War Memorial Opera House, San Francisco, to observe the birth of U. N. there 10 years ago. (Charter was signed June 24, 1945.) Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov appeared in U. S. for first time in 9 years. Former President Truman was a special guest. President Eisenhower declared that a new kind of peace, with the atom as a productive servant rather than a killer, must be the objective during the second decade of the U. N. He asked rededication to U. N. ideals. Dr. Eelco van Kleffens, Netherlands, presided over the week-long meeting. U. N. Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjöld said recent developments in world affairs pointed to a better understanding among nations.

Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov condemned "closed military groupings" for aggravation of international tension and pointed to the Korean armistice, the state treaty with Austria, the conciliation with Tito, the Soviet talks with Japan as evidence of the peaceful Soviet intentions. He repeated proposals for disarmament. Antoine Pinay, French foreign minister, replied that only genuine security for all would bring peace, and that France was not prepared to abandon the security insured by NATO. Secy. of State Dulles pointed to the years of obstruction by the Soviets and said: "We cannot forget the existence of that apparatus known as international communism."

Molotov entertained delegates and mingled freely, exuding amiability. The foreign ministers of the Big 4 put in an evening discussing procedure at Geneva.

## Agreement to Improve Relations

Bandung conference for their movement toward self-government and recommended assistance through the U. N. to underdeveloped areas.

Western observers interpreted the agreement as a major victory for Marshal Tito's independence. In June, 1948, Stalin, through the Cominform, condemned Tito for departing from the Moscow line and appealed to the Yugoslavs to "raise from below a new internationalistic leadership." Tito and his policies were openly blasted by the Soviet propaganda agencies. Tito held Yugoslavia in line, signed a nonaggression treaty with Greece and Turkey, obtained loans from the West, including the United States. When collective agricultural methods failed to work he modified them to suit needs.

On arrival Khrushchev apologized over a microphone for the broken relations, saying: "We ascribe the aggravations to the provocative role played by Lavrenti P. Beria and other recently exposed enemies of the people. We are ready to eliminate all obstacles standing in the way of complete normalization of relations between our states. The strongest ties are created among countries that base their actions on the teachings of Marxism-Leninism."

Marshal Tito did not respond, and reports from Belgrade indicated the public was not impressed by blame of the dead.

The Soviet delegation thus expected an agreement on government and Communist party levels. Marshal Tito held the conference to government matters and did not resume party relations. This was considered the first time that a Communist state had successfully maintained its national integrity against ideological domination. The Soviet concession to "different forms of socialist development" was considered of far-reaching significance, since it reverses Stalinist practices. The Yugoslav position carried forward its active neutrality and non-alignment program.

## GENERAL

June 1—Wisconsin Supreme Court cancelled the conviction of the Joe Must Go Club, fined by a circuit court on ground it used funds illegally for a political purpose. Club collected signatures on petition to recall Sen. Jos. R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.).

June 2—Virginia Circuit Judge Leon M. Bazile ruled a county could not use its 1953 school bonds to construct non-segregated schools. Judge Bazile criticized the Supreme Court for its 1954 order ruling segregation in public schools unconstitutional and for its May, 1955, order saying integration must be on a "reasonable" local basis.

June 3—Albert Anastasia, Brooklyn racketeer, was sentenced in U. S. District Court, Camden, N. J., to 1 yr. in prison and fined \$20,000 for income tax evasion.

June 7—Webb & Knapp, real estate firm, took a 1-yr. option to build a \$100,000,000 Palace of Progress, for trade exhibits, atop the Pennsylvania Railroad station in New York City.

June 10—Lt. Gen. Isaac Davis White was named to command of 8th U. S. Army and Army in Far East, succeeding Gen. Lyman D. Lemnitzer, who advanced to Gen. Maxwell D. Taylor's post as comdr. of all U. S. forces in Far East and U. N. command. Gen. Taylor succeeded Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway as Army Chief of Staff.

June 13—New Jersey Supreme Court, 4-3, upheld Jersey City in its suit to recover \$15,000,000 from Frank Hague, ex-mayor, and 2 others for allegedly taking this amount from municipal workers. . . . U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, Philadelphia, upheld conviction of Steve Nelson and 4 other leaders of Communist party for conspiracy to advocate the violent overthrow of the Government.

June 16—Louis Hoffner, 41, falsely imprisoned 14 years on charge of killing a bartender, was awarded \$112,291 by N. Y. State Court of Claims.

June 20—James J. Moran, former first deputy fire commissioner of New York City, was convicted in Brooklyn Federal Court of evading payment of \$131,307 in Federal income taxes. Moran presently is serving a prison term for extortion.

June 22—General Motors reported a new \$500,-000,000 expansion program to produce automobiles and trucks. The program brings to \$4 billion the amount set for postwar modernization of G. M. in the U. S. and Canada.

## Soviets Attack U. S. Plane

June 24—U. S. announced 2 Soviet MIG planes fired on a U. S. naval patrol plane on routine flight over international waters in Bering Straits June 22. The naval plane did not have time to defend itself. Three crewmen were injured by gunfire and 4 by crash landing on St. Lawrence Is. (U. S.). At San Francisco Secy. of State Dulles protested personally to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov. The latter June 25 gave Dulles a reply saying there was an exchange of shots and probable carelessness on part of Americans, whereas Soviet had strict orders to avoid any

action beyond limits of the Soviet state; the Soviet Government expressed regret and offered to compensate 50% of damage. While U. S. Government denied violation of Soviet territory, both President Eisenhower and Secy. Dulles were willing to accept regret and agreed July 7 to accept 50% payment. The President thought the incident a local occurrence, not a matter of policy, but Sen. Wm. F. Knowland (R.-Calif.) Republican leader, refused to accept it as an isolated incident. It was the first "regret" ever expressed by the Soviet Government.

June 27—An ordinance of Cedarhurst, L. I. banning airplane flights at altitudes of less than 1,000 ft. was ruled unconstitutional by a Federal court judge in Brooklyn, N. Y. The court ruled that air space was public domain. Law involved flights from International Airport, Idlewild.

June 30—Civil Service Commission was ordered by a Federal judge to delete from its records a finding of "reasonable doubt" of the loyalty of John Stewart Service. The judge said Service had been validly discharged from the State Dept., citing a law that gave the Secy. of State absolute discretion to dismiss employees in the interest of the U. S.

## Disasters

A car crash at the Hawkeye Futurity race in Des Moines, Ia., June 6, killed Bob Slater, racing champion. . . . Swedish tanker Johannishus burned after colliding with Panamanian freighter Buccaneer in the English Channel, June 9; 19 seamen were lost. . . . USAF B-29 hit Mt. Teckberg, near Stuttgart, Germany, June 10, killing 10 men aboard. . . . At the annual 24-hr. auto race at Le Mans, France, June 11, a car driven by Pierre Levegh of France collided with one driven by Lancelotti of Britain and hurtled flaming over a dirt retaining wall into a crowd, killing 22, including Levegh, and injuring 78. . . . The British submarine Sidon sank June 16 off Portland Harbor, England, after a torpedo explosion; 13 of 56 crewmen were lost. A rescue worker was also killed. . . . Brazilian transport plane, London to Buenos Aires, crashed June 16, at the village of Cuatro Mojones, Paraguay, killing 14 of 24 aboard including John G. Dowling, newsman, son of Eddie Dowling. . . . During maneuvers in Germany, a U. S. Sabre jet and a British Lincoln bomber collided, killing all 6 crewmen in the bomber. Jet pilot parachuted to safety.

## July—1955

## WASHINGTON

July 2—Secy. of Agriculture Ezra Taft Benson withdrew his charges that Wolf Ladejinsky was a security risk. Ladejinsky, an agricultural attache in Tokyo, had been cleared by the State Dept., and after his dismissal by the Agricultural Dept., the Foreign Operations Agency again cleared him and sent him to Southern Vietnam as a consultant on land reform problems.

## Dixon-Yates Power Project Dropped When Memphis Offers to Build

President Eisenhower on July 11, 1955, ordered cancellation of the AEC contract with the so-called Dixon-Yates utilities group to build a private power plant at West Memphis, Ark., to produce 600,000 kw of electrical energy for TVA. He had directed the contract to be negotiated on June 17, 1954, and thereby precipitated a year of controversy over private vs. public power, which led to senatorial inquiries into the necessity for the order and the financial status of the project.

The President ordered cancellation after he was assured by Mayor Frank Tobey of Memphis, Tenn., that Memphis was ready to build its own plant. The President had said Feb. 17 that he favored local ownership of power. The request of TVA for appropriations to build a steam plant to supply power to AEC had been denied in 1954; instead the Bureau of the Budget had announced that Edgar H. Dixon, pres., Middle South Utilities, and Eugene A. Yates, ch., Southern Co., would organize Mississippi Valley Generating Co., to build a \$107,250,000 steam plant at West Mem-

phis, Ark., to feed needed power into TVA. An appropriation of \$6,500,000 for transmission lines was added to the 1955 power appropriation bill by the House.

Democratic opposition to the Dixon-Yates project, which was attacked in the Joint Committee on Atomic Energy in 1954, gained headway after the Democrats controlled the 84th Congress. Sen. Estes Kefauver, ch., Senate anti-monopoly subcommittee, conducted hearings on the origin and financing of the proposed plant. He disclosed that Adolphe H. Wenzell, v.p. of First Boston Corp., an investment house, had been consulted and the house had given its advice on financing, both, however, acting without a fee. The State of Tennessee brought court action to force the SEC to alter its approval of the financing.

AEC ruled Nov. 13 that the Dixon-Yates contract had been invalid because of possible "conflict of interest" in its negotiation. Government would not pay settlement costs amounting to several million dollars. Edgar H. Dixon said the power company would go to court for its money.

**July 6**—Government reported it had lost \$643,000,000 on price support operations for the first 11 mos. of the last fiscal yr. Losses were \$419,500,000 during the previous full fiscal yr. As of May 31, the Agricultural Dept. indicated that the Government had \$7,200,000 tied up in surplus farm crops. Another \$4,890,000 in commodities were owned by the government, and another \$2,300,000 were under loan.

**Secretary Hobby Resigns**

**July 13**—Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby, first Secy. of Health, Education and Welfare, resigned effective Aug. 1, in order to assist her ailing 77-yr. old husband, ex-Gov. Wm. P. Hobby of Texas, in publishing of Houston Post. She was the second member of the Eisenhower cabinet to leave, first having been Martin P. Durkin, Labor, Sept., 1953. Marlon Bayard Folsom, born McRae, Ga., 1893, Undersecy. of Treasury since 1953, was appointed successor.

**July 16**—F.H.A. reported attempt to recover \$500,000 "unauthorized dividends" in an apartment development in Wilmington, Del., called windfall profit on F.H.A.-insured mortgage loan.

**Government Savings Possible**

**July 17**—Commission on Organization of the Executive Branch of the Government headed by former President Herbert Hoover, reported that a slash in red tape could save the Government and business over \$15 million a yr. Adoption of all the Commission's proposals possibly could save enough money to balance the budget and reduce taxes. Additional savings were estimated at \$100 million a yr. and the group called on the Eisenhower Administration to study recommendations by the Commission.

**July 27**—The indictment of Corliss Lamont for refusing to answer questions of the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations in 1953, then headed by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.), was dismissed.

*For Summit Conference at Geneva July 18-22, see pages 46-47.*

**FOREIGN**

**July 1**—Transport and communications strike in Chile paralyzed 6 provinces and made 37,000 idle. Cause was discontent over cost of living. Army troops enforced martial law, ran a few trains to provide essential service. Strikers wanted wage scales comparable to those in private industry.

**July 5**—Antonio Segni, left-of-center Christian Democrat, reported formation of a left-of-center coalition govt., to replace that of Premier Mario Scelba, which resigned June 22. Segni and his cabinet are committed to loyalty to the West and to adhere to the Atlantic Pact and to the NATO. . . . Spanish govt. accepted a verdict by the Madrid Court of Appeals allowing Spaniards who are baptized Roman Catholics to contract civil marriage with non-Catholics. Verdict, rendered June 18, concerned a test case by a Protestant lawyer who held that previous decisions by the Spanish govt. violated constitutional provisions granting freedom of worship to all Spaniards.

**U. S. Announces Plan to Launch Man-Made Satellite into Upper Air**

Man-made satellites to encircle the earth over 200 miles above its surface became the object of serious Government planning July 29, 1955, when the White House announced approval "for going ahead with launching small earth-circling satellites as part of the United States participation in the International Geophysical Year." The project had the endorsement of the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation, which have charge of American participation in the International Geophysical Year. This is a program for intense study of the earth and its surroundings from Jan. 1, 1957 to July, 1958, by representatives of 40 nations.

The satellite idea grows out of the experiments with rockets and guided missiles. It is proposed to send a multiple rocket into the skies, where it will release a round object about the size of a basketball, which will circle the earth without being pulled into outer space. A first-stage rocket is expected to send the

**July 9**—In northern Laos, govt. troops attacked Communist supporters of Laotian forces in violent fighting. The Big Three Western powers left the situation to the international control commission to settle.

**July 10**—Nehru, prime minister of India, on leaving London, said he was convinced the Soviet Union would seek a reduction of international tensions at the Geneva Conference. He believed the USSR wanted to concentrate on internal development and might prefer to discuss Asian problems informally.

**Riots in French Morocco**

**July 15**—A curfew was imposed in Casablanca to halt a wave of rioting that killed 17 persons in 24 hrs. Among the dead were 8 Europeans who had joined thousands of others in demonstrating against Gilbert Grandval, newly appointed Resident General in French Morocco. Casablanca was put under army rule July 16, after 30 had died. Nationalist demonstrations erupted in Marrakesh, Southern Morocco, July 21, marking the first official visit of Grandval. Nine demonstrators were reported killed, and the Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, was fired upon by rioters. Nationalist riot swept the Arab quarter of Meknes, French Morocco, July 25, when Grandval arrived here. Fifteen Moroccans were killed in clashes with the police. Nine policemen reportedly were among the 40 injured. . . . Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin said that the Big Four Conference "can and must" resolve the major disputes at the meeting opening in Geneva July 18. President Eisenhower left Washington for Geneva expressing hope that the Russians believed in conciliation, tolerance and understanding.

**Cardinal Mindszenty Freed**

**July 16**—Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty of Hungary was allowed to "interrupt" his term of imprisonment, according to the Budapest radio. Apparently he will have comparative freedom but cannot leave Hungary. He was sentenced in February, 1949, to life imprisonment on charges of espionage and treason.

**July 20**—Sixty persons were injured when demonstrators against the 1954 truce accords pillaged 2 hotels in Saigon, Vietnam. About 20 Americans lost personal belongings. Trapped by the anti-Communist riot were Mrs. Perle Mesta, former ambassador to Luxembourg, James A. Michener, author, and Angier Biddle Duke, former ambassador to El Salvador.

**July 23**—Theodor Heuss, pres. of West Germany, signed a volunteer bill empowering the govt. to recruit 6,000 troops as the first German contribution to NATO.

**July 25**—Refugee officials said 98 members of the East German People's Police defected to West Berlin during the Geneva conference. Over 25,000 young men have fled from East Germany since Jan. 1 to avoid military service.

**July 27**—Austria regained its sovereignty legally as France deposited its instrument of ratification of the Austrian state treaty in Moscow. Allied Council for Austria met in Vienna for the last

device up 50 or more miles; then this rocket drops off and a second rocket projects it farther until it is 250 miles up. At this height the earth's gravity is weak but sufficient to keep the ball in its orbit. The ball will move at a speed of 18,000 miles per hr., and eventually drop back into the atmosphere and be consumed. By its performance scientists hope to acquire important atmospheric and extraterrestrial data.

Exact cost of the experiments is not known but estimates reach as high as \$10,000,000. Although the Government has agreed to share the results of observations with the cooperating nations, including USSR, some military authorities called this unwise.

Prof. Homer E. Newell, Jr., U. S. Naval Research Laboratory and associated with the satellite project, in an address to the special committee of the International Geophysical Year in Brussels, Belgium, Sept. 9 said the United States would launch 6 to 10 satellites during the "Year."



time to end the control agreement under which Austria was ruled for 10 yrs. . . . In parliamentary elections in Israel, the Mapai (Labor) party received 32% of the vote compared with over 37% in 1951. The General Zionist Party fell from 16% to 11%. Principal gainers were 2 parties advocating force to maintain border security. It was impossible for any 2 parties to form a majority in parliament.

July 31—The Pakistan govt. reduced the value of the rupee by  $\frac{1}{2}$ , increasing the rate for the U.S. dollar from 3 rupees 8 annas to 4 rupees 8 annas. The devalued rate was the same as that of India and foreshadowed an India-Pakistan trade agreement, with lifting of tariff barriers.

#### UNITED NATIONS

July 5—The Technical Assistance Board in its annual report disclosed that delayed payment of pledges lowered expenditures from \$17,818,000 in 1953 to \$15,111,000 in 1954. Despite an increase of requests from undeveloped countries, more nations pledged a greater amount to the U.N. program.

July 13—U.N. statisticians reported that world population passed the 2,528 billion mark in 1954. At mid-1954, North America's population was estimated at 233,000,000, South America's at 131,100,000, Africa's at 216,000,000 and that of Asia and Europe, excluding Soviet territory, at 1,323,000,000 and 406,500,000. Population of the Soviet Union was given as 214,500,000 and that of Oceania as 14,200,000.

#### GENERAL

July 5—Charles L. Patterson, 49, railroad executive from Pittsburgh, was sworn in as ch. of the New York City Transit Authority. The former vice pres. of the Bessemer & Lake Erie said he intended to provide better subway and bus service without increasing the 15c fare. Patterson believed that the best way to prevent a further drop in the number of riders on municipally owned lines was better service. As of the fiscal year recently ended, passengers on the lines amounted to 1.8 billion, compared to 2.7 billion 8 yrs. ago.

July 6—Harold A. Stevens, 47-yr. old jurist in the Court of General Sessions in New York County, became the first Negro sworn in as a justice of the New York State Supreme Court.

July 6—Caryl Chessman, scheduled to die in the gas chamber of San Quentin Prison, July 15, won a reprieve for the 7th time. . . . The motion picture censorship law in Massachusetts was voided by the State Supreme Judicial Court. The statute was part of a Sunday law over 300 yrs. old. . . . Rebellious convicts at the Washington State Prison, Walla Walla, Wash., ended a 26-hr. revolt and released unharmed 9 hostages after being promised major concessions. Many prison employees objected to the agreement and refused to work.

#### Scientists Warn Against War

July 9—Nine eminent scientists, 7 of them winners of Nobel prizes, published an appeal to the nations to forswear the use of thermonuclear weapons (h-bombs) and to abolish war, because that way lies death for mankind. They asked scientists to assemble to appraise the destructive character of modern weapons and acquaint everyone with the danger, with the object that if this peril is understood, men collectively may avert it.

The statement was made public in London by Bertrand Russell, who explained that Albert Einstein signed it before his death, April 18, 1955. Signers besides Russell and Einstein were Percy W. Bridgman, Leopold Infeld, Hermann Joseph Muller, Cecil F. Powell, Joseph Rotblat, Hideki Yukawa and Frederic Joliot-Curie. Prof. Infeld is in Warsaw, behind the iron curtain, while Prof. Joliot-Curie of Paris is known for his Communist sympathies. Prof. Muller made the reservation that disarmament should not be limited to nuclear weapons but be "a concomitant balanced reduction of all armaments," and Prof. Joliot-Curie added that governments should renounce war "as a means of settling differences between states," and that "limitations of national sovereignty should be agreed to by all and be in the interests of all."

The scientists emphasized the danger from radioactivity and feared that if many H-bombs were used "there will be universal death—sudden only for a minority, but for the majority a slow torture of disease and disintegration." They pointed to the problem: "Shall we put an end to the human race, or shall mankind renounce war?"

They said people see the danger in the abstract, not as one directly affecting their own lives, their children and grandchildren. The scientists warned that the mere prohibition of modern weapons was not enough. They urged all governments to acknowledge publicly that nothing can be gained by a world war, and to find peaceful means of settling their disputes.

Six Nobel prize winners refused to sign the appeal, including Max Born, Niels Bohr and Otto Hahn; two Americans, Arthur H. Compton and Harold C. Urey did not respond to the invitation.

July 9—Roy W. Howard, editor of the N. Y. World-Telegram and Sun, was honored in Cincinnati, O. at a dinner marking his 50th anniversary with the Scripps organization. Charles E. Scripps, a grandson of the late E. W. Scripps, founder of the present Scripps-Howard newspapers, reported the establishment of the Roy W. Howard Award, to be given to members of the Scripps-Howard organization who show "unusual enterprise and initiative." Roy W. Howard received the first award, a plaque.

July 11—A lifetime ban was placed on any teacher who instructs racially mixed classes by the Georgia State Board of Education. A resolution provided that any teacher who refused to honor a request by "superior authority" to instruct mixed classes would be paid for the full term of his contract.

#### Agricultural Delegation Visits Russia

July 12—Thirteen American agricultural representatives left for a visit to Russia, where they hoped to spread goodwill with Russian farmers. Moscow reported that a farm delegation enroute to the U. S. had left the Russian capital, July 12.

July 13—Harvey M. Matusow, witness in Communist trials, was indicted by a Federal grand jury in New York, on 6 counts of perjury, charged with having lied when he accused former Asst. U. S. Attorney, Roy M. Cohn, of inducing him to testify falsely in 1952 at the trial of the 13 secondary Communist leaders.

July 14—The U. S. Fourth Circuit Court of Appeals in Richmond, Va., ruled against segregation in city buses in a decision involving a Columbia, S. C., case. The court held the principle applied by the Supreme Court in outlawing public school segregation should be applied in cases involving transportation.

July 16—Los Alamos scientific laboratory was opened to the public, on the 10th anniversary of the detonation of the first atomic bomb, exploded at 5:30 A. M. at a desert test site near Alamogordo, N. M.

July 18—RKO Radio Pictures, Inc. and its assets were sold to the General Tire & Rubber Co. by Howard Hughes for \$25,000,000 in cash, following negotiations between Hughes and Thomas J. O'Neil, v.p. of General Tire and head of the Mutual Broadcasting Co. and General Tele-radio, Inc., both companies controlled by General Tire. . . . In West Milton, N. Y., Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC, sent electricity generated by atomic energy into a private utility's lines, marking the first time in the U. S. that atomic energy has been commercially used. The power, 10,000 kw. came from the experimental reactor built by the General Electric Co. 2 yrs. ago. . . . Thousands of Roman Catholics from all over the world attended special masses in Rio de Janeiro, in preparation for the 38th International Eucharistic Congress, to be formally opened July 19, on the shores of Guanabara Bay.

July 20—In Detroit a Federal grand jury indicted the United Automobile Workers, CIO, on charges of violating the Federal Corrupt Practices Act in supporting Democratic candidates during the 1954 primary and general elections. Each count carries a \$5,000 fine on conviction. The union termed the indictment political chicanery.

#### Atomic Submarine Launched

July 21—The Seawolf, second atomic submarine, was launched at Groton, Conn. A few hours earlier, the keel of the third atomic submarine was laid. Ceremonies, attended by 20,000 guests, were presided over by Charles S. Thomas, Secy. of the Navy and Lewis L. Strauss, ch., AEC.

July 23—Donald Campbell, 34, son of the late Sir Malcolm Campbell, drove a jet-powered boat, the Bluebird VII, at an average of 202.32 mph on Lake Ulswater in northwest England. Campbell regained for Britain the crown won by Stanley S. Sayres, American, in 1952.

July 24—Police Commissioner Francis W. H. Adams of New York, N. Y., reported that the first half of 1955 saw a 13% drop in major crimes from the figures of a year ago. The Commissioner announced his resignation. Stephen F. Kennedy succeeded to the \$25,000 a yr. post.

#### Israeli Airliner Shot Down

July 27—A commercial Constellation aircraft of El Al Israel Airlines was shot down by Bulgarian military personnel, with death of 58, including several U. S. citizens. Bulgaria acknowledged responsibility and pledged compensation. The U. S. Government through the Swiss chargé d'affaires in Sofia protested the "brutal action" and demanded punishment of offenders and compensation to the U. S. and its citizens. . . . Three dishonorably discharged soldiers who denounced the U. S. 2 yrs. ago for life in Communist China, arrived in San Francisco and promised to "accept whatever punishment is coming to us." The prisoners, William C. Cowart, Lewis W. Griggs and Otho G. Bell, were arrested upon arriving in the U. S. and heard a summary of court-martial proceedings based on the alleged aid to the enemy after their capture in Korea.

#### Disasters

Eight Portuguese jet fighter pilots hit a peak in a fog at Coimbra, Portugal, July 1. All died. . . . A Chicago and Eastern Illinois train, carrying 110 passengers, was derailed at Peapack, Ill., killing a conductor, injuring 29, July 1. . . . Seven American teen-agers were killed in Banff, Alberta, July 11, by an avalanche on Mt. Temple, Canadian Rockies. . . . A helicopter crashed July 13, on the 15th and 16th floor setbacks of the Port Authority Building in New York City. Two in plane were injured. . . . Flying tanker loaded with jet fuel crashed and exploded near Merced, Calif., July 13, killing all 10 aboard. . .

The Federal, New Haven railroad train, jumped the rails on a sharp curve south of Bridgeport, Conn., station July 14. The engineer was killed and 24 persons were injured. . . . A DC3 transport plane crashed in southern Mexico, July 14, killing 21 aboard. . . . A Braniff Airways plane crashed at Midway Airport, Chicago, July 17, killing 22 aboard and injuring 21. . . . In San Bernardo, Chile, July 17, a collision of 2 trains in the suburb of Santiago, killed 49.

#### August—1955

##### WASHINGTON

Aug. 1—Harold E. Talbott, Secy. of the Air Force since January, 1953, resigned office Aug. 1, 1955, because, he told President Eisenhower, he did not wish to be a source of embarrassment to the administration. He had been interrogated by the Senate Permanent Subcommittee on Investigations, Sen. John L. McClellan (D.-Ark.) ch., on his use of office stationery and telephone to recommend to possible clients the management engineering firm of Paul B. Mulligan & Co., New York, of which Talbott was a partner. The President accepted the resignation as "the right decision," and praised Talbott's accomplishments.

Talbott said that before the Senate confirmed his appointment he divested himself of various securities, and that the Senate agreed to retention of his business connection. In the hearings Talbott admitted he had mistakenly used Air Force stationery and telephone on Mulligan business. His Mulligan connections had paid him over \$130,000 since he had come to Washington. He said he would disassociate himself from Mulligan. Chief testimony that industrialists had interpreted Talbott's recommendations as pressure came from Radio Corp. of America. The Democratic majority tried to make political capital out

#### American Airmen Released by Communist Chinese After Long Imprisonment

Misuse and exploitation of American prisoners by the People's Republic of China (Communist) for political purposes, led to repeated efforts during 1955 by the United States Government and the General Assembly, U. N., to obtain their release. On May 31, 1955, the Chinese released 4 airmen. On Aug. 1, 1955, at the opening of the talks between ambassadors of the U. S. and the Chinese Communists in Geneva, the Chinese leader, Wang Ping-nan, announced that 11 airmen, sentenced to prison Nov. 23, 1954, for "spying," would be free Aug. 3.

The 11 airmen were Col. John Knox Arnold, Jr., 41, Silver Spring, Md., Maj. Wm. H. Baumer, 32, Lewisburg, Pa., Capt. Eugene J. Vaadi, 33, Clayton, N. Y., Capt. Elmer F. Llewellyn, 29, Missoula, Mont., Lt. Wallace L. Brown, 28, Banks, Ala., Lt. John W. Buch, 35, Armathwaite, Tenn., T-Sgt. Howard W. Brown, 32, St. Paul, Minn., Airmen Steve E. Kiba, 22, Akron, O., Harry M. Benjamin, Jr., Worthington, Minn., Daniel C. Schmidt, 22, Portland, Ore., John W. Thompson, 3d, 23, Orange, Va.

At Nevada City, Calif., one of the airmen, Daniel C. Schmidt, 23, met his wife, Una, who had remarried while he was a captive, believing him dead. On Aug. 25, Schmidt dropped divorce plans.

The airmen were shot down Jan. 12, 1953, near Antung, north of the Manchurian border, during the Korean War. Three other occupants of the plane were killed. A Chinese tribunal condemned the men to prison for 4 to 10 years on the ground that they were spies and criminals. The U. S. Government called the charges utterly false and demanded that the men be freed. The Chinese tribunal persisted in calling them criminals even when announcing its decision to release them.

The release of the 11 airmen was welcomed by President Eisenhower and Secy. of State Dulles, while Secy. General

Hammarhjold of the U. N. expressed his gratification in a telephone message from Sweden. Official India took satisfaction in the release because its delegate to the U. N., V. K. Krishna Menon, who had conferred with Peiping and Washington, was thought to have helped.

Four flyers of the U. S. Air Force, captured by Chinese Communists late in 1952 and early in 1953 and held prisoners since, were released at the Lowu border bridge May 31, 1955. They were Lt. Col. Edwin L. Heller, Wynnewood, Pa., Capt. Harold E. Fischer, Jr., Swea City, Ia., Lt. Roland W. Parks, Omaha, Neb., and Lt. Lyle W. Cameron, Lincoln, Neb.

The Chinese Communists reported by air that the men had violated the territorial air of China to engage in provocative activities inimical to the security of the republic, but that since they had admitted their crimes and expressed remorse the Communists ordered them to be deported. The airmen, after arrival at Hong Kong in good health admitted pleading guilty, but the U. S. State Dept. rejected the Chinese charges as unfounded.

The U. S. Government asserted between 50 and 60 Americans were held by the Chinese, some sentenced as "spies," others denied visas. The State Dept. listed 40 civilians Aug. 1. Two men shot down Nov. 29, 1952, and described as civilian employees of the AAF, were sentenced respectively to life and 20 years. Eleven Navy and Coast Guard airmen, missing since Jan. 18, 1953, were believed held.

As a result of negotiations in Geneva between U. Alexis Johnson, ambassador of the U. S., and Wang Ping-nan, ambassador of Communist China, the Chinese agreed, Sept. 10, to release first 10 and then 19 Americans held illegally in China, but accused of various crimes by the Chinese. Among them was Laurence R. Buol, flight chief for Civil Air Transport Co., who was captured in southwest China in 1950.

of the case but made clear the issue was not one of corruption but of impropriety.

The President, asked July 26 about the incident, recalled his earlier statement that the actions of a public servant had to be impeccable, both from the standpoint of law and of ethics. No illegality was charged here and the Secretary's duties had been "brilliantly performed." "For myself, I think the only way for a public servant is to avoid indiscretion that even leans in that way, or gives the appearance that an office might be used."

Donald A. Quarles, Asst. Secy. of Defense, in charge of research and guided missiles developments, was named Secy. of the Air Force. His home is Englewood, N.J. He said he would get rid of "modest stockholdings," but was beneficiary of an irrevocable pension of \$10,000 a year from Western Electric Co. Sen. Wayne Morse (D.-Ore.) attacked the appointment as another from the ranks of big business. Quarles took office Aug. 12, when Secy. of Defense Chas. E. Wilson gave Talbott the Medal of Freedom, with a citation honoring Talbott's work for free world security.

Aug. 2—Cpl. Claude J. Bachelor, Kermit, Tex., sentenced to life imprisonment for disloyalty and collaboration with Chinese Communists, had his sentence reduced to 20 yrs. by review board of the Judge Advocate's office, USA. At the Korean armistice he elected to go to China, then recanted.

#### Loan Rates Increased

Aug. 3—Board of Governors, Federal Reserve System, in order to combat inflation because of easy money, raised the rediscount rate from 1½% to 2% in New York, Philadelphia and other large financial centers. New York banks raised interest rates on brokers' loans on securities from 3¼% to 3½%. . . . The 84th Congress, 1st Session, adjourned until January, 1956.

Aug. 5—With President Eisenhower present, Harold E. Stassen took the oath of office as U. S. Deputy Representative on the U. N. Disarmament Commission, and Reuben E. Robertson, Jr., qualified likewise as Deputy Secretary of Defense.

Aug. 17—Defense Department's Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War reported that of the 1,600,000 U. S. servicemen taking part in the Korean war, 7,190 became prisoners of war, and 2,730 died while in enemy hands. The committee reported that "death marches" killed at least 500, and ill treatment among other things accounted for the balance. . . . Adm. Arleigh A. Burke took command of the U. S. fleet and promised to make it even more powerful during the atomic age. Adm. Burke, 53, succeeded Adm. Robert B. Carney as Chief of Naval Operations.

Aug. 18—In New York City the House Un-American Activities Com. closed 3 days of interrogating actors on communism in the theater. It heard 23 witnesses, of whom 18 invoked the 5th and other amendments. George Hall, Toronto-born actor, named 8 persons whom he knew as fellow members in 1946 of a midtown branch of the Communist party, which he quit after finding it "a distortion of the simple truth of democratic processes." Rep. Francis C. Walter (D.-Pa.) ch., commended Walter for his patriotism.

#### Code for Employees

Aug. 22—Secy. of Commerce Sinclair Weeks issued a code for guidance of departmental officials and employees (est. 45,000). It prohibits acceptance of gifts, loans or entertainment likely to influence duties; permits no private arrangement for profit that affects departmental work; condemns any conflict of interest; prohibits the employees from influencing matters involving a previous personal business interest, a current economic interest, or a prospective relationship. Employees may not give out unauthorized information and may not deal in stocks, bonds and commodities except for investment. They may not deal with former Government employees who have set up for themselves within 2 years and may not tutor for civil service tests.

Aug. 25—Secy. of the Treasury George M. Humphrey believed that tax cuts were possible in 1956 if additional revenue appeared and hoped the budget would be balanced by a combination of booming business and Government economies. Prospective budget deficit of \$1.7 billion was termed the lowest deficit estimate in 5 yrs. Humphrey said that he would not wait for a surplus before asking for an income tax reduction.

Aug. 30—Senate Civil Service subcommittee, Sen. Olin D. Johnston (D.-S.C.) ch., heard Joseph

L. Rauh, Jr., Washington attorney, speaking as natl. ch. of Americans for Democratic Action, say that the committee should stop "shadow-boxing and get along with this investigation." The subcommittee was investigating the Government's employee security-risk program. The A. D. A. proposed reforms in the security program and was joined by the American Jewish Congress represented by Will M. Waslow. Rauh recalled that Sen. Johnston had promised to get to the bottom of a charge by Vice Pres. Richard M. Nixon in the 1954 Congressional campaign that the Eisenhower Administration had ousted about 8,000 security risks, mostly appointees of the Truman Administration. . . . Government heard Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu of Japan outline a plan to rearm Japan and make it and the U. S. military partners. In 8 yrs. Japanese armed forces would total 200,000. Shigemitsu hoped that all or most U. S. troops would be withdrawn from Japan by 1958. He believed that Japan would need U. S. air power for a much longer time to insure its defense. An agreement, Aug. 31, was to allow Japan to share in Pacific defense after rearming. Negotiations included 6-yr. rearmament plan to be accompanied by a reduction in Japan's financial support of U. S. troops in Japan and the withdrawal of American servicemen, to be decided later.

#### FOREIGN

Aug. 2—Pres. Tito of Yugoslavia expressed his country's willingness to again enter into relations with the Soviet Communist party. He said Yugoslav friendly relations with the U. S. would not change. He believed Russian leaders had abandoned world domination and that there was no danger of a Soviet war against the West.

Aug. 4—Soviet Premier Bulganin, reporting to the Supreme Soviet on the results of the Geneva Conf. called it a major historical event with a turn in the relations of the Big 4, but condemned an idea that security depended on "a policy of military groupings." He said President Eisenhower's proposal for a check on armament by a mutual air reconnaissance and exchange of blueprints would have no real effectiveness, since both nations had vast territory in which concealment was possible and other countries were not included. Interpretation of his remarks as rejection of the proposal led him to assert Aug. 5 that he did not reject the proposal entirely, but would examine it all such seriously.

Aug. 6—Expansion of American air bases in Japan, presumably to accommodate aircraft carrying nuclear bombs, was loudly opposed by leftwing groups. The Japanese government, describing the expansion as promoting defense, said it was essential to the country's interest. . . . Soviet newspapers printed statements by members of the U. S. agricultural group now touring the Soviet Union, saying U. S. farms were more highly mechanized and that productivity of farmland was greater in America than in Russia. The American standard of living for farmers exceeded that of Russian peasants.

Aug. 7—Mohammed Ali resigned as prime minister of Pakistan after losing his place as head of the Moslem League and was succeeded Aug. 11 by Chaudry Mohammed Ali, who headed a coalition of the Moslem League and the United Front party. Mohammed Ali was appointed ambassador to the U. S. The prime minister said national unity and political stability demanded the early framing of a constitution based on Islamic ideals. It should call for a federal republic with West Pakistan in one administrative entity and give both wings of Pakistan a maximum of provincial autonomy consistent with national security. He considered Kashmir "the great moral issue of our time," and proposed to consult all leaders, including those of Kashmir, on a peaceful settlement with India.

Aug. 8—Matyas Rakosi, Communist leader of Hungary, assured Marshall Tito, president of Yugoslavia, that he would work to strengthen relations between the two countries. This was in reply to denunciation of Hungary by Tito, in which he said the friendly overtures of the Soviet Union were not being followed by Hungary and other satellite countries, which had imprisoned persons favoring friendship with Yugoslavia.

Aug. 11—The Philippine legislature gave Pres. Ramon Magasaysay power to break up large estates for distribution to tenant farmers. . . . General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) admitted Japan. Reservation against Japan by 13

countries permitted these nations to withhold equal tariff treatment from a new member until they were satisfied that trading practices were put on a basis comparable to their own . . . A coalition govt. was formed in Indonesia with Burchanuddin Harahap heading the anti-Communist Moslem Masjumi party as premier. The govt. was pledged to continue Indonesia's neutral course. The Nationalist party, which has held the premiership for 2 years, and the Communists, opposed the Moslems . . . Japan's leading Communist and 2 of his aides ended 5 yrs. in hiding to lead a new Communist "peace." Police arrested them 2 hrs. after their appearance. Senzo Nozaka, Moscow trained, became Japan's leading Communist when Kiyuchi Tokuda died.

Aug. 12—USSR reported Soviet troops would remain in Rumania until the U. S. removed its forces from Europe and the Western military alliance was disbanded. Russian troops were to protect Rumania's "security" as agreed in the military alliance signed in Warsaw.

#### Communists to Reduce Armies

Aug. 13—The Soviet Union announced it would reduce its armed forces as a result of the "relaxation of international tension." The Soviet news agency Tass said 3 fighting services would be cut by 640,000 men by Dec. 15. Czechoslovakia and Rumania also announced plans to cut armies.

#### Indians Agitate for Goa

Aug. 15—Continued agitation among Indians, spurred by Communists and Socialists, to drive the Portuguese out of Goa, led groups of unarmed Indians to cross the border on this, their Independence day anniversary. Portuguese border guards fired a warning volley; when the marchers persisted they shot into the crowd, killing a reported 22, injuring 31. In Bombay rioters attacked the Portuguese consulate and were beaten back by police; there also were demonstrations in Calcutta and Madras. Lisbon protested the "invasion"; Prime Minister Nehru deplored the brutality and India broke off diplomatic relations. India had asked Portugal to close its legation in New Delhi by Aug. 8, because Portugal had refused to consider negotiations leading to its withdrawal from Goa. The All-India Congress committee later adopted resolutions asking Indian nationals to avoid demonstrations in Goa. Nehru said India did not wish to annex Portuguese possessions but wanted to see the end of colonial rule, leaving the people of the enclaves to decide their own future alignment . . . Ten men of the illegal Irish Republican army broke into Arborfield army camp near London and stole 68 weapons and over 80,000 rounds of ammunition. Most of this was recovered by police Aug. 16. On Aug. 16, 3 Irish raiders were seized while attempting to break into an arsenal at Rhyl, Wales.

#### Sudan for Self-rule

Aug. 16—Parliament of Sudan asked that Britain and Egypt evacuate their troops from the Sudan in 90 days. (Britain, with 900 troops and Egypt with 500 agreed to be out of the country by Nov. 12.) Parliament also asked that arrangements be made at once for a constituent assembly to establish Sudan self-rule. Under a prior agreement 5 neutral nations were to supervise a plebiscite to determine whether Sudan became independent or joined Egypt in a union. Egypt had proposed that the Soviet Union be a member of the 5-nation board . . . Mutinous troops at Torit, Equatoria, Sudan, surrendered. . . . Russia announced 2,000 Soviet citizens would visit foreign countries, first since 1939. Certain foreign correspondents also were given permits to visit USSR.

Aug. 22—Dr. Jose Guillermo Trabaino, foreign minister of El Salvador, was elected first permanent secy. gen. of the Organization of Central American States (El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Costa Rica, Nicaragua) in Antigua, Guatemala. Conference was brought to a close Aug. 24 when the nations voted an annual appropriation of \$125,000 a year.

Aug. 24—Voice of America broadcast a report by Vladimir M. Matskevich, acting Soviet Agriculture Minister, to the Russian people on his tour of the U. S. Matskevich's remarks were tape-recorded in the Soviet Embassy. Broadcasts had been jammed by Russian interference; Matskevich's 3 min. statement also was jammed. . . . To combat mild inflation, Australia planned no reductions in taxation. Net deficit on external transactions for fiscal yr. ending June 30, 1955,

was \$142,000,000 which reduced international reserves to \$428,000,000. Exports decreased because of a drop in the price of wool.

#### Tunisia Gains Autonomy

Aug. 27—Tunisia, under French protection, ratified conventions restoring internal autonomy. France was to continue to direct Tunisia's external affairs and provide for its defense. Sidi Mohammed el Amin, the Bey of Tunis, was to be ruler after a constituent assembly had turned Tunisia into a constitutional monarchy.

#### Uprising in Morocco

During August negotiations between the French government of Premier Edgar Faure and nationalists and French officials of Morocco, Berber tribesmen attacked peaceful villages Aug. 19-21, murdering Europeans. Total deaths reported, 2,228, of which 1,396 were in Algeria, included 50 men, women and children killed at Oued Zem. The Foreign Legion suppressed the terror. Gen. Raymond-Francis Duval, French commander, was killed in an airplane crash Aug. 22. Nine battalions (1,000 troops) were despatched from France a week later. France called up 60,000 reservists in the 24-age group to fill gaps.

The uprising occurred on the second anniversary of the removal of the sultan, Sidi Mohammed ben Youssef, who was sent to Madagascar and succeeded by Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafat, pro-French sultan unpopular with the nationalists, but backed by Berber chiefs. A conference between Premier Faure and Moroccan leaders was held Aug. 22 in Aix-les-Bains. It led to a delegation going to Madagascar to propose to the deposed sultan that he agree to the naming of a regency council, pending a movement toward independent representative government. Gilbert Grandval, resident general of Morocco, who had opposed concessions, resigned Aug. 31 and Lt. Gen. Pierre G. B. de Latour, res. gen. of Tunisia, was sent to Rabat to succeed him.

Representatives of the U. N. from 17 Arab, Asian and African nations, including Turkey, met Aug. 23 in New York and advised Sec. Gen. Hammarskjöld of their distress at the rioting and asked an end of reprisals.

The plan endorsed by Premier Faure included the removal of the pro-French sultan, Arafat, to be replaced by the regency council. The country would then work toward "a free sovereign state linked to France by an act of independence." The sultan in Madagascar, Youssef, gave his approval Sept. 10 and the French cabinet approved Sept. 12. Arafat was to go to Tangiers and Youssef to France.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Aug. 9—In an attempt to capture Communist members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission, 200 South Koreans fought their way to Wolmi Island, but were driven off. Seven U. S. military policemen were injured protecting the truce inspection teams composed of representatives of Switzerland, Sweden, Poland and Czechoslovakia. Demonstrations began Aug. 6, in protests against Polish and Czechoslovak members, whom the South Koreans called Communist spies. Pres. Syngman Rhee and the U. N. Command acted Aug. 10, to avoid serious incidents. Secy. of State Dulles called for patience in South Korea. The neutral truce teams, Aug. 13, defied an order by Rhee to leave the country by Aug. 13. U. S. troops with gunfire and tear gas, threw back a 3,000-man attack, Aug. 12 at Kangnung. U. N. Command proposed Aug. 29, that the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission be disbanded.

#### Peaceful Use of Atom

Aug. 26—The first International Conference on the Peaceful Uses of the Atom met under U. N. auspices in Geneva Aug. 8-20, with over 1,200 representatives of 80 nations and U. N. agencies present. Dag Hammarskjöld, secy. gen. U. N., opened the conference. It grew out of President Eisenhower's 1953 proposal to make atoms work for human welfare. The U. S. delegation was led by Lewis L. Strauss, ch. AEC, and 4 other Representatives: Willard F. Libby, AEC, Isidor I. Rabi, prof. of physics, Columbia Univ.; Detlev W. Bronk, pres. Natl. Academy of Sciences and of Rockefeller Institute, and Shields Warren, scientific dir. Cancer Research Inst., Boston. Congressional advisers were led by Sen. Clinton P. Anderson (D-N. M.) and included Sens. Pastore, Hickenlooper and Bricker, and Reps. Durham, Hollnfeld, Cole, and Hinshaw. The delega-

tion comprised 384, of whom 239 were scientists and engineers.

Exhibits of peaceful use of nuclear energy were shown, including an operating research reactor by the U. S., which was sold at the close of the sessions to the Swiss government for \$180,000.

Sir John Cockcroft, dir., atomic energy research at Harwell, Eng., told the delegates that Britain 18 mos. before had completed a breeder reactor that produced twice as much fuel as it consumed. He said work was proceeding on fusion of the H-bomb for peaceful purposes. Homi J. Bhabha, pres. of the Conference and Indian atomic scientist, said the fusion of the H-bomb would be harnessed within 20 yrs. to provide unlimited industrial power.

The USSR showed a film of an electric power station operated since June, 1954, with nuclear energy and said a plant with 100,000 kw was under construction. Soviet delegate Lavrishev said the USSR was designing a reactor of up to 6,500 kw for Communist China, said there were reactors in Moscow and Leningrad, cyclotrons in Kiev and Leningrad, a synchrotron in Moscow and other apparatus in Kharkov.

Dr. Libby (U. S.) reported that radio active isotopes had saved the world possibly \$1 billion in 10 years. The U. S. disclosed a new technology for using sodium for heat transfer at high temperature in reactors. A group to study technical aspects, comprising scientists from U. S., Britain, France, Canada, USSR and Czechoslovakia held closed sessions after the conference. Lewis L. Strauss reported that while the U. S. was ahead of the Soviet Union in atomic progress as disclosed at the conference, it was not developing enough scientists and engineers for the atomic age.

#### Egyptian-Israeli Clashes

Aug. 24—Egypt withdrew from talks with Israel concerning means to lessen tension on the Gaza border. Israel, according to an Egyptian statement wanted to remove international supervision and hold direct talks. Egypt said Israeli forces tried to involve Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, U. N. truce chief, in strife. Israeli forces, using armed cars and field artillery, attacked an Egyptian outpost, killing an Egyptian officer and 2 soldiers, Aug. 22.

Aug. 26—Secy. of State Dulles, in an address before the Council on Foreign Relations in New York offered a program for bringing stability, tranquillity and progress to the Middle East. He recommended that the U. N. settle the problem of divided Jerusalem. He said development of water resources to create more arable land for the 900,000 Arab refugees from Israel as well as compensation due the Arabs from Israel could be financed by an international loan in which the U. S. would participate. To overcome fear and insecurity the U. S. was ready to join other nations in a treaty sponsored by the U. N. to prevent any effort by either side to alter boundaries by force. These boundaries, fixed in 1949, were not necessarily permanent; he said the U. S. was ready to cooperate in an effort to reconcile claims.

Israel reported, Aug. 26, that Egyptian ambush had killed an Israeli civilian and wounded a soldier in the Negev area. Egypt reported the deaths of 12 other Israelis. Peace prospects were dimmed by a shooting Aug. 28, that killed 4 Egyptians and 2 Israelis. Two Israeli and 4 Egyptian jet fighters met over the Gaza border, Aug. 29, in what was believed to be the first such battle since the signing of the armistice in 1949. A number of Israelis were slain as the U. N. truce commission reported Aug. 31, that Egypt had agreed to a cease-fire on the front near Gaza; Israel also was expected to agree.

#### Arms Controls Sought by U. S.

Aug. 29—U. S. called on the U. N. to back proposals by President Eisenhower to control atomic weapons and international armaments through aerial inspection and the exchange of military blueprints. The U. S. was prepared to submit a program, according to U. S. Rep. Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

The opening session of the Subcommittee on Disarmament, attended by Britain, France, Canada, the Soviet Union and the U. S., heard the ch. Arkady A. Sobolev of USSR assert a lack of confidence among the nations formed the greatest obstacle to a plan first suggested by USSR May 10 in London. This plan for inspection

and controls was termed inadequate by the West. Meetings were resumed after the Big Four meeting in Geneva.

#### GENERAL

Aug. 8—Central Committee of World Council of Churches closed 8-day meeting at Davos, Switzerland, with a call for disarmament addressed to all member nations of U. N. It admitted the Silesian Lutheran org. (Czech) and the National Baptist Convention of America (Negro); postponed admission of the Russian Orthodox Org. Total membership now 187. It adopted plans for a \$750,000 hq. in Geneva and accepted the invitation of the Hungarian Protestants to meet in Budapest in July, 1956.

Aug. 10—Hurricane Connie, with winds at 135 mph, raised havoc on the Atlantic Seaboard with torrential rainfall, floods, disrupted services, through Aug. 13. Hurricane Diane, Aug. 17, caused great floods and huge losses in Connecticut, Massachusetts, New York, Rhode Island, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. For details consult *Weather* in 1955.

Aug. 12—Judge Jas. R. Agee of Superior Court, Alameda Co., Calif., ruled California's loyalty oath, adopted 1953, violates the guarantee of freedom of speech of the U. S. Constitution. The law requiring churches to sign the oath to qualify for tax exemption was attacked by First Methodist Ch., San Leandro, in test case. A prior effort in the California legislature to exempt churches was defeated.

Aug. 13—The United Steel Workers, C. I. O., at U. S. Steel American and Continental Can Co. won hourly wage rises of 13c to 21½c an hr. See *Labor Review*, page 56.

Aug. 18—U. N. Command protested that an unarmed U. S. training plane in the demilitarized zone of Korea had been downed Aug. 17 by Communist anti-aircraft fire. One of two men aboard the T-6 trainer was killed; the other was made a prisoner and on Aug. 23, was returned to the U. S. command.

Aug. 19—Sgt. Jas. C. Gallagher, Brooklyn, N. Y., was found guilty of the murder of 3 fellow-prisoners and collaboration with the enemy in North Korean prison camps. He was given dishonorable discharge, forfeiture of pay and life imprisonment at hard labor at an Army court martial on Governors Isl., New York. Five eyewitnesses described the beatings by Gallagher and death by exposure of helpless soldiers.

Aug. 22—The joint committee on charitable and philanthropic agencies of the New York State Legislature heard witnesses in New York on the subject of communist influences in 9 summer camps. David Greene, mgr. of Camp Lakeland, where children were said to be taught Communism, and numerous others took refuge in constitutional rights and refused information.

Aug. 23—The Consumers' Price Index rose in July for the second month in a row, to reach its highest point in 1955. Increase was .3%. About 850,000 union workers whose wages were connected to the index were to get increases in pay. About 650,000 auto workers were scheduled to receive 1c an hr. more in pay, effective Sept. 1.

#### London-New York Round Trip

Aug. 23—A British plane carrying two airmen figuratively achieved breakfast in London, lunch in New York and dinner in London. Capt. John Hackett, pilot, and Peter Moneyenny, navigator, flew an Electric Canberra PR 7 twin-jet photo reconnaissance craft from Croydon to New York, and return, in 14 hr., 21 min., 45.4 sec., averaging 481.52 mph. Westward, 3,457.96 mi., with a 40 mph headwind, 7 hr., 29 min., 56.7 sec. average 464.12 mph. Eastward: with a 60 mph tailwind, 6 hr., 16 min., 59.5 sec., average 550.35 mph.

Aug. 24—Two USAF airmen and a British policeman were killed and 9 persons were injured when Napoleon Green, Chicago, 21-yr.-old U. S. airman, ran amok in the U. S. air base at Manston, Eng. Green seized a car and ran it into a crowded beach at Broadstairs, then killed himself. He was to face court martial for stealing. The U. S. Government agreed to pay all claims. The FBI arrested Elmer (Trigger) Burke in Folly Beach, S. C. Burke had been sought for a yr. after escaping from a Boston jail. The 37-yr.-old gunman was indicted in New York for the murder of Edward Walsh in 1952, and was wanted for questioning about other murders.

Aug. 26—Grand Encampment of Knights

Templar ended its 46th triennial convocation in New York with the installation of Walter A. DeLamater of Rhinebeck, N. Y., as the Most Eminent Grand Master and Louis R. Weiber of Cleveland as Deputy Grand Master. The Knights Templar are members of the Christian religious order of Masonry. The organization comprises 1,600 commanderies with a membership of 400,000 in the U. S., Alaska, Mexico, the Philippines and the Canal Zone.

#### Truman Enters Political Battle

Aug. 27—Former President Harry S. Truman accused President Eisenhower of misrepresentation and demagoguery and the Republican administration of contributing little to the art of government "except perhaps in its use of publicity and advertising techniques," in an address before the Indiana Democratic Editorial Assn., French Lick, Ind. He said Democratic control of Congress exposed official corruption, stopped the "give-away of our resources to big business," and "put a stop to the wholesale violation of the Bill of Rights by some of its notorious inquisitors." He cited the \$1 an hour minimum wage as a Democratic victory. He had offered his services to the Democratic National Committee to make a number of speeches. Paul Butler, ch. of the Committee said Democratic victory would depend on a "hard-hitting, fighting campaign."

Aug. 28—Penologists discussing the outbreak of prison riots were advised by the international committee of crime experts meeting in Geneva, Ky., Aug. 28, that convicts should be given "regular home leaves" to counteract the tension of prison life. Through Aug. 22, there were at least 5 prison riots in the U. S. Idleness and prison politics were called the major causes of unrest in penal institutions by Austin H. McCormick, professor of criminology at the Univ. of California at Berkeley.

Aug. 29—Aldo L. Icardi, former Army Lt., charged with the murder of Maj. William V. Holohan in Italy during the last war, was indicted for perjury for lying to a Congressional subcommittee about the crime. He pleaded not guilty to perjury charges Aug. 30 and was freed in \$10,000 bond. Icardi was alleged to have administered poison to the major, and a third member of the OSS mission Carl G. LoDolce, was said to have shot him. Neither man can be tried for the crime. . . . U. S. S. Forrestal, supercarrier, moved into the James River and headed for sea for 5 days trial near Newport News, Va., but returned to port Aug. 31, because 2 of its 4 propellers failed to function after a main bearing melted.

#### Disasters

An American Airlines plane crashed near Newburg, Mo., Aug. 4, killing all 30 aboard. . . . In Gelsenkirchen, Germany, Aug. 4, an underground mine explosion trapped 25 miners and killed 16 others. . . . A Norwegian delegation of 10 women was among 25 persons killed in a Soviet airliner crash, Aug. 6, near Voronezh, Russia. . . . Explosion and fire in Andover, O., Aug. 10, killed 18 and injured over 15. . . . Two USAF Flying Boxcars, with 66 aboard, collided in midair Aug. 11, 30 mi. west of Stuttgart, Germany. All were killed. . . . An excursion schooner in Chesapeake Bay was wrecked by hurricane Connie, Aug. 12. Ten persons were drowned; 4 were missing and 13 were rescued. . . . Near Bourg St. Pierre, Switzerland, Aug. 13, 16 persons died as a sightseeing bus, with 25 aboard, went over a precipice. . . . Four cars of the Frisco Railroad's Kansas City to Florida special jumped the tracks near Marked Tree, Ark., Aug. 18, killing 5 persons and injuring about 50. . . . A freight train hit a school bus with 40 children aboard, Aug. 22, at Spring City, Tenn., killing 10 and injuring 31, including the bus driver. . . . USAF C-119 crashed in flames, Aug. 23, into 3 houses near Charleston, S. C., killing 9 fliers and civilians. . . . Fire at the Standard Oil Co. of Indiana, Whiting, Ind., on Aug. 27, killed 2 and injured 40. About 1400 fled the blaze damaging over \$10 million in property.

### September—1955

#### WASHINGTON

Sept. 1—Government reported cash dividends by corporations were running 10% over those of a year ago. Payment in July amounted to \$669,000,000, compared with \$543,000,000 in July, 1954. Manufacturers, although running behind in mid-

year shipments, maintained a high rate. . . . Hungary was ordered to end all propaganda activities in the U. S. Move was in retaliation for Hungarian arrests and hindrances of Americans in Budapest.

#### Record Employment Levels

Sept. 4—The number of persons employed in the U. S. reached 65,500,000 in August, according to Secy. of Labor James A. Mitchell. Total for July was 64,995,000 and for June 64,016,000. President Eisenhower praised America's workers for their contributions to the national welfare, but urged the nation to consider the situation facing workers over 45 who are unable to find employment. He said the arbitrary bar to full utilization of their abilities caused a waste of valuable skills and must be eliminated.

Sept. 6—AEC disclosed that its reservation near the southern end of the Salton Sea, Calif., was used to test the falling of various types of atomic bombs. No bombs have been detonated at the reservation, the only one of its kind in the U. S. Instruments record the action of dummy bombs as they are dropped from aircraft flying over the Salton Sea. . . . Defense Dept. planned an expenditure of \$33 billion for fiscal 1956, \$1 billion less than the estimate made 2 wks. earlier. In January, 1955, estimates for 1956 spending totaled \$60 billion and the predicted federal deficit was \$2.4 billion. It was said that if the armed forces reduced their expenditures, it would go far toward balancing the budget for the fiscal year, 1955-56. Major security items take 64c of every dollar in the Federal budget.

#### Employment and Income Record

Sept. 7—Government economists disclosed that incomes, jobs and building had reached a record high in 1955. Commerce Dept. reported an annual personal income rate of \$304.5 billion in July, \$14.5 billion over June, 1954. Census Bureau said employment reached a record total of 65,488,000 in August, a rise of 3,211,000 in a yr. Unemployment declined to 2,237,000 within the yr. According to a joint report by the Labor and Commerce Departments, new construction outlays totaled \$27.05 billion for the first 8 mos. of 1955, a record.

Sept. 10—The Republican party was cautioned by President Eisenhower to avoid a one-man view in selecting a Presidential candidate, declaring the party overshadowed every individual in it. He said the party was too big and too well-manned to depend on the leadership of an individual. He addressed state chairman of the Republican party in Denver. . . . In Washington, D. C., segregation in public schools ended with the new school term, according to Dr. Hobart M. Corning, Superintendent of Education. In Delaware desegregation moved slowly. Maryland accepted desegregation with only a few incidents.

#### Legion Head Criticizes Fund

Sept. 11—Seaborn P. Collins, natl. comdr., American Legion, urged members to boycott the Fund for the Republic, set up, 1952, by the Ford Foundation. He said the fund was telling the American people communism was nothing to worry about. Collins considered Robt. M. Hutchins, fund director, unsuited to direct the project to mold public opinion. Hutchins said the fund has spent \$2,500,000 to advance "understanding of civil liberties," and asserted it defended basic American principles. Irving Breakstone, former comdr., Illinois Dept. of the Legion, Sept. 16, praised the fund for supporting the Legion's Americanism program in Illinois.

Sept. 12—U. S. Army said 48 cases of suspected collaboration among former Korean war prisoners were dropped during the last 2 mos. Six others were cleared, leaving 54 cases pending trial or under investigation. Of 565 servicemen investigated, 429 were cleared or charges were dropped.

Sept. 14—Rep. Charles A. Halleck (R. Ind.) defended the trials abroad of U. S. military personnel for off-duty offenses. Approving the arrangement under NATO, Rep. Halleck said servicemen were being given "better breaks" than in courts-martial. Members of Congress who visited foreign countries had said American servicemen were being denied their constitutional rights.

#### Navy Resorts to Draft

Sept. 15—Lagging enlistments and loss of Korean war veterans forced the Navy to resort to the draft, the first since World War II. The call was for 10,000 men a mo. beginning in

November. Army had been calling 10,000 a mo. since May, 1955

#### Private Power for Hell's Canyon

Sept. 29—Federal Power Commission refused to order a rehearing on its decision of Aug. 4 giving authority to the Idaho Power Co. to construct 2 of the 3 hydroelectric power dams and installations in Hell's Canyon, Snake River, Idaho. The decision, long a subject of controversy between advocates of public and private power utilities, was challenged by National Hell's Canyon Assn., Natl. Rural Electric Cooperative Assn., and 8 public utility districts in the area to be served. They petitioned the Federal Court of Appeals, Washington, D. C., to annul the 50-yr. license granted private utilities. FPC had rejected a Federal project to develop water resources at a cost of \$500,000,000.

Idaho Power Co. moved immediately to begin construction on Brownlee and Oxbow installations, placing order for mechanical equipment to be available for use in 1958. The 2 plants first to be constructed are Oxbow, with a dam 205 ft. high, 725 ft. long, initial power 151,000 kw, eventual capacity, 226,500 kw; and Brownlee dam, 395 ft. high, 1,320 ft. long, initial power, 360,400 kw, eventual capacity, 540,600 kw. The third project is Hell's Canyon dam, 320 ft. high, 860 ft. long; initial power, 272,000 kw, eventual capacity, 408,000 kw.

#### FOREIGN

Sept. 2—After 10 days of hostilities in the Gaza strip, an unofficial cease-fire was effected. Egypt and Israel unconditionally agreed to a cease-fire appeal by Maj. Gen. E. L. M. Burns, head of the U.N. Truce Supervision Orgn. Cairo reported Sept. 5, the day after the pledge, that Israelis had violated the cease-fire line and 4 had been slain. Israel said the breach of the truce was an error.

Egypt withdrew its troops from the border of the Gaza strip, Sept. 20, but Israel occupied an area in Negev, Sept. 21, until Egypt reportedly withdrew from the zone and ceased interfering with Israeli attempts to survey the frontier.

Britain announced it would withdraw about 2,500 British and 1,000 African troops fighting the Mau Mau rebellion in Kenya during the next 4 months. British War Office declared the move was made possible by improvement in the situation. About 5,000 British and 7,500 African troops would be left to help police and security forces. Since October, 1952, almost 10,000 terrorists had been killed, 1,536 gave up and 24,189 were captured or held as suspects.

Sept. 3—Canadian police escorted a visiting Russian farm delegation through the Chatham, Ont., agricultural district to avoid demonstrations by anti-Communists. In Winnipeg, Sept. 1, 300 rioters rushed the visitors. Canadian officials said the incident had damaged Soviet-Canadian relations. Vladimir V. Matskevitch, head of the visiting group, said it was impossible to continue the visit when Russian delegates were threatened and insulted. Russians left Canada Sept. 11 and the U. S. Sept. 12.

#### Communists Cut Armed Forces

Sept. 3—Albania and Poland announced reductions in armed forces, following the Russian decision to cut military services in December. Both satellite nations said the men would be employed in industry and agriculture. They said the change was made to ease international tension and consolidate mutual trust. Rumania, Czechoslovakia and Bulgaria reported similar intentions. A reduction of 20,000, Dec. 31, was scheduled by Hungary, Sept. 7.

#### Yugoslavia Gets Soviet Loans

Sept. 4—A Yugoslav economic delegation, Vukmanovic Tempo ch., closed a week's conference in Moscow by getting important economic aid from the Soviet Union. Loans and credits of \$84,000,000 were agreed to, and credits were also available for 3 plants for agricultural purposes. The Soviet Union, as part of use of nuclear power for peaceful purposes, advanced a reactor and a cyclotron, as well as uranium and graphite, to be paid for in 2 yrs. The Yugoslavs considered the terms more favorable than any offered elsewhere and said the Soviet did not interfere with Yugoslavia's economic relations with other nations.

Sept. 4—In Chile, a strike in the public health services ended after 3 days, when Chile's Central

Labor Union ordered the 30,000 workers to return, pending settlement of their demands, including pay increases of from 60% to 100% to offset inflationary cost of living. Only about 30% of the personnel returned to work. Strikers held that their labor union had reached an agreement with the govt. without consulting over 120 labor leaders in prison. Strikers said the stoppage would go on until the leaders were freed.

#### Disturbance Over Cyprus

Sept. 6—In Istanbul and Izmir, Turkey, anti-Greek rioting erupted, with thousands of young Turks smashing Greek store windows, wrecking interiors and overturning automobiles. Rioting flared after a stick of dynamite had exploded near the Turkish consulate in the Greek city of Salonika. Riots apparently were touched off by report that the birthplace of Kemal Ataturk had been damaged by the dynamite. Scores of casualties were listed.

Britain said, Sept. 7, that it would not grant the Greek demand for self-determination of Cyprus, and Greece said it would refer the matter to the North Atlantic Council. NATO Council met Sept. 8, to study the anti-Greek riots in Turkey. The Turkish delegate said measures had been taken to keep peace in the area. The council was concerned over the effects of the riots on the efficiency of the hq. of the Southeast European Command at Izmir. Field Marshal Sir John Harding, Chief of the Imperial General Staff, was named governor general of Cyprus and cmdr. of British forces on the island.

#### Moscow Treats With Bonn

Sept. 8—Chancellor Konrad Adenauer and Foreign Minister Heinrich von Brentano of the Federal Republic of Germany (West) reached Moscow on invitation to confer with Premier Bulganin, Secy. Khrushchev and Foreign Minister Molotov, Sept. 9-14. Adenauer called for genuine normalization of relations, specifying as major topics the release of German prisoners still in the Soviet Union and the unification of Germany. Bulganin said if prisoners were to be discussed East Germany should be represented, but Adenauer refused to consider this. It was said that members of the Adenauer group talked individually with persons from the East German govt.

Bulganin argued that 100,000 Soviet citizens were held in West Germany and should be repatriated, but later he gave a verbal promise to Adenauer to release 9,626 Germans held in the Soviet Union, whom he said were war criminals. Adenauer said he expected the eventual release of many more. The two nations agreed to regular diplomatic relations through permanent embassies, to aid the problem of German unification, and expected to arrange for trade relations.

Two reservations rejected by the Soviet were stated explicitly in a letter sent by Adenauer. He said that diplomatic ties did not imply recognition of "the present territorial situation by either side," since final boundaries must be determined by treaty with the 4 powers. Also that the Federal Republic reasserted its claim to represent the German regions presently outside its control.

#### Trouble in Morocco

Sept. 9—In Casablanca, French Morocco, a grenade thrown into a police wagon in the native quarter injured 6. Police machine-gunned a crowd, killing 5 and wounding 21. The grenade was believed to be the work of an organized terrorist group. France agreed, Sept. 10, that a sovereign state was to be set up in Morocco, permanently tied to France by an act of "interdependence." French cabinet decided, Sept. 12, to remove Sultan Sidi Mohammed ben Moulay Arafat as the first step to solve the Moroccan crisis. A council of guardians of the throne was to be set up to organize a representative Moroccan govt. Sultan of Morocco resigned Sept. 30, but asked that powers be given to a member of his family.

Sept. 11—In Cambodian elections, former King Norodom Sihanouk and his Popular Socialist Rally party took 89 of 91 Natl. Assembly seats. Democrats were defeated, after winning every election since 1946. Cambodia formally declared its independence from France, Sept. 25, after almost 100 yrs. of association. Prince Norodom Sihanouk was named premier.

Sept. 12—France outlawed the Algerian Communist party for supporting the recent nationalist uprising in which about 1,500 persons were killed. . . . New Syrian govt. headed by Premier

Said Ghaziz, an Independent, was formed. Former govt., headed by Sabri el Assali, ended Sept. 6, when Pres. Hashem el Atassi retired. New pres. was Shukri el Kouatly. . . Premier Sami Bey es-Solh of Lebanon resigned after an attack on his foreign policy.

#### **Soviet Spying in Australia**

Sept. 14—Australia released a report on the case of Vladimir Petrov, former third secy. of the Soviet Embassy in Australia and disclosed a spy network endangering the free world. Inquiry said that Petrov, who defected to the West in April, 1964 had explained that Australia's Dept. of External Affairs had been a target in the Russian espionage setup. Moscow also asked Soviet officials in Australia for data on U. S. intelligence operations there and to obtain the French code from a cipher clerk in the French Embassy. Soviet plans failed after Petrov's defection. . . . Tahar ben Ammar was named first premier of Tunisia by the Bey of Tunis, under the new home rule agreement with France.

Sept. 15—Japanese Foreign Ministry reported that 3 of Japan's most notorious war criminals would be released. They were former Lt. Gen. Teluchi Suzuki, former Col. Kingoro Hashimoto and former Finance Minister Okinori Kaya. They were sentenced 10 yrs. ago to life imprisonment by the U. S. and 7 other Allied powers.

#### **East Germans in Moscow**

Sept. 16—Premier Otto Grotewohl of East Germany arrived in Moscow, 2 days after Chancellor Konrad Adenauer of West Germany had left. East Germany was to be given a sovereign status like West Germany's and to receive other rights. Communist party secy. Nikita S. Khrushchev said Russia had no intention of abandoning communism. He warned the West

that communism would win out. The Soviet Union signed a treaty with East Germany, Sept. 20, granting East Germany sovereignty and extending its control over borders and traffic between West Berlin and West Germany.

#### **Concessions to Finland**

Moscow welcomed also a Finnish delegation headed by Finnish Pres. Juho K. Paasikivi, and announced it was ready to give up the Porkkala naval base the Soviet Union occupied in Finland. It would withdraw naval and military forces in 3 mos. Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov, Soviet defense minister, later said the Soviet had decided to liquidate its bases on foreign soil. He said other countries, namely the U. S., could follow the example. Negotiators agreed to extend the protocol evacuating Porkkala and the mutual defense treaty signed in 1948, for another 20 yrs.

Sept. 18—Guy Burgess and Donald MacLean, British diplomats, who disappeared in 1951, spied for the Soviet Union for a long time, according to the British Foreign Office. Both had ample opportunity to learn U. S. secrets. . . . Soviet Union announced an amnesty for those who collaborated with the enemy during World War II. Over half the prison population and hundreds of thousands of exiles were expected to benefit.

Sept. 19—Gov. Gen. Ghulam Mohammed of Pakistan, in ill health, resigned. Maj. Gen. Iskander Mirza, actg. gov. gen., succeeded. He said he would continue a democratic form of govt. and favored early merger of West Pakistan provinces into a single govt. Pakistan announced its formal adherence to the Pact of Mutual Cooperation signed by Iraq and Turkey on Feb. 24, 1955, and adhered to by the United Kingdom Apr. 6, 1955.

#### **Egypt to Get Soviet Arms**

Sept. 27—Gamal Abdel Nasser, premier of Egypt,

### **Heart Attack Hits President; Affects Politics and Business**

President Dwight D. Eisenhower suffered a heart attack early in the morning of Sept. 24 while sleeping in the house of his mother-in-law, Mrs. John S. Doud, in Denver. He was taken to Fitzsimmons Army Hospital, with Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, White House physician, in attendance. The President suffered a coronary thrombosis, a possible blood-clot injury to heart tissue. On the Saturday afternoon before he had played 27 holes of golf. Col. Thos. W. Mattingley, heart specialist from Walter Reed Army Hospital, Washington, and Dr. Paul Dudley White, heart specialist, Boston, joined the staff.

After 48 hours Dr. White described tissue injury to an anterior heart wall as a "moderate" attack and said the President, who had been partially in an oxygen tent, was mending satisfactorily without complications and with good humor that made him "a wonderful patient." Dr. White's public exposition of the President's condition at a press conference was termed an unprecedented venture in medical education. Maj. John S. Eisenhower, USA, in civilian attire, visited his father and returned to Ft. Belvoir, Va.

Vice President Richard M. Nixon called a cabinet meeting for Sept. 30 to expedite routine business. By that day the President was able to initial 2 papers. As the President continued to progress different members of the Government went to Denver, but the physicians warned that the President still had "a long way to go" for complete recovery.

The effect of President Eisenhower's illness on business, politics and foreign relations was immediate and far-reaching. Political leaders of both parties, while cautious in public statements, thought the illness would take Mr. Eisenhower out of the 1956 race. This was looked on as a calamity by Republicans who had taken for granted that the President's wide popularity meant renomination and

re-election. Democratic leaders declared no one would make political capital out of the President's illness. Atty. General Herbert Brownell, Jr. flew back from a vacation in Spain and after a conference said the President's condition was so encouraging that no opinion on delegation of some powers would be necessary. The Constitution is not clear on this point. See *Constitution*, p. 616, and amendment, p. 620.

On the stock markets prices broke Monday, Sept. 26, with a computed loss of over \$12,000,000,000 in values, second only to the loss of Oct. 28, 1929. Fear of Democratic victory if Eisenhower did not run, with possibility of controls on business, price supports and continued debt financing affected the confidence of the financial community. Dow theory industrials were down to 444.56, off 31.89 points or 6.54%. Rails receded at 153.13, off 11.15 points or 6.79%. Transactions for the business day amounted to 7,720,000 shares, largest since July 21, 1933, when they were 9,572,000. This was attributed in part to the oversold condition of the stock market. Grain prices advanced on the belief that price supports would improve them. Temporary recoveries took place in subsequent days, but insecurity continued to affect market prices into the fall.

President Eisenhower's convalescence was rapid and on Nov. 11, 7 weeks after his attack, he was able to fly back to Washington. On arrival he said: "I am happy that the doctors have given me a parole, if not a pardon, and I expect to be back at my accustomed duties, although they say I must ease and not bulldoze my way into them." The President chose to stay at his Gettysburg farm at least 6 weeks and the Postmaster there vacated his office for the President's use. Members of the White House staff established offices there, including Sherman Adams, assistant to the President, James C. Hagerty, press secretary, and Maj. Gen. Howard McC. Snyder, personal physician.



announced that he had signed a "commercial agreement" with Czechoslovakia to exchange Egyptian cotton for military arms. Earlier in the month the deputy premier, Salem, reported that the Soviet Union had offered to supply arms to Egypt. Premier Nasser said the western nations had refused requests for arms for defense, adding that Egypt would not threaten or attack anyone else. Elsewhere he mentioned that Egypt had learned Israel was buying French war planes. Secy. of State Dulles and Foreign Secy. Harold Macmillan, Br., in a joint statement Sept. 28 said Britain and the U. S. had been trying to help nations provide for internal security without starting an arms race in the area. Gen. V. Allen, Asst. Secy. of State, went to the Near East to discuss the impasse. Secy. Dulles had two conferences with Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov in which he told Molotov that such delivery of arms would not help relax tension between the Soviet and the U. S. Obstacle seemed to have been U. S. demand that Egypt agree not to use arms for aggression, which Egypt considered limiting its authority.

Sept. 28—The first U. S. combat troops to be transferred from Austria to Italy passed through the Brenner Pass, between the two countries. About 5,500 troops were expected by Oct. 25, deadline for all U. S. troops to be out of Austria. New NATO force, the Southern European Task Force, was to be set up under the command of Gen. Clemente Primieri of Italy. Russian troops also left Austria.

Sept. 30—Sweden dropped liquor rationing as its "part dry" law of 1914 ran out. Previously Swedes have been limited to 3 qts. a month.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Sept. 6—U. S. called for a new study of inspection and control of conventional and nuclear weapons. Harold E. Stassen, told the U.N. subcommittee on disarmament that the survey should be concentrated on the inspection of methods planned by the U. S. and Russia for the "delivery" of atomic weapons, including the strategic air forces of both countries. Stassen and Arkady A. Sobolev, Soviet representative, agreed no methods existed to determine atomic stock piles and secret production. The growing production of atomic energy for peaceful purposes could be switched, according to Stassen, to the accumulation of atomic munitions. U. S. has continually maintained that effective inspection must form the foundation for any plan to limit armaments. Sobolev's statement of the danger of surprise attack was seen by the West as an encouraging sign that Russia was aware of the danger of nuclear weapons.

#### Stassen Wants Inspection

Sept. 9—The Soviet Union questioned the U. S. plan for the exchange of military blueprints between the nations. Sobolev inquired if the U. S. meant to postpone arms reduction to the future. Stassen rejected the Russian's implication that the limitation of armaments had been dropped in favor of mutual inspection within the U. S. and the Soviet Union. The West has maintained that inspection must precede the Soviet program for immediate cuts in armed strength and the future outlawry for nuclear weapons.

Truce inspection teams left South Korean ports of entry, following an agreement between the U.N. and the Communists. South Korea had accused the Polish and Czechoslovak members of the Neutral Nations Supervisory Commission of spying for the Communists. A total of 61 members out of 79 was removed.

Sept. 12—Food and Agricultural Orgn. said food production in Russia, China and Eastern Europe was slightly better than before World War II, but the average man was eating less than before the war. Progress in Western Europe was "spectacular." Many parts of the world still faced the problem of providing food equivalent to pre-war levels. U. S. continued to pile up large surpluses.

Sept. 20—General Assembly convened, electing Jose Maza, of Chile, as pres. Assembly voted to postpone until 1956, the question of replacing Nationalist China with the Communist Chinese delegation. Russia introduced the resolution, was opposed by the U. S. and defeated 42 to 12 with 6 abstentions.

Sept. 21—The Steering Committee of the General Assembly refused, 8 to 5, to recommend a discussion of conditions in Algeria to the General Assembly.

#### Proposals for Cyprus

The Steering Committee of the General Assembly voted down a proposal by Greece to discuss self-determination for Cyprus. The vote: For, 4—Soviet Union, Poland, Egypt, Mexico. Against, 7—U. S., Britain, France, Chile, Luxembourg, New Zealand, Norway. Abstaining, 4—Nationalist China, Ethiopia, Haiti, Thailand. The result was resented by Greek spokesmen but supported by Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. delegate, on the grounds that this was an occasion when "quiet diplomacy is far more effective than public debate." Negotiations earlier in September in London between British, Greek and Turkish foreign ministers led to Greek dissatisfaction with the British proposal, which offered "internal self-government compatible with strategic requirements" but not self-determination. The British government, friendly toward larger representation for the people of Cyprus, stressed the needs of the international situation. Cyprus had a population 80% Greek and 20% Turkish. Turkey made clear that the island is important to the security of Anatolia.

The new constitution proposed by the British foreign minister, Harold Macmillan, called for an assembly, with a quota of seats for the Turkish minority; departments in the hand of Cypriots except for ministry of foreign affairs, defense and public security, which would be controlled by the governor, with several portfolios reserved for the Turkish Cypriots; a chief minister chosen by the assembly, with approval of the governor. A tripartite conference was to examine British proposals for the constitution, including guarantees for the Turkish population and closer links between Cyprus and Greece, Turkey and Britain. Whereas the Greek Cypriots in London refused to discuss self-government without future self-determination, the Turkish minister refused to discuss self-government unless the demand for self-determination were withdrawn.

#### Arab-Soviet Bloc Defeats France

Sept. 28—By one vote the General Assembly decided to investigate conditions in Algeria, over the protest of France that this was an internal matter. The Steering Committee's motion to bar debate on Algeria was lost, 28 to 27, with the Arab bloc, smaller nations and the Soviet bloc voting against the motion, and the other large powers, including Britain, France and the U. S. voting against it. The Arab nations declared France held Algeria only by force, whereas the French considered it an integral part of France.

Antoine Pinay, French foreign minister, said the vote was a violation of the charter, a piece of "international demagoguery." With Ambassador Herve Alphand and the other members of the French delegation he formally left the meeting. Pinay said "My government will consider null and void any recommendation the Assembly might make in this connection." Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., U. S. delegate, said a debate on Algeria would involve consideration of "fundamental changes in the constitution of France," and might become "a grave danger to the future of the U.N." The French cabinet Oct. 2 approved the withdrawal of the delegation. As the Soviet bloc voted against France, the cabinet postponed the projected visit of Premier Edgar Faure and M. Pinay to Moscow. France would not withdraw from the Security Council but would discontinue furnishing colonial information. France returned Nov. 25 when U.N. dropped the inquiry.

#### GENERAL

Sept. 2—Japanese Foreign Minister Mamoru Shigemitsu, met with General of the Army Douglas MacArthur in New York, 10 years after Japan's surrender. Gen. MacArthur disclosed he had strongly opposed trying Shigemitsu and said Emperor Hirohito had offered to take full responsibility for all acts by Japanese military men and statesmen. The Soviet Union had included Shigemitsu on the list of war criminals and threatened to leave the trials if Shigemitsu were not included. The foreign minister was convicted of responsibility for the treatment of war prisoners and received a 7-yr. sentence, the lightest given to 25 main war criminals. Gen. MacArthur paroled Shigemitsu, who had served 2 yrs.

Sept. 3—A survey conducted by the Natl. Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People was made public showing that 11 of the 17 southern states where school segregation was required by law, some action had been taken to comply with the Supreme Court ruling of May 31, to go ahead

[illegible]



replaced the retiring Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, effective after Jan. 1.

Oct. 18—Individual incomes of Americans in 1954 ran at the approximate level of 1953. Average income last year of 50,000,000 men was \$3,200. For 28,000,000 women, the figure was about \$1,200.

Maj. Gen. William F. Dean, 56, former prisoner-of-war in Korea, retired from the Army, effective Oct. 31, after serving 32 yrs. . . . Vice President Richard M. Nixon answered a Democratic charge that the Eisenhower administration favored big business, saying wage-earners had it better today than ever before and praised economic policies of the Administration as being progressive and humanitarian. He spoke at the annual dinner in New York of the New York group of the Investment Bankers Assn. of America. . . . FCC authorized the American Telephone & Telephone Co. to begin work on the Air Force's \$2.4 billion aircraft warning system, Semi-Automatic Ground Environment System, SAGE. It would link all military warning systems. Project was to be completed in 10 yrs.

#### Farm Income Drops

Oct. 19—In the third quarter of 1955, farm income dipped sharply. The growing political issue, registered a 5% net drop, according to the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Farm income had dropped from \$10.8 billion in the second quarter to \$10.2 billion in the third quarter. Since the first quarter, the annual rate has declined over 11%. . . . National output in the U. S., for the third quarter of 1955, reached \$392 billion, a record, according to preliminary estimates by the President's Council of Economic Advisers. Gross natl. figure was \$7.2 billion higher than the second quarter. Consumer spending was at the annual rate of \$256.5 billion, the highest in history.

Oct. 20—Administration plans for the Big Four foreign ministers conference in Geneva were given bi-partisan support by party leaders. Congressional group believed however, that the first item on the agenda, German unification and European security, would take up much of the time. . . . Government dropped its 10-count perjury charge against Henry Grunwald, key figure in tax investigation scandals in 1953. New evidence, undisclosed by the Government, made it "inadvisable to go to trial."

Oct. 21—Consumers' Price Index rose .3% to the highest in a yr. Sept. 15 figure reported by the Bureau of Labor Statistics was 114.9. Rise was laid mainly to higher prices for food, housing and apparel. Bureau also reported the purchasing power of factory workers had reached a peak—spendable weekly income of a worker with 3 dependents reached \$71.55, and for a worker with no dependents \$64.23.

#### U. S. Population Rises

Oct. 23—Population of the U. S. rose to 162,409,000 between 1950 and 1954, an increase of 7%. Census Bureau reported 6 states did not share in the increase—Alabama, Maine, Vermont, Arkansas, West Virginia and Oklahoma. These states decreased in population, but increases ranged from 1.1% for Kentucky to 31% for Nevada. Alaska showed a 62% rise, leading all states and territories. Population, on the average, increased 1.6% a yr. during a 4-yr. period.

#### Point Four in U. S.

Oct. 24—To aid economically depressed areas in the U. S. President Eisenhower planned to ask Congress for a domestic version of the Point Four technical assistance aid program, to extend "good times" to every section.

Oct. 25—Air Force announced it would have a vertical-rising, man-bearing plane resembling a flying saucer. It denied the existence of previously sighted saucers, saying they were illusions or ordinary phenomena. Jet-flying aircraft was said to be in the readiness stage at the Ryan Aeronautical Co. in Calif.

Oct. 29—President Eisenhower backed the farm program of Ezra Taft Benson, Secy. of Agriculture. President said he would not endorse a return to high fixed price supports on basic crops. . . . U. S. disclosed results of its first inventory of defense properties. Total was \$123.9 billion in goods and properties of the armed forces. Inventory did not include all subjects, including atomic energy figures and other assets.

#### FOREIGN

Oct. 1—Mohammed ben Moulay Arafat, Sultan of Morocco, left his throne after resigning in

September. He did not renounce his throne but delegated his powers to his cousin, Moulay Abdallah ben Moulay Abdel Hafid. By allowing the Sultan to name his own regent, a French plan to aid friendship between Morocco and the Paris govt., was temporarily upset. Regent, presumed unacceptable by the Nationalists, probably was the cause of tribesmen attacking French outposts near Fez. Attacks took place also in Casablanca and Marrakesh, and the department of Oran suffered its first outbreak of violence since fighting began in French North Africa.

Premier Faure, before opening a lengthy debate saying a foreign drive was on against France, presumably against the French attitude in North Africa, dismissed 4 Gaullist aides. Premier said he was ready to fight for the Moroccan program, but some of his supporters believed France should come to terms with the Moroccan nationalists. Gaullists were told to resign if they did not agree with the Premier.

Reservists objecting to a transfer to North Africa mutinied in Paris and Rouen and were supported by about 1,500 civilians, many of them Communists. In Rouen, 50 members of the Republican Security Guard were wounded. Civilians protested the recall of reservists and the govt. policy in Algeria and Morocco.

Faure's program of reform and conciliation in Morocco was approved by the Natl. Assembly, 477 to 140. Premier overcame tactics by the Socialists, who sought to condemn his program. Usually in the Opposition, the Socialists later backed Faure. Terrorists killed 5 French soldiers and 8 civilians, Oct. 17, in Algeria. Faure received a vote of confidence, 308 to 254, Oct. 18, on his Algerian policy, when right wing deputies supported govt.

In Morocco, a 4-man regency council was named by Paris, Oct. 15, as a step toward settling the crisis. Major task of the council was to name a new premier. French troops were fired on Oct. 15, from the Spanish zone of Morocco, according to the French residency in French Morocco, calling untrue the Spanish claim of neutrality.

In Rabat, French Morocco, Fatmi ben Slimane, premier-designate asked if the throne council would interfere, before he went ahead with forming the country's first representative govt.

Thami el Glaoui, Pasha of Marrakesh, joined the nationalist parties and groups demanding the return of former Sultan Mohammed ben Youssef. France was stunned by Glaoui's stand.

Sultan Mohammed ben Arafat abdicated the Moroccan throne, Oct. 30, and backed his exiled predecessor, Mohammed ben Youssef.

#### Yugoslav Economic Policy

Oct. 2—Yugoslavia announced an economic policy to increase the standard of living by cutting investments for heavy industries. Agriculture and consumer goods were stressed instead of heavy industry, as in the Soviet Union. Govt. also said production would raise the standard of living and permit higher wages. Industrialization also was said to be responsible for a number of other economic ills, particularly in the larger cities. Yugoslavia sought to have some taxes reduced, over-investment curtailed and stabilization of the market to distribute national income. Policy also called for the elimination of farm collectives. . . . Rumania dropped the principle of collective leadership of the Communist party by making Premier Georgehe Gheorghiu-Dej, First Secy. of the party. Trying collective leadership for about 6 mos., Rumania dropped the Soviet-type plan, the 1st satellite to do so. Premier was replaced by Chive Stolca, a deputy.

#### Death of Greek Premier

Oct. 5—Death of Alexander Papagos, 71, premier of Greece, in Athens, resulted in the naming of Constantin Karamanlis, minister of communications and public works to succeed as premier. Karamanlis, 45, is a lawyer who carried out many construction projects in Athens. In outlining his policies, Karamanlis said he was determined to support the "just claims" of the Cypriotes. He also expressed indignation over the recent anti-Greek violence in Turkey, but he said existing alliances would be maintained. In addition he claimed measures would be taken to ease economic difficulties.

Oct. 7—With 3/4 of the vote for the election of a Brazilian pres. counted, the tally from the Oct. 3 elections gave Juscelino Kubitschek, Labor party, a substantial lead over Maj. Gen. Juarez Tavora. Kubitschek was termed the winner, Oct. 9.

## Molotov Admits Error

Oct. 3.—Soviet Foreign Minister Vyacheslav M. Molotov admitted he had erred when he said in February that only the foundations of socialism had been established in the Soviet Union. His view was said to be politically harmful and theoretically mistaken. Molotov had been criticized by the Communist party organ *Kommunist*. . . . Britain announced it had decided to cut its armed forces by 100,000 by March, 1958. Reduction, to begin in 1955, was to release more men for industry. Information came as Prime Minister Sir Anthony Eden addressed a mass meeting at Bournemouth, Eng., following the Conservative party's annual conference. Britain's exports for the first 9 mos. of 1955, according to Sir Anthony, were £2.1 billion, an increase of 6% over a similar 1954 period. He said provisional figures for September trade showed a reduction in the gap between imports and exports had been reduced by £18,000,000, compared with August. Planning for reserve forces was to be revised and research for damage of an atomic attack was to be stepped up. Eden said there would be no changes in cabinet posts since economic and military planning would be a combined operation. . . .

## Witnessed Hitler's Death

Adolf Hitler's personal pilot said he saw the dictator and his wife, Eva Braun, commit suicide in April, 1945. Pilot, Hans Baur, the first to say he was an eyewitness to Hitler's death, crossed the East German border after being imprisoned for years in Russia.

Heinz Lange, Hitler's valet, said Oct. 9, after his release Oct. 8, from a Russian prison, that he had helped to burn Hitler's body, after carrying it from the underground bunker where the dictator died. Eva Braun's corpse also had been burned. Lange said both were alone when they died, while Baur said he had seen the suicides. . . . Return of 750 prisoners of war aboard 2 trains by Russia, Oct. 9, marked an increase in the rate of return. Third train brought 30 former generals to the Lower Saxony frontier of Herleshausen. Thousands of persons lined the route of the trains in West Germany to welcome the seemingly dispirited men. Deputy Chancellor Franz Bluecher said the release by the Russians was an act of humanity and not political. Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin of Russia had promised in September to send over 9,000 Germans home by Oct. 20. Bluecher hoped a greater number would be released. . . . India disclosed a plan to reduce the 29 states to 16. All but 2 of the 14 language groups were to have their own states. Jawaharlal Nehru, prime minister, said the plan might become law within a year. No further need was seen for the state lines, set up by British rule, for reasons of military strategy.

## Aneurin Bevan Loses Contest

Oct. 11.—Aneurin Bevan, left-wing Laborite, suffered defeat in a party contest. Hugh Gaitskell, right-wing's candidate, won the key post of party treasurer by a vote of 5,476,000 to 1,225,000 for Bevan. Some delegates to the Labor party's annual convention in Margate, Eng., believed Bevan's political career had ended. Two apparently pro-Soviet resolutions of the party also were defeated. One of the resolutions said Britain should take the responsibility for negotiations with Russia and Communist China for a general agreement and co-existence. Britain was asked to proceed on its own rather than to follow the U. S. Bevan retained some prestige when 6 of his associates were elected to the Natl. Executive Committee. . . .

An amendment to commit the Labor party to support Russia's policy on Germany at the scheduled Geneva conference was rejected by Britons refusing to support Moscow's ideas on German unity. Among resolutions approved were those asking the party to call on the govt. to resume normal trade relations with Russia and Communist China; a call for further talks on the abolition of the hydrogen bomb, for admission of Communist China to the U.N.; withdrawal of the Chinese Nationalists from Formosa, settlement between Israel and the Arab states and the reunification of Germany. A resolution called for British disapproval of South Africa's racial policy. Among resolutions defeated was one saying that war was incompatible with socialism and therefore the party would adhere to pacifism. Meeting ended Oct. 14, with little accomplished,

but agreement was reached on the necessity to reform the party.

Oct. 12.—West Germany's first report to NATO on its financial and economic ability to arm was rejected. NATO holding that West Germany's \$2.14 billion was inadequate.

Oct. 13.—Over 1,000,000 persons turned out in Leningrad, Russia, to welcome the first visit of a British naval squadron since shortly after World War II. According to crewmen, the attitude of the Russians was most cordial. Six of the vessels dropped anchor in the Neva River, and sailors were given shore leave. Meanwhile a Soviet naval squadron visited Portsmouth, Eng., on a 5-day goodwill tour. . . . Hungary announced suspension of the 15-yr. prison term of Roman Catholic Archbishop Josef Groesz, sentenced in 1951. Release came after the Hungarian Bishops' conference asked for his release. Four other priests also were to be freed.

## Colombo Nations Meet

Oct. 14.—Colombo plan nations, meeting in New Delhi, India, reported that one of Asia's greatest needs was skilled men and technicians able to pass on to others their knowledge. Report paid tribute to the U. S. in the field of technical assistance. Since its inception in 1950, the plan has done much to better training facilities for almost 3,000 students in Asian countries. Britain reported, Oct. 18, that it would more than double its aid in technical assistance to Colombo plan nations, agreeing to spend \$19,600,000.

Consultative Committee of the Colombo plan ended its meetings in Singapore, Oct. 21, after voting to continue the plan until 1961, in view of Asian problems. Committee said the level of food consumption was lower in South and Southeast Asia than before World War II, and below accepted standards of nutrition. Underemployment had been a major problem in many countries because of overpopulation. Famine and epidemics were other serious problems in areas of low living standards. . . . In West Germany, Otto Strasser, former political associate of Hitler, founded a new political party to press for a united, armed neutral Germany. Party was to participate in West German general elections, as the People's Movement for Unity and Freedom. . . . Provinces, tribal units and princedoms were merged in India into a single administrative unit with a population of 36,000,000 people. Merger eliminated semi-autonomous units of govt. and saved about \$60,000,000 by eliminating duplicate costs of administration.

## Egypt to Build Dam

Oct. 17.—Cairo authorities said Egypt would prefer to have the International Bank for Reconstruction & Development and the U. S. aid instead of having the Soviet Union finance the construction of the Aswan High dam. Russia was said to have offered to build the dam on the Nile River and to supply over \$200,000,000 of the total \$600,000,000 necessary. Egypt would repay in cotton and rice, at 2% interest over a 30-yr. period. U. S., to combat Communist infiltration, offered Oct. 20 to negotiate on financing of the dam and also development of the Jordan river valley. . . . After 2 yrs. in exile, the Kabaka of Buganda, one of the kings of Uganda's 4 provinces, returned to his homeland. He had been banished to England, after a dispute over his power. Uganda is a tiny British protectorate below the Belgian Congo and Kenya. Two persons died in demonstrations welcoming the king. Kabaka signed a treaty with the governor of Uganda, carrying the Africans closer to self-government, by giving 30 of 60 seats in the protectorate's legislative council. East African Federation of Uganda, Kenya and Tanganyika was indefinitely postponed.

Oct. 18.—Japan and Burma agreed in Rangoon on terms of reparations and economic agreements. Japan was to pay Burma \$20,000,000 in goods and services over a 10-yr. period, and was allowed to deal commercially with Burma.

Oct. 19.—Queen Juliana of the Netherlands, visiting the Netherlands Antilles and Surinam, signed a general amnesty for all prisoners in the Netherlands West Indies, on the second day of her scheduled 30-day stay. . . . Soviet Union was reported to be building a space ship, to cost an estimated \$30,000,000. It was believed that Russia had completed 2 of the 3 rockets to propel the ship. First Soviet satellite was said to weigh 75 to 100 tons and have a range of 1,000 mi.

Oct. 20.—Egypt and Syria signed a mutual defense treaty in Damascus. Both nations agreed

an attack against either would be regarded as an attack against both.

#### Saar Votes Against France

Oct. 23—The voters of the Saar rejected the statute of Europeanization agreed on after long negotiations between France and West Germany by a decisive vote of 422,434 against 201,973. The defeat expressed the strong feelings of the 3 pro-German parties, which had been repressed until the plebiscite and the leadership of the Heimattbund. The premier, Johannes Hoffman, closely associated with French policies, resigned, effective when a new parliament was elected. The proposed statute had been accepted by Chancellor Adenauer and the Christian Democrats of West Germany in a compromise with France over German sovereignty and security. Paris regarded the vote as a blow to French diplomatic prestige, and M. Francois-Poncet criticized the "shameless exploitation of national sentiment" by the extremist, Heinrich Schneider, former Nazi official, who was expected to lead a new campaign for self-determination and cutting off of all ties with France. France continues in control of economic and foreign policies of the Saar until a new plan is put into effect.

#### Vietnam Elects Diem President

Oct. 26—Ngo Dinh Diem was sworn in as president of Vietnam (South) following his smashing victory Oct. 23, when 95% of the voters favored him over the self-exiled ruler, Bao Dai, who lives on the French Riviera. The country was proclaimed a republic. In Saigon Cholon there were 150,000 more votes than registered voters, but the authorities explained that people from the provinces also voted there. Diem has had both moral and financial support from the United States, whereas a large French group that supported Bao Dai opposed him. In June, 1954, Bao Dai had appointed him premier, and later dismissed him, but he refused to go. The U. S. looked on Diem as the strongest anti-Communist leader in Vietnam. Both Britain and the U. S. recognized the republic. . . . Britain increased the purchase or sales tax 20% and raised the tax on business profits. House of Commons also planned an increase in postal rates and in charges for telephone services. Steps were reported necessary to fight inflation. . . . In Vienna the parliament adopted a constitutional law, pledging the Austrian Federal Republic to remain forever a neutral state. Representatives of the Austrian peoples' party, the Socialist party and the four Communist members, voted approval.

#### Big Four Meet

Oct. 27—Big Four foreign ministers' conference began in Geneva. *Consult article on pages 46-48.*

Oct. 28—U. S. permitted travel by Americans to the Soviet Union and all but 2 of the East European satellites. Countries with which the U. S. maintained diplomatic relations were Czechoslovakia, Poland, Rumania and Hungary. In a memorandum from Britain, France and the U. S., the Russians were asked to end the Communist party's monopoly on communications to the Soviet people. Dulles said the U. S. would simplify export regulation as applied to the Soviet bloc. The 3 western powers asked for the elimination of censorship, opening of information centers among the 4 powers, discontinuation of jamming of broadcasts by Russia, increasing private tourist trade by establishing a reasonable rate of currency exchange, and other means to exchange ideas between the East and West.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Oct. 2—Egypt and Israel withdrew their armed forces from the El Auja demilitarized zone on the Sinai Peninsula frontier. Military observers of the U.N. supervised the withdrawal. Gen. E. L. M. Burns persuaded both nations to withdraw, preparatory to a proposal by the Mixed Armistice Commission which he heads, to define and possibly revise the agreement for guarding the commission's HQ.

Oct. 6—Britain, France, Canada, Soviet Union and the U. S. headed a board of 16 nations assigned to draft a charter for an atoms-for-peace program. First 5 were to head a board of governors, by reason of their prominence in the atomic field. Five of the other nations were to be Australia, Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Portugal and South Africa—the principal producers of uranium, thorium and other source materials. Six remaining members were to be elected from

countries not possessing fissionable materials. After the first year all members of the board were to be elected annually, but the Big Four and Canada were expected to be permanent members.

Oct. 7—Jose Maza, pres. of the General Assembly, said the cold war may be drawing to a close, or at least becoming less grave. He said it was important to better creative and constructive co-existence.

#### South Africa Condemned

Oct. 12—General Assembly condemned South Africa's plans for racial segregation. Despite a change in govt., Special U.N. Commission on Racial Relations reported that the segregation issue (Apartheid) still was prominent in South Africa. Commission believed greater contacts between whites and colored would aid in settlement of issue. South Africa, protesting a discussion dealing with race segregation, in a committee of the General Assembly, walked out Oct. 24. Delegation reserved the right to return and take part in any voting on racial segregation. . . . Secy. Gen. Dag Hammarskjold was criticized for an attempt to intervene in the draft covenant on Human Rights concerning the self-determination of peoples. He had tried to have the self-determination issue referred to a temporary committee, calling a "right" what the colonial nations called a "principle."

Oct. 13—Soviet Union opposed the Republic of the Philippines for a seat on the Security Council, saying the seat belonged to the nations of Eastern Europe. U. S. backed the Asian republic against Yugoslavia. A deadlock in the General Assembly over the 2 nations resulted in Cuba and Australia being chosen to contest for the seat.

#### Arms Discussion Shifted

Oct. 21—Disarmament Commission left the discussion of arms limitation to the Big Four ministers meeting in Geneva. A Soviet proposal to discuss the issue was voted down. Nine nations called the Russian proposal an attempt to sabotage the Geneva conference.

Oct. 27—Despite rejection of 3 Russian amendments, the Soviet Union endorsed a resolution for the establishment of an international atoms-for-peace program. Vote was 53 to 0, with 6 abstentions in the Political and Security Committee of the General Assembly. Because Israel was one of the sponsors of the resolution, 6 Arab nations abstained.

Oct. 31—Soviet Union accepted under protest a 2% increase in its share of the U.N. budget. Present Soviet budget is 15.08%, second only to that of the U. S. Russia also voted for a new scale of assessments, approved by the Budgetary committee, 48 to 1. Quota of the U. S., which pays 1/3 of the budget, was unchanged. Cost of U.N. operations for 1956 was expected to be about \$40,000,000. Dues were raised for the first time in U.N. history.

#### GENERAL

Oct. 4—The sun's light was used to power a rural telephone circuit near Americus, Ga. Solar rays were trapped to replace the usual battery power. The rays were harnessed for the first telephone call of the kind by the Bell Telephone Co. . . . Brooklyn Dodgers won the World Series. It was the first time the National League team won, defeating the New York Yankees of the American League, 4 games to 3. . . . New York State announced that automobile liability insurance coverage would be used to indemnify owners of insured cars for personal injuries caused by uninsured drivers. New coverage was to be added free to existing policies, but a premium of from \$2.50 to \$4.00 was to be charged when policies were renewed.

#### Vest Pocket Submarine

Oct. 6—A 20-ton vest pocket submarine, the X-1, was tested in Long Island Sound, off Deer Park, N. Y. The 50-ft. long, 5-man submarine was built by the Fairchild Engine & Airplane Corp. at Farmingdale, L. I., N. Y. Craft was designed for use in testing harbor defenses and for close-in attacks. . . . Paul A. Pfeffer, 23, went on trial in Queens County Court, New York City, charged with first-degree murder in the fatal beating of a handyman on Apr. 19. An earlier conviction of Pfeffer on a murder charge on Apr. 23, 1953, was set aside when John Roche, a convicted murderer, confessed to the crime.

Oct. 7—Adlai E. Stevenson, Democratic candidate for the Presidency in 1952, criticized the Republican administration's "failures" in farm

policy. Instead of eliminating surpluses, the Republican policy of flexible price supports was eliminating farmers, according to Stevenson, who spoke at the Wisconsin State Democratic Convention for 1955, held in Green Bay, Wis. Problems of taxation, conservation, foreign relations and civil liberties also were discussed. While Stevenson gave no indication that he would run for the 1956 Presidential nomination, his speech was considered pointing that way.

Oct. 10—Governor Geo. N. Craig of Indiana invoked martial law in 3 eastern parts of the state affected by a labor dispute involving the Perfect Circle Corp. Industry's New Castle foundry, scene of a bloody riot Oct. 5, was allowed to reopen by the governor. He said the United Automobile Workers, CIO, representing strikers, could station 5 pickets at each entrance of the company's 4 plants. During the riots, 8 persons were injured by gunfire.

#### Airways Order Jets

Oct. 13—Pan American World Airways said it had ordered 45 jet-propelled airliners, costing \$269,000,000. Boeing was to provide 20 707 Stratoliners and Douglas 25 DC-8's. All the 575-m.p.h. planes were 4-engined and were capable of cutting flying time in half between major cities. The 100-passenger airliners were scheduled to go into service by the end of 1958.

United Air Lines, Oct. 25, ordered 30 Douglas

jet planes costing \$175,000,000. Plane contract was the largest cash commitment in the history of a single airplane contract. United planned to put the craft in service by November, 1959. National Airlines made a commitment to buy 6 DC-8's.

Oct. 14—Services in the Roman Catholic Mission of St. Cecilia near New Orleans, La., were suspended because parishioners refused to allow a Negro priest to say mass. The Vatican commended the Archbishop of New Orleans for condemning discrimination. Archbishop suspended services in the church of Jesuit Bend, where the incident occurred.

Oct. 16—Boeing 707 jet airliner flew 2,340 mi. from Seattle to Andrews Air Force Base in Maryland in 2 hrs. and 58 min., averaging 592 m.p.h.

Oct. 17—Supreme Court ordered John D. Provo, a former Army sergeant, freed of treason charges, affirming a lower court opinion and making it unnecessary for Provo to again stand trial. The govt. was accused of having erred in not granting a speedy trial.

Oct. 18—The Atomic Energy Commission and the University of California jointly announced the discovery of a new atomic particle, the anti-proton, which may inaugurate a new era of nuclear research. The anti-proton, or negative proton, was described as "a nuclear ghost which has haunted the world's physicists for a generation." It is not a part of the atomic nucleus, which consists of only protons and neutrons, but

### American Legion Convention Rejects Own Report Clearing UNESCO

The 37th national convention of the American Legion in Miami Oct. 10-13, 1955, elected J. Addington Wagner, 41, a Battle Creek, Mich., lawyer, national commander to succeed Seaborn P. Collins of Las Cruces, N. M. Wagner served as a naval officer in World War II and was wounded at Okinawa. He has been natl. vice commander and ch. of the Americanism Committee. Present were 3,164 delegates. They proposed 651 resolutions and adopted 377.

The principal debate centered on the Legion's investigation of UNESCO, described below. The convention voted birthday greetings to President Eisenhower, "our No. 1 Legionnaire"; opposed continued economic aid to India because India "actually is giving material aid to Communist Russia"; condemned Communist China for barbaric treatment of American prisoners and asked that it be denied a seat in the U. N.; endorsed the Bricker amendment to limit the treaty-making powers of the Executive; opposed U. S. participation in world government projects; asked U. S. withdrawal from the Korean Armistice Comm. It defeated a demand that Congress give \$100 a mo. to every living World War I veteran over 60, of whom there are 3,154,000.

Continued attacks in Legion meetings against UNESCO (United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Org.) over several years led the Legion to appoint a committee to investigate charges that UNESCO was (1) atheistic, (2) communistic or subversive, (3) favorable and tending toward world government. The committee was composed of Jacob Ark, New York, past dept. commander; Paul M. Herbert, Ohio, past dept. commander; Rev. Gordon L. Kidd, New York, past dept. chaplain; Wm. G. McKinley, New Jersey, natl. executive committee; Mrs. Harold S. Burdett, New York, past natl. president, American Legion Auxiliary and Ray Murphy, Iowa, past natl. commander.

The committee worked 18 mos. and early in September, 1955, presented a report completely exonerating UNESCO and asserting that all charges rested on misinformation and misinterpretation. It said that accusations made in Los Angeles in 1951 had been found baseless by the Los Angeles Board of Education and by the New York Board, that allegations had been circulated by pressure groups and individuals whose aim was to discredit the

U. N. The committee was disturbed "by an intolerance and implacability of attitude." It warned against name-calling because honest men differed with one another. It told the Legion that communism remains a deadly danger as an idea, but it "must be met with an idea of greater validity, the idea of the free man deriving his individual rights from God." The convention rejected the report.

A joint committee of the Americanism and Foreign Relations committees heard opinions on resolutions dealing with UNESCO, and decided that the members and/or the staff of the U. S. National Commission for UNESCO had been out of bounds in its activities within the U. S., and urged that the commission be abolished. The commission is not UNESCO, but a lay commission created by Congress to advise the government on its UNESCO participation. The joint committee urged a Congressional investigation to determine if UNESCO is staying within the bounds outlined at the time the U. S. joined that agency. It further urged that if Congress should find UNESCO had overstepped the bounds, Congress should seek corrective action. The joint committee reaffirmed the previous Legion position of opposition to any UNESCO interference in U. S. schools or "world-government propagandizing" in the U. S. UNESCO was described as disseminating "subversive educational materials."

On Oct. 13 a resolution asking Congress to withdraw from the U. N. because it was "an infamous organization, evil from the start," was voted down overwhelmingly after a disabled veteran had declared "the only hope for a peaceful world rests with the United Nations."

Secy. of State Dulles told the Convention Oct. 10 that Soviet Communist doctrine used retreats and zigzags as tactics of conquest, so that no one could tell whether the new Soviet attitude marked a genuine change of purpose or a maneuver. "We have to have plans that fit either contingency." The U. S. could not rebuff a change for which the world longs, but must not expose itself to what could be a mortal danger. George Meany, pres., AFL, said his organization had flatly refused to exchange delegations with Communist countries. He saw no concessions of any consequence by the Russians.

is created after some event such as a high energy collision of nuclear particles. It had been generally accepted by theoretical physicists but had been questioned by experimental workers. . . . A visit to the New York Stock Exchange by 7 Soviet newspapermen was arranged by the State Dept. at the request of Moscow. Group said it wanted to see the "best of things" in American life. Keith Funston, pres. of the exchange, explained the workings of capitalist finance.

Oct. 20—In New York City, the Transit Authority told the Board of Estimate that it withdrew its request to replace the Times Square-Grand Central subway shuttle by a \$5,000,000 moving platform. The moving shuttle for passengers had been called experimental and too expensive. . . . Southern Governors Council, meeting in Point Clear, Ala., elected Gov. Frank G. Clement of Tenn. as ch. for the coming year. Clement succeeded Gov. Lawrence Wetherby, Kentucky. Proposal that the Southern Regional Educational Board arrange a regional meeting on the development of industry through nuclear energy was adopted. Conference also urged a limit to Japanese textile imports. If President Eisenhower did not run for re-election, the 14 Democratic governors, of 16 attending, said there would be no bolting of the party.

Oct. 22—Middle-income housing development, financed by the International Ladies' Garment Workers Union, was dedicated. First group of 1,688 families to occupy the project moved into the 4 buildings on the lower East Side of Manhattan, Oct. 24. Full occupancy was scheduled for January, 1956.

#### Automation Defended

Oct. 25—Marshall G. Munce, representing the Natl. Assn. of Manufacturers, told a subcommittee of the Joint Congressional Committee on the Economic Report, headed by Rep. Wright Patman (D-Tex.), that demanding wage earners deprived the nation from realizing the gains in productive efficiency that automation makes possible. Subcommittee was studying the impact of the control of manufacturing processes by machines. Munce said reductions in prices would be impossible through automation if union leaders kept demanding higher wages. Ralph J. Cordiner, pres., General Electric Co., said automation would have a stabilizing and stimulating effect on the economy.

Oct. 26—St. Lawrence Corp., Ltd., and Abitibi Paper & Power Co., both of Canada, raised newsprint \$5 a ton, making the price \$127 a ton in Toronto and \$131 delivered in New York. They were soon followed by other manufacturers. Cranston Williams, gen. mgr., American Newspaper Publishers Assn., described the rise as unnecessary, in view of the high earnings of producers and increasing costs of newspapers. Between them the two corporations serve 400 newspapers in the United States. The price of newsprint has doubled within 10 years. . . . Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., and Alexander Smith, Inc., announced consolidation under new name of Masco Industries, Inc., with hq in Amsterdam, N. Y. Smith closed its Yonkers plant in June, 1954 and developed its principal plant in Greenville, Miss. The two firms had total sales of \$94,000,000 in the last year, compared with \$68,000,000 for Elgelo-Sanford and \$62,000,000 for Jas. Lees & Sons.

#### Wm. Woodward, Jr., Killed

Oct. 30—William Woodward, Jr., 35, was fatally shot near dawn in his Oyster Bay, L. I., N. Y., home by his wife Ann, who said she had mistaken him for a prowler. Attempts to break into the house had occurred a short time previously. Woodward, killed by a shotgun blast at the door of his bedroom, was the owner of the racehorse Nashua. In Mineola, L. I., N. Y., Nov. 25, a Nassau County grand jury found no evidence of willful crime in the shooting. The finding ended the questioning of the victim's wife. There was no formal charge against Mrs. Woodward.

#### Disasters

Crash of a Fawcett Airline DC-4 in the Andes Mts. near Lima, Peru, Oct. 2, killed 19 and injured 16. . . . United Air Lines plane crashed into a mountain near Laramie, Wyo., Oct. 6, killing all 68 persons aboard the DC-4. It was the worst commercial airline disaster in the U. S. . . . A crude bomb exploded in the Paramount Theater, New York City, Oct. 9. No one was injured, but the bomb was the 24th to be placed in the city during the last 15 yrs. Moviegoers paid no atten-

tion to a muffled explosion, watching an action-packed film. . . . Large areas of the state of Punjab, India, were desolated by heavy floods, Oct. 9, after heavy rains killed 175 persons, around 8,000 cattle and ruined crops. Meanwhile, Pakistan also was hit by heavy floods. Toll in both countries reached 1,700, Oct. 13. . . . East coast of U. S. was lashed from Maine to Cape Hatteras by a gale, Oct. 14. Flood damage in upstate New York and Connecticut rivaled that of Hurricane Diane. Rail and road travel were disrupted, and 48 towns in Connecticut were hit. Deaths totaled 42 by Oct. 17. President told the governors of the New England states he would suggest, at the next session of Congress, some form of disaster insurance to be set up by the Federal government.

## November—1955

### WASHINGTON

Nov. 1—The Federal Reserve Board reported consumer credit in September, 1955, reached \$34,283,000,000, or \$5,437,000,000 higher than a year ago. Installment credit increased \$544,000,000, automobile credit \$382,000,000, modernization loans \$22,000,000. Non-installment credit, chiefly charge accounts, rose by \$113,000,000. There were some signs of slowing up, but not enough to warrant easing of credit.

Nov. 1—Secy. of State Dulles conferred with Generalissimo Francisco Franco, Chief of State of Spain, at El Prado palace in Madrid on "the principal problems that affect the security and peace of the free nations," and reported "mutual understanding."

Nov. 7—Dept. of Defense delegated to the Army the task of purchasing thousands of items used by the Armed Services, in an effort to eliminate duplication of procurement.

### Army Uses Automation

Nov. 8—Army authorities reported they would try automation, by using punch-card machines, to aid in assigning replacements to overseas duty. The system will eliminate the necessity for soldiers bound for Europe to stop for processing and assignment at replacement centers.

Nov. 10—The Government's controversial security and loyalty programs, a study of which was voted by Congress, to be investigated by a 12-member, bipartisan panel. Public representatives were to have an equal status with members chosen from Government branches.

Nov. 13—Production and services increased in the third quarter of 1955. Gross national product was at the annual rate of \$391.5 billion in the 3-mo. period ending Sept. 30. Expenditures for durable goods totalled \$37 billion, for non-durable items \$127 billion.

Nov. 17—Federal Reserve Board approved an increase in the discount rate at 6 of the Federal Reserve Banks from 2½ to 3½%. Action was expected to follow in the 6 other banks. It was the fourth increase in 1955 in the interest rate. Move was to tighten credit and prevent inflation in a "runaway economy." Increase was approved effective Nov. 18, for Federal Reserve Banks in New York, Philadelphia, Chicago, Cleveland, Atlanta and San Francisco.

After a conference with President Eisenhower in Gettysburg, Pa., Rowland R. Hughes, Dir. of the Budget, said the Administration hoped to balance the budget in both the 1956 fiscal year and the next. Hughes refused to say if a balanced budget could be accompanied by a tax reduction. Budget for the 1956 fiscal year was approximately \$6 billion. Balanced budget would be made possible by economies in many executive departments and not by cutting military expenditures.

### Continue Fight for Peace

Nov. 18—Secy. of State Dulles gave a report on the Geneva meeting to the President, recuperating in Gettysburg, Penn. Secy. Dulles refused to comment on his talk with President Eisenhower. Washington authorities believed the conference was not wholly a failure since it had disclosed the rigidity of the Soviet diplomatic line and the limitations of Soviet foreign policy.

President Eisenhower pledged to continue the fight to establish a "just and durable peace," despite the failure of the Geneva conference. Secy. Dulles, who read the President's speech over a nation-wide radio and television broadcast, was optimistic over conference results, as was the President. Secy. Dulles did not believe the conference failure increased the threat of war and



did not expect the Soviet tension to revert to the tactics of the cold war.

#### New Ruling on Segregation

Nov. 25—The Interstate Commerce Commission ruled that segregation of races on interstate trains and buses and in waiting rooms of stations is unlawful. It said: "The disadvantage to a traveler who is assigned accommodations or facilities so designated as to imply his inherent inferiority solely because of his race must be regarded under present conditions as unreasonable. He is entitled to be free of annoyances which almost inevitably accompany segregation, even though the rail carriers sincerely try to provide both races with equally convenient and comfortable cars and waiting rooms." The ICC returned its findings in two separate cases. One was initiated by the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People against 13 railroads, operating principally in the South. The other was brought by Sarah Keys, New York City beautician. She charged that while serving as a Wac in 1952, she was refused further transportation by the Carolina Coach Company of Raleigh, N. C., when she refused a driver's demand that she move to the back of the bus. The ruling was to go into effect Jan. 10, 1956.

#### Conference on Education

Nov. 28—Addresses by President Eisenhower and Vice President Nixon opened the White House Conference on Education. The President's talk was prepared at his Gettysburg farm and shown on film; the Vice President delivered his in person. The President said that in spite of the increase in population of 26,000,000 in 10 years school-rooms and qualified teachers had not increased in proportion. He said:

"If we depend too much on outside help, too much on the Federal Government, we will lose independence and initiative. But if the Federal Government doesn't step in with leadership and with providing credit and money where necessary, there will be a lack of schools in certain important areas. And this cannot be allowed."

"So this is a problem again where the private citizen, the locality, the state and the Federal Government all have a function to perform; all have a responsibility to meet—always in conformity with those two basic truths that education must be free and it must be good."

He added that education should not be controlled by any central authority. Vice President Nixon said: "I think we should recognize that some additional Federal activity and responsibility is inevitable and necessary in the field of education." He also warned against any kind of Federal program for the schools that would discourage or reduce the local or state contribution. He described as "nothing short of a national disgrace," the situation of "the most scandalously underpaid group of workers in the country—

the nation's teachers. If this inequity is not corrected it could lead to national disaster."

Over 2,000 delegates and observers took part in 180 panel group discussions of the educational situation, at which major topics were financing new schools, increasing the number of teachers, and improving the quality of instruction.

#### FOREIGN

Nov. 1—Premier Moshe Sharett of Israel left Geneva for home after interviewing the foreign ministers of the Big Four on the threat of war in the Middle East. He protested to Soviet Foreign Minister Molotov against the sale of arms to Egypt and warned that it might start a war there. His request to Secy. of State Dulles for arms to offset Soviet aid to Egypt was reported to have been ineffectual, but Israel planned to submit a list of needed arms to the United States. Foreign Secy. Macmillan of Britain was quoted as saying that heavy reinforcement of Israel would send other Arab states to the Soviet Union for arms.

Nov. 2—The Argentine provisional government of Maj. Gen. Lonardi announced that he had taken over temporarily the newspapers La Prensa and El Lider, which had been published by the General Confederation of Labor following their seizure by former President Peron. The Confederation had ordered a strike and withdrawn its order just before the government took the papers.

Nov. 3—In France, Premier Edgar Faure, with the support of 80 Communist votes, won a vote of confidence 311 to 211 in the Natl. Assembly. Vote insured a December election instead of a postponement to June, 1956. In the El Aouja demilitarized zone in Israel, Israelis reportedly killed 50 Egyptians and took 40 prisoners during intermittent fighting during the night. Egyptians killed an estimated 200 Israelis. Battling was for a strategic post in the demilitarized zone, which each nation asserted was in its zone. U.N. observers were kept from the area.

#### Ethiopians Win Right to Vote

Nov. 4—A new constitution for Ethiopia was promulgated by Emperor Haile Selassie. It granted the people the right to vote for the first time and gave a liberal bill of rights. Universal vote was to elect a lower house of parliament. One of the most restricting sections of law in an absolute monarchy was voluntarily imposed on the Emperor, but he retains the right to dissolve parliament. While freedom of religion was established, the bill defines the Ethiopian Orthodox Church, founded in the 4th century, as the established religion.

#### Youssef Sultan of Morocco

Nov. 5—France formally recognized Mohammed ben Youssef as the Sultan of Morocco. His

### Princess Margaret Puts Duty to Throne Above Love, Ends Romance

Princess Margaret, sister of Queen Elizabeth of Great Britain, announced Nov. 1 that she would not marry Group Capt. Peter Townsend, RAF, air attaché in Brussels. Her statement:

I would like it to be known that I have decided not to marry Group Capt. Peter Townsend.

I have been aware that, subject to my renouncing my rights of succession, it might have been possible for me to contract a civil marriage. But, mindful of the Church's teaching that Christian marriage is indissoluble and conscious of my duty to the Commonwealth, I have resolved to put these considerations before any others.

I have reached this decision entirely alone, and in doing so I have been strengthened by the unfailing support and devotion of Group Captain Townsend.

I am deeply grateful for the concern of all those who have constantly prayed for my happiness.

The romance between the Princess and the Captain flowered in spite of his "exile" to Brussels for 2 years. He had been named equerry by King George VI in 1944 when Margaret was a girl of 14. He was the son of a lieutenant colonel and

had won the Distinguished Flying Cross twice and the Distinguished Service Order. After the Princess passed her 25th birthday Capt. Townsend returned to England and for several weeks the two were together frequently. The decision of the Princess was believed based on the refusal of the Church of England, of which the Queen is the head, to sanction the remarriage of a divorced person who has a former spouse living. Capt. Townsend was the injured party in this divorce action and his former wife has remarried.

The decision was recommended by the Times of London and other conservative organs as conserving the dignity of the throne, but sharply attacked by other newspapers, led by Lord Beaverbrook's papers and the Manchester Guardian. The Sunday Express called Princess Margaret a victim of "brainwashing" and asked for the resignation of the Archbishop of Canterbury. It pointed to the inconsistency of the attitude of the Church of England, which permitted a divorced man (the present prime minister) to appoint prelates and denied comparable freedom to the Princess.

triumphant return to Rabat took place Nov. 16, when the pro-Nationalist ruler said he would work for independence. On Nov. 19, in Rabat, enemies of the Sultan caused disturbances that killed a caliph and 3 others at the entrance to the Sultan's palace. Five persons were injured. In a village near Meknes, 4 persons were killed and 26 wounded. On Nov. 20, 14 were killed. . . .

#### Russians Count Their Gains

Nov. 6—With revolutionary fervor Lazar M. Kaganovich, first deputy premier of the Soviet Union, outlined the aims of the Communist govt. on the 38th anniversary of the bolshevik coup. He cited diplomatic and industrial accomplishments and said the United States had between 3,500,000 and 5,000,000 unemployed and 13,000,000 working part-time. On the other hand the Soviet grain harvest reached 2,100,000 tons more than in 1954, the sown area had increased 27% and real wages 48% since 1950. He said the Soviet Union occupied second place to the U. S. in total volume of industrial production, but "we shall catch up with them and outstrip them economically." He cited the efforts of the Soviet Union to relieve international tension, mentioned its proposals for disarmament and the friendly relations fostered by visits of numerous heads of state to Moscow, the Austrian State treaty, the treaty with East Germany, and establishment of relations with West Germany; the withdrawal of troops from Port Arthur and Porkkala and the hopes placed on the visit of Bulganin and Khrushchev to India, Burma and Afghanistan. He said: "Every possibility exists for the cessation of the cold war and the establishment of lasting, firm and peaceful relations. Revolutionary ideas know no frontiers. The travel throughout the world without visas or fingerprints. If the 19th century was a century of capitalism, the 20th century is a century of the triumph of socialism and communism." All the important leaders of the Soviet govt. were present.

#### Brazilian Political Crisis

Nov. 8—Joao Café Filho, president of Brazil since the suicide of President Getulio Vargas in August, 1954, took a leave of absence in order to enter a medical clinic after a slight heart attack and turned over the duties of his office to Carlos Chamma Luz, speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. When Luz a few days later ran counter to the wishes of the minister of war, Lt. Gen. Henrique Teixeira Lott, the latter resigned and demanded action from Congress on the army's prerogatives. Congress deposed Luz and named Nereu Ramos, speaker of the Senate, acting president. In Brazil the action of the army was described as an anti-coup, presumably intended to checkmate a developing coup led by the Café faction, the object of which was to impede the inauguration Jan. 31 of the leftist president-elect and vice president-elect, Juscelino Kubitschek and Joao Goulart.

Café returned from the clinic Nov. 20 and attempted to resume his duties as president, but was deterred by the army. On Nov. 24 he started action in the Supreme Court to have his legal powers confirmed. To forestall this the Congress voted a state of siege, a modified form of martial law, during which no changes in government can be made. A press censorship was established. While the action of Gen. Lott was considered upholding the honor of the army, it disturbed conservatives because it supported the plans of the leftists. Kubitschek was elected with only 300,000 plurality in a vote of 9,000,000. Since he was supported by 500,000 Communist party votes, his indebtedness is patent. Goulart represents the Labor party, which also is strongly nationalist. The Communist line is to attack the so-called North American "imperialists," meaning the United States.

#### Magsaysay is Victor

Nov. 9—President Ramon Magsaysay's Nationalist party won a decisive victory in off-year elections, controlling many of the governorships and a handy majority of senate seats. The President's personal popularity affected the result favorably. Sen. Claro M. Recto, who attacked Magsaysay's policy of friendliness with the United States, showed losses from former vote totals.

Nov. 9—in Paris, Andre Dubois, prefect of police in Paris, was named French Resident General in Morocco, replacing Lt. Gen. Pierre Georges Boyer de Latour, who resigned. Appointment of Dubois was expected to renew negotiations with a more cooperative basis.

Nov. 10—The first native government of the Sudan fell when Premier Sayed Ismail el Azhari lost a vote of confidence over the budget and quit with his cabinet. The premier pointed out that the last British troops had left that day and the Egyptian troops the day before. Five days later the parliament reelected him premier.

#### New German Army Set Up

Nov. 12—The first 101 members of a new West German army received their certificates of appointment from Defense Secy. Theodor Blank in a ceremony held in a Bonn garage. . . . Nikita S. Khrushchev, head of the Soviet Communist party, declared Russia had developed a new twin-jet medium bomber with a range of over 3,000 miles. Bomber is the prototype of a jet passenger plane. He believed that Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin and himself would use the jet passenger airliner to fly to London next spring. The announcement was made at a reception for Premier Einar Gerhardsen of Norway at the Norwegian Embassy in Moscow.

Nov. 13—Maj. Gen. Eduardo Lonardi, provisional pres. of Argentina, was deposed by a revolution that installed Maj. Gen. Pedro Aramburu. See article, page 50.

Nov. 15—Poland disclosed a trade agreement with Yugoslavia to increase trade between the nations by 100% in 1956. Value of projected trade was put at \$281,000,000.

#### Tunisia Toward Independence

Nov. 16—Tunisia negotiated with France conventions for internal autonomy, the first step toward independence. On Nov. 18, Tunisia's Neo-Destour party, moderately nationalist, unanimously elected Habib Bourguiba pres. of Tunisia for the next 2 yrs. By electing Bourguiba, the party supported a policy for the gradual move toward independence.

Nov. 16—Egypt extended its blockade of Israel to within a mile and a half of the Israeli port of Eilat on the Gulf of Aqaba, cutting off all shipping to and from the East. . . . 46 Austrians returned to Vienna from up to 10 years' imprisonment in the Soviet Union. Among them was Alfred Sokolovsky, former Soviet liaison officer for the Vienna city administration, who was arrested by the Soviets last January.

Nov. 17—For the first half of 1955, West Germany reached the highest level of production ever attained in Germany, according to a report by the Orgn. for European Economic Cooperation.

. . . Czechoslovakia reported industrial production had more than doubled since World War II. . . . Premier Hussein Ala of Iran was wounded by an assassin in Tehran. The assailant believed Islamic rules were not being properly obeyed.

#### India Welcomes Russian Leaders

Nov. 18—A warm welcome was given to Premier Nikolai A. Bulganin, USSR, and Nikita S. Khrushchev, Communist party chief, when they arrived by air in New Delhi, India. The visitors and their aides were greeted by hundreds of thousands of Indians, many of whom waved Russian flags.

Bulganin said Nov. 20, that Russia and the Western nations would find a solution to problems confronting them. He said the Soviet Union did not look forward to a return of the "cold war." Speaking at a banquet in New Delhi, the Soviet leader maintained his country would seek prohibition of atomic weapons, European collective security and the extension of contacts between governments. In India's parliament, Nov. 21, the Soviet leaders criticized the West for trying to create "war hysteria," forgetting the spirit of Geneva.

#### Baghdad Defense Alliance

Nov. 21—The first meeting of the 5-nation Baghdad defense alliance, called to plan mutual defense against Communist aggression, opened with an Iraq pledge to aid any Arab state threatened by Israel. Premier Nuri Said brought the Arab-Israeli feud into the meeting in his speech of welcome to British Foreign Secretary Harold Macmillan and the premiers of Iran, Turkey, and Pakistan.

Launched originally by Turkey and Iraq, the defense chain along the Soviet Union's South Asian frontier links up with the North Atlantic Treaty Organization through the membership of Britain and Turkey in that Western line-up, and with Southeast Asia's Manila Pact (SEATO) via Pakistan and Britain. It was to be called Middle East Treaty Organization (METO).

The Pact nations expected to pattern the Baghdad organization on NATO and SEATO, including (1) A permanent council in Baghdad, probably consisting of the four nations' ambassadors to Iraq; (2) A military committee of the chiefs of staffs of the 5 countries; (3) An economic committee of representatives from each government, probably the economic counselors of their Baghdad embassies.

Delegates said a parent council of the Baghdad Pact also would be established, made up of the 5 foreign ministers. Their intentions are to work in full partnership and with a united purpose for peace and security in the Middle East, to defend their territories against aggression or subversion, and promote the welfare and prosperity of the peoples in that region. A meeting was scheduled for April, 1956, in Tehran.

The United States, for the time being, will confine its liaison to military and political aspects, possibly offering free aid in arms and other military equipment. One result of the Baghdad meeting is expected to be expansion of the British Middle East Development Division, now based on Cyprus.

The Soviet Union Nov. 26 notified Iran that by joining the Baghdad group it violated a section of the Soviet-Iranian treaty of 1921, in which Iran and the Soviet Union agreed to join no alliances or agreements directed against each other. The Soviet Union said this "contradicted good neighborly relations."

#### Rioting in Bombay

Nov. 21—About 300,000 textile workers demonstrating in Bombay, India, were fired upon by police, who killed 14 and wounded 300. Communist and other leftist trade unions touched off the riots in protest against a decision of the ruling Congress Party that Bombay City should become a federal unit. The Maharashtrians, Marhatti-speaking people who are to have their own state under a lingual redistribution plan, insisted Bombay should be their capital. They called a one-day strike led by a communist mill worker, S. A. Dange. Crowds tried to fight their way into the Legislature where the issue of Bombay City becoming a federal state was debated. The police fired and routed them.

Nov. 22—Six men were executed and 2 were given life imprisonment in Georgia, USSR, for conspiring to conceal the activities of Lavrenti P. Beria, late minister of internal affairs. It was the second group to be executed in connection with Beria's so-called treason. Latest executions were believed to be a continuation of the campaign by the Georgian govt. to eliminate the influence of Beria and his associates. The Georgian security officials were executed for reportedly conducting a "terroristic annihilation of honest Soviet citizens."

#### Russian Hydrogen Blast

Nov. 23—AEC announced the Soviet Union re-

cently had detonated the largest nuclear device of its current test series. In the megaton range, indicating a power potential equal to millions of tons of TNT, the blast probably was a hydrogen bomb test. Moscow confirmed the H-bomb explosion Nov. 26 and said the bomb was detonated at great height. It was called Russia's most powerful weapon, based on Russian scientific advances.

Nov. 26—Rising violence in Cyprus culminated in grenade being hurled into a hotel ballroom, despite new powers assumed by the govt. to control riotous actions. Possession of explosives was punishable by death, but the grenade thrower was not apprehended.

#### France Dissolves Assembly

Nov. 30—After a vote of no confidence had been registered in the French Assembly against Premier Edgar Faure, President Rene Coty of France and a majority of the cabinet voted a decree dissolving the Assembly and calling a national election, probably Jan. 6. The decision signified a defeat of the forces led by M. Mendes-France, former premier.

#### UNITED NATIONS

Nov. 7—The Political Committee of the General Assembly voted unanimously, 59 to 0, to establish an international group to study the effects of atomic radiation on man's health and environment. The revised resolution, sponsored by the U. S., Britain and 6 other nations, was approved by the Assembly, which rejected Russian changes. An amendment supported by 20 Latin American countries added 4 more nations to the committee to make the scientific study. Britain and the U. S. joined 11 other nations in abstaining from the vote on the amendment, which 43 other countries approved.

#### South Africa Closes U. N. Office

Nov. 9—South Africa quit the General Assembly's 10th session, after a committee of the Assembly voted 37 to 7 to continue an inquiry into South Africa's race segregation policy. The walkout was the second by an Assembly member. France having withdrawn Sept. 30, after the U. N. had decided to investigate the Algerian question.

South Africa announced it would close its New York office of the U. N., apparently in retaliation for a "calculated affront" to the nation by the U. N. Trusteeship Committee. South Africa maintained the Committee had exceeded its authority in handling matters pertaining to South-West Africa, the U. N. may not go beyond those held by the League. On Dec. 6 the General Assembly voted to discontinue the investigation.

Nov. 12—Compromise budget was approved in Rome for the Food & Agriculture Orgn. pending later action by technical committees. Funds allotted were \$6,600,000 for 1956 and \$6,800,000 for 1957. Britain and the U. S. believed that lower

#### Son Kills Mother and Forty-three Others by Time Bomb in Plane

A mysterious explosion in a United Air Lines DC-6B over a beet field near Longmont, Colo., Nov. 1, killed 44 passengers and resulted in the disclosure of the greatest crime ever committed against an airplane. Two weeks' investigation by the FBI, Colorado state officials, the Civil Aeronautics Authority and explosives experts resulted in the arrest Nov. 13 of John Gilbert Graham, 23, who confessed that he had placed a dynamite time-bomb in the luggage of his mother, Mrs. Daisy King, in order to collect \$37,500 in vending-machine insurance that he had taken out after seeing her on the plane.

Suspicion of an explosion inside the plane grew when a farmer told of seeing the craft explode in the sky before it fell. By studying fragments of material strewn over a considerable distance experts were able to find evidence of dynamite. Investigation of the backgrounds of the passengers led to Graham. It was learned that he operated a drive-in restaurant with his mother, and had been on probation as a check forger, his mother helping him to pay his debts. In addition to receiving a suspended 5-yr. sentence on

this charge, he had served 60 days in jail in Lubbock, Tex., on an illicit liquor charge. Graham was married and the father of 2 children.

District Attorney Keating charged Graham initially only for the death of his mother because she was the primary victim. Both resided in Denver and it was within that jurisdiction that the plot was hatched. U. S. Attorney Donald E. Kelly relinquished Graham to state custody for trial on the more serious charges. The Government expected to try him on a technical charge of sabotaging a national defense utility—the airliner—if he were acquitted of murder. The Federal charge carries a maximum penalty of ten years' imprisonment and a \$10,000 fine.

Other victims of the crash were Gurney Edwards, prominent attorney in Providence, Herbert G. Robertson, of Gibbs & Cox, a naval architectural firm in New York; Dr. Harold R. Sandstead, expert in nutrition research; D. Bunch, widow of Roy Bunch, and national officer of the American Association of University Women.

and more stringent expenditure of funds could reduce the budget to \$6,400,000.

#### New Members for U. N.

Nov. 19—A controversy lasting several weeks developed over the admission of new nations to U. N. The two contesting blocs, the Communists on the one side and the Western nations on the other, agreed on a package deal if no veto interfered. Britain agreed to accept the admission of 5 Soviet satellites—Hungary, Bulgaria, Rumania, Albania and Outer Mongolia in order to have the Soviet Union approve 13 other countries—Italy, Japan, Ireland, Spain, Portugal, Austria, Finland, Ceylon, Libya, Jordan, Nepal, Laos and Cambodia. Britain refused to recommend North or South Korea and North or South Vietnam, believing, as did the U. S., that the U. N. should not admit divided nations. The United States objected at first to Outer Mongolia as a creature of Soviet chicanery, but finally decided to abstain from voting in order to get the other important nations into U. N. Nationalist China intended to veto it.

#### France Returns to U. N.

Nov. 25—France returned to the General Assembly after an absence since Sept. 30, over a decision to investigate French rule in Algeria. A compromise settlement introduced by India received a unanimous vote for dropping of issue.

#### GENERAL

Nov. 1—Lt. Gen. George P. Hays resigned as the New York member of the bi-state waterfront commission, at the request of Gov. Averell Harriman. The Governor announced the appointment of John P. McGrath, former New York City Corporation Counsel and Harriman's campaign manager in 1954. Gov. Harriman was criticized for dropping Hays, by Republicans, who charged a "sinister Tammany plan" intended to undermine the waterfront agency.

#### Vienna State Opera Opens

Nov. 5—The rebirth of the world of music in Vienna was signaled by the reopening of the State Opera, restored and embellished after its war-time bombing, March, 1945. In an official ceremony President Koerner gave a golden key to Dr. Karl Boehm, director. Beethoven's Fidelio was performed, and guests included Secy. of State John Foster Dulles, U. S. Ambassador to Italy, Clare Boothe Luce, Bruno Walter, Lotte Lehmann, Gian-Carlo Menotti and Dmitri Shostakovich. Stars were Marika Rokk, Anton Dermota, Irmgard Seefried, Ludwig Weber, Paul Schoeffler. Conductor was Karl Boehm.

Nov. 8—American Airlines ordered 30 turbo-jet airliners from the Boeing Airplane Co. The line hoped to put the 707-Stratoliners into service by June 15, 1959. The planes travel up to 550 mph and will cost \$135,000,000. National, United, Pan American and Eastern Airlines recently announced an expansion program involving the use of jets.

Nov. 9—In Greenwood, Miss., a Leflore county grand jury refused to indict 2 white half-brothers for the kidnaping of Emmett Till, Chicago Negro boy, who later was slain. The 2 men were acquitted of murder previously.

Nov. 10—Standard Oil (New Jersey), world's largest oil company, announced it would spend \$1.2 billion in 1956 for expansion. Chrysler Corp., third largest automobile producer, said it would spend \$1 billion over the next 5 yrs. Both firms expressed confidence in the economic outlook for 1956.

Nov. 11—The site of the new Cowboy Hall of Fame, supported by 17 western states, was dedicated by Gov. Raymond Gary, with Will Rogers, Jr., master of ceremonies. Over 1,200 horsemen paraded.

#### Stevenson Is Candidate

Nov. 15—Adlai E. Stevenson in Chicago announced his candidacy for the Democratic nomination for President of the United States. He said: "The task of the Democratic party is to make prosperity and peace not just a political slogan but an active search for a better America and a better world." He favored higher living standards and wider opportunities and a return of "wisdom and responsibility" to the conduct of affairs. Stevenson chose James A. Finnegan to manage his campaign. Finnegan since Jan., 1955, has been Secretary of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania in the cabinet of Gov. Geo. Leader, and has a record of successful vote-getting in Pennsylvania.

In Chicago Nov. 19 Stevenson told a Democratic rally that "moderation is the spirit of the times," but added that moderation must not be confused with stagnation and cited what he called lapses of the Republican administration. Gov. Averell Harriman (N. Y.) next day told a news conference that "there is no such word as 'moderate' in the Democratic party" and on Nov. 28 Gov. G. Menen Williams, (Colo.) derided moderation and declared Democrats "would be guilty of the most craven cowardice" if they allowed the 1956 campaign to "degenerate into a spineless and self-defeating formality." The Democratic governors said they would attack the Dulles foreign policy, which had the support of Sen. Walter F. George (Ga.) and other Democratic members of Congress; flexible farm support and the private power issue.

Nov. 20—in the first action of the kind by any Southern state, Maryland desegregated its Natl. Guard. No longer would Negroes be kept out of white units or whites out of Negro units, according to State Adj. Gen. Milton A. Reckord. Maryland Natl. Guard has 80 all-white units and 3 all-Negro units.

#### Pope Sees Vision

Nov. 21—Pope Pius XII confirmed a report that he had seen a vision of Christ during his desperate illness. In December, 1954, A Milanese magazine, Oggi, had printed a report of the Pope's experience after learning of it through the "indiscretion" of an intimate of the Pontiff. The vision was seen by the Pope when his illness reached a crisis and he was praying alone in his room. This marked a turning point in his sickness.

In Seattle, Wash., Gov. Averell Harriman of New York called the Eisenhower Administration incompetent and bungling in its handling of foreign affairs. He said only the Democrats "understand" people. Once again Gov. Harriman said he was not an active candidate for the Presidency.

Nov. 23—Heavy seas and high winds threatened 52 men, 37 of them visitors aboard the Texas Tower, a man-made radar island 110 miles from the Massachusetts shore. Rescuers from a tug below the tower used a crane to remove the men, who later were put ashore in Boston. The visitors had been marooned on the 8,000-ton platform for 5 days.

Nov. 26—In Rosslea, Northern Ireland, raiders blasted a police station with bombs, apparently to seize arms for the outlawed Irish Republican army. A policeman was wounded. Eamon de Valera, former prime minister of Ireland, previously told a meeting of the Fianna Fail party that it was folly to expect to bring Northern Ireland into the republic by force.

Nov. 26—Rep. Vera Buchanan, of McKeesport, Pa., Dem. died.

#### DISASTERS

A U. S. Air Force B-26 bomber returning to Mitchell AF base, crashed amid a row of houses in East Meadow, L. I., Nov. 2, killing crew of 2 and setting fire to a house. . . . Crash of a South Korean fighter plane near Taegu, South Korea, Nov. 8, killed the pilot and 16 school children; 12 others were injured. . . . Near Marlin, Tex., 3 Air Force officers were killed Nov. 6, when their B-47-B jet crashed. . . . A Navy Bomber crashed into a destroyer during a simulated attack, Nov. 11, off southern California, killing 5 men, 2 of them on the destroyer. . . . Residents of Nicolet, Que., learned Nov. 15 that their twin-spired church, the 150-yr. old Cathedral of St. Jean Baptiste, must be replaced because of a landslide, Nov. 12, carried 6 buildings into a crater on the shore of the Nicolet River. . . . An Air Force transport crashed Nov. 17, into Mt. Charleston, near Las Vegas, Nev., killing 14 aboard. . . . A non-scheduled 4-engined airliner carrying 73 persons from Seattle, Wash., to Chicago and New York City, crashed after take-off from Boeing Field, near Seattle, Nov. 18. Among the 27 who died were 26 soldiers heading for home on a Thanksgiving Day holiday; 46 were injured. . . . Ten persons were killed and 83 injured in the wreck of an excursion train near Didcot, Eng., Nov. 20. . . . Crash of a USAF Globemaster cargo plane, on Iwo Jima, Nov. 20, killed 10 of 11 aboard. . . . Accident aboard the aircraft carrier Ticonderoga in the Mediterranean Sea, Nov. 21, killed 6 and injured 2 men. . . . Elison Air Force Base F-84 jet fighter on take-off crashed into a group of houses near the field, in Alaska, Nov. 29, killing pilot and 14 others, mostly civilians. Eight persons were injured.

## MEMORABLE DATES

Consult also Chronology, Aviation Records, Polar Explorations, Fast Ocean Passages, Train Records, Marine Disasters, Political Assassinations, Earthquakes, Tornadoes, Amendments to the Constitution, Noted Personalities, Astronomical Data, Sporting Records and other classifications.

## B. C.

Pyramids begun by kings of Egypt at Sakkara. Cheops built great pyramid at Giza; Chephren second largest. Sphinx built about 2990 B. C.

2067-2025

Hammurabi ruled west Semitic kingdom of Babylon; wrote great code of laws. Ruled Canaan in days of Abraham.

1450

Moses led the Israelites out of Egypt (approx.).

1360

Ikhnoton introduced monotheistic worship of Aton, or sun, in Egypt. His successor, Tutankhamen, revived polytheistic orthodoxy, 1359. Tutankhamen buried at Thebes, 1346; tomb opened by Howard Carter and James H. Breasted, 1923-24.

1184—Homer's Troy

Troy fell to Greeks after 10-year siege, according to Homer. While poem is legendary, numerous battles were waged on site at northwest corner of Asia Minor, three miles from Hellespont (Dardanelles). Later town of Ilium was visited by Xerxes and exploited by Alexander the Great. Romans, glorifying their legendary descent from Aeneas, who escaped from Troy, built up Ilium.

In 1871 Henry Schliemann, German archaeologist, excavated site of Troy on hill of Hisarlik and found deposits of seven cities. Dorpfeld found two more. Schliemann identified second city with Homer's Troy, but objects found in sixth city correspond better with Greek remains of 1200 to 1100 B. C. found at Agamemnon's Mycenae.

1050

David, king in Jerusalem, Israelite kingdom established, 1030 B. C. Solomon king, 1014 B. C. Israelites divided into Judah and Samaria, 933 B. C.

753

Legendary date of founding of Rome by Romulus. Hills occupied for centuries by Indo-Europeans and Sabines, shepherders.

612

Nineveh, Assyrian capital, destroyed by Babylonians. Nebuchadnezzar's Babylonians defeated Egyptians at Carchemish 605 B. C. Built hanging gardens. Destroyed Solomon's temple, 587 B. C.

563

Gautama, called Buddha, "the Enlightened," born near Himalayas; died 483 B. C., aged 80. Sought to overcome worldly pain by spiritual contemplation, achieving state of Nirvana.

550

Confucius, Chinese social philosopher, born; died 478 B. C. Taught: "Do not do to others what you do not wish done to you."

490

King Darius' Persian army landed at Marathon to march on Athens. Athenian infantry numbering 10,000 routed 30,000 Persians.

484-480—Thermopylae.

Persian King Xerxes assembled a great host at Sardis to invade Greece. His Phoenicians and Egyptians built two ship bridges across Hellespont from Abydos (Nagara) to Sestos, 2,000 yards long. One bridge of planks and dirt rested on 360 ships; the other on 314. Herodotus says army crossed for seven days and seven nights.

At Thermopylae, 480 B. C., Leonidas and 300 Spartans, supported by 700 Thebans and 400 Thebans, held off Persians in pass until overcome. Persians took Athens and Attica. Athenians under Themistocles destroyed Persian fleet at Salamis under eyes of Xerxes, won land battle. Rallying about 70,000 from Greek states, they routed Persians at Plataea 479 B. C.

934

Phidias completed Parthenon at Athens, 228 ft. long, 102 ft. broad, Doric columns, 33 feet high, roof height, 60 ft. One of the great milestones of architecture.

356

Socrates, Greek philosopher, condemned by Athenian state, drank hemlock (dropwort). Plato, his disciple, recorded 35 dialogues, great philosophical work. Dialogues recommended: Gorgias, Apology, Crito, Phaedo, Republic, Phaedrus, Banquet, Xenophon, another disciple, recorded memorabilia.

356

Alexander of Macedon "the Great," born. Ruthless and energetic military leader, defeated Persians at Granicus, Issus, Arbela; conquered Asia Minor and Egypt, burned Persian capital, Persepolis, carried war to the Punjab. Founder of Alexandria. Died of fever at Babylon, 323 B. C.

322

Aristotle, Greek philosopher with scientific mind, disciple of Plato, died, 62. Demosthenes, Greek statesman, died.

300

Approximate date for invention of Mayan calendar in Yucatan, giving solar year 365.24 days and

lunar month 29.52 days. Considered more exact than older calendars of Babylon, Assyria, Egypt, Greece.

264

Rome began first Punic war against Carthage, rich commercial seaport on Bay of Tunis. In 241 Carthage ceded Sicily and Lipari Islands; in 239 Rome annexed Sardinia and Corsica.

218-146

Hannibal, young Carthaginian, started war of revenge against Rome (second Punic war). Crossed from Spain to Italy via Mont Genevre in Alps with 20,000 infantry, 6,000 cavalry, and elephants. Defeated Romans at Lake Trasimene, 217 B. C., and Cannae, 216 B. C. Victories nullified by Fabius, "the delayer," hence "Fabian retreat." War closed with defeat of Carthage in Africa by Publius Scipio 202 B. C. Hannibal, after career in Asia Minor, committed suicide in Bithynia upon betrayal to Romans.

Third Punic war, 149-146 B. C., ended with total destruction of Carthage. Later Roman colony built there; city eventually destroyed by Saracens, 698 A. D.

64-27

Julius Caesar formed first triumvirate with Pompey and Crassus 64 B. C.; defeated Helvetii, Belgae, 58-57 B. C.; entered Britain 55 and 54 B. C. Crossed river Rubicon to fight Pompey, defeated him at Pharsalus 48 B. C. Defeated Pharnaces at Zela, Asia Minor, 47 B. C., sent "veni, vidi, vici" message: "I came, I saw, I conquered." to Roman Senate. Lived with Cleopatra, queen of Egypt, in Rome 46-44 B. C. Was dictator but refused crown.

Caesar assassinated in Roman Senate by group led by Cassius and Brutus, 44 B. C. Caesar's last words: "Et tu, Brute?" "You, too, Brutus!" Will made grand-nephew, Gaius Octavius, successor; he formed new triumvirate, Octavius ruling West, Mark Antony East and Lepidus Africa. At Philippi, 42 B. C., Antony defeated Cassius and Brutus; both committed suicide. Antony joined Cleopatra in Alexandria; they had 3 sons. Octavius defeated their fleet at Actium, 31 B. C.; they committed suicide. Octavius received title of Augustus (venerated) 27 B. C., called first Roman emperor. Romans victorious until 9 A. D., when Germans under Arminius defeated Varus. Augustus died 14 A. D.

Birth of Jesus Christ in Bethlehem.

1 B. C. and 1 A. D.

The year 1 B. C. is the first year before the beginning of the Christian era. The year 1 A. D. is the first year of the Christian Era. Jan. 1, 1 B. C. is just one year before Jan. 1, 1 A. D. The elapsed number of years between a date B. C. and the same date A. D. is one less than the sum of the years. The Christian era was calculated by the monk Dionysius Exiguus in the 6th century after Christ. He placed Jesus' birth on Dec. 25 in the year 753 of Rome and decided 754 should be the first year of the Christian era. Biblical scholars reject his date because King Herod, who ordered the massacre of the Innocents, died in the Roman year 750, or 4 B. C. Since Jesus was alive at that time scholars place his birth at 4 B. C. or earlier.

## A. D.

## THE CHRISTIAN ERA

29

Crucifixion of Jesus in reign of Roman emperor, Tiberius; Pontius Pilate pro-consul in Judea. The Roman Catholic church adheres to tradition that crucifixion took place Friday, April 3, 33 A. D.

43

Roman Emperor Claudius subdued Britons; occupation of 300 years begun.

64

Persecution of Christians by Nero; burning of Rome. Apostles Paul and Peter martyred.

70

Jerusalem destroyed by Titus. Christians persecuted, worship in catacombs of Rome. Persecutions continued past 300 A. D. Emperor Galerius, on deathbed, agreed to tolerance.

79

Pompeii, Herculaneum, Stabii, destroyed by eruption of Mt. Vesuvius.

313

Roman Emperor Constantine promulgated Edict of Milan, assuring religious liberty, making Christianity legal.

326

Constantine moved Roman capital to Byzantium, henceforth Constantinople, now Istanbul. Called Council of Nicaea, in Bithynia, Asia Minor, 325 A. D., to get churchmen to define orthodox Christian belief. Divinity of Christ and Holy Trinity endorsed; minority view of Arius rejected. Baptized on his deathbed by Eusebius, 337 A. D.

Theodosius, Roman emperor, made Christianity based on Nicene creed official religion, banned pagan gods.

Rome sacked by Alaric, the Goth; by Genseric, the Vandal, 455 A. D.

Bishop Patrick, native of Severn valley, sent as missionary to Ireland; labored 30 years, converting natives to Christianity. In 563 Columba founded church on Iona. In 597 Augustine arrived, founded church at Canterbury. All three made saints.

Anglo-Saxon migrations from continent to Britain begin at Dover.

Mohammed, born in Mecca; Hegira, flight from Mecca, 622. Died 632. Saracens crossed to Spain 711 A. D., established Moorish kingdom, lasted until 1492 A. D.

Great period of Mayan empire began, closed 987.

Charles Martel, Frankish ruler, decisively defeated 90,000 Saracens near Poitiers, France, high-water mark of invasion.

Charlemagne, king of Franks, proclaimed emperor by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day in St. Peter's. Charlemagne fought Saxons, Lombards, Saracens 30 years to Christianize them; extended empire from Atlantic to eastern boundaries of Hungary. Died 814, aged 72, was buried in his cathedral at Aix. His empire broke apart.

Leif Ericsson's Norsemen reach Vinland, land of grape vines. Various identified as Labrador, New England coast and Martha's Vineyard.

Brian Boru, Irish king, defeated Danes at Clontarf.

New empire of Mayas extended north in Mexico. Disintegration accelerated by pestilence, 1480. Destruction of Tayasal, Guatemala, Itza capital, by Spanish governor of Yucatan, 1697, ended Mayan millennium.

Schism between Eastern (Orthodox) and Western (Roman) Church, ended 700 years controversy over religious doctrine. Eastern Orthodox Church became established religion of Russia under the Czar. Russian patriarchate formed 1589.

England conquered by William of Normandy at Hastings, Oct. 14; Harold, last Saxon king of England, slain.

First crusade, preached by Peter of Amiens, supported by Pope Urban II, raised 100,000 men. Captured Jerusalem, 1099, Acre, 1104. Second, 1146, lost Jerusalem to Saladin. Third, 1189, Richard I of England took Jaffa. Fourth, 1200, besieged Constantinople, 1204. Fifth, 1216, achieved 10-year truce. Sixth, 1218, lost ground. Seventh, 1245, led by Louis IX (St. Louis) of France, who was captured, 1250. Eighth, 1270, led by Louis, who died before Tunis, 1270. Children's crusade, 1212, 50,000 children (est.) disbanded in Italy or lost.

2000 English barons, refusing to fight on foreign soil and demanding end to illegal levies by king, forced King John to grant the great charter, Magna Carta, at Runnymede. Charter guaranteed privileges of nobility, church free from secular interference, right of freemen to legal protection. Freemen were privileged class; common people were villein farmers, practically serfs. But 400 years later Edward Coke and Puritans demanded protection for large numbers of freemen under guarantees, including clause 39, out of which trial by jury developed. It reads:

No freeman shall be taken or imprisoned, or disseised, or outlawed, or banished, or in any way destroyed, nor will we go upon him, nor send upon him, except by the legal judgment of his peers or by the law of the land.

Genghis Khan, Tartar emperor, conquered China, first to use gunpowder; son led Tartars to Poland, Hungary, Silesia.

Marco Polo started with father and uncle for Cathay, Mongol kingdom of Kublai Khan. Served under Khan, returned to Venice 1295. Wrote Travels.

Clement V, French pope, made Avignon seat of church; Urban V returned to Rome, 1367, abandoned it. Gregory XI finally reentered St. Peter's, 1377. D. ring the Great Schism, 1378-1417, French and Italian factions chose popes for Avignon and Rome, breach healed by Martin V, 1417.

John Wycliffe, Oxford forerunner of Reformation, (1320-1384) directed translation of Vulgate Bible into English vernacular. Supported bill in parlia-

ment declaring it sinful for clergy to hold property. By elevating Scriptures above church authority he anticipated Lutheran doctrine by 150 years.

John Huss, Bohemian preacher, follower of Wycliffe, agitator of ecclesiastic reforms, burned at stake in Constance for heresy after German Emperor Sigismund revoked his safe-conduct.

Joan of Arc, maid of Domremy, France, obeying voices of her saints, rallied French against English, raised siege of Orleans, effected coronation of Charles VII at Reims. Through carelessness of treachery she was captured by Burgundians May 24, 1430, and sold to English for 10,000 livres. Placed on trial before Bishop of Beauvais at Rouen for (1) magic, (2) disobeying parents, (3) wearing male attire, and (4) heresy, she admitted all after 114 days to escape persecution, was given life imprisonment. Tricked to resume male attire, she was condemned to death and burned at Rouen by English May 30, 1431. Sentence revoked 25 years later. Joan has been canonized as saint.

Constantinople captured by Turks. End of 100-years' war between England and France, begun 1338, caused by English claims to France. England lost all except Calais, which French captured 1558.

Johann Gutenberg (Gansfleisch) completed first Bible printed from movable type; 2 vols., folio, 42 lines 2 columns to page. Printing took five years. Date established by note in Mazarin copy.

In 1457 Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer produced first book printed in colors, and having printers' name, date and place, a Psalter.

In 1475 William Caxton printed first book in English, translation of a French history of Troy, at Bruges, Belgium. He moved to Westminster, London, printed first book in England, 1477.

Christopher Columbus, Genoese navigator, after years of agitation in Spain gained support of Queen Isabella for westward voyage. Left Palos Aug. 3 with Santa Maria, 100 tons, 52 men; Pinta, 50 tons, 18 men; Nina, 40 tons, 18 men. On Oct. 12 at 2 a.m., Rodrigo de Triana on Pinta discovered land. Columbus landed on Guanahani, Bahamas, called it San Salvador. Discovered Cuba and Hispaniola (Haiti or San Domingo); built first fort, La Navidad, there. Made Admiral of the Ocean Sea.

For other voyages of Columbus see Index.

John Cabot, Venetian employed by English, reached Canada. His son Sebastian joined second voyage, 1498. English claim to Canada based on their discoveries.

Amerigo Vespucci, Italian-born Spanish navigator, asserted he reached American mainland (New World) year before Columbus. Martin Waldseemüller of St. Die in book, 1507, asked land be called America "because Americus discovered it." Europe approved.

Savonarola, preacher against luxury and power of clergy, burned as heretic in Florence, May 23. Vasco da Gama, Portuguese navigator, reached India.

Pope Julius II (della Rovere) started new St. Peter's; employed Michelangelo, Bramante, Raphael.

Henry VIII became king of England. Defeated Scots at Flodden Field, 1513. Named defender of the Faith by Pope Leo X for attacking Luther, 1521. When pope refused to annul his marriage to Catharine of Aragon for lack of male issue, Henry divorced Catharine, married Anne Boleyn, 1533. Act of Supremacy abrogated pope's authority, made king head of church in England, 1534. He ordered monasteries closed, 1536.

Queen Anne Boleyn was tried for adultery on order of Henry VIII in 1536 and beheaded. Henry married Jane Seymour, who died 1537, after giving birth to son who became Edward VI. Henry married Anne of Cleves, divorced her, 1540. Next, Catharine Howard, beheaded 1542. Next, Catharine Parr, 1543, who survived him.

Juan Ponce de Leon, veteran of one Columbus voyage, searched for Bimini, found and named Florida. Died in Cuba, 1521.

Balboa discovered Pacific at Darien, Sept. 25, called it Southern Sea. Magellan later named it Pacific.

Martin Luther, Augustinian monk, preaching faith over works, attacked abuse of papal indulgences by posting 95 theses (propositions) on Wittenberg church door, Oct. 31. D. of W. was, under Charles V, January, 1521, ordered recaptured. Luther, backed by German princes, refused; put Scriptures above papal authority. Defended stand in Rome. Translated Greek New Testament into German, 1522. Became head of German evangelical movement, broke with Rome, married. Augs-

burg Confession, basic Lutheran creed, presented to Diet there by Melancthon, 1530.

Conquest of Mexico begun by Hernando Cortes, 1519.

Fernando Magellan discovered Strait of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego, Ladrones, reached Philippines, for Spain, 1571.

Verrazano, Italian employed by French, explored New England coast, possibly New York bay.

1526—First New Testament in English, made by William Tyndale in Cologne, suppressed in England. Tyndale executed for heresy, Oct. 6, 1536, at Vilvorde, near Brussels, Belgium.

Francisco Pizarro conquered Peru for Spain, 1531-35.

John Calvin, French-born religious reformer, published his Institutes of the Christian Religion, influential Protestant doctrine. Rejected Lutheran doctrine of consubstantiation; believed in religious base of citizenship, original sin, infant damnation. Influence extended to Scotch Presbyterians, English Puritans and Puritan New England.

Jacques Cartier, sent by Francis I of France, in two voyages (1534-36) discovered St. Lawrence, reached site of Montreal. Third voyage 1541. Basis of French claims to Canada.

Miles Coverdale published first complete Bible in English. Also worked on first authorized Bible, "the Great Bible," completed 1539. Other editions: Whittingham's new Testament with Calvin's introduction, 1557; Geneva Bible, 1560; Bishops' Bible, 1568.

Francisco Coronado, searching for gold and "Seven cities of Cibola," explored Southwest north of Rio Grande with 70 horse, 30 foot soldiers. Hernando de Alarcon discovered Colorado river. Don Garcia Lopez de Cardenas discovered Grand Canyon. Hernando de Soto discovered Mississippi, 1541-42.

Council of Trent, in Austrian Tyrol, urged on Pope Paul III by Emperor Charles V, to define Catholic dogma and remedy ecclesiastical abuses, opened Dec. 13; continued intermittently until 1563; reiterated supreme papal authority, outlined orthodox faith.

Bishops Ridley and Latimer burned at Oxford, Oct. 16; Archbishop Crammer of Canterbury Mar. 21, 1556; 21 other religious leaders burned in attempt of Queen Mary Tudor to restore Catholic authority. Elizabeth became queen, 1558, made Anglican communion official church.

1560—Huguenot Persecution  
1200 Huguenots hanged at Amboise. Catherine de Medici, Regent of France for son, Charles IX, by edict of January, 1562, granted Huguenots right to worship outside walled towns. Infraction of edict led to massacre of Huguenots at Vassy, Mar. 1, 1562, beginning of eight wars of religion. Massacre of St. Bartholomew, Aug. 24, 1572, encouraged by Charles IX on marriage of sister, Marguerite de Valois to Henry of Navarre (non-Catholic). Henry III caused assassination of Catholic leaders, Duc de Guise and Cardinal of Lorraine, was himself murdered Aug. 1, 1589. Henry IV (of Navarre) first Bourbon king, promulgated Edict of Nantes, April 13, 1598, giving Huguenots and Catholics equality before law. Henry converted to Catholicism; assassinated, May 14, 1609. Revocation of edict by Louis XIV, Oct. 22, 1685, led to large Huguenot immigration to England and America.

William Shakespeare born; traditional date, Apr. 23; baptismal record, Apr. 26.

St. Augustine, Florida, founded by Menendez, Spaniard. Attacked by Sir Francis Drake, 1566.

Duke of Alva persecuted Protestants in Netherlands.

In 1568 Ivan the Terrible of Russia executed hundreds accused of plot to kill crown prince.

Sir Francis Drake claimed west coast (California) for Queen Elizabeth. Left metal plate, found in Marin county, 1586.

First Catholic New Testament in English issued at Reims; Old Testament translated at Douai, 1609.

Mary, Queen of Scots, executed for treason; actually, threat to throne of Queen Elizabeth.

Virginia Dare, first white child, born on Roanoke Island, N. C., Aug. 18, seven days after Sir Walter Raleigh's second expedition arrived. First expedition, landed 1584, had disappeared, leaving only word "Croatan".

Spanish Armada, 132 ships, 33,000 soldiers and crews, sent by Philip II of Spain against England, destroyed by Drake's attacks and storms, July 21-29. Only 50 ships reached Spain.

1590—Spenser and Shakespeare  
Edmund Spenser began The Faerie Queen. First Shakespeare poem, Venus and Adonis, registered 1593. First play, Titus Andronicus, registered 1594. Romeo and Juliet performed, 1597.

Shakespeare's most productive decade opened. Included Henry V, Midsummer Night's Dream, Twelfth Night, Merry Wives of Windsor, Hamlet, Othello, Macbeth, King Lear, Tempest, etc. Shakespeare retired to Stratford 1610; died Apr. 23, 1616. First folio of 36 plays published 1623; second, 1632; third, 1663; fourth, 1675.

Capt. Bartholomew Gosnold, first white man in New England, landed near New Bedford, Mass., May 15.

Capt. John Smith and 105 cavaliers in 3 ships started first permanent English settlement at Jamestown, Va., May 15.

1609—Henry Hudson  
Henry Hudson, English explorer of Northwest Passage, employed by Dutch East India Co.; sailed sloop Half Moon into New York harbor, Sept., and up near by to Stratford 1610. In 1610, in English ship Discovery, 65 tons, explored Hudson Bay. On return, 1611, was put into open boat with eight others by mutinous sailors and lost.

Samuel de Champlain, French, discovered Lake Champlain.

Spaniards settled Santa Fe, erected presidio.

Authorized version of English Bible, ordered by James I in 1604, published; it reconciled earlier versions and became basic Protestant Bible.

Thirty Years' War opened in Bohemia between Catholic and Protestant armies; ended 1648 with Peace of Westphalia. Alsace given to France, Holland and Switzerland received independence.

Sir Walter Raleigh, convicted of conspiring in 1603 to remove James I, beheaded Oct. 29.

House of Burgesses, first representative legislature, elected by popular vote at Jamestown, established principle of self-government for royal colony. First Negro slaves landed by Dutch at Jamestown, August.

1620—Plymouth Pilgrims  
Puritan separatists from Church of England, some living in Leyden, Holland, since 1609, left Plymouth, England, Sept. 16, in Mayflower, 101 passengers, 48 crew. Original destination Virginia, they reached Cape Cod Nov. 9-19, explored coast, landed Dec. 21 (Dec. 11, Old Style) at Plymouth, so named for Plymouth Co. on map made 1614 by Capt. John Smith. Mayflower Compact, signed on shipboard, endorsed will of majority. Started first common house, Dec. 25. Half of colony perished during hard winter.

Gov. Bradford's comment "they knew they were pilgrims" (on religious journey), later led them to be called Pilgrims, as distinct from Puritans of Massachusetts Bay Colony (1630).

Dutch landed eight men from ship, New Netherland, on Manhattan, May. Proceeded to Albany. Peter Minuit, May 6, 1624, bought Manhattan from Indians for trinkets worth \$24. Dutch traders had visited Manhattan since 1613, called outpost Fort Nassau, 1615.

Peter Minuit landed two shiploads of Swedes and Finns at site of Wilmington, Del.

1642—Charles and Cromwell  
King Charles I of England started war against Puritan parliament at York, Aug. 25. His tax exactions and attempts to force Anglican ceremonies on Scotch and Puritan clergy had wrecked his regime. After calling no parliament for 11 years he reconvened one in 1640. Oliver Cromwell led army of Roundheads for parliament, defeated Charles' Cavaliers at Marston Moor and Naseby, 1644. Charles delivered to parliament by Scots, 1648.

Charles I condemned by House of Commons, sitting as High Court; beheaded Jan. 20.

Commonwealth ruled by Commons and Council of State (John Milton, Latin secretary) with Cromwell at head. Cromwell annihilated Scots at Worcester, 1651. Puritans controlled Virginia and Maryland, 1652. Cromwell made protector for life, actually dictator, 1653. Admiral Blake took Jamaica from Spain, 1655.

Cromwell died 1658. His son, Richard, resigned rule. Puritan government collapsed and parliament called Charles II.

Anne Hibbins hanged as witch in Salem, Mass.

John Bunyan, a tinker, imprisoned at Bedford, England, November, for unlawful preaching, released 1672, after having written part of Pilgrim's Progress.

Restoration under Charles II, "Merry Monarch." Charles' Cavalier parliament, restored Anglican

church and refused freedom of worship to dissenters, promised by king in Declaration of Breda.

1664—New York

King Charles II ordered Col. Nicolls and 300 men to seize New Netherland (Manhattan and environs) from Dutch, granted territory to his brother James, Duke of York. Petrus Stuyvesant, Dutch Director General, yielded peacefully; province of New Netherland and city of New Amsterdam became New York. The Dutch recaptured both Aug. 9, 1673; ceded all by treaty to Britain Nov. 10, 1674.

1665

Great Plague in London killed 68,000. In 1666 great fire destroyed 13,200 houses, 89 churches.

1676

Nathaniel Bacon led planters, oppressed by taxes, against Gov. Berkeley at Jamestown; burned town. Bacon died suddenly; 23 followers executed.

Bloody Indian war in New England ended Aug. 12. King Philip, Wampanog chief, and 4,000 Indians, chiefly Narragansets, killed by Gov. Winslow and 1,000 men. Springfield and Providence destroyed.

1682

Robert Caveller, Sieur de la Salle, took lower Mississippi river country for Louis XIV, called it Louisiana, Apr. 9. Had built French outposts in Illinois. Established fort at Lavaca, Texas, 1684, with 400 men. Was killed by his own men on Trinity river, Texas, Mar. 19, 1687.

William Penn signed treaty with Indians.

1692—Salem Witchcraft

Witchcraft delusion at Salem, Mass., inspired by preaching; 19 persons hanged, 1 man killed. Executions in Europe of women for witchcraft between 1484 and 1782 believed to have reached 300,000. Last in England 1716; in Scotland, 1722.

1696

Capt. William Kidd, American, hired by British king and nobles to fight pirates and take booty, became pirate. Returned to New York with treasure, 1698, buried it on Gardiner's island. Arrested by Earl of Bellamont, governor of province, and sent to England for trial, he was hanged, 1701, for killing sailor. Treasure of gold, silver and gems, given Bellamont by Lord of Gardiner's island.

1704

Gibraltar taken by England from Spain, July 24; formally ceded by Treaty of Utrecht, 1713.

Boston News Letter, first regular newspaper, started by John Campbell, postmaster. (Public Occurrences, 1690, was suppressed after one issue.)

1712

Slaves revolted in New York April 6. Six committed suicide, 21 were executed. Second rising, 1741; 13 slaves hanged, 13 burned, 71 transported.

1770

John Law, Scot, comptroller of finance in France, issued paper currency without security to back trading scheme, "Mississippi Bubble." Shares reached \$4,000 before collapse. Many ruined; France assumed debt of \$340,000,000.

1728

Pennsylvania Gazette founded by Samuel Kellmer, Philadelphia. Benj. Franklin bought interest, 1729.

1735—Freedom of the Press

Freedom of the press recognized in New York by acquittal of John Peter Zenger, editor Weekly Journal, on charge of libelling British governor, Cosby, by criticizing conduct in office.

1740-1741

Capt. Vitus Bering, Dane employed by Peter the Great, discovered Alaska (Esakimo: the Great Lands). Named Mount St. Elias.

1746

English defeated Scots at Culloden, April 16, routing Stuart pretender, Prince Charles.

1752

Benjamin Franklin, flying kite in thunderstorm, proved lightning is electricity June 15.

Great Britain and American colonies adopted Gregorian calendar, dropping 11 days after Sept. 2; next day, Sept. 14.

1754—French and Indian War

French and English border rivalries broke out 1754 when French occupied uncompleted post, called it Ft. Duquesne (site of Pittsburgh). Col. Geo. Washington with Virginia troops clashed with French at Great Meadows, dug in at Ft. Necessity; capitulated and withdrew July 3, 1754. Boston's 3,000 provincial troops took Nova Scotia French forts June 16, 1755. French and Indians ambushed Gen. Wm. Braddock's expedition 10 mi. from Ft. Duquesne (now Braddock, Pa.) July 9; Washington, his aide, helped retreat; Braddock fatally wounded. Gen. Sir Wm. Johnson defeated French and Indians under Baron Dieskau at Lake George Sept. 18. British moved Acadian French out of Canada, Nov. Britain formally declared war May 18, 1756. Surrendered Ft. Wm. Henry (Lake George) to Montcalm; Indians massacred many unarmed British, Jan. 1, 1757, at Montcalm at Ft. Ticonderoga, repulsed 17,000 British July 8. French lay out Louisville, Ft. Frontenac, Ft. Duquesne, 1758; Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, 1759. British captured

Quebec Sept. 18, 1759, in battles in which Montcalm and Gen. Jas. Wolfe (Br.) died. Peace signed Feb. 10, 1763 (hence "Seven Years' War"). French lost Canada and American Midwest.

1755

Great earthquake, Nov. 1. In Lisbon, Portugal, 60,000 died; 12,000 in Fez, Morocco; half of Madeira levelled; 2,000 houses lost in Mitylene; Oporto, Braga, Malaga damaged. Samuel Johnson issued English Dictionary.

1756

Viceroy of Bengal, attacking British East India Co., threw 146 English into prison, Black Hole of Calcutta, 20 ft. square; only 23 survived overnight. Lord Clive with 3,000 troops defeated 50,000, June, 1757.

1765—Taxation without Representation

Parliament passed Stamp Act, one of several Grenville projects to tax Americans for British troops, etc., including Sugar Act of 1764 and Currency Act. Nine colonies, led by Massachusetts and New York, called Stamp Act Congress at New York, Oct. 7-25, adopted Declaration of Rights, protested lack of representation in Parliament, and use of admiralty courts without juries to try offenders. Famous protest by Patrick Henry in Virginia House of Burgesses: "If this be treason, make the most of it." Parliament repealed Stamp Act, Mar. 17, 1766, but retained principle of taxation.

1769

Napoleon Bonaparte born Aug. 15, Ajaccio, Corsica.

1770

Boston massacre—British troops killed 3, wounded 8, Mar. 5.

Townshend Duty Act, tax on paper, glass, painter's lead and tea imports, repealed Mar. 5, except for tax on tea—1773

Tea ships of East India Co., sent to America in May, turned back at Boston, Philadelphia, New York; tea confiscated at Charleston. Cargo and ship burned at Annapolis, Oct. 14. Cargo thrown into harbor at Boston "Tea Party" Dec. 16, by "Indians." Parliament ordered Boston port closed until tea was paid for; suppressed town meetings and elective representation in Massachusetts; sent four British regiments to Boston.

1774

Continental Congress, called by Virginia and supported by Samuel Adams' Committees of Correspondence, met in Philadelphia, Sept. 5-Oct. 26.

1775—American Revolution

April 18-19: Paul Revere and William Dawes warned Middlesex of approach of British troops; battles of Lexington and Concord, April 19. Ticonderoga captured by Ethan Allen, May 10. Bunker Hill battle, June 17. Washington took command, July. Montgomery and Arnold led campaign against Canada; took Montreal Nov. 13, repulsed at Quebec, Dec. 21. Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence adopted at Charlotte, N. C. May 20.

1776—Declaration of Independence

British Gen. Howe evacuated Boston, Mar. 17; Continental Congress proposed central authority, May 15; Richard Henry Lee introduced resolution "that these united colonies are and of right ought to be free and independent states"; June 7; resolution adopted, July 2, declared, July 4. (See Declaration of Independence article.) British repulsed, Charleston, June 28. Washington lost battle of Long Island, Aug. 27 evacuated New York. New York burned, Sept.

Nathan Hale executed as spy by British, Sept. 22 said: "I regret that I have but one life to give for my country." Benedict Arnold's fleet on Lake Champlain defeated Oct. 2, Battle of Red Bank Heights, Oct. 22; White Plains, Oct. 28; Hessians forced Continentals out of Fort Washington, Manhattan, Nov. 16; Fort Lee, N. J., Nov. 18.

Washington, having withdrawn into New Jersey, recrossed Delaware, Dec. 25-26, defeated British at Trenton, Dec. 26.

1777

Washington defeated British at Princeton, Jan. 3. Stars and Stripes adopted by Continental Congress, June 14. Fighting at Ticonderoga, July 6; Oriskany, N. Y., Aug. 6; Bennington, Vt., Aug. 16. Howe defeated Washington at Chads Ford on the Brandywine, Sept. 11, occupied Philadelphia Sept. 26. Congress moved to Lancaster, Gettysburg, then to Genoa, Gates and Arnold at Bemis Heights (battle of Saratoga) Sept. 19-Oct. 7. Surrendered entire army. Battle at Germantown, Pa., Oct. 4. Washington's army in Valley Forge for winter.

Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union adopted by Continental Congress, Nov. 15; not ratified by all states until Mar. 1, 1781.

1778

France recognized independence of the 13 colonies, signed treaty of aid with Benjamin Franklin, Silas Deane and Arthur Lee Feb. 6, equipped fleet. British evacuated Philadelphia, June; Battle of Monmouth, N. J., June 28; massacre at Wyoming, Pa., July 3; British took Savannah, Dec. 29.

1779

George Rogers Clark, sent by Virginia to clear Kentucky frontier, captured Cahokia and Kaskaskia, Illinois, 1778; Vincennes, Feb. 1779. French fleet repulsed at Savannah, Sept.



# 1780—Arnold-Andre Treason

Three Continental soldiers, Paulding, Williams and Van Wart, captured Major John Andre, adjutant general of the British army, in disguise at Tarrytown, N. Y., Sept. 23, finding papers betraying West Point, signed by Gen. Benedict Arnold, in his socks. He had lost way after rendezvous with Arnold at Haverstraw, N. Y. Arnold, informed of Andre's capture, escaped from headquarters in Highlands, near present Garrison, N. Y., by barge to British sloop Vulture of Verplanck's Point.

Andre was found guilty by board of American officers at Tappan, N. Y., hanged as spy Oct. 2, Washington, at Tappan headquarters, refused to intercede. Arnold made brigadier general in British army. Burned New London, Conn., 1781. His wife, Peggy Shippen, of Philadelphia, adjudged innocent by Washington, since proved implicated. Arnold died in London. Andre's body was removed to Westminster Abbey, 1821.

Battle at Camden, S. C., Aug. 16, lost by Gen. Gates. Cornwallis defeated at King's Mountain, Oct. 7.

# 1781

Bank of North America incorporated in Philadelphia, May 26. First chartered bank, Bank of Pennsylvania (Mar. 1, 1780) operated 1782-1784.

Cowpens, Jan. 17; Guilford Court House, Mar. 15; Eutaw Springs, Sept. 8.

Lord Cornwallis made hq at Yorktown, Va. French fleet under De Grasse repulsed British fleet (Adm. Graves) off Chesapeake Bay, Aug. 30. French under Rochambeau reinforced Washington, began siege of Cornwallis Sept. 28. Cornwallis surrendered army of 7,000 Oct. 19.

# 1782—Independence Won

British cabinet agreed to independence of colonies, Mar.-May. Netherlands recognized U. S. Apr. 19.

Preliminary peace articles between U. S. and Great Britain, signed in Paris Nov. 30; definitive treaty signed Sept. 3, 1783; Congress ratified, Jan. 14, 1784. George III. of England paid about \$6,000, 000 to the Landgrave of Hesse-Cassel for the use of nearly 30,000 Hessian troops; 12,500 were killed or they deserted; 17,000 went back to their homes.

# 1783

Congress demobilized American Army, Oct. 13-Nov. 3; British evacuated New York, Nov. 25; Washington made farewell to his officers at Fraunces' Tavern, New York City, Dec. 4; resigned Dec. 23, retired to Mt. Vernon, Va.

Massachusetts Supreme Court outlawed slavery because of the words in the State Bill of Rights, "all men are born free and equal."

First U. S. Government Post Office opened in New York City, Nov. 28.

Joseph and Jacques Montgolfier sent up first balloon, June 5. J. A. C. Charles and Robert sent up first balloon with hydrogen, Aug. 27. J. F. Pelatier de Rozier made first ascent by human being in captive balloon, Oct. 15. De Rozier and Marquis d'Arlandes made first voyage in free Montgolfier hydrogen gas balloon, Paris, Nov. 21.

Peter Carnes, Baltimore, using de Rozier model, sent up captive balloon, once with 13-year-old boy, June 23.

Pennsylvania Packet & General Advertiser, first successful daily newspaper, formed from tri-weekly, Sept. 21.

# 1785—John Fitch's Steamboat

First steamboat experiment by John Fitch. New Jersey granted him rights to rivers, 1786. Fitch demonstrated steamboat with 13 mechanical oars on Delaware river, 3 miles an hour, Aug. 22, 1787. Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, New York gave him river rights, 1787. He operated steamboat between Trenton and Philadelphia, 1790. Allegedly ran boat on Collect Pond, now Foley Sq., New York, 1796. Died 1798.

# 1788

Delegates from 5 states at Annapolis asked Congress to call convention in Philadelphia to write practical constitution for the 13 states.

# 1787

Shays' rebellion in Massachusetts, led by Capt. Daniel Shays; the attempt to seize U. S. Arsenal in Springfield failed Jan. 25.

Northwest Ordinance, July 13, determined government of Northwest Territory, north of Ohio river, west of New York; 5,000 male voters could establish legislature; 60,000 inhabitants could get statehood. Guaranteed freedom of religion, support for schools, no slavery. Was preceded by Ordinance of 1785, dividing land into townships of 36 sections of 640 acres each; allocated four to U. S.; one to school maintenance.

James Rumsey, encouraged by Washington, ran steamboat with power pump on Potomac Dec. 3 and 11. Patented 1791. He died 1792.

# U. S. Constitution Adopted

Constitutional convention opened at Philadelphia May 14, George Washington presiding; Constitution adopted by delegates Sept. 17; Ratifica-

tion by 9th state, New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, meant adoption. Consult pages 633-640.

# 1790

Warren Hastings, Gov. Gen. of India, tried for treason in London; acquitted 1795.

Australia (New Holland) settled by British at Port Jackson, Jan. 26.

# 1792—Washington Elected President

George Washington chosen President by all electors voting (73 eligible, 69 voting, 4 absent); John Adams Vice President, 34 votes, Feb.; First U. S. Congress called Mar. 4, Federal Hall, New York; regular sessions began Apr. 6. Washington inaugurated there Apr. 30. Supreme Court created by Federal Judiciary Act, Sept. 24.

# French Revolution

The French Revolution began June 20, when the delegates to the Third Estate (Commons) met in the tennis court and took an oath not to disband until the King had granted France a constitution; Bastille stormed, July 14, and prisoners of state released. France was declared a limited monarchy, under Louis XVI; Mirabeau died April 2, 1791; the King and family arrested June 21, 1791; Revolutionary Tribunal set up on Aug. 19, 1792. National Convention opened Sept. 17, 1792, and a republic was established on Sept. 22. King Louis was beheaded Jan. 21, 1793; the Reign of Terror began May 31, 1793; Charlotte Corday stabbed Marat July 13, 1793; the Queen was beheaded Oct. 16, 1793. Danton on April 5, 1794, Robespierre on June 4, 1794. Revolutionary Tribunal abolished Dec. 15, 1794; Louis XVII died in prison, June 8, 1795, peace was made with Prussia, the great revolution ended. Napoleon was declared First Consul November 10, 1799 and Aug. 2 was made Consul for life.

Mutiny on the British ship Bounty, April 28; Capt. William Bligh and 18 sailors set adrift in a launch. They rowed 3,618 miles to Timor, near Java. The Bounty, in command of Fletcher Christian, rebel mate, sailed to Tahiti, where some of the mutineers stayed. The ship, with eight of the crew and 18 Polynesians of whom 12 were women, went to Pitcairn Islands, arriving there 1790. They burned the vessel after landing the food and tools.

# 1791

Anthrax discovered in Carbon County, Pa. James Boswell published Life of Samuel Johnson.

# 1794

Gen. Anthony Wayne routed Ottawas, Miamis, Iroquois, etc., at Fallen Timbers on the Maumee, Aug. 20. Peace signed at Fort Greenville, 1795.

U. S. suppressed rebellion against tax on whiskey, west Pennsylvania, Sept.

# 1795

Triple Alliance formed by Great Britain, Russia, and Austria, Sept. 28.

U. S. bought peace from Algiers and Tunis by paying \$800,000, supplying a frigate and annual tribute of \$25,000, Nov. 28.

# 1796—Farewell Address

Washington, retiring from Presidency, issued Farewell Address, Sept. 19. Gave strong warnings against permanent alliance with foreign powers, partiality toward favorite nation, big public debt, large military establishment and devices of "small artful, enterprising minority" to control or change government; praised reciprocal checks of Constitution; stressed need of enlightened public opinion; declared "religion and morality lead to political prosperity."

Vaccination discovered by Jenner May 14, announced 1798.

# 1797

U. S. frigate United States launched at Philadelphia, July 10; Constellation at Baltimore, Sept. 7; Constitution (Old Ironsides) at Boston, Sept. 20.

France ordered capture of all neutral ships carrying British cargoes.

France enacts first conscription law.

# 1798

War with France threatened over French raids on U. S. shipping and rejection of U. S. diplomats. President Adams tried conciliation. Congress voided all treaties with France, ordered Navy to capture French armed ships. Navy (45 ships) and 365 privateers captured 84 French. U. S. Constellation took Fr. warship Insurgente. 1799. Napoleon, becoming First Consul, stopped French raids.

Thousands die in Irish uprising, May.

# 1801

Tripoli declared war June 10, against U. S., which refused added tribute to commerce-raiding corsairs. U. S. frigate Philadelphia captured in Tripoli harbor Oct., 1803, burned by Stephen Decatur Feb. 16, 1804. Expedition under William Eaton forced Tripoli to concede peace June 4, 1805.

# 1803

England and France renewed war. Robert Emmet convicted of treason by British in Ireland; executed in Dublin, Sept. 19. President Thomas Jefferson sent James Monroe to Paris to join Robert R. Livingston, American minister, in offering up to \$10,000,000 for the sale of Orleans (New Orleans) and West Florida. Napoleon, who had recovered Louisiana from Spain by secret

treaty, offered all of Louisiana for \$11,250,000 in bonds, plus indemnities to American citizens with claims against France. U. S. took title Dec. 20. Robert Fulton operated experimental steamboat unsuccessfully on Seine, Paris, France

1804

Alexander Hamilton (ex-Secretary of the Treasury) and Vice-President Aaron Burr (former U. S. Senator from N. Y. State but a native of Newark, N. J.), fought a duel July 11, on the Hudson Highlands. Weehawken, N. J. Hamilton, who had fired in the air, was fatally shot.

John Stevens, Hoboken, operated experimental steamboat with twin-screw propellers 9 mi.

1805—Napoleonic Campaigns

Napoleon, emperor since May 18, 1804, defeated Austrians at Ulm, Oct. 17; Russo-Austrians at Austerlitz ("masterpiece of battles") Dec. 2. Dissolved Holy Roman Empire. Made brothers Joseph, king of Naples, Louis, king of Holland.

Lord Nelson defeated French fleet at Cape Trafalgar, Oct. 25; lost own life.

1806

Napoleon defeated Prussians at Jena, Oct. 14. In 1807 he defeated Russians at Eylau; signed peace of Tilsit with Czar Alexander I. Made brother Jerome king of Westphalia; allotted Finland to Russia.

1807

Robert Fulton made first practical steamboat trip on Clermont (open boat, 140 by 13 ft., 7 ft. draft, side paddle wheels). Left New York Aug. 17, reached Albany, 150 mi. in 32 hrs.

Aaron Burr was arrested in Mississippi on a federal charge of treason and was put on trial in Richmond, Va., May 22, and was acquitted, Sept. 1. He was charged with having organized an expedition of about a hundred men, who embarked in flatboats at Blennerhassett Island, on the Ohio River, and made their way to New Orleans, to establish an empire that was to comprise the Louisiana Territory, a large section of the Western States and Mexico.

1808-09

French occupied Madrid, March; Rome, April; Napoleon made brother Joseph king of Spain. French defeated in Spain and Portugal; Peninsular war begun by British. Napoleon defeated Austrians at Wagram, July 6, 1809. Annexed Papal States.

Phoenix, first American-built steamboat, by John Stevens, left New York June 8, 1809, for Philadelphia.

1810

Napoleon annulled marriage with the Empress Josephine, who retired to Malmaison. Married Austrian Archduchess Maria Louisa, March. Son born Mar. 20, 1811, called King of Rome. As Duke of Reichstadt, he died in Vienna, July 22, 1832. Called L'Aiglon (the Eaglet) by French, he inspired Edmond Rostand's drama.

1811

William Henry Harrison, governor of Indiana territory, defeated Indians under the Prophet, brother of Tecumseh, Tippecanoe, Nov. 7.

Earthquakes in bed of Mississippi River, Dec. 16.

1812—Second War With Britain

Second United States war with Great Britain, declared, June 18, by Congress (Senate, 19 to 13; House, 79 to 49); garrison at Ft. Dearborn (Chicago) massacred by Indians, allies of the British, Aug. 15; Detroit surrendered to British, Aug. 16; mass meeting in New York City denounced the war, Aug. 19; frigate Constitution captured the Guerriere, Aug. 19; frigate United States, commanded by Stephen Decatur, defeated the British frigate, Macedonian, off the Azores, Oct. 25.

Napoleon invaded Russia with conscript army of 500,000; defeated Russian Emperor, Sept. 7; fled Moscow, Sept. 14. Russians burned 30,000 houses in Moscow. Napoleon ordered retreat Oct. 19, meeting huge losses from cold and guerrillas.

U. S. N. Chesapeake captured by H. M. S. Shannon after grueling 15-minute encounter 30 miles off Boston, June 1; James Lawrence, commander, dying, ordered "Don't give up the ship!" This slogan unfurled by Oliver Hazard Perry at battle of Lake Erie, Sept. 10, after which he reported to Gen. W. H. Harrison: "We have met the enemy and they are ours: 2 ships, 2 brigs, 1 schooner, and 1 sloop."

Battle of the Thames, Oct., Oct. 15, Harrison routed enemy, killing Tecumseh, Shawnee leader.

Napoleon decisively defeated at Leipzig by armies of Russia, Prussia and Austria Oct. 16-19; French driven from Spain by Wellington

1814—Burning of Washington

Battle of Niagara Falls, or Lundy's Lane, fought by Gen. Winfield Scott, July 25. Americans routed at Bladensburg, Md., by troops of Admiral Sir Geo. Cockburn, Aug. 24; Cockburn entered Washington, burned Capitol, Library of Congress, White House, etc. Dolly Madison saved original Declaration of Independence and Stuart's portrait of Washington. Victory at Plattsburg Sept. 11.

British fleet bombarded Fort McHenry, Baltimore, for 25 hours Sept. 13-14; Francis Scott Key, detained on vessel, wrote Star-Spangled Banner. (See article) Treaty of Peace signed at Ghent, Belgium, Dec. 24.

Allies entered Paris, March 31; Napoleon abdi-

cated, April 11; Louis XVIII, restored to throne, May 3; Congress of Vienna opened, Nov. 3. Napoleon exiled to Elba.

1815

Gen. Jackson defeated the British at New Orleans, Jan. 8, 15 days after signing of peace treaty, which U. S. ratified Feb. 17, 1815.

Napoleon returned from Elba to France March 1; the "Hundred Days," March 20, June 22; Napoleon defeated at Waterloo, June 18; sent to St. Helena, landed Oct. 16 and died there May 5, 1821.

Holy Alliance, so-called, formed by Russia, Austria and Prussia; signed in Paris, Sept. 26; promulgated in Frankfurt, Feb. 2, 1816, and acceded to 1818 by the rulers of England and France.

1816

Rush-Bagot treaty signed, April 28-29, limiting naval armaments of the United States and Canada on the Great Lakes. First poems by John Keats

1819

Congress, March 3, passed Henry Clay's Missouri Compromise bill, by which slavery was allowed in that State, but not elsewhere west of the Mississippi river north of 36° 30' latitude (the southern line of Missouri). Repealed 1854.

1822

Revolution in Portugal. Separation of Brazil which proclaimed independence Sept. 7; Dom Pedro was crowned emperor Dec. 1; he abdicated 1831; succeeded by his son; a republic proclaimed 1889; emperor banished in 1889 and died in Paris, 1891.

Mexico separates from Spain, makes turbid emperor, May; forms republic, Oct., 1823.

1823

Monroe Doctrine declared, Dec. 2. First steamboat, the Virginia, ascended the Mississippi River as far as Fort Snelling, Minn., April 21-May 10, 1729 miles.

Gas vacuum (internal combustion) engine operated successfully by Samuel Brown, London.

1824

Marquis de Lafayette, 67, visited each of the 24 states as guest of U. S.

Simon Bolivar, ruler of Venezuela, Colombia, Ecuador, dictator of Peru; broke Spanish power in South America (Died 1830).

1825

Trade unions allowed in England.

First railroad to use steam locomotive (on level grade only) Stockton & Darlington Ry., opened in Eng., Sept. 27, with Stephenson's engine "Locomotion." First public railroad to use steam exclusively for passenger and freight traffic, Liverpool & Manchester, opened Sept. 15, 1830.

Erie Canal opened, first boat left Buffalo, Oct. 26, and reached New York City, Nov. 4.

Codorus, first iron steamboat built in America, at York, Pa., by John Elgar.

1827

New York State abolished slavery, July 4.

The steamship Curacao first European-built oceanic vessel to use steam power alone crossed the Atlantic April from Antwerp to Paramaribo, Dutch Guiana. The Royal William, launched in Montreal, April 29, 1831, left there Aug. 18, 1833, and crossed to Europe in 25 days, using no power but steam.

1828

First passenger railroad, in U. S., Baltimore & Ohio, was begun July 4, first 14 miles opened to horse-drawn, railcar traffic May 24, 1830.

1830

Revolution in France, Charles X abdicated, Aug. 2, and was succeeded by the Duke of Orleans as Louis Philippe I. There were revolts in Brunswick, Saxony and Belgium. Belgium became independent kingdom.

Mormon church organized by Joseph Smith, in Fayette, Seneca County, N. Y., April 6. He and his brother, Hyrum, were killed by a mob in Carthage, Ill., June 27, 1844.

1831

First train drawn in U. S. by steam locomotive, Albany to Schenectady, N. Y., Aug. 9.

Black Hawk War (Ill.-Wis.). April, 1831-Sept., 1832, pushed Sac & Fox Indians across Mississippi.

1832

South Carolina Legislature Nov. 1832, passed an ordinance of nullification of the tariff, declaring that if the federal government attempted to enforce the tariff the State would consider itself no longer a member of the Union. Congress, Feb. 1833, passed a compromise tariff act, whereupon South Carolina repealed act.

1833

The British Parliament, Aug. 28, outlawed slavery in the Empire as of Aug. 1, 1834. About 700,000 were liberated at a cost of £20,000,000. Slavery was abolished in Britain June 22, 1772. Slave trade was suppressed 1807.

1835—Texas Independence

Texas proclaimed its independence of Mexico, Nov. 13; Garrison of Texans at the Alamo mission, San Antonio, besieged 11 days, then butchered and the bodies burned by Mexican troops, March 6, 1836 (among the victims was Davy Crockett); Constitution adopted for the Republic of Texas, March 17,

1836; battle of San Jacinto, April 21, 1836, in which 800 under Gen. Sam Houston defeated 3,000 Mexicans under Gen. Santa Anna, who signed two treaties recognizing the independence of Texas with borders reaching to the Rio Grande river.

Seminole War, Dec. 1835-Apr. 1842.  
Fire in New York City, Dec. 16-17, destroyed 674 buildings.

1837  
Victoria, 18, niece of William IV, became queen of England. Married her first cousin, German Prince Albert of Saxe-Coburg, 1840. He died 1861.

1838  
The Great Western, 238 ft. long, 450 horsepower, 1340 gross tons, left Bristol, England, April 8, and arrived in New York City, April 23. The Sirius, 178 ft. long, 103 tons, left Liverpool March 28, and Queenstown, April 4, and reached New York City April 22, using only steam power.

1839  
Belgium and the Kingdom of the Netherlands were separated by treaties signed by those two countries and by Great Britain, France, Austria, Prussia, and Russia, at London, April 19. To the treaties was annexed a document declaring Belgium independent and perpetually neutral.

1840  
Uniform penny postage rate begun in England, Jan. 10; stamped postage covers May 6.

Commander Chas. Wilkes of First U. S. Exploring Expedition found Antarctic Continent; named Wilkes Land, Jan.-Feb.

1842  
First use of anaesthetic (sulphuric ether gas) by Dr. Crawford W. Long, Jefferson, Ga. Dr. Wm. T. G. Morton, dentist, used ether for painless extraction of tooth, Sept. 30, 1846; administered ether in tumor operation, Oct. 18, 1846, at Mass. General Hospital, Boston.

1844  
First message over first telegraph line (authorized 1843) sent from U. S. Supreme Court room in Capitol, May 24, to Baltimore by inventor S. F. B. Morse: "What hath God wrought!"

1845  
U. S. Naval Academy in Annapolis opened, Oct. 10. Congress voted Texas into Union, Dec. 29, 28th state.

1846—Mexican War  
President James K. Polk ordered Gen. Zachary Taylor to seize disputed Texas and settled by Mexicans. After border clash U. S. declared war, May 13; Mexico May 23. Capt. John C. Fremont, U. S. Engineers, proclaimed bear-flag republic of California at Sonoma, June 14. Commodore Sloat, U. S. N., took Monterey, Cal., July 7. Taylor defeated Mexicans at Buena Vista, Feb. 23, 1847. Gen. Winfield Scott with 12,000 troops (est.) took Vera Cruz Mar. 27; Mexico City, Sept. 17. Dictator Santa Anna captured. Serving during war were Col. Jefferson Davis, Capt. Robert E. Lee, Capt. Geo. B. McClellan, Lieut. U. S. Grant. By treaty, Feb. 2, 1848, Mexico ceded claims to Texas, California, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Utah, part of Colorado. U. S. assumed \$3,000,000 American claims and paid Mexico \$15,000,000.

Treaty with Great Britain, June 15, set boundary in Oregon at 49th parallel (extension of existing line). Water boundary settled 1873. Expansionists in U. S. seeking boundary farther north used slogan "54° 40' or fight!"  
Mormons after violent clashes with settlers over polygamy, proclaimed by leader Joseph Smith, left Nauvoo, Ill., for West under Brigham Young. Settled, July, 1847, at Salt Lake City, Utah.

1847  
First adhesive postage stamps on sale, July 1; 6 and 10 cent stamps with portraits of Franklin and Washington.

Great period of Victorian writing opened. Jane Eyre (C. Brontë), Wuthering Heights (E. Brontë); Vanity Fair (Thackeray). 1848: Pendennis (Thackeray). 1849: David Copperfield (Dickens); Seven Lamps of Architecture (Ruskin). 1850: Sonnets (Rossetti); In Memoriam (Tennyson). 1851: Laverne (Borrow). 1852: Bleak House (Dickens); Henry Esmond (Thackeray). 1853: The Newcomes (Thackeray). 1854: Hard Times (Dickens). 1855: Little Dorrit (Dickens). 1856: History of England (Macaulay).

1848  
Louis Philippe dethroned in France; Second Republic set up, Feb. 26.

In Austria, Ferdinand I abdicated, Dec. 2, in favor of his nephew, Franz Josef; in Hungary, freedom was declared under Kossuth; revolts in Ireland, Lombardy, Venice, Denmark, and Schleswig-Holstein.

Gold discovered in California, Jan. 24.  
First Woman's Rights Convention, Seneca Falls, N. Y., July 19.

1849  
Astor Place riots in New York City against Maccready, English actor, 34 killed, May 10. The outbreak was in retaliation for the treatment of Edwin Forrest, American actor, in London, 1845.

Roman National assembly, Feb. 8, divested Pope of temporal power, proclaimed republic. French captured city July 4, restored Pope, July 15.

1850  
Senator Henry Clay's compromise of 1850 passed; admitted California as 31st state. Sept. 9, slavery forbidden; made Utah and New Mexico territories, without decision on slavery; amendment to Fugitive Slave Law empowered southern constables to arrest slaves in northern states; led to northern resistance.

William Wordsworth, English poet, died April 23, 80; Alfred Tennyson named poet laureate by Queen Victoria.

President Zachary Taylor died July 9, 65; Millard Fillmore 13th president, July 10. John C. Calhoun died Mar. 31, 68.

Jenny Lind's first concert, Castle Garden, New York, Sept. 11. P. T. Barnum manager.

1851  
Gold found in Australia.  
Cornerstones of wings of U. S. Capitol laid.  
New York & Hudson River R. R., New York to Albany, opened Oct.

Books published: House of the Seven Gables, Hawthorne; Moby Dick, Melville; Conspiracy of Pontiac, Farkman. 1852

Louis Napoleon crowned emperor of the French. Daniel Webster, Henry Clay, John Howard Payne, Duke of Wellington died.  
Uncle Tom's Cabin, by Harriet Beecher Stowe, published. 1853

Commodore Matthew C. Perry, U.S.N. received by Lord of Toda, Japan, July 14; negotiated treaty to open Japan to U. S. ships. Ratified Mar. 8, 1854.  
Crystal Palace, New York, opened July 14 (burned 1858).

Crimean War  
A dispute between Greek orthodox and Roman monks over holy shrines held by Turkey led Russian Czar Nicholas I to extend protection to Greeks. Turkey declared war Oct. 4, 1853. Britain and France, opposing expansion of Russia, declared war May 28, 1854. Russia occupied Moldavia and Wallachia. Fighting concentrated in the Crimea and included famous Charge of the Light Brigade at Balaklava, Oct. 25, 1854, 400 out of 607 killed; Russian defeat at Inkerman, Nov. 5, 1854; fall of Sebastopol, Sept. 11, 1855. Sardinia sent 15,000 troops to Allies; Prussia and Sweden cooperated. Florence Nightingale established first dressing stations. By treaty of Paris, Mar. 30, 1856, Russia ceded part of Bessarabia to Moldavia, freed Danube for navigation. Black Sea closed to warships (reopened, 1870).

James Gadsden negotiated purchase of 29,640 sq. mi. of land down to Rio Grande river from Mexico. Dec. 30, for \$10,000,000.

1854  
Republican party started at Ripon, Wis., Feb. 28; first state organization, Jackson, Mich., July 6. Opposed Kansas-Nebraska act (became law May 30) which left issue of slavery in Kansas and Nebraska to vote of settlers.  
Doctrine of immaculate Conception of Blessed Virgin adopted by Roman Catholic Church, Dec. 8. Henry D. Thoreau wrote Walden.

1855  
Niagara suspension bridge opened.  
Walt Whitman issued Leaves of Grass; Henry W. Longfellow wrote Song of Hiawatha.

Kansas adopted anti-slavery constitution, asked admittance as free state.  
First cable, Nova Scotia to Newfoundland, laid by Cyrus W. Field.

Consult Panorama of 1856—Page 153

1857—Atlantic Cable  
Cyrus W. Field started with cable from Ireland, Aug. 5; cable parted 400 miles from land for second attempt Niagara, U. S. N. and Assammon R. N. met June, 1858, in mid-ocean; spliced cable, sailed in opposite directions. Cable reached Newfound. Assammon reached Valentia Harbor, Ireland with cable ends. Aug. 5. Queen Victoria and President Buchanan exchanged greetings. Cable failed; too high voltage. Field's next attempt on S. S. Great Eastern, from Ireland, July, 1859; failed. Final attempt with Great Eastern, Ireland to Newfoundland, succeeded July, 1860. Ship then recovered lost cable of 1855 lying with Newfoundland.

Dred Scott decision by Supreme Court, Mar. 6, 1857. Chief Justice, declared, 5 to 3, Scott could not be a citizen because Negro and was not freed by two residences on soil guaranteed free by Missouri! Compromise of 1820.

Mutiny in India, May, 100,000 dead. Relief of Lucknow Sept. 25. In 1858 India was transferred from East India Co. to British crown.

Mountain Meadow Massacre, 120 emigrants killed by Indians led by Mormons in Utah, Sept. 16, 1857.

1859  
First petroleum well opened, Titusville, Pa., by Edwin L. Drake, Aug. 28.  
John Brown, Abolitionist, with 13 whites, to

Negroes, seized Federal arsenal, Harper's Ferry, Va., Oct. 16; lost 14, killed 5 citizens. Taken by U.S. Marines under Capt. Robt. E. Lee. Hanged Dec. 2, Charles Town, Va.  
Dan Emmett, minstrel, composed Dixie.

#### 1860—Lincoln Elected

Abraham Lincoln, Republican, elected president by 1,866,452 popular and 180 electoral votes; Stephen A. Douglas had 1,375,157 and 12. John C. Breckinridge, 847,953 and 12. John Bell 590,631 and 39. Lincoln took office Mar. 4, 1861; Breckinridge and Bell supported secession.

Prince of Wales (later Edward VII) in U. S. First Pony Express between Sacramento, Calif., and St. Joseph, Mo., 1,980 miles apart, started from each place at 5 p.m., April 3; there were 80 riders, and 420 horses, and they were changed every 10 miles. There were 190 relay stations. The service ended Oct., 1861.

Giuseppe Garibaldi led 1,000 volunteers to Sicily, May, to unify Italy by force; deposed Francis II of Naples; hailed Victor Emmanuel of Sardinia as King of Italy.

South Carolina seceded from Union Dec. 20.

#### 1861—Civil War

Confederate States of America formed at Montgomery, Ala. Feb. 4-9; Jefferson Davis, president. Gen. Beauregard attacked Fort Sumter, Charleston, April 12; fort surrendered April 14. Lincoln called for volunteers April 15. Union army defeated at Bull Run, July 21. Geo. B. McClellan given command of Army of the Potomac, Nov. 1.

#### 1862

Grant captured Forts Henry and Donelson, Feb. 6 and Feb. 16; the Confederate ironclad, Virginia, built from the wreck of the frigate Merrimack, destroyed, March 8, at Hampton Roads, the Union frigates Cumberland and Congress was checked Mar. 9 by the Union ironclad, Monitor, built by John Ericsson; Farragut captured New Orleans, April 25; McClellan's Peninsula Campaign, March-August; Battle of Antietam, Sept. 17; Fredericksburg, Dec. 13.

Preliminary proclamation, Sept. 22, by President Lincoln announced that Jan. 1, 1863, slaves would be declared free in territory then in rebellion. Slavery in the District of Columbia was abolished by Congress April 16.

#### 1863—Emancipation Proclamation

Lincoln's Emancipation Proclamation, Jan. 1. In this proclamation he declared free forever the slaves in Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana (certain parishes excepted); Mississippi, Alabama, Florida, Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina, and Virginia (West Virginia and other portions excepted). About 3,120,000 slaves were thus freed; 130,000 slaves in the excepted parts were freed.

Gen. Jos. E. Hooker defeated at Chancellorsville, May 2-4; Gen. Thomas J. "Stonewall" Jackson died May 10. Lee defeated at Gettysburg, July 1-3; Grant captured Vicksburg, July 4; Battles of Chickamauga, Sept. 19-20; Lookout Mountain, Nov. 24; Missionary Ridge, Nov. 25.

Draft riots in New York City, July 13-16, 1,000 killed.

Lincoln made address at dedication of cemetery at Gettysburg, Nov. 19.

#### 1864

Grant made Commander-in-Chief, March 12; Battles of the Wilderness, May 5-6; of Spotsylvania, May 8-21; Cedar Creek, Oct. 19; Sherman's March to Atlanta, May-July; he captured Savannah Dec. 21; U.S. Kearsarge sank the raider Alabama, June 19.

International Workingmen's Assn. ("First Internationale") organized by Marx, Engels and others. U. S. Laborers' League, 1869, split by World War I, held congress in Hamburg 1923. Third, called by Russians in Moscow 1919, rejected parliamentarian principles, endorses proletarian dictatorship. Became Comintern, dedicated to world revolution; succeeded by Cominform.

#### 1865—Assassination of Lincoln

Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered to Grant at Appomattox, Va., April 9. Gen. Joseph E. Johnston surrendered at Durham, N. C. April 26.

Lincoln shot by J. Wilkes Booth in Washington, April 14, died, April 15. Booth was shot to death in the pursuit, April 26, at a burning barn, on farm near Port Royal, Va. Those hanged for complicity were Mrs. Mary E. Surratt, David E. Herold, George A. Atzerodt and Lewis Payne (Powell), July 7. Michael O'Laughlin, Samuel Arnold, and Dr. Samuel A. Mudd were sentenced to life imprisonment; Edward Spangler, to six years in prison, but all four men were pardoned 1869. John H. Surratt, son of Mrs. Mary E. died to Europe but was brought back and tried, 1867. Jury disagreed. He was reindicted, but not tried. Booth's body, identified by a number of persons, was buried under the floor of the prison in Washington; several years later the body was given to relatives, reburied in Baltimore.

Slavery abolished by adoption of 13th amendment to Constitution, Dec. 18.

#### 1866

Ku Klux Klan formed secretly in South to ter-

rorize Negroes who voted. Disbanded, 1869; revived 1920, later suppressed. Its method (burning crosses, night conclave) used sporadically in South.

#### 1867—Alaska Purchase

Alaska, exploited for furs by Russians since 1728, sold to United States for \$7,200,000 (2 cents an acre) Mar. 30, through efforts of Wm. H. Seward, secretary of state, and Senator Charles Sumner.

Emperor Maximilian of Mexico executed by Juarez party, June 19. He was an Austrian arch-duke, placed on throne April 10, 1864, with French help.

Dominion of Canada established, July 1. Abolition of the Shogunate and restoration of the Mikado in Japan; feudalism abolished, 1871; Constitution promulgated, 1889.

President Andrew Johnson, blocked by Senate in attempt to remove Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, for opposing his policies, was impeached for violation of tenure of office act by radical Senators. Tried and acquitted, March-May. Stanton resigned.

#### 1869

Financial "Black Friday" in New York. Sept. 24; caused by gold corner.

Gold spike driven at Promontory, Utah, May 10, marking the junction of Central Pacific and Union Pacific, completing railway to Coast.

Suez Canal opened, Nov. 17.

Woman's suffrage law passed in territory of Wyoming, Dec. 10.

Memorial Day first observed officially May 30 on order by Gen. John A. Logan, Commander G.A.R.

#### 1870—Franco-Prussian War

Napoleon III, French emperor, tricked into declaring war on Prussia by Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, over Spanish succession issue, surrendered with large army at Sedan, Sept. 4. Nationalists declared republic, Sept. 4. Leon Gambetta, bitter-ender, escaped from Paris in balloon Oct. 7 to carry on war.

Doctrine of papal infallibility adopted by the Ecumenical Council in Rome July 18, by vote of 547 to 2. There were 764 prelates at the council. The only American objector was Bishop Fitzgerald, of Little Rock, Ark.

The troops of Victor Emmanuel II, under Gen. Cadorna, took possession of Rome, Sept. 20, in the name of the Kingdom of Italy. Rome and the rest of the Papal State then were annexed by a plebiscite, taken Oct. 2. The Italian Parliament passed, May 13, 1871, the Law of Guarantees, granting the Pope and his successors possession of the Vatican, the Lateran and the Villa of Castel Gondolfo and a yearly allowance of 3,225,000 lire, or about \$645,000. The money was not claimed.

#### 1861

Court of Arbitration awarded United States damages of \$15,500,000 gold against Britain because Britain equipped Alabama and 12 other Confederate raiders. Also sinking 65 U. S. ships. Alabama was destroyed by Kearsarge off Cherbourg, 1864.

William I, of Hohenzollern, proclaimed German emperor at Versailles, Jan. 18. Paris "red republicans," supporting Internationale, organized Commune, Mar. 18-May 29; burned Hotel de Ville, Tuilleries palace, executed 67 hostages. Communards overcome by French army; deaths est. 20,000; many deported to New Caledonia.

Treaty of Frankfurt, May 10, ended war. France ceded Alsace and most of Lorraine, paid 5 billion francs indemnity.

Great fire destroyed heart of Chicago, Oct. 8-11; loss est. \$196,000,000. Started in Mrs. O'Leary's barn, 558 De Koven St. by cow kicking over lantern, according to legend.

Peashtigo forest fire, Wisconsin, burned six counties, killed 1,152, Oct.

Henry M. Stanley, sent by James Gordon Bennett, owner of New York Herald, to find David Livingstone, missionary, greeted him Nov. 10 at Ujiji, Tanganyika, Central Africa with "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?"

#### 1872

Col. James Flisk, Jr., shot in New York City by Edward S. Stokes, Jan. 6; he died two days later; Stokes got four years in prison.

#### 1873

Panic in New York City began with bank failures, Sept. 20.

#### 1874

Charles Ross, 4, kidnapped in Germantown, Pa., July 1, caused national sensation.

"Boss" W. M. Tweed in New York City, convicted of fraud Nov. 19, and sentenced to 12 years in prison; the court released him from Blackwells Island prison June, 1875, on a technicality; he committed to Ludlow St. jail in a civil suit; escaped, Dec. 4, 1875, and went to Cuba, then to Spain, brought back to New York City, Nov. 1876; he died in Ludlow St. jail, April 12, 1878.

#### 1876

Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, received majority of 250,000 popular votes for President over Rutherford B. Hayes, Republican, and had 184 electoral votes against 167 with returns from South Carolina, Florida, Louisiana and Oregon, 22 electoral votes,

In dispute. Bitter contest for delegates, with charges of corruption, left issue to Congress, which appointed electoral commission, 8 Republicans, 7 Democrats. Hayes given presidency by strict party vote.

Centennial Exhibition, Philadelphia, May-Nov. Massacre of Gen. Custer

Battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana in Sioux Indian war; massacre of Gen. George A. Custer and 276 soldiers of the Seventh Cavalry, June 25 by Indian tribes united by Sitting Bull, prophet; fighting led by Chiefs Gall and Crazy Horse.

James Butler (Wild Bill) Hickok, shot dead from behind by Jack McCall, a desperado, in Deadwood, S. D., Aug. 2. A vigilance committee acquitted McCall but the United States Court in Yankton, S. D., found him guilty and he was hanged.

Brooklyn Theater fire, Dec. 5; 289 lives lost.

Russia declared war on Turkey, April 24; peace treaty signed, March, 1878.

Eleven Molly Maguires were hanged in Pennsylvania for murders in coal region.

Strike on Baltimore and Ohio and Pennsylvania and other railways, July 1, many killed.

First commercial telephone exchange opened, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 28, 1878. First private exchange, used by physicians, reported operating July, 1877, Hartford, Conn.

Congress in Berlin, June 13-July 13, dealt with the Turkish question, Bulgaria, Montenegro, Serbia and Rumania made independent.

F. W. Woolworth opened his first five-and-ten store, Utica, N. Y., Feb. 22.

Henry George published *Progress & Poverty*, advocating single tax on land.

Alexander II, Czar of Russia, assassinated in St. Petersburg, March 13, by nihilists.

President James A. Garfield shot in Washington, July 2; died in Elberon, N. J., Sept. 19.

Panama Canal begun by the French, Jan. 20; the United States bought, 1904, for \$40,000,000, the uncompleted water-way from the de Lesseps successors, and the canal was finished and opened to traffic, Aug. 15, 1914.

Prof. Robert Koch announced, in Berlin, discovery of the tuberculosis germ, March 24.

Triple Alliance of Germany, Austria and Italy formed. Denounced by Italy, 1914.

Brooklyn Bridge opened, May 24; panic on it, May 30; twelve trampled to death.

Panic in New York, May 5-7. U. S. Grant ruined by failure of Grant & Ward. To gain nest-egg for family he wrote his "Personal Memoirs," while ill of cancer. Marketed after his death (July 23, 1885) by Mark Twain's firm, book yielded \$450,000.

Gen. Charles G. ("Chinese") Gordon, British governor of the Sudan, was slain, Jan. 26, by a Mohammedan soldier, who stuck the head on a spear, at Omdurman. Several thousand whites were massacred by the Mahdi's troops. Gen. Kitchener defeated the Mahdi's army Sept. 2, 1898.

First electric street railway in United States, in Baltimore, opened by Leo Daft, Aug. 10.

1886—Haymarket Bomb  
Bitter labor battles for eight-hour day in Chicago; attacks on strike-breakers, police violence and attempts of anarchists to incite workers, led to Haymarket riot, evening of May 4. A bomb killed seven police and wounded 66. Eight anarchists found guilty; August Spies, Adolph Fischer, George Engel and Albert R. Parsons were hanged; Louis Lingg committed suicide. Samuel Fielden, Michael Schwab, Oscar Neebe, sent to prison, were pardoned seven years later by Gov. John P. Altgeld who denounced trial as unfair. Bomb believed thrown by Rudolph Schnaubelt, who disappeared.

Federation of Organized Trades & Labor Unions, later American Federation of Labor, formed at Pittsburgh.

Geronimo, Apache Indian, surrendered to Gen. Geo. Crook, Mar. 21.

Statue of Liberty on Bedloe's Island, New York Harbor, unveiled, Oct. 28, in presence of 1,000,000 people; fund raised by New York World.

Dr. A. Conan Doyle invented famous detective, Sherlock Holmes, in story, *A Study in Scarlet*. Published in Beeton's Christmas Annual, 1887.

Flood in Hoang-Ho River, China; 900,000 persons perished. Opera Comique, Paris, burned, May 25; 200 lives lost; theater fire, Exeter, England, Sept. 1. 200 died.

Great blizzard in eastern U.S. Mar. 11-14. Roscoe Conkling, victim of exposure, died April 13.

Crown Prince Rudolf of Austria and Baroness Maria Vetsera found slain in his hunting lodge, Mayerling, near Vienna, Jan. 29.

Mrs. Florence Maybrick (born Florence Chandler, Mobile, Ala.) convicted of poisoning husband, Liverpool cotton merchant, and sentenced to be hanged, Aug. 26. Sentence commuted to life. Mrs. Maybrick released July 20, 1904. She lived at South Kent, Conn., as Mrs. Florence Chandler; died there, Oct. 23, 1941.

Johnstown, Pa., flood, May 31; 2,200 lives lost. World's Fair, in Paris, May 6—Nov. 6. Eiffel Tower opened (985 ft. high). First automobile exhibited, a Benz.

Dom Pedro II, emperor of Brazil, forced off throne by planters after he freed slaves. Died in Paris, 1891, last emperor on American soil.

First electrocution for murder in New York; Wm. Kemmler at Auburn prison, Aug. 6.

Ellis Island opened as Immigration Depot, and Castle Garden closed as such, Dec. 31.

Park Place disaster, New York City, 64 killed, Aug. 22, by the collapse of upper floor.

Charles E. Duryea, inventor of first American gasoline buggy, declared he ran it successfully Apr. 19, 1892. Brother, J. Frank Duryea who helped build it, made date Sept. 21, 1893.

Royal Hotel fire, New York City, Feb. 6; 28 dead. St. John's, N.F., burned July 8; 600 dead.

Dr. Rudolf Diesel patented internal combustion engine operating with pulverized fuel and air compressed, in 1895.

Conflict between 300 Pinkerton guards and strikers at steel mills, Homestead, near Pittsburgh, Pa.; seven guards and 11 strikers and spectators shot to death, many wounded July 6. Henry C. Frick wounded in Pittsburgh, July 23, by Alexander Berkman, anarchist.

World's Fair (Columbian Exposition) in Chicago.

Chinese-Japanese War began, July 25. Battle of Yalu Sept. 17, treaty of Shimonoseki, April 17, 1895, gave Japan Liaoting Peninsula, Formosa and the Pescadores.

Jacob S. Coxey led 20,000 unemployed from the Mid-West into Washington, April 29. Coxey died May 18, 1951, aged 97.

Strike of employes of Pullman Co., South Chicago, Ill., June, led Eugene V. Debs to call sympathetic strike of American Railway Union. President Cleveland called out Federal troops over protest of Gen. Altgeld (Illinois). Debs and 3 others were imprisoned 6 mos. for contempt of court. Strike called off Aug. 7.

First public showing of Thos. A. Edison's Kinetoscope, 1155 Broadway, New York, April 14. Was patented 1891 for U. S. only.

Dreyfus Trial  
Capt. Alfred Dreyfus found guilty of betraying French army secrets Dec. 22, in sensational frame-up; real culprit, Major Esterhazy, acquitted. Dreyfus condemned to Devil's Island, off French Guiana. Recalled for second trial by efforts of Emile Zola and Clemenceau, again condemned Sept. 9, 1899. Public clamor led to pardon, Sept. 19. Further proofs of innocence led to complete rehabilitation, 1906, with rank of major. He served as lieutenant in World War I.

Cuban Revolution began, Feb. 20; Gen. Antonio Maceo, leader of the insurrection, was killed in action, Dec. 7, 1896.

European powers demand Turkey reform government of subject peoples in Balkans and Asia Minor, persecuted for years. Riots, killings, forced conversions reported from Constantinople, Scutari, Pera, Trebizond, Orta, etc.

X-rays discovered by Wilhelm Konrad Roentgen, a German physicist; Nobel prize winner, 1901.

President Cleveland interfered in boundary dispute between Venezuela and British Guiana on basis of Monroe Doctrine; an arbitration commission, which met Feb. 2, 1897.

Ethiopians under King Menelik took the Italians by surprise at Adowa, Feb. 28. The Italians lost 4,600 white and nearly 3,000 native troops killed and wounded.

First wireless patent by Britain to Marconi, June 2.

Radioactivity of uranium found by H. A. Becquerel, Paris.

Persecution of Armenians by Turks led to massacre of 5,000 in Constantinople Aug. 23-30. Powers forced reforms and reparations, but disorders continued for years. Young Turk party demanded abdication of sultan.

Turco-Greek war.

Eugene V. Debs formed Social Democratic party. Salomon August Andree, Swedish explorer, and two companions, left Danes Island, Spitzbergen in a balloon, July 11, for the North Pole, and were not heard of until Aug. 6, 1930, when their remains were found on White Island. Their balloon had grounded after drifting 117 miles.

1898

Greater New York, city of 5 boroughs, established Jan. 1.

Empress Elizabeth of Austria-Hungary, wife of Franz Josef, assassinated, Sept. 10, by an anarchist in Geneva, Switzerland.

Radium discovered by Pierre Curie, Mme. Curie and G. Bémont, Paris.

Pence treaty with Spain ratified Feb. 6.  
Universal Peace Conference in The Hague called by Czar, May 18.

**British-Boer War**

South African (Boer) war began Oct. 11; Ladysmith relieved, Feb. 28, 1900; Pretoria fell June 5, 1900; war ended, May 31, 1902, with loss of independence of Boer republics, Transvaal and Orange Free State, now in Union of South Africa, British Dominion. British losses: 5,773 killed; 16,171 died of wounds or disease; 22,829 wounded. Boers engaged est. 65,000, losses unknown.

Filipino Insurgents (est. 12,000 under arms) unable to get recognition of independence from U. S. A., started guerrilla war, Feb. 4. Crushed with capture, Mar. 23, 1901, of leader, Emilio Aguinaldo, by Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston. Windsor hotel fire, New York, Mar. 15, 45 dead.

1900

Paris Exposition opened, April 15.  
Humbert, King of Italy, assassinated, July 29.  
Carry Nation, Kansas anti-saloon agitator, began raiding bars with hatchet. Died June 9, 1911.  
Boxer insurrection in China, June; Peking captured by foreign allies, Aug. 14, including 2,000 Marines sent to protect legation.

Hoboken docks and ships fire, June 30; 145 lives lost; \$10,000,000 property destroyed.

Campaign begun, June 26, by Drs. Walter Reed, Aristides Agramonte, Jesse Lazear and James Carroll to wipe out yellow fever.

Galveston hurricane and tidal wave, Sept. 8; 6,000 lives lost.

**1901—President McKinley Shot**

Pan-American Exposition (Buffalo, N. Y.), May 1-Nov. 2. President William McKinley was shot there Sept. 6, by Leon Czolgosz, anarchist; died Sept. 14. Theodore Roosevelt, vice pres., became 26th president. Czolgosz was executed. McKinley tomb in Canton, Ohio.

Marconi signalled letter 'S' across Atlantic from Cornwall, Eng., to Newfoundland, Dec. 12.  
Commander R. F. Scott, R. N., Lieut. Ernest Shackleton, on Discovery, 700 tons, discovered King Edward Land, Antarctica.

1902

Erich von Drygalski on Gauss discovered Kaiser Wilhelm II Land, Feb.

St. Pierre, Martinique, destroyed by eruption of Pelee, May 8; about 30,000 lives lost.

Pennsylvania coal strike of 145,000 anthracite miners, May 12. Settled by President Roosevelt's commission, Oct. 15-23.

Cuban Republic inaugurated, American occupation under Gen. Leonard Wood, ended May 20.

First International Arbitration Court opened in The Hague, Holland, October.

First radio message, Dec. 21.

1903

Anti-Jewish riots in Kishinev, Russia, Apr.

19-20; 47 killed, 700 houses wrecked.

First automobile trip across U. S., San Francisco to New York, May 23-Aug. 1.

Henry Ford, having withdrawn from the Detroit Automobile Co. in 1901, organized Ford Motor Co. King Alexander of Serbia, and Queen Draga, assassinated by army officers, in Belgrade, June 11.

Treaty between U. S. and Colombia to have U. S. dig Panama Canal signed Jan. 22, 1903, rejected by Colombia. Panama declared independence Nov. 3, recognized by President Theodore Roosevelt Nov. 8. See Canal Zone and Panama Canal; also Panama.

**Wright Airplane Flight**

On Dec. 17, 1903, Orville Wright (1871-1948) made first successful flight in heavier-than-air, mechanically propelled airplane, rising from base of Kill Devil hill, four miles south of Kitty Hawk, N. C., 120 feet in 12 seconds, in 27-mile wind. Fourth flight, same day, by Wilbur Wright (1867-1913), 652 ft., in 59 seconds. Plane patented May 23, 1906.

Fire killed 602 in Iroquois Theater, Chicago, Dec. 30. Many were trampled to death.

1904

Great fire in Baltimore, Feb. 7; 2,500 buildings destroyed.

Russo-Japanese War began, Feb. 6. Port Arthur surrendered to Japanese, Jan. 2, 1905. Peace treaty signed in U. S. Navy Yard, Portsmouth, N.H., Sept. 5, 1905. See Marine Disasters.

Louisiana Purchase Exposition opened at St. Louis, May 1. New York subway opened, Oct. 27.

Lewis and Clark Exposition, Portland, Ore.

Duma, first Russian parliament, opened.

Union between Norway and Sweden dissolved by Norway.

1906

Formosa earthquake, April 17; thousands killed. San Francisco earthquake and fire, April 18-19.

Dead: 452. Loss: \$350,000,000.

Trial of Harry K. Thaw.

Harry K. Thaw, Pittsburgh millionaire, shot and killed Stanford White, famous architect, on the roof of Madison Square Garden (26th and Madison, N. Y.) June 25, on ground of avenging honor of wife, Evelyn Nesbit. Prosecuted by Wm. Travers Jerome, D. A., he was committed to Mattewan State hospital, 1907. Escaped 1913. Declared sane and freed, he was indicted, 1917, for kidnapping; pronounced insane; declared sane, 1924. Died, Miami, Feb. 23, 1947.

Jamestown (Va.), Exposition opened, April 26. Financial panic in the United States.

1908

Theater fire, Jan. 13, Bayvonten, Pa., 169 dead.

In a fire and panic at the Lake View School in Colvinwood, C., near Cleveland, March 4, 174 children and two teachers lost their lives.

Chelsea (Mass.) destroyed by fire; loss more than \$6,000,000, April 12.

1909

Admiral Robert E. Peary reached North Pole April 6 on sixth attempt, accompanied by Matthew Henson, Negro, and 4 Eskimos.

Louis Bleriot flew across the English Channel, from Calais to Dover, 31 miles in 37 minutes. July 25.

**Spanish-American War of 1898; United States Becomes Naval Power**

Cuba was a subject of American concern for most of the 19th century. When South America broke from Spain, pro-slave influence in the U. S. headed back movements to free Cuba and Puerto Rico. In the 1840s a proposal to annex Cuba gained support. President Fillmore in 1852 refused to join Great Britain and France in guaranteeing Spanish authority in Cuba. The Ostend Manifesto, largely written by James Buchanan, asked the U. S. to buy Cuba or seize it. Fillbuster expeditions, outfitted in the U. S., carried arms to rebels and were crushed by Spain. Grant's administration made Spain an offer to buy Cuba, but was turned down. In 1873 the Virginius expedition was captured by the Spaniards and 50 members were shot, causing American protests. Maximiliano Gomez started a big revolt in 1895 and Valerian Weyler, Governor of Cuba, herded thousands of sympathizers into concentration camps. In 1897 Spain, on American urging, offered an armistice to discuss autonomy, but too late to appease the rebels.

The battleship Maine, Capt. Chas. D. Sigbee, sent to Havana in January to protect Americans, was blown up Feb. 15, 1898, 264 men, 2 officers dead. Commission headed by Capt. Wm. T. Sampson, U. S. N., blamed an external mine. Congress voted \$50,000,000 for defense Mar. 9. Its ultimatum demanding that Spain leave Cuba, which ought to be free, was presented to Spain by President McKinley Apr. 21. Spain broke relations and Congress declared war Apr. 25.

Commodore Geo. Dewey, with 6 warships, 1 revenue cutter, destroyed the Spanish fleet (10 ships)

in Manila Bay May 1, occupied Cavite, Spain, 167 dead; U. S., 7 wounded. Spanish Admiral Cervera with 4 cruisers, 3 torpedo boats reached Santiago without interference May 19. Battleship Oregon made 15,000 m. trip around Cape Horn. Squadron of Acting Rear Adm. Sampson May 28. Collier Merrimack ineffectively sunk at mouth of Santiago harbor by Lieut. Richmond Pearson Hobson June 3. Marines landed at Guantanamo May 11. Maj. Gen. Wm. R. Shafter landed 10,000 men at Daiquiri and Siboney, including 11 U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) recruited by Lt. Col. Theodore Roosevelt, commanded by Col. Leonard Wood. Brig. Gen. H. W. Lawton, Brig. Gen. Adna R. Chaffee with 6,654 men attacked El Caney, defended by 500 Spaniards, July 1. Maj. Gen. Jos. Wheeler, Brig. Gen. J. F. Kent carried San Juan hill with 8,336, same day.

Admiral Cervera's fleet left Santiago harbor July 3, was destroyed by ships of Acting Rear Adm. Sampson and Commodore Winfield S. Schley: 353 Spaniards killed, 151 wounded; 1 American killed. Santiago surrendered July 17. Maj. Gen. Nelson A. Miles took Puerto Rico July 25-28. Armistice signed Aug. 12. Peace treaty signed in Paris Dec. 10, eliminated Spain from lands discovered by Columbus. U. S. acquired Puerto Rico, Guam and Philippines, paying \$20,000,000 for all Spanish claims in latter, guaranteed Cuban independence. U. S. exercised supervision over Cuba until 1934; granted Philippine independence July 4, 1946.

Totals for U. S. Army: Enrolled, 274,717; killed, 290; died of disease, 2,565. See also Marine Disasters.

Hudson-Fulton celebration, New York, Sept.-Nov.  
Alaska-Yukon-Pacific Exposition, Seattle, Wash.  
1910

Glenn H. Curtiss won \$10,000 offered by the World, N.Y., for first continuous flight. Albany to New York, 137 mi. 153 min., May 28.  
Dynamite explosion, Oct. 1, at Los Angeles Times caused fire killing 21. Building contractors, in labor strife with structural iron workers, hired William J. Burns to find perpetrators. In sensational trial J. B. and J. J. McNamara pleaded guilty through Clarence Darrow, defense attorney, and were sentenced to San Quentin. Darrow tried twice for suborning juror, juries disagreed. Lincoln Stephens, "muckraking" journalist, co-editor of Boy Scouts of America formed by union of Woodcraft Indians of Ernest Seton-Thompson and Sons of Daniel Boone, of Dan C. Beard.

1911  
Taal volcano, Philippines, erupted in January, killing 3,000 persons.  
Supreme Court ordered Standard Oil combine dissolved, May 15; same decree as to American Tobacco Co., May 29.

Italian-Turkish War began, Sept. 29.  
Triangle shirtwaist factory fire; New York City, 145 killed, March 25.

Flood in Yangtze River, China; 100,000 drowned.  
Leonardo da Vinci's painting, "Mona Lisa" (La Gioconda), stolen from the Louvre Gallery, Paris, Aug. 22, recovered in Florence, Italy, Dec. 12, 1913, and restored to the Louvre.

First transcontinental airplane flight (interrupted by landings) by O. P. Rodgers, New York to Pasadena, Sept. 17-Nov. 5; time in air 82 hrs., 4 mins.

Capt. Roald Amundsen, Norwegian explorer, reached South Pole, Dec. 14.

Mexican Revolution  
Porfirio Diaz, president of Mexico since 1877, (except 1880-1884), resigned May 25, after successful revolt by Francisco I. Madero, who succeeded him. People living in poverty wanted restoration of communal lands (ejidos), better conditions. In 1912 Madero, supported by Gen. Huerta, put down revolts by Gens. Orozco, Reyes and Felix Diaz. In Feb. 1913, Reyes was killed; Huerta helped depose Madero. Madero's brother, President Francisco Suarez were murdered. President Wilson refused recognition to Huerta and "government by assassination." Venustiano Carranza, rallying Maderos, was opposed by Gen. Francisco (Pancho) Villa in north. When American sailors were arrested at Tampico, April 9, 1914, U. S. sent Atlantic fleet to Vera Cruz. Marines landed and snipers killed 19. Brig. Gen. Frederick Funston was sent April 27. Huerta resigned July 14, 1914. Carranza occupied Mexico City Aug. 20. Villa, supported by Zapata, forced Carranza to leave for Vera Cruz. U. S. recognized Carranza, Oct. 19, 1915, placed embargo on arms to other generals. Villa raided Santa Isabel, Jan. 10, killing 18; Columbus, N. M., Mar. 8, 1916, killed 17. Gen. John J. Pershing with 12,000 sent into Mexico Mar. 15. Fight at Parral, Durango, April 12. Carranza's troops attacked June 21. U. S. troops withdrawn, Nov. 24. Carranza called constitutional convention, Feb. 15, 1917, became legal president May 1, 1917. He restored some of the land, nationalized coal and oil, expropriated some foreign holdings. Discontent caused new rising and he was ambushed and killed. Oregon became president Dec. 1, 1920. Villa was killed in ambush at Parral, July 18, 1923.

1912  
Capt. Robert F. Scott and 4 companions reached South Pole, Jan. 17; died on return journey.

China became a Republic, Feb. 12; Yuan Shi Kai elected President, Feb. 15.

S. Titanic Sunk  
White Star liner Titanic wrecked on maiden trip, from Southampton to New York, by iceberg off Newfoundland, April 14-15; 1,517 lost of whom 103 were women and 53 were children. Passengers and crew were 2,207. The ship was 882½ ft. long, and cost \$7,500,000.

Herman Rosenthal, gambler, killed in New York. Four thugs convicted, executed at Sing Sing Apr. 13, 1914. Police Lieut. Chas. Becker, convicted of complicity, executed July 30, 1915.

Theodore Roosevelt, opposing conservatism of President Taft, bolted Republican party June 22, became nominee of Progressive party, called Bull Moose party from Roosevelt's expression, "I feel like a bull moose." He was defeated by Woodrow Wilson, D., but ran ahead of Taft.

Camp Fire Girls founded by Dr. and Mrs. Luther Gulick, incorporated 1912. Girl Scouts of America founded by Mrs. Juliette Low.

War in Balkans against Turkey, by Montenegro, Bulgaria, Serbia and Greece, Oct. 8-Dec. 3.

Panama Canal Zone made U. S. military zone by President Wm. H. Taft Dec. 5.

1913  
Ohio and Indiana floods, March 25-27; 732 lives lost. In Brazos, Tex., floods, 500 died.

Peace Palace at The Hague dedicated.  
President Francisco I. Madero of Mexico, and

Vice Pres. Jose Pilo Suarez, assassinated, Feb. 23.  
King George of Greece assassinated, March 18.

1914  
United States Marines landed at Vera Cruz, Mexico, April 21.

Fire destroyed a large part of Salem, Mass.; 15,000 homeless; \$12,000,000 loss, June 25.

First ship passed through Panama Canal, Aug. 15. International Socialist Bureau of Second International met in Brussels, July. Members included five men later heads of governments: Lenin (Russia); Ebert (German Republic); Stauning (Denmark); Branting (Sweden); MacDonald (Britain).

1915  
Panama-Pacific International Exposition opened in San Francisco Feb. 20. Panama-California Exposition held in San Diego.

Galveston hurricane, 375 dead, Aug. 17.

1916  
Gregory Rasputin, confessor to Czarina, killed in Petrograd (Leningrad) December.

During Preparedness Day parade, San Francisco, July 22, a bomb exploded, killing 10, wounding 40. Thomas J. Mooney, 33, labor organizer; Mrs. Mooney, Warren K. Billings, shoe worker; Israel Weinberg and Edward D. Nolan were charged with murder and were sentenced to death, killing to life imprisonment, other went free. President Wilson interceded for Mooney, who got life, 1918. Mooney was pardoned by Gov. C. L. Olson, Jan. 7, 1939. Billings freed Oct. 16, 1939.

Black Tom explosion at munitions docks, Jersey City, N. J., July 30; 3 killed, \$40,000,000 damages. Traced to German saboteurs.

1917—Prohibition Amendment  
The 18th (Prohibition) Amendment to the Constitution was submitted to the States by Congress, Dec. 18. The first State (Mississippi) ratified it Jan. 8, 1918, and Jan. 16, 1919, the 36th State (Nebraska) ratified it, whereupon, by proclamation of the Secretary of State, Jan. 29, 1919, it became effective one year from that date, Jan. 16, 1920. By Feb. 25, 1919, the Legislatures of 45 States had ratified it; the 46th State, New Jersey, ratified it March 9, 1922. It was not ratified by Connecticut and Rhode Island. The Volstead (Prohibition Enforcement) Act was passed by Congress Oct. 3, 1919, vetoed by President Wilson, passed over his veto in effect, Mar. 3, 1920. New York, Montana and Wisconsin cancelled their enforcement acts by 1929. Franklin D. Roosevelt, presidential candidate, 1932, endorsed repeal; 21st amendment, repealing 18th prohibition amendment to Constitution, but guaranteeing dry states against liquor importation, became law, Dec. 5, 1933.

1918—Romanovs Killed by Bolsheviks  
Fifth All Russian Congress adopted a written constitution of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republics, July 10, and put in operation without a popular vote or referendum. Czar Nicholas of Russia, Empress Alexandra; the daughter, Olga; the daughters, Maria, Anastasia; the son, Alexis; Prince Dolgorokoff, Dr. Bodkin, a lady-in-waiting and a nurse were shot by Bolshevik orders in Ekaterinburg, July 6; in Perm, also, July 12, the Bolsheviks assassinated the Czar's brother, Grand Duke Michael, and in Alapalevsky, north of Ekaterinburg, they killed the Grand Dukes Sergius Mikhailovitch, Igo Constantinovitch and Ivan Constantinovitch.

Malbone St., Tunnel rail wreck (Brighton line, Brooklyn); 97 killed, 100 hurt, Nov. 2.

1919  
Theodore Roosevelt, 28th President, died Jan. 6, Oyster Bay, N. Y., aged 60.

Peace conference opened in Paris, Jan. 18; treaty signed in palace at Versailles June 28, between German representatives and Allied powers and United States. President Wilson submitted treaty to Senate July 10. Ratified by Germany July 10, Britain, July 26, Italy, Oct. 7, France, Oct. 13, Japan, Oct. 27. Not signed by China. Rejected by U. S. Senate, Nov. 19, which considered American sovereignty not properly safeguarded in League of Nations. Never ratified by U. S.

In Amritsar, India, during the anti-British demonstration, Gen. Dyer led a section of Gurkha soldiers to the palace and fired into the crowd, killing 379 and wounding about 1,200.

Three U. S. Navy seaplanes left Trepassy, Newfoundland, May 18; one, the N-C 4, reached the Azores, May 17; Lisbon, May 27; Plymouth, England, May 31; Harry C. Hawker and MacKenzie Grieve fell in mid-ocean on an attempted flight, May 18, from Newfoundland to Ireland, but were rescued. John Alcock and A. W. Brown made, June 14-15, a non-stop air flight from Newfoundland to Ireland; a British dirigible balloon, R-34, left Scotland, July 2, and descended in Mineola, N. Y., July 6. It left for England, July 10, and arrived there, July 13. The United States transcontinental air flight, New York to San Francisco and return, Oct. 8-18, was won by Lieut. W. B. Maynard and Lieut. Alex. Pearson. Steel workers strike began Sept. 22; soft coal miners, Oct. 31. Rail strike in England, Sept. 27.

1920

League of Nations began at Geneva, Switzerland, Jan. 10; dissolved Jan. 10, 1946.

## Sacco-Vanzetti Case

Nicola Sacco, 39, fish peddler and philosophical anarchist and Bartolomeo Vanzetti, 32, shoe factory employe and radical agitator, accused of killing two men in payroll holdup at Braintree, Mass., Apr. 15. Found guilty 1921, they became objects of six-year campaign for release on grounds of want of conclusive evidence and prejudice of court. Sensational appeals failing, they were executed at Charlestown, Mass., prison Aug. 22, 1927. Trial sharply criticized by Felix Frankfurter, then of Harvard Law faculty, Wickersham Commission on law procedure, and liberals.

International Court of Justice adopted by League of Nations, Aug. 2.

The Nineteenth Amendment, giving suffrage to women, was proclaimed in effect, Aug. 26.

Wall St., New York City, bomb explosion, killed 30; injured 100; did \$2,000,000 damage. Sept. 16, 1921.

President Harding signed joint resolution of Congress July 2 declaring peace with Germany and Austria. Treaty signed Aug. 25 in Berlin, ratified by Senate Oct. 18.

Limitation of Armaments Conference met in Washington, Nov. 12, 1921-Feb. 6, 1922. U. S., Britain, France, Italy, Japan agreed to curtail naval construction. Nine powers outlawed poison gas and restricted submarine attack on merchantmen. U. S., Britain, France, Japan agreed on integrity of China, Ratified Aug. 5, 1925.

Roof of Knickerbocker (movie) Theatre collapsed in Washington, D. C., Jan. 28; 98 dead.

Violence during coal-mine strike at Herrin, Ill., June 22-23 cost 26 lives, 21 non-union miners.

French and Belgian troops began occupation of the Ruhr, Jan. 11, to enforce reparations.

First sound-on-film talking pictures (vaudeville shorts) shown by Lee de Forest at Rivoli Theatre, New York, N. Y., beginning April.

Seventy-six persons, 41 of them children, were burned or crushed to death, May 17, in the Cleveland Rural Graded School in Camden, S. C.

Beer Putsch in Munich, led by Gen. Ludendorff and Adolf Hitler, Mar. 9. Several supporters killed in street clashes. Ludendorff was arrested and paroled; Hitler was wounded. He was arrested Nov. 12 and imprisoned at Landsberg, where he wrote Mein Kampf.

Nikolai Lenin (Vladimir Ilirich Ulanov) pre-

mier, U.S.S.R., died Jan. 21, 54.

Allies and Germany, in Agreement of London, accepted Dawes Reparation Plan, Aug. 16; Owen D. Young put in charge. French troops began evacuation of the Ruhr Aug. 18.

Nellie Tayloe Ross elected Governor of Wyoming, Nov. 3 after death of her husband Oct. 2; installed Jan. 5, 1925; first woman so honored. Miriam (Ma) Ferguson elected Governor of Texas Nov. 9; installed Jan. 20, 1925.

1925

Floyd Collins unable to extricate himself from Sand Cave, near Cave City, Ky., which he discovered, died within 300 ft. of entrance, Feb. 2.

Storm in Indiana, Missouri, Illinois (Murphysboro, West Frankfort) killed 830 Mar. 18.

John T. Scopes, in court in Dayton, Tenn., was found guilty of having taught evolution in the local high school and was fined \$100 and costs, July 24. William Jennings Bryan, chief counsel for the prosecution, died in Dayton July 26. Clarence Darrow chief defense counsel, died March 12, 1938.

By treaty of Locarno, Oct. 16, Germany agreed to demilitarization of Rhineland and security of Franco-German and Belgio-German frontiers, also paved way for arbitration, other German frontier guarantees.

General strike paralyzed Britain May 3 to 12. Parliament passed act making general strike criminal conspiracy against nation.

Sequelentennial Exposition, in Philadelphia, May 31-Nov. 30.

Germany admitted to the League of Nations Sept. 8. Locarno treaties with Germany (1925) went into effect, Sept. 14.

Tropical hurricane, Sept. 18, killed 372 in Florida and Gulf states, destroyed 5,000 houses. Another, Oct. 20, killed 600 in Cuba.

1927

600 United States Marines sent to Nicaragua, Jan. 8, to protect U.S. interests. Withdrawn, 1933.

1,000 U. S. Marines landed in China, Mar. 6, to protect property in civil war. U. S. and British consulates looted by Nationalists Mar. 24.

Albert Snyder, art editor, killed Mar. 25 by his wife, Ruth Snowden, and Henry Judd Gray, corset salesman. Both confessed and were executed at Sing Sing, Jan. 12, 1928.

## Lindbergh Non-Stop Flight

Capt. Chas. A. Lindbergh, U. S. air mail pilot, left Roosevelt Field, L. I., N. Y., at 7:52 A. M. Mar. 1, alone, in Spirit of St. Louis, competing for Raymond Orteig's offer of \$25,000 for first New York-Paris non-stop flight. Reached

## Principal Events of World War I, 1914-1918:

Origins of the War—Archduke Francis Ferdinand, heir to Austrian throne, and wife, Duchess of Hohenberg, assassinated June 28, 1914, by Gavrillo Princip, Bosnian Serb terrorist, in Sarajevo, Bosnia.

War brought to head conflict between Austria and Serbia. Serbia for years had tried to get free of Austrian economic restrictions and win outlet to sea. Its territorial progress in Balkan Wars, 1912, 1913, with Russian diplomatic support, increased Austrian antagonism. Domination of Balkans, by Russia or Austria, was issue. In ultimatum to Serbia, July 23, Count Berchtold, Austro-Hungarian foreign minister, made 10 demands for apologies and suppression of anti-Austrian agitation. Serbia conceded all but two, which demanded Austrian police participation inside Serbia; latter asked issue be referred to The Hague peace tribunal. Austria demanded all or nothing.

Russia warned Austrian action was aimed at Russia; would support Serbia. France was allied with Russia. Germany, allied with Austria, backed Austria. Great Britain, France, Italy proposed mediation. No result. German Foreign Minister, through Sir Edward Grey, foreign minister, July 26 proposed conference between France, Italy, Germany, Britain; Germany refused. Austria declared war on Serbia July 28.

Attempts to mediate continued. Germany demanded neutrality of Britain in event of war with Russia and France; offered to respect French territory but gave no promise on colonies; Britain refused to bargain. July 30, Austria now agreed to negotiate with Russia.

Russia mobilized in part, declaring Hungarian mobilization was directed against it; Germany mobilized, declaring such Russian action was against Germany. In this tense situation Britain continued efforts to stop general war. While Russia and Austria were conferring, Germany sent ultimatum to Russia demanding end of mobilization in 12 hours. The czar asked Austro-Serb quarrel be submitted to The Hague; no reply.

Germany declared war against Russia Aug. 1; against France Aug. 3. Germans entered Belgium, in violation of treaty, guaranteed by Britain. Britain asked Germany to guarantee neutrality of

Belgium by midnight Aug. 4; Germany refused. Britain declared war Aug. 4. Italy bound to Germany and Austria in Triple Alliance, proclaimed neutrality; had secret understanding with France not to join in any war against France. Italy declared war against Austria-Hungary May 23, 1915; against Germany Aug. 27, 1916. Turkey and Bulgaria joined Central Powers.

## Summary of Events

Germans entered Liege, Aug. 7; British Expeditionary Force landed in France, Aug. 15; Germans occupied Brussels, Aug. 20; Japan declared war on Germany, Aug. 23; Austria declared war on Japan Aug. 25; Louvain partly destroyed Aug. 25. Germans under von Hindenburg, Ludendorff, Hoffman and Francois, defeated Russians under Samsonov, at Tannenberg, in East Prussia, Aug. 26-31. Samsonov killed himself. One of the Russian armies, under Rennenkampf, fled. Battle of the Marne, Sept. 6-10. Germans occupied Antwerp, Oct. 6; De laude's rebellion in South Africa, Oct. 28; Japanese captured Tsingtau, Nov. 7; First Battle of Ypres, Nov. 9; German cruiser Emden destroyed at Cocos Island, Nov. 10.

## Liner Lusitania Sunk

1915—British naval victory, North Sea, off Dogger Bank, Jan. 24. German official submarine "blockade" of Great Britain began, Feb. 18; British "Orders in Council" to prevent commodities reaching or leaving Germany, March 1; second Battle of Ypres, April 22-28 (first poison gas attack of war); April 30-May 1 a German submarine fired on the Gulfstream, American-owned, killing 2. Italy renounced treaty of Triple Alliance, May 4. Lusitania sunk by German submarine off Head of Kinsale, Ireland, May 7, 1,198 lives lost, of which 124 were Americans. The submarine was the U-20, commanded by Capt. Schweiger. The identity of the ship was not known to those on the submarine, it was stated at Berlin, May, 1935, by Capt. Karl Scherb, the officer who first sighted the British liner. Only one torpedo was fired, he said; steamship Arabic sunk, Aug. 19; Allied forces land at Salonica, Oct. 5; Nurse Edith Cavell shot in Brussels, Oct. 12.



Le Bourget air field, Paris, 5:21 P.M. (10:21 P.M. Paris time); 3610 miles in 33 hours, 29 minutes, 30 seconds. Returned on cruiser Memphis, U. S. N., with plane; welcomed by President Coolidge in Washington, June 11, with rank of colonel. Tremendous demonstration, New York, June 13. Part talking pictures demonstrated in New York City in The Jazz Singer, Oct. 6. Vermont floods drowned 130, Nov. 2.

1928

Trotaky, Kameney, Zingovlev, Rakovsky, and Radek exiled from Russia, Jan. 16. The St. Francis water-supply dam, 40 miles north of Los Angeles, Calif. collapsed; 450 lives lost, 700 houses swept away, March 13. First all-talking picture, Lights of New York, presented at Strand, New York City, July 6.

A hurricane swept over the West Indies and Florida, Sept. 12-17, killing 60 on the Leeward Isles, 650 on Guadalupe, 200 on Puerto Rico, and 1500 to 2500 in Florida.

Drigible Graf Zeppelin, Capt. Hugo Eckener, with 20 passengers and 38 crew, flew from Friedrichshafen, Germany, to Lakehurst, N. J., Oct. 11-15; returned Oct. 29-31. Made round the world trip from Friedrichshafen with 20 passengers, Aug. 14-Sept. 4, 1929, via Tokyo, Los Angeles, Lakehurst, N. J.

Arnold Rothstein, N. Y. gambler, died of shots Nov. 6; killer never found.

1929

"St. Valentine's Day massacre" in Chicago Feb. 14, when gangsters killed 6 rivals. Jones Law, an amendment enforcing the National Prohibition Act, enacted Mar. 2.

Gen. J. G. Escobar led revolt in Mexico, Mar.-May; 4,000 killed, 11,000 wounded.

Fire and nitrogen dioxide fumes from X ray films killed 124 in the Cleveland, O., Clinic Hospital of Dr. George W. Crile, May 7.

The Papal State, extinct since 1870, revived as State of Vatican City, at Rome June 7. Kellogg-Briand Treaty in effect July 24; 62 powers renounced war.

Albert B. Fall, former Secretary of the Interior, was convicted of accepting a bribe of \$100,000 from Edward L. Doheny in the leasing of the Eiks Hills naval oil reserve during the Harding Administration. He was sentenced, Nov. 1, to \$100,000 fine and a year in prison. He died Nov. 30, 1944.

#### Stock Market Crash

Post-war prosperity collapsed in stock market crash, Oct. 29, when 16,000,000 shares changed hands, including unrestricted short selling. Decline in value estimated at \$15,000,000,000 by end of

1929; stock losses, 1929-1931, estimated at \$50,000,000,000 affecting 25,000,000 persons, according to testimony before Senate committee. Biggest American depression began.

Comdr. Richard E. Byrd crossed South Pole in airplane with Bernt Balchen, pilot, Nov. 29. See Polar Explorations.

1930

Fire, April 21, killed 320 convicts in the Ohio State Penitentiary, Columbus.

The London Naval Reduction Treaty was signed there, April 22, in effect Jan. 1, 1931. Its terms expired Dec. 31, 1936.

Evacuation of Baden and Rhineland completed by French, June 30.

Joseph F. Crater, justice of the State Supreme Court in New York City, vanished Aug. 6.

Hurricane, Sept. 3, killed 2,000 in San Domingo, 1931.

Constitutional guarantees were restored, Feb. 8, in Spain. They had been suspended by Premier Rivera Sept. 23, 1923. New national election was held April 12; King Alfonso fled from Madrid April 14; and a republic was proclaimed; a new parliament was elected June 28, and Alcala Zamora was chosen president.

Knute Rockne, Notre Dame football coach, was killed in plane crash near Bazaar, Kans., March 31. Japan seized strategic points around Mukden, Sept. 18, disarmed Chinese, overran Manchuria, 1932.

Slaying of Japanese Buddhist priest by Chinese thugs in Shanghai, Jan. 15, started troubles used by Japan to land marines, Jan. 27, start war. Manchuria became Manchukuo (Japanese puppet State), Feb. 18; Henry Pu Yi installed as ruler, Mar. 9, at Changchun, called Hsingching.

Charles A. Lindbergh, Jr., kidnapped for ransom Mar. 1. Consult Major Kidnaping Crimes.

James J. Walker resigned Sept. 1 as mayor of New York City, thus ending inquiry into corruption in conduct of his office before Gov. F. D. Roosevelt by a state legislative committee under Samuel Seabury. Walker died Nov. 18, 1946, 66.

1933

Adolf Hitler German Chancellor Jan. 30. Gov. W. A. Cordon of Michigan Feb. 14 ordered all banks in that state closed for eight days. All banks in the United States were ordered closed by President Roosevelt March 6.

The Stock and Commodity Exchanges in New York City and elsewhere also closed, beginning March 6, and most of them reopened March 15.

President Roosevelt broadcast his first "fireside chat" March 12. He signed the act to legalize 3.2% beer March 22.

## Why United States Intervened

### Verdun and the Somme

1916—Germans attacked Verdun, Feb. 21-28; rebel rising in Dublin, April 24 (Patrick H. Pearse and others were executed, May 3; Sir Roger Casement was hanged, Aug. 3); the German submarine, Deutschland, arrived at Norfolk, Va., July 9 (on her second trip she reached New London, Conn., Nov. 1); naval battle off Jutland, May 31; Third Battle of Ypres, June 2; sinking of British warship Hampshire, with Lord Kitchener aboard (12 sailors saved), by German mine in Orkneys, Scotland, June 5; Battle of Somme, July 1-10; Second Battle of Somme, July 14-Aug. 5; Capt. Fryatt executed, July 27; David Lloyd George became British premier, Dec. 6; Wilson's peace note published, Dec. 20.

### U. S. Enters War

1917—Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare, Feb. 1; United States broke off diplomatic relations with Germany, Feb. 2; by Executive Order the United States began to arm merchant ships, March 12 (the Senate had killed a bill to that effect March 4). United States declared a state of war existed with Germany, April 6; Russian Czar abdicated, March 15. President Wilson signed the Selective Military Conscription Bill, May 18; registration (ages 21-30) June 5; First American troops landed in France, June 26; Russia proclaimed a republic, Sept. 15; first American killed in battle in World War I by airplane bomb (1st Lieut. W. T. Fitzsimmons, M.R.C.) after U. S. entry, Sept. 4; Mata Hari, Dutch dancer and spy, shot in France by firing squad, Oct. 15; first shot by American troops, in France, Oct. 27; first American casualties in France, Nov. 6; Bolsheviks under Lenin seized supreme power in Russia, Nov. 7 (Gen. Ludendorff in his memoirs says that the German government had sent Lenin from Switzerland, after the Russian Revolution, across Germany and Sweden to Russia to propagate Bolshevism); Battle of Cambrai, Nov. 20-Dec. 4; United States declared a state of war existed with Austria, Dec. 7; Jerusalem captured, Dec. 9; U. S. Government took over control of railroads, Dec. 28. Halifax disaster, Dec. 6; explosion of a munitions ship in harbor in collision caused area that laid in ruins one-third of the city; killed 1,228, with 400 others missing; destroyed 3,000 houses.

### Russia Makes Separate Peace

1918—President Wilson made 14 Points of Peace speech in Congress, Jan. 8. A peace treaty was signed in Brest-Litovsk between the Bolsheviks, on the one side, and Germany, Austria-Hungary, Bulgaria and Turkey on the other, March 3 (by it Russia gave up the Baltic provinces, Lithuania and Finland), peace signed between Germany and Finland, March 7; Battle of the Somme, March 21, to April 6; Paris bombardment by long range guns at distance of 75 miles, March 23; British naval forces raised Zebrugges and Ostend, April 22; pro-German plot discovered in Ireland. Sinn Fein leaders arrested, May 17; Battle of the Aisne, May 27-June 6. A German submarine, the U-156, disguised as a freighter, shelled a tug drawing barges along the Cape Cod, Mass., shore near Orleans, Mass., July 2; German retreat across the Marne began, July 19; Battle of St. Mihiel, Sept. 12-16; United States troops took St. Mihiel, Sept. 13; Battle of Meuse-Argonne, Sept. 20-Nov. 11; Franco-American attack in Argonne, Sept. 26; British attack broke through Hindenburg line, Sept. 27; Bulgaria signed armistice and surrendered, Sept. 29; Ferdinand of Bulgaria abdicated, Oct. 5; United States troops captured St. Etienne, Oct. 6; Allies captured Cambrai, le Cateau and Ronrocy Oct. 9; Allies occupied Ostend, Bruges and Lille Oct. 17.

### Germans Surrender

Germans in third peace note accepted President Wilson's terms and recalled submarines, Oct. 26; British and Italians crossed the Piave, Oct. 27; armistice granted to Turkey, Oct. 30; Republic of Republic proclaimed in Budapest, and Republic of German Austria in Vienna, Nov. 1; Austria accepted truce terms, Nov. 4; United States troops reached Sedan, Nov. 7; revolution in Kiel and Hamburg, Nov. 7; Bavaria proclaimed a republic, Nov. 8; the Kaiser abdicated, Nov. 9; he fled to Holland, Nov. 10; armistice in World War signed in Marshal Foch's railway coach near Compiegne, France, Nov. 11; bugles sounded "cease firing" at 11 A.M.; German fleet surrendered to British, Nov. 21; United States troops entered Mainz, Dec. 6; American troops crossed Rhine, Dec. 6.

See Casualties, World War I, and Marine Disasters.

Congress gave president power to control money Mar. 9. President banned gold exports, Apr. 19; signed act of Congress June 5 outlawing gold payment clause in public and private obligations. Supreme Court, Feb. 18, 1935, upheld the law in private contracts only.

German Reichstag building, Berlin, destroyed Feb. 27 by fire believed set by Nazis. Marinus van der Lubbe, Dutch Communist, found guilty; beheaded Jan. 10, 1934, in Leipzig.

Spain, by Parliamentary edict, May 17, disestablished the Church.

Century of Progress Exposition, Chicago, May 27-Nov. 12. Also May-Nov. 1934.

Congress, June 13, passed the National Industrial Recovery Act (signed June 16) which, with the Agricultural Adjustment Act (signed May 12) gave the President control of agriculture and industry. The NRA was voided by the Supreme Court May 27, 1935, and the AAA processing tax Jan. 6, 1936.

Germany, Oct. 14, quit the League of Nations and withdrew from the disarmament conference. President Roosevelt recognized Soviet Union as government of Russia, Nov. 16.

Prohibition ended in the United States as Utah, 36th State, ratified 21st Amendment to Constitution, Dec. 5, repealing 18th (prohibition).

1934

In Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 25, police captured bank robbers John Dillinger, Charles Makley, Russell Clark and Harry Pierpont, with \$38,000. Dillinger was jailed at Crown Point, Ind., and the others at Lima, O. Dillinger and a Negro felon, Herbert Youngblood, escaped March 3. Dillinger was shot to death July 22, outside a movie house in Chicago by FBI agents, Youngblood in Fort Huron, Mich.

#### Independence for Philippines

Congress, March 22, granted Philippine independence effective 1945. The Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed July 4, 1946.

In Buenos Aires, Argentina, anti-war pact, previously agreed on at the Pan-American conference in Montevideo, was signed April 27 by the United States, Bolivia, Colombia, Costa Rica, Cuba, Ecuador, El Salvador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Panama and Venezuela. It was signed Oct. 10, 1933, by Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, Paraguay and Uruguay, in Rio.

A new treaty between U. S. and Cuba June 9 removed U. S. right to intervene.

Engelbert Dollfuss, 41, chancellor of Austria, was shot to death by Nazi conspirators July 25.

President von Hindenburg of Germany died Aug. 2. Adolf Hitler consolidated offices of president and chancellor, became Reichsfuehrer.

King Alexander I (45) of Yugoslavia and Foreign Minister Jean Louis Barthou (72) of France, assassinated Oct. 9, in Marseille. The slayer, V. G. Chernozenko, was born in Bulgaria, was killed.

Italy refused to arbitrate disputes on Italian Somaliland border between Italian and Ethiopian troops, demanded reparations, apology, Dec. 19.

Ethiopia appealed to League of Nations against Italy. Italy invaded Ethiopia Oct. 3.

1935

Saar Territory taken from Germany by war voted return to Germany Mar. 1.

Hitler rejected Versailles Treaty, ordered conscription in Germany Mar. 16.

Bolivia-Paraguay war in the Chaco ceased June 14 by truce, officially over, Oct. 28.

Will Rogers, 55, comedian, and Wiley Post, 36, aviator, were killed Aug. 15 when Post's airplane crashed in a fog near Point Barrow, Alaska.

Queen Astrid of Belgium killed Aug. 29 in motor car accident near Lake Lucerne.

Jews in Germany deprived of citizenship by Hitler Sept. 15.

John L. Lewis founded Congress of Industrial Organizations (CIO). Resigned presidency, 1940.

Economic sanctions against Italy went into effect Nov. 18, supported by 52 nation-members of the League of Nations, and by one non-member, Egypt. The sanctions ended July 15, 1936.

Federal dole (direct relief) ended Nov. 29. It had cost \$3,694,000,000 since Mar. 1933.

1936

King George V, 70, died Jan. 20 on his estate at Sandringham, England, and was succeeded by his eldest son, Prince of Wales, 42, who took the title of King Edward VIII. He abdicated Dec. 11, 1936, and was succeeded by his brother, the Duke of York, who became King George VI. The ex-ruler was created Duke of Windsor with the title of His Royal Highness which was not extended to his wife. He gave up the throne, he said, because he could not marry "the woman I love," Mrs. Wallis Warfield of Baltimore, Md., who, Oct. 27, had a divorce in Ipswich, Eng., obtained from Ernest A. Simpson, an insurance agent. The decree became absolute May 3, 1937. The couple was married June 3, 1937, in Monte Carlo, France.

United States renounced March 2 its guarantee of the independence of Panama.

German troops began to reoccupy the demilitarized Rhineland zone, March 7, breaking the Locarno pact.

Floods in the Ohio, Allegheny, Monongahela and Susquehanna rivers killed 171, made 430,000 homeless in Pittsburgh, Altoona, Wilkes-Barre, Wheeling and surrounding areas, Mar. 17 to 24.

The United States, Britain and France signed in London, March 25, a naval arms limitation treaty to go in effect Jan. 1, 1937 and to stay in force until Dec. 31, 1942.

Emperor Haile Selassie of Ethiopia escaped Italian advance by boarding British cruiser for Palestine, May 1. Premier Mussolini of Italy announced end of war May 5, proclaimed annexation of Ethiopia with King Victor Emmanuel Emperor.

In France the first Socialist government took office, June 4, under Leon Blum.

Adolf Hitler signed treaty with Austria July 11 guaranteeing Austrian frontier.

#### Civil War in Spain

Revolt against Spain's Republican Government began July 17 in Morocco and spread to Spain, including much of the Army and Air Force and half of the Navy; Jose Giral became Loyalist premier; July 18, Loyalists defeated insurgents in Madrid and July 19 insurgents gained control in Cadiz, Huelva, Seville, Cordoba and Granada; insurgents set up own government July 24; insurgents took Badajoz Aug. 16; began aerial bombing of Madrid Aug. 24; captured Xrun Sept. 4; took San Sebastian and Toledo, Sept. 12; Gen. Francisco Franco proclaimed head of the Nationalist (Insurgent) government, Oct. 1; siege of Madrid begun by insurgents, Oct. 21; Loyalist Government moved from Madrid to Valencia, Nov. 6.

Belgium severed its military alliances and resumed neutrality Oct. 14.

Japan and Germany signed an anti-Comintern pact Nov. 25. Italy joined Nov. 6, 1937.

At Inter-American Conference, Buenos Aires, Dec. 18, American republics agreed to preserve neutrality if any two go to war.

In Flint, Mich., United Automobile Workers of America started strike at General Motors Dec. 30 to unionize auto industry. General Motors Corp. settled Feb. 11, 1937, with 5c an hour rise.

1937

Floods in the Mississippi, Allegheny and Ohio rivers caused about 250 deaths, January.

Insurgents took Malaga, Feb. 8. Warships of Great Britain, France, Italy and Germany, March 13, began to police the coasts of Spain under the 27-nation neutrality agreement. Gen. Franco, April 19, set up a one-party State, dissolving the Fascist and Carlist organizations. New Loyalist Government formed May 17 under Premier Juan Negrin; Loyalists shifted government to Barcelona, Oct. 28; insurgents proclaimed blockade of all Loyalist ports Nov. 28.

The Army-supported Japanese Cabinet of Hayashi resigned May 1. Fighting in China, west of Peking, was renewed by Japanese, July; Tungchow was attacked July 27; the Japanese July 29, bombed Tientsin, destroying Nankai University; Aug. 9, they took formal possession of Peking; Aug. 11, they landed marines at Shanghai and shelled Nankow, Nanking, Canton, and many other places in the eastern provinces of China were attacked by Japanese planes. Oct. 23, Suiyuan Province declared independence from China. The Chinese abandoned Shanghai and the Japanese took control Nov. 8. Premier Chiang Kai-shek moved to Hankow Dec. 12.

#### Japanese Bomb U.S.S. Panay

Japanese shells sank the U.S. gunboat Panay, Dec. 12, with loss of two lives; and several American oil carriers (the captain of one died) on the Yangtze River above Nanking. Several British craft were hit by the shells. Several lives were lost. The Japanese apologized and paid.

#### Hitler Repudiates War Guilt

Chancellor Adolf Hitler told the Reichstag Jan. 30, that Germany annulled and repudiated the admission implied in her signature of the Versailles Treaty fixing upon her responsibility for the World War. and, from this time onward the German railways and the German Reichsbank were free from the obligations imposed upon them by that treaty. Police and Republic Steel strikers clashed May 30 in South Chicago, Ill.; 10 workers killed.

An explosion of natural gas, which had been piped-in for heating purposes, destroyed the Consolidated Public School in New London, Tex., March 18. The dead numbered 294.

A Soviet airplane made a landing, May 21, at the North Pole and established a permanent weather and scientific station in Arctic.

Amelia Earhart Putnam, aviator, and co-pilot, were lost July 2 in the Pacific between New Guinea and Howland Is., on world flight.

Italy gave notice Dec. 11 of withdrawal from the League of Nations.

The Irish Free State became the State of Eire (Ireland), Dec. 29.

1938

## Hitler Takes Austria

Hurricane struck the Atlantic Coast, Sept. 21, killing an estimated 800 persons and causing \$500,000,000 damage.

### Chamberlain at Munich

The German-Italian arbitrators (Foreign Ministers Joachim von Ribbentrop and Galeazzo Ciano), in Vienna, awarded to Hungary about 4,000 square miles of Czechoslovak territory Nov. 2. The area was populated by Hungarians and contained 860,000 persons. With the new cessions to Poland agreed on between Prague and Warsaw, the partition of Czechoslovakia was completed.

Pop Pius XI (81) died Feb. 10 and was succeeded, March 2, by Eugenio Cardinal Pacelli, papal secretary of state, who became Pius XII.

March 16. Hitler annexed Memel March 22.  
Italian troops invaded Albania, April 7. King  
Zog fled, and the Albanian crown passed to King  
Victor Emmanuel.

Germany and Italy announced military and political alliance, May 7; signed 10-year military pact in Berlin May 22.

King George VI and Queen Elizabeth reached Quebec May 17; entered United States at Niagara Falls, June 7, visited the White House June 8-9; saw New York City and the World's Fair June 10; were lodged by the Roosevelts at Hyde Park, June 10-11; returned to Canada, and to London, June 22.

### Soviet-German Pact

President Roosevelt proclaimed a limited national emergency, Sept. 8, an unlimited emergency May 27, 1941. Both ended by President Truman, Apr. 28, 1952.

1940

At Chungking, Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's National Government named Lingerh Lamutanchu, 6, discovered at Chinghai and taken to Lhasa, Tibet.

Finnish-Russian peace signed in Moscow Mar. 12.  
Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania annexed by Union

Fire and explosions wrecked several units of the Hercules Powder Company's plant at Kenvil, N. J., Sept. 11, causing the death of 51 persons.

Sept. 11, calling the death of 61 persons.  
 Japanese attacked Dong Dang on the French Indo-China border, 120 miles north of Hanoi Sept. 22. The next day they attacked French troops at Langson in French Indo-China, with artillery and bombing planes. Meantime an agreement had been reached at Hanoi, 82 miles distant, allowing "limited" Japanese forces to enter.

Franklin D. Roosevelt elected President Nov. 5, breaks tradition against third term. Art. XXII of U. S. Constitution, effective Feb. 26, 1951, now limits President to two terms.

The Thai (Siamese) flag was raised Jan. 10 over the French Protectorate of Cambodia, in French Indo-China, for the first time in over 50 years.

Wilhelm II, 82, former German Kaiser (Emperor) and King of Prussia (Wilhelm Hohenzollern) died in exile in the Netherlands, June 4.

President Roosevelt pledged Nov. 6 \$1,000,000,000 in lend-lease aid to Russia.

President Roosevelt and Secretary of State Hull Nov. 17 received special Japanese envoys, Saburo Kuruo and Admiral Nomura, for conference on the Far Eastern situation.

President Roosevelt on Dec. 6 appealed to Emperor Hirohito of Japan to avoid a conflict in the Pacific caused by an attack on Thailand.

Japan attacked U. S. fleet at Pearl Harbor Dec. 7, as first act of war. See World War II for subsequent events.

1942

A cyclone in the Midnapore district of Bengal Oct. 15-16 killed 11,000 persons; a tidal wave drowned 10,000 Nov. 6.

In Boston, 491 persons were killed and scores injured Nov. 28 in a fire which swept through the Coconut Grove, a night club.

First nuclear chain reaction (fission of uranium isotope, U-235) at Univ. of Chicago, under physicists Arthur Compton, Enrico Fermi, et al., Dec. 2.

1945

President Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin met at Yalta, Crimea, Feb. 3-11, arranged to get Soviet Union into war against Japan.

President Roosevelt, 63, died of cerebral hemorrhage in Warm Springs, Ga., Apr. 12. Vice President Harry S. Truman became President.

Mussolini caught by Partisans near Dongo on Lake Como while trying to get to Switzerland.

Lake Como while trying to get to Switzerland, shot Apr. 28.

Hitler committed suicide in ruined chancellery, Berlin, Apr. 29-30. Body burned. Goebbels and wife poisoned children, committed suicide.

United Nations Conference on International Organizations of 46 nations, San Francisco, opened Apr. 25; closed June 26 with address by Truman and adoption of U.N. charter.

British coalition government, formed for war under Churchill in 1940, ended May 23. In gen-

eral election July 28 Labor party won 380 out of 640 seats and Clement R. Attlee became prime minister.

Potsdam, Germany, conference of President Truman, Stalin and Churchill July 17-Aug. 2. After July 25 Attlee took seat as successor of Churchill.

## First Atomic Bombs

First atomic bomb, produced at Los Alamos N. M., exploded at Alamogordo, N. M., July 16

Bomb dropped on Hiroshima, Japan, by B-29  
Aug. 6; on Nagasaki, Aug. 9.  
Singapore restored to Britain, Sept. 8.  
United States forces entered Korea south of 38°

United States forces entered Korea south of 38° parallel to displace Japanese, Sept. 8.  
Gen. Douglas MacArthur took over supervision.

Vidkun Quisling, pro-Nazi premier of Norway executed by a firing squad in Oslo, Oct. 23.

The United States wrote off \$25,000,000.00 of

lend-lease aid to the British Commonwealth, also agreed to grant Britain \$4,400,000,000 in credits. Dec. 6, Congress approved July 13, 1946.

Gen. George S. Patton Jr., commander of 1st U. S. Army, died Dec. 21 of injuries in auto crash at Mannheim, Germany.

The United States recognized Marshal Tito  
Yugoslav Republic, Dec. 22.

1946

The first World War II peace treaty was signed between Britain and Siam, Jan. 1.  
 William Joyce, "Lord Haw Haw," broadcaster for Nazis, hanged in London for treason Jan. 3.  
 Poland nationalized basic industries, Jan. 8.  
 The first Assembly of the United Nations opened in London, Jan. 10.  
 The U. S. Army Signal Corps reported a radar beam had reached the moon, Jan. 24.  
 Secretary of State Byrnes revealed Jan. 29 that the late President Roosevelt had agreed at the Yalta Conference that Soviet Russia should get the southern half of Sakhalin Island and the Kuriles.  
 The League of Nations in Geneva, Switzerland, voted itself out of existence and turned over its physical assets to the United Nations, April 18.  
 King Victor Emmanuel III of Italy abdicated in favor of his son, Crown Prince Humbert, May 9.  
 A fire in the La Salle Hotel, Chicago, killed 61

persons, June 5.

The Republic of the Philippines became an independent nation, July 4.  
 Pope Pius XII canonized Mother Frances Xavier Cabrini, first American citizen to be made a saint of the Roman Catholic church, July 7.  
 Atomic Energy Commission of 5 established, with David E. Lillenthal head. (He resigned 1949.)  
 Gen. Draja Mihailovitch, leader of the Chetniks, was executed by a firing squad in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, July 17, for alleged treason.  
 The Congressional committee which investigated the Pearl Harbor attack absolved President Roosevelt of blame, July 20, by 8 to 2.  
 Rioting between Moslems and Hindus in Calcutta took a death toll of 3,000, Aug. 19.  
 War Criminals Found Guilty  
 The International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg found 22 top Nazi leaders guilty of war crimes, Sept. 30. Eleven Nazis were sentenced to

## Principal Events of World War II, 1939-1945:

Major Belligerents—Germany (Adolf Hitler, Fuehrer) declared war on Poland, Sept. 1, 1939; Norway and Denmark, April 9, 1940; the Netherlands, Belgium and Luxemburg, May 10, 1940.  
 King Leopold of Belgium surrendered 500,000 May 28. Occupied France (Vichy) signed an armistice with Germany June 22, 1940. Germany invaded Russia June 22, 1941. Unoccupied France and Italy Nov. 11, 1942. Surrendered unconditionally to Great Britain, the United States and the U. S. S. R. at Reims, France, May 7, 1945 (May 6 EST). War with Germany formally declared ended by Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, July 9, 1951; by U. S. Oct. 19, 1951.

Great Britain declared war on Germany Sept. 3, 1939, as did Australia and New Zealand. Union of South Africa declared war Sept. 6; Canada, Sept. 10, 1939. Britain declared war on Italy June 11, 1940; on Finland, Hungary and Rumania, Dec. 7, 1941; on Japan, Dec. 8, 1941; on Bulgaria, Dec. 13, 1941; on Thailand, Jan. 25, 1942.

France declared war on Germany Sept. 3, 1939; on Italy June 11, 1940. Free French (De Gaulle) declared war on Germany Dec. 8, 1941.

Italy (Benito Mussolini, Duce) declared war on Great Britain and France June 10, 1940; on the U. S., Dec. 11, 1941. Surrendered unconditionally Sept. 8, 1943. Declared war against Germany Oct. 13, 1943, against Japan July 14, 1945. Signed treaty of peace, Feb. 10, 1947, in Paris, with Britain, France, U. S. S. R.  
 Japan invaded French Indo-China Sept. 22, 1940; attacked Pearl Harbor naval station and the Philippines by air Dec. 7, 1941 and declared war on the United States, Great Britain, Australia, Canada, New Zealand, and the Union of South Africa, Dec. 7, 1941; on the Netherlands, Jan. 11, 1942. Japan accepted the Allied terms unconditionally Aug. 14, 1945; signed surrender terms Sept. 1, 1945 (Sept. 2, Tokyo time) on board U. S. S. Missouri; signed treaty of peace with all big powers except U. S. S. R. and a total of 49 nations at San Francisco, Sept. 8, 1951.

Union of Socialist Soviet Republics (Russia) signed non-aggression pact with Germany, Aug. 1939; invaded Poland, Sept. 17, 1939, and Finland, Nov. 30, 1939. Signed peace with Finland Mar. 12, 1940. Finland declared war on Russia June 25, 1941. Russia was invaded by Germany and Rumania, June 22, 1941. Signed armistice with Finland, Sept. 19, 1944, peace treaty, Feb. 10, 1947. Signed peace treaty with Poland July 30, 1941. Declared war on Japan Aug. 8, 1945, effective Aug. 9. Signed treaties of peace with Italy, Hungary, Rumania, Bulgaria and Finland Feb. 10, 1947. Did not sign treaty of peace with Japan.

U. S. declared war on Japan Dec. 8, 1941. Germany and Italy declared war on U. S. Dec. 11, 1941. A few hours later U. S. declared war on Germany and Italy. Also Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania, June 5, 1942; signed peace treaties with Italy, Bulgaria, Hungary and Rumania Feb. 10, 1947, with Japan Sept. 8, 1951. War against the U. S. also was declared by Albania, the Japanese puppet states of Burma, Manchukuo, and Nanking; Croatia, Slovakia and Thailand. Britain and France ended war with Germany July 9, 1951; U. S. ended it Oct. 19, 1951.

Retreat from Dunkirk by British Expeditionary Force took place May 26-June 4, 1940, when 900 vessels took 338,226 troops across the English Channel, 26,175 of them French.  
 Nazi bombing of Britain began July 10, 1940 and reached its height Sept. 7, Oct. 15 and Dec. 29. Coventry was damaged Nov. 14; Birmingham Nov. 18-22. Many London churches were burned Dec. 29. Desperate attacks on German aircraft

by R. A. F. stopped threat of invasion. Of this defense Prime Minister Churchill said: "Never in the field of human conflict was so much owed by so many to so few."

Pearl Harbor—Over 100 Jap planes and a number of midget submarines attacked U. S. Pacific fleet (86 ships) at anchor at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, Dec. 7, 1941. (7:55 A. M., Hawaiian time; 1:25 P. M. EST.) Totally lost, Battleship Arizona. Severely damaged, Battleships Oklahoma, Nevada, California, West Virginia, 3 destroyers, 1 target ship, 1 minelayer. Damaged and repaired: Battleships Pennsylvania, Maryland, Tennessee; cruisers, Helena, Honolulu, Raleigh; 1 seaplane tender, 1 repair vessel, 1 drydock. Airplanes lost, Navy 80; Army 97. Japs lost 28 planes to the Navy, 20 to the Army and 3 submarines of 45 tons each. Casualties: Navy, 2,117 officers and men killed, 960 missing, 876 wounded; Army, 226 officers and men killed, 396 wounded.

Planes Over Tokyo—Lt. Col. James H. Doolittle, with 16 B-25s and 80 pilots, took off Apr. 18, 1942 from Carrier Hornet, 688 mi. from Tokyo by sea; 13 planes dropped 500-lb. bombs on Tokyo, 2 on Nagoya, 1 on Kobe. Eight airmen were captured off China coast; 3 were shot, others imprisoned. Total dead, 9. One plane landed near Vladivostok and was interned by Russians; the crew escaped to Iran, but plane was never returned.

Loss and Recapture of Philippines—Japanese aircraft bombed Manila and environs Dec. 8, 1941. Far Eastern Time, destroyed 12 B-17s and damaged 5 at Clark Field. Gen. Douglas MacArthur had 15,000 U. S. troops, 40,000 in Philippine Army and 100,000 Filipino reservists. Manila and Cavite were taken by Japan (Homma) Jan. 2, 1942. Maj. Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright commanded at Bataan, which was attacked by 200,000 Japs Jan. 10. U. S. shot down 168 Jap planes by Feb. 18; U. S. Army Air Force sank 3 troopships in Subic Bay, Mar. 4. Gen. MacArthur, ordered to Australia, reached Darwin Mar. 17. Wainwright defended Bataan until Apr. 8, 1942, sent 3,500 to Corregidor. Japs took 35,000 U. S. and Filipino troops prisoner, including 5,000 Marines, forced them into prison via the "Death March" of Bataan. Wainwright surrendered Corregidor May 6 with 11,574 troops. Gen. MacArthur returned to the Philippines near Palo on Leyte, with President Osma, Oct. 20, 1944. Land, naval and air action by 738 ships, 193,841 troops defeated Japs. U. S. entered Luzon via Lingayen gulf Jan. 9, 1945. Manila was taken Feb. 3; Corregidor recaptured Feb. 16-Mar. 1.

Germany attacked the Soviet Union June 22, 1941; took Minsk, Smolensk, Kiev, Kharkov, Orel; besieged Leningrad, fought a terrible battle in the ruins of Stalingrad August, 1942, and extended the Nazi lines to the Black Sea. Tide turned in Nov., 1942; the Russians encircled Stalingrad and the Nazi army there surrendered Jan. 31, 1943. As Russian power increased and the Nazis weakened the Germans were pushed back until the Russians reached the Oder Feb., 1945.

North African coast fighting began Aug. 6, 1941, when Marshal Graziani led the Italians against the British with some success. The first counteroffensive in December relieved Tobruk, where British had held out 8 mos. The British pushed the Nazis under Rommel back to El Agheila, but Rommel regained the lost ground. He captured Tobruk with its garrison of 25,000 British June 21, 1942, and pushed the British back to within 70 mi. of Alexandria. On Oct. 23, the British, heavily reinforced and under Lt. Gen.

death by hanging, Oct. 1. No. 2 Nazi Hermann Goering, committed suicide by poison in Nuremberg Prison, two hours before he was scheduled to be hanged, Oct. 15. The other 10 top Nazis were hanged individually. They were: Hans Frank, Wilhelm Frick, Col. Gen. Alfred Jodl, Gestapo Chief Ernst Kaltenbrunner, Field Marshal Wilhelm Keitel, Alfred Rosenberg, Fritz Sauckel, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, Julius Streicher and Foreign Minister Joachim von Ribbentrop.

Others sentenced for war crimes: Gen. Anton Dostler, Nazi, hanged in Rome, Dec. 1, 1945, for shooting 15 U. S. soldiers without trial; Jos. Kramer, "Beast of Belsen" and 10 others hanged Dec. 14, 1945, by British for atrocities at Belsen and Oswiecim concentration camps; Gen. T. Yamashita, Jap commander in Philippines, hanged Feb. 23, 1946; Lt. Gen. Homma who ordered Bataan death march, hanged in Manila, Apr. 3, 1946; Marshall Ion Antonescu, dictator of Ru-

mania, hanged June 1, 1946; Karl Hermann Frank, Nazi ruler in Czechoslovakia, hanged in Prague May 22 for ordering massacre of Lidice; 48 Nazi officers and guards hanged by the U. S. Army at Landsberg, Germany, May, 1947, for mass murders at Mauthausen camp.

The United States Army B-29 Pacusan Dreamboat landed in Cairo after a 9,422-mile non-stop flight from Honolulu via North Pole, Oct. 5.

Archbishop Aloysius Stepinac, Roman Catholic Primate of Yugoslavia, was sentenced to 10 years at hard labor for alleged collaboration with Nazis, Oct. 11. He was released, Dec., 1951; made a Cardinal, Jan. 12, 1952.

By a vote of 9,002,467 to 7,790,676, the French people approved the nation's new Constitution, charter of the Fourth French Republic, Oct. 13.

Mine Workers Strike  
John L. Lewis called out 400,000 soft coal miners in strike against the U. S. government, Nov. 20,

## Summary of Aerial, Naval and Military Actions

Bernard L. Montgomery, attacked Rommel at El Alamein and defeated the Nazi-Italians with heavy losses all the way to Tunisia.

North African expedition by U. S. and Britain landed 150,000 American and 140,000 British troops on French North Africa Nov. 8, 1942 (Nov. 7 EST), with Lt. Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower, Cinc. French resisted briefly at Oran, Algiers and Casablanca and Vichy govt. broke relations with U. S. The Allies began campaign against Italy by seizing Pantelleria Island June 11, 1943. U. S. 7th Army under Maj. Gen. Geo. S. Patton, Jr., and British-Canadian 8th Army landed on Sicily July 10. Mussolini was forced to resign July 25 and escaped to German lines Sept. 12. The Italian mainland was invaded and Italy surrendered Sept. 8, 1943, but heavy fighting with Nazis followed and they were not dislodged until spring of 1945.

Battle of the Coral Sea, May, 1942, took heavy toll of ships and planes on both sides, was first battle fought by naval planes from ships that had neither sight nor range of enemy. U. S. lost 66 planes, 543 men; Japs lost 80 planes, 900 men. Battle of Midway, June 3-6, 1942, U. S. lost 1 carrier (Yorktown), 1 destroyer, 150 planes, 307 men; Japs lost 4 carriers, 253 planes, 3,500 men.

Battle for Leyte Gulf, biggest naval action ever fought, occurred Oct. 22-27, 1944, in three engagements destroying Japanese naval power. Battles were fought in Surigao strait, off Samar and off Cape Engano. Ships engaged, U. S. 166, Japs, 65. Airplanes, U. S. 1,280; Japs 716. Losses for Philippine campaign—Japs: 3 large carriers, 14 light carriers, 1 escort carrier, 4 battleships, 13 cruisers, 32 destroyers, 11 submarines, total 68. U. S.: 1 light carrier, 3 escort carriers, 6 destroyers, 3 destroyer escorts, 1 high-speed transport, 7 submarines, total 21. U. S. lost 1 ship to a kamikaze (suicide) plane at Leyte and 5 in subsequent actions. Total airplane losses for Philippine campaign, October, 1944 through January, 1945: Japs (est.) 7,000, including 722 kamikaze; U. S. 967.

D-Day: Invasion of France—Invasion of France by Allies, June 6, 1944. 1,000 planes and gliders dropped paratroopers on Cotentin peninsula, Normandy, 5 a.m. London time. 1,000 R.A.F. 1,400 U. S. bombers attacked installations. First assault troops landed 6:30 a.m. on beaches along line Carentan-Bayeux-Caen; U. S. on West, British-Canadians on East. Total Allied strength available 2,876,439, including 17 British divisions of which 3 Canadian; 20 U. S. divisions, 1 French, 1 Polish. Also available 5,049 fighter planes, 3,467 heavy bombers, 1,645 light and medium bombers, 2,316 transport aircraft, 3,591 gliders, 698 others; 835 L.C.T., 233 L.S.T. Beachhead 60 mi. long, 10 mi. deep.

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower was Supreme Commander of Allied Expeditionary Forces; Gen. Sir Bernard L. Montgomery commander of Allied assault troops; Sir Bertram Ramsay of Allied naval units (4,000 ships of all kinds); Air Marshal Trafford Leigh-Mallory of Air Forces; Lt. Gen. Omar N. Bradley of U. S. troops in field. Germans had available 65 divisions, including reserves extending back to Germany. Marshal Gunther von Kluge was German commander in France.

British took Bayeux June 7; Carentan fell June 13; U. S. took Cherbourg June 27; British-Canadians took Caen July 9 after desperate fighting.

Lt. Gen. George S. Patton Jr. with 3rd U. S. Army attacked south and west of St. Lo Aug. 1. Canadians took Falaise Aug. 17. The Argentinian gap was closed by the 3rd Army in terrible fighting. Germans lost 12 to 14 divisions in the Falaise pocket, many taken prisoner.

Aug. 14-15, 1944, Allies invaded France east of the mouth of the Rhone with 1,000 ships (641 U. S., 316 British). On Aug. 25 the 2nd French armored division and token force of U. S. Army entered Paris.

The Ardennes Bulge was a violent counter-attack by 15 German divisions under Gen. von Model (Gen. von Rundstedt C. in C.) launched Dec. 16, 1944. By Dec. 19 the 1st U. S. Army was pushed out of Germany and the Germans penetrated 60 mi. west of Celles. Lt. Gen. Patton's 3rd U. S. Army rescued besieged Americans at Bastogne Dec. 21 and Nazi drive was stopped by Dec. 25. Allies wiped out the Bulge by Jan. 31, 1945. Near Malmédy Germans cut down captured American soldiers with machine guns and left them dead on the field. U. S. losses estimated at 40,000; Germans lost 220,000 in dead and prisoners.

Rhine Crossing—On Mar. 7, 1945, the 9th Armored Div., 3rd Corps, First Army, found Ludendorff bridge at Remagen on the Rhine intact; Gen. Eisenhower ordered Gen. Omar N. Bradley to put 5 divisions across; on 5th day Army ceased using bridge, used Treadway floating bridge, built in 10 hrs., 11 min.; Remagen bridge collapsed Mar. 17.

Iwo Jima was invaded by U. S. joint expeditionary force Feb. 19, 1945, with land action by U. S. Marines; invasion used 495 ships, including 17 aircraft carriers and 1,170 planes. U. S. troops engaged, 111,308, of which 75,144 were assault troops. Island was conquered by Mar. 16. U. S. lost 4,590 killed; Jap deaths est. over 20,000.

Okkawa, principal Jap base in the Ryukyu group, was invaded Apr. 1, 1945 in the final land campaign of the war. The troops needed 1,300 vessels, including airplane carriers. After 83 days of fighting the end was signaled by the formal suicide of the two Jap generals. U. S. men engaged up to June 30, 1945 reached 176,491 Army, 88,500 Marines, 18,000 Navy. Jap strength at start was 77,199. U. S. losses were 49,151, of which 12,520 were killed or missing, 36,631 wounded. The Japs lost 110,071 and 7,400 taken prisoner.

U. S. lost 763 aircraft; Japs lost 7,830, of which 1,020 were destroyed on the ground. U. S. had 36 ships sunk, 369 damaged; Japs had 16 sunk, including the Yamato, world's largest battleship, full load displacement 72,809 tons, 861 ft. long, 9 18-in. guns, 3,333 personnel. Hit by over 10 aerial torpedoes at Kyushu; 300 survived.

V-E Day—German armies began surrendering May 4, 1945. Unconditional surrender was signed May 7 at 2:41 a.m. in Rheims Hq. (May 6, 8:41 p.m., EST), designating cessation of operations May 7 at 11:01 p.m. (May 8, 5:01 a.m.). Surrender also signed in Berlin.

Atomic Bombs—First atomic bomb ever used in war was dropped Aug. 6, 1945 on Hiroshima, Japan (pop. 343,969); dead 78,150, injured 37,425; missing, 13,083. Second bomb dropped on Nagasaki (pop. 252,630) Aug. 9, 1945; dead, 73,884. Japan surrendered Aug. 14. Formal surrender on board U. S. S. Missouri Sept. 2, 1945, Far Eastern time, was V-J Day.

ignoring strike cancellation order by Federal Judge T. Alan Goldsborough in Washington. Found guilty of contempt of court, Lewis was fined \$10,000, the United Mine Workers \$3,500,000. Supreme Court, Mar. 6, 1947, affirmed Lewis' fine, reduced union's fine to \$700,000 provided it cancelled strike notice. Strike Mar. 15, 1948 to Apr. 22, 1948, for guaranteed \$100-a-month pension for retired mine workers resulted in Lewis being fined \$20,000 and the union \$1,400,000, Apr. 20, 1948.

The most disastrous hotel fire in American history killed 12 in the 15-story Winecoff Hotel, Atlanta, Ga., Dec. 7.

The Big Four Foreign Ministers ended a five-week meeting in New York City, Dec. 12, after drafting peace treaties for Hitler's European satellites, imposing \$1,330,000,000 in reparations. The treaties were signed, Feb. 10, 1947.

President Truman proclaimed the cessation of hostilities of World War II, Dec. 31, 1947.

British Labor government took possession of coal mines, cables and wireless communications, Jan. 1.

The State of Prussia was formally abolished by the Allied Control Council in Berlin, March 1.

Britain and France signed a 50-year treaty of alliance, March 4.

President Truman asked Congress to appropriate \$400,000,000 for economic and military aid to Greece and Turkey to combat communism, Mar. 12. Approved, May 15. Called Truman Doctrine.

The United Nations Security Council voted unanimously to place under U. S. trusteeship the Pacific islands formerly mandated to Japan, April 2.

300,000 telephone workers in 39 states walked out in the first nation-wide strike in the industry's history April 7. Strike ended April 30.

Henry Ford, pioneer in the automobile industry and originator of mass production methods, died in Dearborn, Mich., at 83, April 7. He left his fortune, estimated between \$500,000,000 and \$700,000,000 to his widow, four grandchildren and the Ford Foundation, Mrs. Ford died 1950.

A nitrate-laden French freighter, the Grandcamp, exploded at pier in Texas City, Tex., Apr. 16, causing fires in Monsanto Chemical Co., and 2 oil refineries. Dead, 512; loss \$50,000,000.

King Christian of Denmark, 76, died in Copenhagen, April 20. He had reigned for 35 years.

#### Taft-Hartley Act

The Senate approved the Taft-Hartley Labor Act, 68 to 24, May 13. The House concurred, June 4, by a vote of 320 to 79. The measure was vetoed by President Truman, June 20, but the House overrode the veto, 331 to 83, on the same day. The Senate overrode the veto, 68 to 24, June 23.

Pres. Truman signed law to quash \$5,785,000,000 in retroactive postal-to-portals wages May 14.

Hungarian Communists ousted Premier Ferenc Nagy and installed their government, May 30.

The Senate ratified the World War II peace treaties with Italy, Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria, June 5.

President Truman signed a bill unifying the armed services and appointed James Forrestal, former Secretary of the Navy, as the nation's first, Secretary of Defense, July 26. In ill health, Forrestal committed suicide, May 22, 1949.

Moslem Pakistan, formerly part of India, and Hindu India became autonomous Dominions within the framework of the British Commonwealth, Aug. 14. India became republic Jan. 26, 1950.

The Inter-American Defense Conference, meeting in Petropolis, Brazil, unanimously adopted a U. S.-sponsored resolution for hemispheric defense, Aug. 30. President Truman attended.

A tropical hurricane killed more than 100 in Florida, Mississippi and Louisiana, Sept. 16-19.

The Communist International (Comintern), supposedly dissolved in 1943, was revived at a secret meeting in Poland by Communist delegates from nine European nations Oct. 5 and called the Communist Information Bureau (Cominform).

King Michael of Rumania abdicated and the Communist-controlled government in Bucharest proclaimed a People's Republic Dec. 30, 1948.

British Labor govt. nationalized railways, Jan. 1. Mohandas K. Gandhi, Hindu spiritual leader and champion of freedom for India, was shot and killed by a Hindu fanatic in New Delhi, Jan. 30.

Communal rioting took the lives of nearly 100 leaders and members of the Mahasabha, politico-religious group to which Gandhi's assassin belonged, Jan. 30-Feb. 2.

President Benes of Czechoslovakia yielded to a Communist ultimatum to install a pro-Soviet Cabinet and join the Russian bloc in Eastern Europe, Feb. 25. He resigned, June 7, and was succeeded by Klement Gottwald, Communist. Benes died, Sept. 3.

Alarmed by the Communist coup in Czechoslovakia, the premiers and foreign ministers of Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg agreed at a conference in Brussels to accept an Anglo-French proposal for a union of Western European nations, Feb. 29. A five-nation, 50-year security pact was signed, March 17.

Jan Masaryk, non-partisan foreign minister of Czechoslovakia, reported suicide, Prague, Mar. 10.

The ninth International Conference of American States opened in Bogota, Colombia, March 30. The conference was interrupted, April 9 to 15, by rioting following the assassination of Jorge Eliecer Gaitan, leader of the anti-Government Liberal party. The conference closed, May 2, after creating the Organization of 21 American States. Charter ratified Dec. 13, 1951.

#### Berlin Blockade and Airlift

The Soviet Military Government in Berlin opened a land blockade of the Allied sectors of the former German capital by refusing to permit United States and British supply trains to pass through their zone, April 1. The blockade and a Western counter-blockade were lifted, Sept. 30, 1949, after U. S. and British aircraft had flown 2,343,315 tons of food and coal into Western Berlin.

Congress completed action on the Administration's \$6,098,000,000 omnibus foreign aid bill, April 2. The measure was signed, April 1, by President Truman, who appointed Paul G. Hoffman, president of the Studebaker Corp., as Economic Cooperation Administrator. He served until Sept. 30, 1950, and was succeeded by W. C. Foster.

#### State of Israel Proclaimed

The birth of the Free State of Israel was proclaimed in Tel Aviv, May 14, as the British evacuated Palestine. Dr. Chaim Weizmann was elected Provisional President of Israel. First de facto recognition of the new state came from the United States, May 14, and Soviet Russia, May 17. Weizmann was elected as Israel's first regular President by the Constituent Assembly, Feb. 14, 1949.

At a convention in Birmingham, Ala., 6,000 rebellious Southern Democrats organized the States Rights party in opposition to the regular Democratic ticket and nominated Gov. J. Strom Thurmond of South Carolina for President, July 17.

Explosions in I. G. Farben chemical plant, Ludwigshafen, Germany, July 28, killed 184, injured 2,500.

Forty American soldiers on their way home were killed in a train collision in South Korea, Sept. 14. Count Folke Bernadotte, head of the Swedish Red Cross, U. N. mediator in Palestine, was assassinated by terrorists in the Jewish section of Jerusalem, Sept. 17.

The U. N. General Assembly approved, 40 to 6, a U. S. resolution for controlling atomic energy and rejected a Soviet counter-plan calling for outlawing of the atomic bomb, Nov. 4.

#### Alger Hiss Perjury Case

Alger Hiss, former State Department official, was indicted in New York City, Dec. 15, on two perjury charges after he had denied passing secret documents to Whitaker Chambers, a former magazine editor, for transmission to a Communist spy ring. A jury failed to reach an agreement, July 6, 1949. His second trial, Nov. 17, 1949-Jan. 21, 1950, ended with conviction on 2 counts and a sentence of 5 years in a Federal prison. Appeals to higher courts were rejected, and Hiss began his sentence, Mar. 22, 1951. He denied all charges. His petitioned Federal Court, New York, for relief on basis of new evidence of "forgery by typewriter," Jan. 24, 1952. Judge E. W. Goddard denied it, July 22, 1952. Supreme Court on Apr. 27, 1953. He was released Nov. 27, 1954.

Former Premier Hideki Tojo and six other Japanese war leaders were hanged in Tokyo, Dec. 23, as war criminals.

Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty, Roman Catholic primate of Hungary, arrested by Communist government in Budapest on charges of espionage, espionage and black market trading, Dec. 27. Convicted, given life imprisonment, Feb. 8, 1949. All persons taking part in the Cardinal's prosecution were excommunicated by Pope Pius XII.

#### 1949

Chinese Communists occupied Tientsin, Jan. 15. Chinese Nationalists surrendered Peiping, Jan. 22. U. S. recognized Israel and Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Jan. 31.

Israel and Arab nations concluded armistice under terms proposed by U. N. Mediator Ralph Bunche, Feb. 23.

Federal Court jury in New York City found Mildred E. (Adele Sally) Gillars guilty of treason for broadcasting Nazi propaganda during war, March 10. She received 10 to 30 years in prison.

#### North Atlantic Defense Pact

U. S., Canada and 10 Western European nations adopted March 18, a North Atlantic defense pact, agreeing that "an armed attack against one or more of them in Europe and North America shall be considered an attack against all." Signed April 4, ratified by Senate, July 21.

Fire destroyed St. Anthony's Hospital, Elmhurst, Ill., and killed 77 persons, Apr. 8.

U. S., Britain and France agreed April 8 on merger of their zones in Western Germany and establishment of German republic.

Nuremberg war crimes trials, which began Nov. 20, 1945, ended with conviction by U. S. tribunal

of 19 former officials of Nazi Foreign Office, Apr. 14. Enns revered its last ties with Britain on 33rd anniversary of 1916 Easter revolution, April 18. Chinese Communist batteries shelled British warships Consort and Amethyst in Yangtze River; 27 casualties, April 20. The Communists crossed the Yangtze and captured Nanking April 23.

Israel Admitted to U. N.

Israel admitted to U. N., 37 to 12, with 9 abstentions, May 11.

Sale of liquor became legal in Kansas for first time in 69 years after state prohibition law was repealed by popular referendum, June 6.

U. N. Commission on Human Rights adopted covenant outlawing arbitrary arrest, torture, slavery, forced labor, June 20.

United Steel Workers, C.I.O., called a strike of 530,000 members against Big Steel, July 28. After union dropped wage demands, U. S. Steel signed contract, Nov. 11, granting pensions and other benefits. Other companies also signed up.

In White Paper on China, Aug. 6, Secretary of State Acheson blamed Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's "reactionary" clique for the Nationalists' defeat by the Communists and gave notice that no further aid would be given Chiang's government.

Russia recalled its ambassador to Belgrade, denouncing Yugoslavia as enemy, Aug. 18.

Federal Republic of Western Germany was proclaimed in Bonn and Theodor Heuss, Liberal, was elected president and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, leader of Christian Democratic party, chancellor, Sept. 12. The Soviet Union set up the German Democratic Republic in Eastern Germany, with Wilhelm Pieck, president, Oct. 7.

Western Powers ended military government of Western Germany and promulgated a civilian occupation statute, Sept. 21.

#### Atomic Explosion in Russia

President Truman announced, Sept. 23, government had "evidence that within recent weeks an atomic explosion had occurred in the U.S.S.R.," ending U. S. monopoly of A-bomb.

Mrs. I. Toguri D'Aquino, Tokyo Rose of Japanese wartime broadcasts, was sentenced in San Francisco Oct. 7 to 10 years in prison for treason. Supreme Court affirmed, Apr. 28, 1952.

After 9-month trial, 11 leaders of American Communist party were convicted, Oct. 14, in New York City of advocating violent overthrow of U. S. Government. Federal Judge Harold R. Medina, Oct. 21, sentenced 10 defendants to five years in prison each and the 11th, a war veteran, to 3 years. U. S. Court of Appeals upheld conviction Aug. 1, 1950. Supreme Court upheld the convictions June 4, 1951. Seven surrendered July 2, 1951; of the other 4, hunted as fugitives, one, Gus Hall, was captured Oct. 8, 1951, and given 3 additional years. Robert G. Thompson was captured Aug. 27, 1952. Five defense lawyers, cited for contempt during the trial, received sentences ranging from 1 to 6 months. Apr. 24, 1952, Supreme Court upheld sentences Mar. 10, 1952.

Angus Ward, U. S. Consul General in Mukden, Manchuria, and four consulate employees were arrested by Communists, Oct. 24, on charge of having beaten Chinese employee. Ward and others were sentenced to jail terms of three to six months, Nov. 22, but were released, Nov. 25, ordered to leave country after U. S. had appealed to 30 other nations to join in a protest.

Nationalist China's government fled to Formosa Dec. 7. Chinese Communists took Yunnan and Kunming as Nationalists deserted.

United States of Indonesia became a sovereign nation Dec. 27 when Queen Wilhelmina in Amsterdam signed act granting full autonomy.

1950

U. S. Jan. 2 ordered Hungary to close its consulates in New York and Cleveland. In retaliation for arrest of Robert A. Vogeler, American business man, on charge of spying, Hungary released Vogeler Aug. 28, 1951 when U. S. agreed to let consulates reopen. Edgar Sanders, Briton sentenced with Vogeler, was released Aug. 18, 1953.

Great Britain broke diplomatic relations with Chiang Kai-shek's Nationalist government in China Jan. 5 and recognized the Communist regime in Peiping Jan. 6. Communist China did not respond.

Chou En-lai, foreign minister of Chinese Communists in Peiping, expelled U. N. Jan. 8 demanding expulsion from Security Council of Dr. T. F. Tsiang, Nationalist China, chairman for January. Jacob A. Malik, Soviet Union, walked out of council in protest against Chiang, Jan. 10. Soviet resolution unseating Nationalist China was defeated by U. S., China, France, Cuba, Ecuador, Egypt, Britain and Norway, which had recognized Communist China, abstained. Malik and other Soviet delegates announced non-participation in protest. Boycott lasted 6½ mos. Malik returning Aug. 1 to take chair of Security Council.

U. S. Jan. 14 recalled all consular officials from Communist China after the latter seized the American consulate general in Peiping.

Masked bandits in Boston robbed Brink's, Inc., express office, of \$1,000,000 in cash, \$500,000 in checks, Jan. 17.

Jerusalem proclaimed capital of Israel Jan. 23.

India proclaimed independent republic at New Delhi Jan. 26. Dr. Rajendra Prasad, president.

France recognized Bao Dai and the Vietnam regime in Indo-China. Soviet Union recognized Ho Chi Minh and Vietnam Communist party.

Jan. 29.

President Truman announced Jan. 31 he had instructed the Atomic Energy Commission to produce the hydrogen bomb (H-bomb).

Decision approved by Bernard M. Baruch, Dr. Harold C. Urey and Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. DuPont was chosen Aug. 2 to make bomb at government expense.

#### Two Long Island Wrecks

Two Long Island R. R. trains met head-on at a temporary one-track section near Rockville Center, L. I. N. Y., Feb. 17; 32 killed, 100 injured. One engineer was tried for second degree manslaughter and acquitted. Another wreck of commuting trains on the Long Island R. R. occurred Nov. 22 near Richmond Hill, Queens Borough, New York.

N. Y., when an eastbound express crashed at full speed into the rear of a stalled passenger train; 79 dead, hundreds injured. The engineer died.

British general election, Feb. 23, returned the Labor party to power by majority of only 6.

Klaus J. E. Fuchs, German-born atomic research physicist at Harwell, Eng., pleaded guilty Mar. 1 to violating the Official Secrets Act and received 14 years in prison.

He had communicated valuable atomic information to Russian agents since 1942. At one time he worked at Los Alamos, N. M.

Judith Coplon, 28, former political analyst in Dept. of Justice, Washington, D. C., and Valentin A. Gubichev, 33, Russian engineer employed by United Nations, were found guilty of espionage Mar. 7 in New York and sentenced to 15 years. Gubichev's sentence was suspended when he agreed to leave the country.

Miss Coplon also had been sentenced to 5 years in 1949 Washington for stealing secret documents. The New York convictions were reversed by the U. S. Circuit Court of Appeals, N. Y., Dec. 5 because the FBI made the arrests without a warrant and the Government failed to show that its evidence was not obtained through wire-tapping. The indictment was good. U. S. Court of Appeals, D.C., upheld the Washington conviction June 1, 1951, but ruled the same should be retried because the Government used illegal wire-tap evidence.

Miss Coplon was given the right to a new trial Jan. 28, 1952, when the Supreme Court refused to review the lower court rulings on Government appeals.

Dr. Herman N. Sanders, 41, of Candia, N. H., was acquitted of first degree murder in Manchester, N. H., Mar. 9. He had been charged with the "meeky killing" of Mrs. Abbie Borroto, 59, an incurable cancer patient, by injecting air in her veins. His license was later restored.

Harold A. Mohr, 36, Coplay, Pa., was found guilty of manslaughter, killed his blind, cancer-stricken brother, and given 3 to 6 years in prison and fined \$600 April 10.

U. S. Supreme Court, 6 to 2, upheld power of Congressional committee to compel witnesses to state whether or not they were Communists, refusing to review lower court convictions of John Howard Lawson and Dalton Trumbo for contempt, April 10.

Soviet Union announced, May 4, that it had repatriated 1,939,163 German war prisoners and only 9,717 criminals and 14 hospital patients were left. Chancellor Adenauer, West Germany, retorted the Russians had admitted holding 3,500,000 at the end of the war and had not yet accounted for 1,500,000. U. S. asked Soviet Union July 14 to permit investigation, no result.

#### European Coal and Steel Plan

Robt. Schuman, French Foreign Minister, proposed pooling European steel and coal May 9. The British Labor government rejected the plan, but six nations, France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Netherlands and Luxembourg agreed to a conference. They agreed to a treaty Mar. 19, 1951; ratified June 16, 1952.

Thirty were killed, 350 injured when 467 tons of ammunition on 4 barges blew up at South Amboy, N. J., May 19. The shipment was en route to Pakistan. On May 21, 100 drums of phosphorus in a chemical plant exploded there, detonating 100 floating mines in Raritan Bay.

Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Lebanon and Yemen signed mutual defense pact June 17.

U. S. 82-ton flying boat Caroline Mars, flying from Honolulu to San Diego, Calif., with 144, set a world passenger-carrying record June 18.

Republic of Korea invaded 2 p.m., June 24, (EST), by forces of the People's Democratic Republic of Korea (Communist). Consult summary of Korean situation.

Eight Hollywood personalities refusing to tell whether they were Communists, were convicted of

contempt of Congress June 29. Four were sentenced to a year in jail, 2 to 6-month terms, and 2 had sentence deferred. Six imprisoned were fined \$1,000 each.

Under President Truman's orders, the Army seized all railroads Aug. 27 to prevent a general strike after unions had rejected terms of an 18c an hour rise for yardmen but none for trainmen.

A stalled troop train on the Pennsylvania R.R. was burned by the Spirit of St. Louis at W. Lafayette, O., Sept. 11; 33 National Guardsmen en route to Camp Atterbury, Ind., were killed.

Possible aggression from the East led England, France and the U.S. to adopt, in New York Sept. 14-19, an agreement to provide for West Germany's defense and enable it to contribute to the defense of western Europe. Political and manufacturing curbs on West Germany were eased.

President Truman and General of the Army Douglas C. MacArthur, with their top aides, conferred on Wake Island Oct. 15.

#### Attempt to Kill President

Two Puerto Rican fanatics, members of a nationalist movement, tried to shoot their way into the President's house, Washington, Nov. 1, to assassinate President Truman. Guards killed Griselio Torresola, New York; wounded Oscar Collazo, 36, New York pocketbook brand polisher; Pvt. Leslie Coffelt, a guard, was fatally shot; 2 other guards were seriously injured. Coffelt was buried in Arlington National Cemetery. Collazo was convicted of murder Mar. 7, 1951, and sentenced to death. U. S. Supreme Court denied appeal June 3, 1952. President Truman commuted sentence to life imprisonment, July 24, 1952.

In Puerto Rico nationalists attacked the governor's palace in San Juan and police stations, set fire to a village; 13 policemen were killed, 9 rebels. The nationalist leader, Pedro Albizu Campos, was convicted Feb. 20, 1951, of using firearms and given 10 yrs., 8 mos., in prison. He also was convicted of attempted murder.

U.S. banned shipments to China mainland and to Asiatic ports trading with Communist China, Dec. 8.

Supreme Court ruled Dec. 11, that under the 5th amendment no one could be forced to testify against himself.

President Truman proclaimed a state of national emergency Dec. 16, called for a united effort to withstand Communist aggression.

Vietnam became a sovereign nation in the French Union, Dec. 23.

1951

ERP aid to Great Britain ended Jan. 1. Britain received £2,684,339,000.

F. C. office United Nations, N.Y., opened Jan. 9. Ise Koch was sentenced to life imprisonment by a German court in Frankfurt Jan. 15, for inciting the murder of a Buchenwald prisoner.

William W. Remington, Commerce Dept. employee, was convicted of perjury in New York Feb. 7, and sentenced to 5 years and fined \$2,000. U.S. Court of Appeals reversed decision Aug. 22, sent case back for retrial. Remington was convicted Jan. 27, 1953 on 2 counts of a new 5-count perjury indictment, and sentenced Feb. 4, 1953 to 7 years. Conviction upheld by Court of Appeals. He died in prison Nov. 24, 1954, after a beating by 2 convicts.

The 22nd amendment to the Constitution, limiting presidents to 2 terms, was adopted Feb. 26.

#### Senate Committee Reports on Crime

Senate Committee to Investigate Organized Crime in Interstate Commerce, Sen. Estes Kefauver (D-Tenn.) ch., exposed nation-wide criminal organizations that reaped huge illegal profits, used these funds to enter legitimate businesses, influenced politicians and bought protection. Preliminary report, Feb. 28, said gambling took over \$20 billion a year. Full report May 1, named 2 major crime syndicates in New York and Chicago.

Three Americans—Julius Rosenberg; his wife, Ethel, and Morton Sobell—were found guilty Mar. 29, of conspiracy to commit wartime sabotage. Rosenbergs sentenced to death, Sobell to 30 years. Appeals denied. David Greenglass, brother of Mrs. Rosenberg and a state witness, received 15 years in prison. Rosenbergs executed at Sing Sing prison, Ossining, N.Y., June 19, 1953.

General of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower opened in Paris Apr. 2 Supreme Hq., Allied Powers, Europe (SHAPE).

President Truman relieved Gen. Douglas MacArthur of his commands in the Far East Apr. 11 for ignoring presidential directives on clearing statements of policy.

La Prensa, independent Buenos Aires newspaper, was expropriated by the Argentine government Apr. 12. Under the direction of the Paz family for 81 years, the paper reopened under government control Nov. 19.

West Germany adopted co-determination plan Apr. 19, giving 500,000 coal and steel workers

equal rights with industry owners.

Train fire, Yokohama, Japan, Apr. 24, killed 104, including 3 U.S. soldiers.

William N. Oatis, Associated Press correspondent in Prague, was arrested April 26 as spy by Czechoslovakia, tried and sentenced July 4 to 10 years in prison. U. S. denounced "mock trial" defended legitimate news gathering, enacted economic reprisals. Oatis was freed May 16, 1953.

Denmark and the U.S. signed a pact Apr. 27, for joint defense of Greenland for duration of North Atlantic treaty.

Iran nationalized its oil Apr. 30, retroactive to Mar. 20, and expropriated property of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. (British). Iran signed a 25-yr. pact with 8 private firms, Aug. 31, 1954, to resume production.

U.N. General Assembly voted arms embargo against Communist China May 18.

Coal mine explosion at Easington, Eng., killed 81, May 20.

People's Republic of China (Communist) announced the "peaceful liberation" of Tibet May 27. A 17-point agreement was signed May 23 in Peiping permitting Chinese Communist troops to be stationed in Tibet. Chinese insisted on readmission of exiled Panchen Lama to Tibet. Dalai Lama acknowledged the agreement Oct. 24. Floods in Kansas, Mo., Okla., July 11, killed 41; damage \$1 billion.

Tariff concessions by the U.S. to the Soviet Union, Communist China and all Communist-dominated lands were suspended Aug. 1. Contracting parties to the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade freed the U.S. from trade obligations toward Czechoslovakia Sept. 27.

Manchurian flood, Aug., 1,800 dead, 3,000 missing, according to Mukden.

Hurricane, Aug. 18, killed 148 in Caribbean area, wrecked Port Royal, Jamaica.

Transcontinental television inaugurated Sept. 4, with President Truman's address at the Japanese Peace Treaty Conference in San Francisco. Estimated 40,000,000 saw broadcast by 84 stations.

Azores were brought into NATO network Sept. 6, by U.S.-Portugal treaty giving U.S. new rights in the islands.

Japanese Peace Treaty signed in San Francisco Sept. 8, by U.S. and 48 other nations.

NATO Council, at Ottawa, Canada, Sept. 15-20, approved entry of Turkey and Greece to the NATO, and at Rome, Nov. 28, endorsed a European army. U.S. Senate ratified entries, Jan. 29, 1952.

A revolt against Perón regime in Argentina by factions of the country's armed forces was crushed Sept. 28. Perón was reelected president Nov. 11.

Princess Elizabeth of England and husband Duke of Edinburgh, toured Canada Oct. 8-Nov. 12, visited President Truman in Washington Oct. 31.

Typhoon in Japan Oct. 14, killed 448, injured 1,755, destroyed 12,000 houses and 1,100 ships.

#### U.S. Ends War with Germany

War between Germany and the U.S. formally ended Oct. 19. Great Britain and France ended war with Germany July 9.

General election in Great Britain Oct. 25, returned the Conservative government to power. Prime Minister Clement R. Attlee, Labor, was succeeded by Winston Churchill Nov. 8.

Bank of England, after 19 years, resumed control of the price and volume of British currency, Nov. 7.

Great Britain, France, Turkey and the U.S. announced plans for a Middle East defense command against outside aggression, Nov. 10, sent statement of principles to Arab nations and Israel. Union of South Africa accepted membership Nov. 12. Australia Dec. 5. Soviet Union warned Arab states and Israel against joining.

Massachusetts legislature banned Communist party from ballot Nov. 16, as subversive.

U.S.A.F. C-54 forced to land in Hungary Nov. 19. Crewmen charged with border violation, released Dec. 28, after U.S. paid \$120,000 in "fines." U.S. closed Hungarian consulates in New York and Cleveland, banned travel in Hungary.

Libya became an independent constitutional monarchy, Dec. 24.

ECA, which spent \$12.5 billion since Apr. 9, 1948, was replaced Dec. 31, by the Mutual Security Agency.

1952

Adm. Lynde D. McCormick, U.S.N., named as head of NATO naval forces in the Atlantic, hq., Norfolk, Va., Jan. 30.

Fire at Atlantic City, N. J., Jan. 7, destroyed \$4,000,000 boardwalk property.

George VI of England, 56, died at Sandringham, Eng., Feb. 6. His daughter acceded as Elizabeth II, Feb. 8, was crowned in Westminster Abbey, June 2, 1953.

Newark Airport was closed Feb. 11, following 3 fatal crashes in 2 months in nearby Elizabeth, N. J. Controls were instituted and the field reopened Nov. 15, after completion of a new runway.



Railroad accident 20 miles from Rio de Janeiro, Mar. 4, killed 119, injured 250.

#### Austrian Treaty Deadlock

Soviet Union proposed a German peace treaty Mar. 10. Rejected by Britain, France and the U.S. because of disagreement on unification, inability to effect free elections and Russian insistence on using Potsdam decisions as a basis. A Western proposal for a short, 8-article Austrian peace treaty, Mar. 13, was rejected by the U.S.S.R.

Gen. Fulgencio Batista, former president of Cuba, ousted the government of Carlos Príos Socarras and seized control Mar. 10.

NATO reorganized Mar. 12. British Gen. Lord Ismay appointed Secy. Gen. of a new permanent council, hq. in Paris. William H. Draper, Jr., named U.S. representative, resigned June 30, 1953.

Under the Mutual Security Act, U.S. and Brazil signed a military assistance pact Mar. 15. Similar agreements by the U.S. with Ecuador Feb. 26, Peru Feb. 22, Cuba Mar. 7, Chile Apr. 4 and Colombia Apr. 17. Mexico rejected U.S. terms.

South Africa Supreme Court decision Mar. 20, invalidating a law putting colored voters on separate lists was rejected by Prime Minister Daniel F. Malan, who set up a Parliamentary High Court, dominated by his party, to give parliament precedence over the Supreme Court. The High Court set aside the Supreme Court decision, and was itself declared illegal by the Appellate Court, South Africa's highest tribunal.

Tornadoes in Kansas, Tennessee, Missouri, Mississippi, Kentucky and Alabama, Mar. 21, killed 236, injured 1,000.

French arrested premier of Tunis and cabinet officials Mar. 26 after nationalists denounced French reforms. Riots took 100 lives. Bey of Tunis submitted, appointed pro-French premier.

Frank Costello was convicted Apr. 4, in New York, of contempt of the U.S. Senate for refusing to answer questions in March, 1951. He was sentenced to 10 months and fined \$2,000, Apr. 8. Sentence affirmed by New York Court of Appeals, he surrendered Aug. 15. Released Oct. 29, 1953.

Missouri, Mississippi and Red Rivers flooded Midwest; 3 killed, 100,000 homeless, 2,500,000 acres flooded, damage \$300,000,000, Apr. 6-26.

#### Steel Industry Seizure Ruled Illegal

President Truman ordered Secy. of Commerce Charles Sawyer Apr. 8, to seize and operate the nation's steel mills to avert a strike by 600,000 CIO United Steelworkers. Seizure was ruled illegal by the Supreme Court June 2; strike followed June 3, was settled July 24.

New York State's released time program, permitting public school pupils to attend religious instruction outside school buildings, was upheld by the Supreme Court, 6 to 2, Apr. 28.

British DeHavilland Comet, London to Johannesburg, South Africa, 6,724 mi. in less than 24 hrs., opened first jetline under passenger service, May 2. U.S. railroads, under Army control since Aug. 27, 1950, were returned to their owners May 23, by order of President Truman, after carriers and unions signed a 16-month contract covering 150,000 workers on 130 lines.

Peace contract between West Germany, U.S., Great Britain and France was signed in Bonn May 26. Occupation statute and allied high commissions abolished.

Treaty founding the European Defense Community signed in Paris May 27, by France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, the Netherlands and Luxembourg. Reciprocal aid pacts signed between the NATO and the EDC. France rejected EDC, Aug. 30, 1954.

Gen. Matthew B. Ridgway, U.S. commander in Korea, succeeded Gen. of the Army Dwight D. Eisenhower as SHAPE commander in Europe, May 30. Gen. Alfred M. Gruenther, NATO Chief of Staff, succeeded Ridgway July 11, 1953.

House committee investigating the Katyn forest massacre of 15,000 Poles announced July 2, that the Soviet Union was responsible.

Puerto Rico became the first commonwealth of the U.S. July 25, after President Truman approved constitution July 3.

King Farouk of Egypt was forced to abdicate July 26, after Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib, 51, seized power in a coup July 23, and pressed an anti-corruption campaign.

William Schneiderman, alleged acting head of the Communist party in the U.S., and 13 others were found guilty in Los Angeles Aug. 5, of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Each was sentenced to 5 years and fined \$10,000. They appealed. In Baltimore, 6 Communist party members were found guilty of conspiracy Apr. 1, and were given 2 to 5 years and fined \$1,000 each.

West Germany agreed Sept. 10, to pay Israel \$32,000,000 over 12 to 14 years as indemnity for Nazi and anti-Semitic acts. German parliament and Israel approved 1953.

Soviet Union vetoed admission of Libya to the U.N. Sept. 16; of Japan Sept. 18.

Britain successfully completed its first atomic test off northwest Australia Oct. 3, detonating a bomb aboard a naval vessel.

Communist train accident at Middlesex, Eng., Oct. 8, killed 111, injured 200.

Typhoon in the Philippines killed 440, Oct. 21.

Iran ended diplomatic relations with Britain Oct. 22, charging interference. Britain refused to accept Iranian terms on Anglo-Iranian oil claims.

#### Eisenhower Elected President

Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower (Rep.) was elected President of the U.S. Nov. 4, receiving the largest popular vote in U.S. history and winning 442 electoral votes to 121 for Stevenson's 39. Republican party gained control of House and had Senate by one vote.

Chaim Weizmann, 77, pres. of Israel, died Nov. 9, on his estate near Rehoveth, Yitzhak Ben-Zvi was chosen president Dec. 8.

AEC announced tests at Eniwetok Atoll Nov. 16, contributing to hydrogen bomb research. Observers reported the test island had disappeared.

In Prague, 11 purged Communists, including Vladimír Clementis and Rudolf Slansky, were hanged Dec. 3 for espionage and treason.

Prof. Owen Lattimore of Johns Hopkins University was indicted on 7 perjury counts by a Federal grand jury in Washington, Dec. 16, 1952, result of his testimony, February and March, 1952, before the Senate Internal Security subcommittee investigating the extent to which the Institute of Pacific Relations influenced U.S. policy in the Far East. He pleaded not guilty.

Federal Judge Luther E. Youngdahl dismissed 2 counts May 2, 1953; W. Youngdahl dismissed 2 counts May 2, 1953, asked that they be restored. Federal Court of Appeals restored 2 counts July 8, 1954. The attorney general ordered all charges dismissed June 28, 1955.

McCarran-Walter Immigration Act, enacted over President Truman's veto and later opposed by President Eisenhower, went into effect Dec. 24.

Alan Nunn May, British scientist who gave atom secrets to the U.S.S.R., was released from prison Dec. 29, after serving 6 yrs. 8 mos. of his 10-yr. term.

#### 1953

World's first Asian Socialist Conference met in Rangoon, Burma, Jan. 9-15, approved ties with West's Socialist International and advocated that tillers become land owners.

In the Soviet Union, 9 doctors were arrested Jan. 13, for allegedly plotting to kill Russian leaders. They were released Apr. 4 by new regime.

Eisenhower ended the neutralization of Formosa by the U.S. 7th Fleet.

In New York, Jan. 21, 13 secondary Communist leaders, on trial since Apr. 15, 1952, were convicted of conspiracy to teach and advocate the overthrow of the U.S. government. They were given 3 years and fines of \$6,000. They refused a court offer to go to Russia instead of to prison and appealed.

North Sea storm and spring flood tides devastated coastal areas of the Netherlands, Belgium and Britain, Jan. 31-Feb. 1. Over 2,000 people died, 1,783 of them in the Netherlands. Damage approached \$400,000,000.

High Authority of the European Coal and Steel Community set up a single market for coal Feb. 10, for steel May 1. Six member nations agreed to scrap tariffs and import quotas within the Community. Draft charter for limited European political federation was completed Mar. 10.

#### Sudan Elects Government

Egypt and Britain signed an agreement in Cairo, Feb. 12, providing for self-determination in the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan and for self-determination by the Sudanese within 3 years, ending the 54-yr.-old condominium.

Pro-Egyptian Natl. Union party won election for new Sudanese parliament Dec. 11, and chose Ismail el Azhari, its leader, as prime minister Jan. 6, 1954. Parliament opened Mar. 10, 1954.

Guatemala, under a land reform program to distribute uncultivated tracts to landless peasants, expropriated 234,000 acres of United Fruit Co. holdings Feb. 13. Similar moves were made against other firms.

Greece, Yugoslavia and Turkey signed a 5-yr. treaty of friendship and defense against aggression in Ankara Feb. 28; ratified May 18.

Joseph V. Stalin, 73, premier of the Soviet Union, 29 years, died in Moscow, Mar. 5, after suffering a brain hemorrhage Mar. 1. Buried in Red Square tomb Mar. 9. Georgi M. Malenkov succeeded.

Four Czechoslovaks seized control of a Czechoslovak plane, 29 aboard, landed at Frankfurt, West Germany, Mar. 23. Six received asylum; others and the plane were returned. Czechoslovak mechanic and 7 others fled from Pilsen to West Germany.

Mau Mau society, secret anti-white organization in Kenya, Africa, climaxed sporadic attacks

in the colony by murdering 71 and wounding 100 of their fellow Kikuyu tribesmen in a raid on Lari, near Nairobi, Mar. 26. 500 arrests made, 17 sentenced to death. Jomo Kenyatta, tribal leader, found guilty Apr. 6, of organizing the Mau Mau, was sentenced to 7 yrs. In June groups allegedly covering Mau Mau activities were declared illegal. Unrest and terrorism grew out of demands by Kikuyu that 12,000 sq. mi. of Kenya highlands reserved for Europeans, be turned over to the natives.

U.N. convention on political rights for women was signed by 17 nations in New York, Mar. 31. It provided for equal rights in voting, eligibility for public office and other public functions.

President Eisenhower signed legislation Apr. 1, creating Dept. of Health, Education and Welfare. Mrs. Oveta Culp Hobby named secy.

Kehl, Baden, was returned to the Germans by France, Apr. 8.

Communist-led Vietminh invaded Laos, Indochina with 40,000 troops Apr. 14, but withdrew in May before monsoon rains began.

Subversive Activities Control Board, Apr. 20, ordered the Communist party of the U.S. to register with the Dept. of Justice. Party contested.

U.S. Atomic Aid Pledged to NATO  
NATO Council ended its 11th meeting in Paris, Apr. 25, adopting long-range rearmament program for an extended emergency, discarding a 1952 premise that the threat of Russian aggression would be at peak in 1954. Goals for armed forces were cut; U.S. Atomic power was pledged to aid against aggression.

Sen. Wayne Morse (Ind.-Ore.) spoke for 22 hrs., 26 mins., Apr. 25, against a pending offshore lands bill. It was longest continuous speech in Senate history, surpassing one by Sen. Robert M. LaFollette of Wis. in 1908 by 4 hrs., 3 mins.

India nationalized its 9 operating airlines May 8, following parliamentary authorization May 5, to adapt private industry to India's 5-yr. plan.

President Eisenhower signed a bill May 22, giving states title to submerged coastal lands. Supreme Court, June, 1947, and June, 1950, declared Federal government had "paramount rights," and recognized power of Congress to transfer title. Court, Mar. 15, 1954, rejected state motions to upset the law.

William Perl, jet propulsion expert, was found guilty May 22, of lying in 1950, when he said he did not know Julius Rosenberg and Morton Sobell, convicted atom spies. He received 5 yrs., June 5.

Mount Everest Scaled  
Mount Everest, 29,002 ft., was conquered May 29, by Edmund P. Hillary of New Zealand and Tensing Norkey, Nepalese living in India. Expedition was under Col. Henry C. J. Hunt, Briton.

Czechoslovakia revalued its currency May 30, to fight inflation. New rates depleted savings, reduced buying power. Workers rioted in protest.

Demonstration by workers in East Berlin against increased work quotas June 16, erupted into an anti-Communist riot by 20,000 to 50,000 people June 17, and became a general strike involving 200,000 in East Germany. Soviet troops quelled disturbances, killing 16. Concessions and reforms were granted; East German government was reorganized July.

Egypt was proclaimed a republic June 19, by its military junta. Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib was named president and premier. Lt. Col. Gamel Abdel Nasser became premier, Apr. 18, 1954. Attempted assassination of Nasser, Oct. 26, 1954, resulted in the removal of Naguib from presidency.

President Eisenhower July 10, offered to send \$15,000,000 worth of food to relieve hunger in East Germany. He ignored refusals, and shipments arriving at rate of 5,000 tons a week were used to replenish West German stocks used July 27-Oct. 10 to feed East Germans, who flocked to West Berlin distribution centers.

Beria Executed  
Lavrenti P. Beria, first deputy premier of the Soviet Union, was dismissed, according to reports July 10, as an enemy of the people. He confessed and was executed Dec. 23, along with 6 of his aides. purge extended to Georgia, the Ukraine, Byelorussia and other Soviet states.

Organization of Central American States, meeting in Managua, Nicaragua, July 10-13, resolved to combat Communism. Guatemala, Communist-influenced, refused to attend.

NATO protocol permitting foreign countries to try U.S. troops for civilian offenses was ratified by the Senate, 72-15, July 15.

John R. H. Christie, slayer of 7 women, including his wife, was hanged in England, July 15. He had sealed bodies in the walls of his apartment and buried others in a garden.

A. A. Robert A. Taft (R.-O.), 63, died in New York July 31. Buried in Cincinnati, Aug. 4.

Japan and the U.S., Aug. 6, signed a Mutual Security Agreement governing arms to be made in Japan, intelligence activities and the sale of

Japanese goods. Agreement Sept. 30, related to raising a Japanese military force, supplied with U.S. equipment, and provided for U.S. withdrawal when Japan was capable of defending itself.

Mutual Defense agreement signed by the U.S. and the Republic of Korea in Seoul, Aug. 8, ratified Jan. 26, 1954.

Mohammed Mossadeh was ousted as premier of Iran, Aug. 19, by supporters of Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlavi after Mossadeh, with aid of Communists, had seized royalist leaders and forced the Shah to flee the country. Mossadeh was tried and sentenced Dec. 21, to 3 yrs. in prison.

#### Russia Tests Hydrogen Bomb

Soviet Union, Aug. 20, announced the test of a hydrogen bomb; Atomic Energy Commission put date at Aug. 12. Moscow called for U.N.-supervised disarmament.

France and Cambodia signed an agreement Aug. 29, giving Cambodia full control of court and police matters. On Oct. 22, Laos was accorded full independence and sovereignty within the French Union.

Chancellor Konrad Adenauer's coalition government was returned to power in West Germany's 2nd post-war election Sept. 6. He was re-elected Chancellor, Oct. 9.

Spain and the U.S. signed a 10-yr. defense agreement in Madrid, Sept. 26, giving U.S. rights to Spanish military bases. Two agreements made \$226,000,000 in aid available to Spain. Spain ratified Nov. 30; Senate approval was not required.

Atty. Gen. Herbert Brownell, Jr., Nov. 6, asserted former President Truman had given the late Harry Dexter White an important Government post in 1946, despite an FBI report that White was spying for the Soviet Union. Truman declined to comply with a subpoena by the House Un-American Activities Committee investigating the case.

President Eisenhower, Prime Minister Churchill and Premier Joseph Laniel of France ended a 5-day conference in Bermuda, Dec. 8. They agreed on unified action to protect the West and proposed exchanging atomic energy data. In a speech to the U.N. General Assembly, Dec. 8, President Eisenhower urged the major powers to cooperate in developing peacetime uses of atomic energy. He proposed donations of nuclear materials to an international pool.

U.S. returned administrative control over the Amami Islands to Japan, Dec. 24, but retained defense rights.

#### 1954

Nautilus, first atomic-powered submarine, was launched at Groton, Conn., Jan. 21.

Big Four foreign ministers met in Berlin Jan. 25-Feb. 14; failed to agree on Austrian and German peace treaties. Meeting with Communist China was arranged to settle the Korean and Indo-Chinese questions.

In Detroit 6 leaders of the Communist party in Michigan were found guilty Feb. 16 of conspiring to overthrow the U.S. Government, bringing to 41 the number convicted of violating the Smith Act. Sentences ranged from 4 to 5 yrs.; each was fined \$10,000.

#### Representatives Wounded in Washington

Five members of Congress were wounded in the House of Representatives, Mar. 1, by 4 Puerto Ricans, one a woman, who fired pistols at random from a spectators' gallery, shouting for independence for Puerto Rico. Representatives recovered. Attackers were sentenced to prison.

Tenth Inter-American conference, held in Caracas, Venezuela, adopted an anti-Communist resolution, called for elimination of European colonies in South America and considered economic problems, Mar. 1 to 28.

Longest strike in the history of the Port of New York, Mar. 5-Apr. 3, caused by rival unions seeking to represent longshoremen, resulted in industry losses of \$500,000,000.

Israeli bus, 15 aboard, was ambushed near Beer-sheba, Israel, Mar. 17; 11 persons were killed. Israel charged Jordan with the attack. Mixed Armistice Commission did not censure Jordan, and Israel boycotted the Commission. Attack gave rise to a number of Jordanian Israeli incidents.

Stockholders, Mar. 24, approved the merger of the Nash-Kelvinator Corp. and the Hudson Motor Car Co. Stockholders agreed to a merger between Packard and Studebaker, Aug. 17.

East Germany became a sovereign state, according to a Soviet announcement Mar. 26, but Russian troops remained for security functions.

A bid by the Soviet Union Mar. 31, to join the NATO in return for agreement by the U.S. and Western Europe for a Soviet-sponsored European security pact was rejected by the U.S. as an attempt to weaken European defenses.

U.S. Air Force Academy was created by legislation signed by the President, Apr. 1. Site near Colorado Springs, Colo. was chosen, but the

Academy was activated temporarily at Lowry Air Force Base Aug. 14.  
 Guy T. O. Hollyday, FHA Commissioner, resigned Apr. 12, following disclosure of alleged nation-wide housing frauds. Home owners had been cheated out of millions of dollars; about 200 builders had made \$40,000,000 in "windfall" profits through Government-financed mortgages on new apartment projects. Senate Banking and Currency Committee and the Joint Committee on Reduction of Non-essential Joint Committee conducted inquiries. Clyde L. Powell, dismissed as asst. commissioner of the FHA, was called the "key official" in overvaluations resulting in windfalls. Powell was sentenced to 1 yr. in prison Oct. 29, for contempt of court.

AEC reported Apr. 12 that the security clearance of Dr. J. Robert Oppenheimer had been withdrawn Dec. 22, 1953, on orders from the President. Inquiries on charges of Communist associations and opposition to development of the hydrogen bomb ended June 29 with the AEC voting 4 to 1 against reinstating the scientist because of "proof of fundamental defects in his character" and because his association with known Communists "extended far beyond the tolerable limits of prudence and restraint." Oppenheimer was not found to be disloyal.

Senate Permanent Investigating Subcommittee held public hearings Apr. 22 to June 17, on charges made by Army Dept. officials and by Sen. Joseph R. McCarthy (R.-Wis.), ch. of the subcommittee.

Russia ended diplomatic relations with Australia, Apr. 23, after Vladimir M. Petrov, a member of the Soviet embassy, was given political asylum. He had disclosed operation of a spy ring in Australia. Geneva Conference

Geneva Conference on Far Eastern Affairs, Apr. 26-July 21, by foreign ministers of 19 nations including Communist China. Free elections in Korea founded on Communist objections to U. N. supervision. Armistice, effective Aug. 11, ended 7½ years of war in Indo-China, with French withdrawal. Vietnam won 77,000 sq. mi. and 12,000,000 pop. from Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos to vote on unified government.

India and Communist China entered an 8-yr. pact Apr. 29, for "peaceful co-existence." India recognized Tibet as part of China.

Revolt by army forces in Paraguay, May 5, deposed Pres. Federico Chaves. A military junta was established.

President signed legislation May 13, authorizing the U.S. to join Canada in construction of the St. Lawrence Seaway. Legal obstacles against U.S. participation in a \$600,000,000 St. Lawrence Power Project were removed by the Supreme Court, June 7.

Racial segregation in public schools was ruled unconstitutional in a unanimous decision of the Supreme Court, May 17. Decision applied to public schools systems in 21 states and the District of Columbia.

President ordered the AEC, June 17, to negotiate a 25-yr. contract with the Dixon-Yates group to construct a \$107,250,000 private power plant at West Memphis, Ark. to supply power to the TVA for use by the AEC.

Anti-Communist Guatemalan forces, organized in Honduras, invaded Guatemala, June 18. Government of Pres. Jacobo Arbenz Guzman was overthrown and a cease-fire was reached June 29. Lt. Col. Carlos Castillo Armas, rebel leader, became pres. Sept. 1, when the ruling military junta resigned.

President Eisenhower and Prime Minister Winston Churchill conferred in Washington, June 25 to 29 on world peace.

Rationing of meat, last rationed item, ended in Britain, July 4.

Armistice signed July 21 (effective Aug. 11) in Geneva by France and Vietnam (Communist) ended 7½ yrs. war in Indo-China with withdrawal of French, division of Indo-China into Vietnam and Vietnam, and provision for elections on unification. Integrity of Cambodia and Laos to be respected.

Village of Dadra in the Portuguese colony of

Damao on the west coast of India was seized by Indian nationalists (United Front of Goa), July 22. Seven other villages were seized by July 29. Capture of Goa, Portuguese enclave, failed when Portuguese resistance strengthened Aug. 16. Nation-wide ban against the Communist party in Pakistan was enacted July 24.

Egypt and Britain entered an agreement July 27 (signed Oct. 19) ending British occupation of the Suez Canal zone in less than 2 years.

Agitation by Greek residents of Cyprus, July 28, for union with Greece was opposed by Britain. Greece, Aug. 20, asked the U.N. to hold a plebiscite.

Iran signed an agreement with 8 large oil companies Aug. 5, to resume production of Iranian oil. Pact, running 35 yrs, will give Iran \$420,000,000 in revenues in the next 3 yrs. Iran was to pay \$70,000,000 to the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. for assets nationalized in 1951.

Turkey, Greece and Yugoslavia signed a 20-year treaty of military assistance and political cooperation Aug. 9.

Getulio D. Vargas, 71, committed suicide Aug. 24, after resigning as president of Brazil. His regime had been shaken by financial scandals. Joao Cafe Filho, vice pres., succeeded.

Communist party in the U.S. was outlawed by an act signed by the President, Aug. 24. Membership in the party was not made a crime.

France rejected EDC Treaty Aug. 30, ending EDC. Hurricane Carol hit New England and eastern

Long Island, Aug. 30; 68 killed, \$500,000,000 damage. Hurricane Edna hit New England and New Brunswick, Canada, Sept. 11, killing 23. Hurricane Florence killed 5 on the Gulf Coast of Mexico, Sept. 12.

Southwest Asia Collective Defense Treaty signed in Manila, Sept. 8 by the U.S., Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, the Philippines, Pakistan and Thailand.

Communist China adopted a new constitution Sept. 20. It called for "indestructible" ties with Russia. Delegates to the first Natl. People's Congress in Peiping, Sept. 15 to 28, reelected Mao Tse-tung as chief of state and Chou En-lai as premier and foreign minister.

London conference attended by 7 Western European nations, Canada and the U.S. ended Oct. 3, with agreement, based on the 1948 Brussels treaty, to integrate West Germany with Western Europe. New organization was named the Western European Union, Oct. 11 at Paris.

Italy and Yugoslavia initiated an agreement in London, Oct. 5, ending their 9-yr. dispute over the Free Territory of Trieste. Zone A went to Italy, Zone B to Yugoslavia. Anglo-American occupation ended Oct. 26.

Civil Service Commission reported Oct. 11 that 6,928 Federal employees had been dismissed as security risks or had resigned between May 28, 1953 and June 30, 1954.

Agreement signed in Paris, Oct. 23, provided for West German sovereignty and would permit West Germany to rearm and enter the NATO and the WEU. Saar agreement provided for an internationalized zone but gave France economic and political privilege until final peace treaty.

French enclaves of Karikal, Mahe, Pondicherry and Yanam were transferred to India, Nov. 1. Democrats, Nov. 2, won control of Senate, 48-47, and House, 232-203. Elected 18 of 33 governors. New York went Democratic by 11,000.

U.S. informed the U.N., Nov. 15, that it had allocated 220 lbs. of fissionable materials (U-235) for other nations to use experimentally. Britain promised 44 lbs.

Communist China reported Nov. 23, that a military court had sentenced 13 Americans, 11 of them airmen, to prison terms of 4 yrs. to life for alleged spying. U.S. termed the charges false. A protest was rejected by Peiping.

Conference of European Communist nations, called by the Soviet Union, opened in Moscow, Nov. 29. U.S. and Western European nations refused to attend, seeing the meeting as a tactic to bar ratification of the Paris agreements.

Daniel F. Malan, 80, resigned as prime minister of the Union of South Africa, Nov. 30. Johannes G. Strijdom, 61, extreme nationalist, succeeded.

## Hans Christian Andersen's 150th Birthday Anniversary

Denmark, Sweden, the United States and other countries familiar with the tales of Hans Christian Andersen observed the 150th anniversary of his birth with special exercises in April, 1955. Andersen was born in Odense, Denmark, Apr. 2, 1805. His birthplace is now a museum and here King Frederick IX of Denmark broadcast a radio message to the English-speaking world from Andersen's desk. Copenhagen had a procession of

children, and a play based on Andersen's life was performed at the Royal Theatre. The British Broadcasting Corp. cooperated in showing the festivities on television. An exhibition of works by Andersen was opened in Washington. D. C. by the Danish ambassador, Henrik de Kauffmann. A statue of Andersen, the gift of Danish and American children, was presented to the city of New York, to be placed in Central Park.

## Chief Political Assassinations Since 1865

1865—April 16. Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, in Washington; died April 16.  
 1876—June 4. Abdul Aziz, Sultan of Turkey.  
 1881—March 13. Alexander II, of Russia.—July 2. James A. Garfield, President of the United States, in Washington; died Sept. 19.  
 1893—Oct. 28. Carter H. Harrison, Sr., Mayor of Chicago.

1894—June 24. Marie Francois Sadi-Carnot, President of France.

1896 May 1. Nasr-ed-Din. Shah of Persia.—Aug. 25. Juan Idiarte Borda, President of Uruguay.

1898—Feb. 18. Jose Maria Reyna Barrios, President of Guatemala.—Sept. 10. Empress Elizabeth of Austria.

1899—July 26. General Ulysses Heureaux, President of the Dominican Republic.

1900—Jan. 30. William Goebel, Governor of Kentucky.—Sept. 8. Humbert I, King of Italy.

1901—Sept. 6. William McKinley, President of the United States, in Buffalo; died Sept. 14. Leon Czolgosz executed for the crime Oct. 29.

1903—June 11. Alexander, King of Serbia, and his wife, Queen Draga, by army officers.

1904—June 18. Bobrikoff, Governor of Finland.

1905—Feb. 17. Sergius, Grand Duke of Russia.—Dec. 30. Ex-Governor Frank Steunenberg, Idaho.

1908—Feb. 1. Carlos, King of Portugal, and Louis Philippe, Crown Prince.

1909—Oct. 26. Prince Ito, of Japan.

1911—Sept. 14. Peter Stolypin, Premier of Russia.—Nov. 19. Ramon Caceres, President of the Dominican Republic.

1912—Nov. 12. Jose Canalejas, Premier of Spain.

1913—Jan. 23. Nazim Pasha, Turkish Minister of War.—Feb. 23. Francisco I. Madero, President of Mexico, and Jose Pino Suarez, the Vice-President.—March 18. George, King of Greece.

### Ignited World War I

1914—June 28. Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria-Hungary and his wife, Countess Sophie Chotek, Duchess of Hohenberg, in Sarajevo, Bosnia (later part of Yugoslavia), by Gavrillo Princip.

1915—July 28. Guillaume Sam, President of Haiti.

1916—Oct. 21. Count Carl Sturgkh, Austrian Premier, in Vienna.

1918—July 5. Gen. Count von Mirbach, German Ambassador to Russia, in Moscow.—July 12. Grand Duke Michael of Russia, at Perm.—July 18. Nicholas II, abdicated Czar of Russia; his wife, the Czarina Alexandra, their son, Czarvitch Alexis, and their daughters, Grand Duchesses Olga, Tatiana, Marie, Anastasia, and 4 members of their household were murdered in cold blood by Bolsheviks at Ekaterinburg.—July 31. German Field Marshal von Eichhorn, in the Ukraine.—Nov. Count Tisza, Premier of Hungary, in Budapest.—Dec. 14. Sidonio Paes, President of Portugal.

1919—Feb. 20. Habibullah Khan, Ameer of Afghanistan, in Laghman.—Feb. 21. Kurt Eisner, Bavarian Premier, in Munich.—April 12, War Minister Neuring, in Dresden, Saxony.—Oct. 8. Hugo Haase, President German Socialist Party, in Berlin.

1920—May 20. Gen. Venustiano Carranza, President of Mexico, in Tlaxcalteango.

1921—March 8. Dato, Premier of Spain, in Madrid.—Aug. 28. Matthias Erzberger, ex-German Vice-Chancellor, near Offenburg, Baden.—Oct. 19. Portuguese Premier Antonio Granjo, former President Machado dos Santos, and two other high officials, Lisbon.—Nov. 4. Ta Kashi Hara, Japanese Premier, in Tokyo.

1922—June 22. Field Marshal Sir Henry H. Wilson, in London.—June 24. Dr. Walter Rathenau, German Foreign Minister, in Berlin.—Aug. 22. Gen. Michael Collins, Irish Free State Prime Minister, by rebels, near Bandon, County Cork.—Dec. 16. Gabriel Narutowicz, first President of the Polish Republic, in Warsaw.

### Pancho Villa

1923—May 10. Vaslov Vorovsky, Soviet Russia's Minister, in Rome.—June 4. Cardinal Soldevila y Comera, Archbishop of Saragossa, in Spain.—June 29. Gen. J. C. Gomez, first Vice-President of Venezuela, in Caracas.—July 20. Gen. Francisco "Pancho" Villa, ex-rebel leader, in Parral, Mexico.

1924—June 10. Giacomo Matteotti, moderate Socialist leader, in Italian Parliament.

1926—May 25. Gen. Simon Petiura, leader of Ukrainian Republic, in Paris.

1927—July 10. Kevin O'Higgins, Vice-President of the Irish Free State.

1928—May 20. Gen. Luis Mens, ex-President of Nicaragua, in Ponecova.—June 20. Stephan Raditch, leader of Croatian Peasant Party Paul Raditch, his nephew, and Dr. George Basaritchik.—July 17. Gen. Alvaro Obregon, President-elect of Mexico, in San Angel, Mexico.

1930—June 7. Dr. Albert von Ballgand, German Minister to Portugal, Lisbon.—Nov. 14. Premier Hamaguchi, Tokyo.

1932—May 6. Paul Doumer, President of the French Republic, by a Russian exile, Paris.—May 16. Ki Inukai, Japanese Premier, Tokyo.

### Attack on Franklin D. Roosevelt

1933—Feb. 15. In Miami, Fla., Joseph Zangara, anarchist, shot at President-elect Franklin D. Roosevelt, but a woman seized his arm, and the bullet fatally wounded Mayor Anton J. Cermak, of Chicago, who died March 8. Zangara was electrocuted on March 20, 1933.—April 30, Luis Sanchez Cerro, president of Peru, shot to death in Lima by Abelardo Hurtado de Mendoza, who was killed by guards.—June 6. Assis Khan, 56, elder brother of King Nadir of Afghanistan, shot to death in Berlin by an Afghan student.—Nov. 8. King Nadir of Afghanistan, killed in Kabul.—Dec. 29, Ion G. Duca, Premier of Rumania, in Sinal.

1934—July 25. In Vienna, Engelbert Dollfuss, Chancellor of Austria, by Nazi, in the chancellery. Otto Planetta convicted and hanged.—Oct. 9, in Marseille, King Alexander I, of Yugoslavia, and French Foreign Minister Jean Louis Barthou, by Viada Chernozensky, a Bulgarian.—Dec. 1. Sergel Mironovich Kirov, Communist official, Leningrad.

1935—Sept. 8. U. S. Senator Huey P. Long, shot in Baton Rouge, La., by Dr. Carl Austin Weiss, who was slain by Long's bodyguards.

1936—Feb. 26. Finance Minister Kore Kiyo Takahashi, 82; Admiral Makoto Saito, 78, ex-Premier, and Gen. Jotaro Watanabe, 58, in Tokyo.

### Trotsky Slain

1940—Aug. 20. Leon Trotsky (Leba Bronstein), 63, exiled Russian war minister, by Frank Jackson (Jacques M. van den Dredsch), near Mexico City.

1942—May 27. Reinhardt Heydrich, 38. Deputy Protector of Bohemia-Moravia, in bomb explosion near Lidice; hundreds of Czechs executed in reprisal by Germans, and Lidice levelled.—Dec. 24. Admiral Jean Francois Darlan, 61, in Algiers.

1944—Nov. 6. Lord Moyne (Walter E. Guinness), British Resident Minister, in Cairo, Egypt.

1945—Feb. 24. Premier Ahmed Maher Fasha in the Egyptian Parliament, at Cairo.

1946—June 9. Ananda Mahidol, 20-year-old King of Siam, dead of bullet in palace in Bangkok.

July 21. Gualberto Villarroel, President of Bolivia, in La Paz.

1947—March 27. Col. Gen. Karl Swierczewski, Polish Vice Minister of National Defense, near Sanok.—July 19. U Aung San, de facto Premier of the Burmese Interim Government, and five top aids, by a hand led by U Saw, former Premier. U Saw and five accomplices were hanged May 8, 1948.

1948—Jan. 30. Mohandas K. Gandhi, 78, shot in New Delhi, India, by Nathuran Vinayak Godse, 36.—Sept. 17. Count Folke Bernadotte, U. N. Mediator for Palestine, ambushed in Israeli-held area of Jerusalem; Col. Andre Serot, of French Air Force, also killed.—Sept. 18. U Tin Tut, ex-Foreign Minister of Burma, anti-Communist, slain by bomb in Rangoon.—Dec. 28. Premier Mahmoud Fahmy Nokrashy Pasha of Egypt, 60, in Cairo.

1949—June 26. Kim Koo, 73, leader of Korean Independence party, in Seoul, South Korea.—July 18. Col. Francisco Javier Arana, chief of staff of Guatemalan Army, in Guatemala City.—Dec. 4. Duncan Stewart, Governor of Sarawak, in Kuching.

### Attempt on Truman's Life

1950—Nov. 1. In an attempt to assassinate President Truman, two men identified as members of a Puerto Rican nationalist movement—Griselio Torresola and Oscar Collazo—tried to shoot their way into Blair House. Torresola was killed, and a guard, Pvt. Leslie Coffelt was fatally shot. Collazo, wounded, recovered and was tried and convicted Mar. 7, 1951 for the murder of Coffelt. His death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Truman, July 24, 1952.—Nov. 13. Col. C. Delgado Chabaud, President of Venezuela, in Caracas.

1951—Mar. 7. Ali Razmara, anti-Communist Premier of Iran, in Teheran.—July 16. Riad es-Solh, former Premier of Lebanon, in Amman, Jordan.—July 20. King Abdullah Ibn Ul-Hussein of Jordan, in the Old City of Jerusalem.—July 31. Brig. Gen. Charles M. Chanson, French Commissioner for South Vietnam, and Gov. Lan Thanh of South Vietnam.—Oct. 6. Sir Henry Gurney, British High Commissioner for Malaya, near Kuala Lumpur.—Oct. 16. Liaquat Ali Khan, prime minister of Pakistan, in Rawalpindi.—Oct. 29. Jean de Raymond, French Commissioner for Cambodia, at Phnompenh.—Nov. 16. Cyril Ousman, British Vice Consul at Jidda, Saudi Arabia.

1953—July 1. Prince Azzedine Bey, in Tunis.

1954—Sept. 18. Kou Voravong, defense minister of Laos, by terrorists in Vientiane, Laos.

1955—Jan. 2. Jose Antonio Remon, President of Panama, by machine gun at race track, Panama.

# PANORAMA OF 1856—ONE HUNDRED YEARS AGO

## Republican Party Loses; John Brown Fights Slavery; Vigilantes Act

### VS. POLYGAMY AND SLAVERY

First national ticket of Republican party was nominated June 17 at Philadelphia: John C. Fremont (Cal.) for president; Col. Wm. L. Dayton (N.J.) for vice pres. Dayton won over Abraham Lincoln, Chas. Sumner, Nath. Banks and David Wilcox, Platform condemned "those twin evils of anarchy, polygamy and slavery." Party lost 1856 election to Jas. Buchanan, Dem., who polled 174 electors, 1,927,995 votes, vs. Fremont's 114 electors, 1,191,556 votes. John C. Breckinridge (Ky.) became vice pres. Democrats had rejected President Pierce, Lewis Cass, Stephen A. Douglas at Cincinnati, June 2.

Illinois had organized Republican party at Bloomington May 29, where Lincoln spoke. He became an elector and made 50 speeches in campaign. In December he presided over Sangamon County (Ill.) circuit court.

Whigs made their last effort as party Sept. 17, nominating Millard Fillmore (Pres., 1850-53) at Baltimore. American (Know-Nothing) party also nominated Fillmore. Both lost.

### SLAVERY ISSUE IN KANSAS

Bloody clashes by armed bands rocked Kansas Terr. as the Free State legislature at Topeka and the pro-slavery legislature at Leecompton battled for control. President Franklin Pierce and Secy. of War Jefferson Davis supported the pro-slavery men. Topeka elected Chas. Robinson governor and sent A. H. Reeder and Jas. H. Lane as delegates to Congress: Leecompton indicted them for treason, put Robinson in jail. A sheriff in Lawrence destroyed the Emigrant Aid Society hq. and Herald of Freedom, while U. S. marshals led posse that sacked town May 21.

Ossawatimie became battle ground between pro-slavery Missourians and Abolitionist John Brown. One of Brown's sons was killed, another went mad from mistreatment; Brown killed farmers in cold blood in retaliation. After President appointed John W. Geary governor, latter, with Federal troops, forced Missourians across border.

A Senate committee under Sen. Stephen A. Douglas advocated accepting Kansas as Free State; House voted for it, Senate rejected it. After Sen. Chas. Sumner (R.-Mass.) Abolitionist, denounced Sen. A. P. Butler (D.-S.C.) and the "crime against Kansas", Butler's nephew, Rep. Preston S. Brooks (S.C.) beat Sumner with a heavy cane, May 22, making Sumner invalid 4 years. Brooks was fined \$300; the House voted down a motion to expel him; he resigned, was reelected, resumed his seat Aug. 1.

Southern Democrats Dec. 14 introduced a bill into the House legalizing the slave trade. It was defeated 183 to 58.

### CRIMEAN WAR ENDS

After the British in February, 1856, destroyed the docks at Sebastopol, the Crimean War—to keep Russia from expanding—closed. Peace was signed in Paris Mar. 30. Disease ravaged all armies. The British lost 3,500 killed by bullets and up to 30,000 by illness; the French 63,500; the Russians 500,000 (est.), chiefly by pestilence. The war saw the first dressing stations opened by Florence Nightingale and the first sanitary commission, (British) which "reduced mortality." Russia ceded part of Bessarabia to Moldavia, freed the Danube for navigation. The Black Sea was closed to warships. Russia repudiated this in 1870.

### FIRST MISSISSIPPI BRIDGE

The westward movement of commerce passed a fresh milestone on April 21, 1856, when the first railroad locomotive crossed the first bridge across the Mississippi river, from Rock Island, Ill., to Davenport, Ia. The completed bridge was a victory for the railroad, which had been opposed by steamboat interests. On May 6, 1856, the steamboat Effie Afton rammed the bridge and caught fire, and part of the bridge was burned. The steamboat owner sued the Rock Island railroad for damages. In 1857 Abraham Lincoln was one of defending counsel in a Chicago trial. The jury failed to reach a verdict.

### EVENTS OF 1856

Little wars exploded in Central America, where Wm. Walker, American filibusterer, took Nicaragua.

Costa Rica declared war on Walker, Mar. 1. U. S. President Franklin Pierce recognized Walker as pres. of Nicaragua June 24. Walker repealed laws that abolished slavery. Guatemala, Honduras and Salvador joined in war against Walker July 18. . . . San Francisco citizens formed a Vigilance Committee and organized military companies to stop murders after Jas. P. Casey, editor, killed Jas. King, another editor, May 14. The committee hanged Casey and 3 others and booted 30 desperadoes out of the state before disbanding Aug. 18. . . . Seattle, attacked by Indians Jan. 26 was defended by U. S. sloop Decatur. Indians were defeated on White River Mar. 8, routed Mar. 28.

. . . Kansas had 30° below zero Feb. 3. East River Brooklyn-New York, frozen over Feb. 10. Mississippi ice wrecked 23 steamboats. . . . Charleston, S. C., burned Feb. 17. . . . Great Lakes storms wrecked 49 ships, 200 dead. . . . California's first railroad, Sacramento to Folsom, Feb. 22. . . . Camden, N. J. ferry burned Mar. 50 dead. . . . Mormons in Salt Lake City adopted constitution of state of Deseret, Apr. 6. . . . Philadelphia tornado Apr. 13. . . . Rouge River Indian war ended, Oregon, June. . . . Washington statue unveiled in Union Square, New York, July 4. . . . Train collision near Philadelphia July 17, 66 dead. . . . British Arctic expedition ship, Resolute, found in ice by American whaler. U. S. Congress paid \$40,000 for it, gave it to Queen Victoria. . . . Political riots in Valencia, Barcelona, Spain. . . . Earthquakes, Candia and Rhodes, Oct., 700 dead. . . . Sigma Alpha Epsilon and Theta Chi founded. . . . British under Sir M. Seymour destroyed Chinese fleet, bombarded Canton in Tae-ping rebellion Oct.-Nov. . . . After Persians took Herat British sent troops, defeated Persians at Bushire Dec. 8-10. . . . First condensed milk plant at Litchfield, Conn. First Bessemer steel plant at Phillipsburg, N. J. John Ericsson invented calorific engine. Colleges founded: Garrett Biblical, Evanston, Ill.; Monmouth, Ill.; Stephens, Columbia, Mo.; Seton Hall, S. Orange, N. J.; St. Lawrence, Canton, N. Y.; Western, Toledo, O. Stephen Foster wrote Gentle Annie, Richard Wagner completed Die Walkure.

### BOOKS OF 1856

Horatio Alger, Jr.: Bertha's Christmas Vision. Geo. L. Aiken, play: The Old Homestead. John Bigelow: Life of Fremont. Wm. Bradford: History of Plymouth Plantations, first printing. Alice Cary: Married, Not Mated. Geo. W. Curtis: Prue and I. Paul Du Chailly: Travels in Central Africa. Chas. Dickens: Wreck of the Golden Mar. R. W. Emerson: English Traits. Jas. A. Froude: History of England. Elizabeth Gaskell: A Christmas Carol. Chas. Kingsley: The Heroes. W. S. Lander: Antony and Octavius. Herman Melville: Piazza Tales. John L. Motley: Rise of the Dutch Republic. Dinah M. Murdock: John Halifax, Gentleman. Wm. Morris: Winter Weather. John H. Newman: Callista. Chas. Nordhoff: Whaling and Fishing. Coventry Patmore: The Espousal. Chas. Reade: Never Too Late To Mend. Dante G. Rossetti: The Blessed Damsel. John Ruskin: Modern Painters. Vol. 3-4. H. R. Schoolcraft: The Myth of Hiawatha. H. M. Stanley: Sinai and Palestine. Harriet B. Stowe: Dred. W. M. Thackeray: Memoirs of Yellowplush; Rebecca and Rowena. Geo. Tucker: History of the United States. Charlotte M. Yonge: Daisy Chain.

### BORN AND DIED

Born in 1856: Wm. Archer, Ferdinand Avenarius. T. V. Bethmann-Hollweg. Wm. B. Booth. Louis D. Brandeis. Edward Channing. Kenyon Cox. Jos. Conrad. Harold Frederic. Sigmund Freud. Frank W. Gunsaulus. Arthur T. Hadley. H. Rider Haggard. Rich. B. Haldane. Jas. K. Hardie. Wm. Rainey Harper. Frank Harris. Elbert Hubbard. Frank B. Kellogg. A. Lawrence Lowell. Felix Mottl. Violet Paget. Robt. E. Peary. Henri P. Petain. Lizette W. Reese. John Singer Sargent. Matilde Serao. Christian Sinding. Geo. Adam Smith. Geo. Bernard Shaw. Jos. J. Thomson. John C. Van Dyke. Thos. E. Watson. Woodrow Wilson. Died in 1856: John M. Clayton. H. P. Delarochette. Thos. Doughty. Jas. B. Fraser. Heinrich Heine. Sir Wm. Hamilton. Hugh Miller. Sir John Ross. Robt. Schumann. Robt. L. Stevens.

# Marine Disasters Since 1856; Major War Losses

(Figures show lives lost. Only more serious disasters are listed.)

(B)—burned, (C)—collision, (D)—damaged, (E)—exploded, (F)—foundered at sea, (G)—ran aground, (M)—sunk by mine, (S)—sunk in storm, (T)—torpedoed, (V)—vanished, (W)—wrecked, Braz.—Brazilian, Br.—British, Fr.—French, Ger.—German, It.—Italian, Jap.—Japanese, Sp.—Spanish, Sw.—Swedish.

1856			
Jan. 30	Chilean warship Cazador (W).....	314	
Sept. 23	Pacific (V).....	288	
Nov. 2	Lyonnais (C) off Nantucket.....	260	
1857			
Feb. 26	Tempest (V).....	150	
June 26	Montreal (B) Quebec to Montreal....	250	
Aug. 20	Duntar (W) near Sydney, Australia....	120	
Sept. 12	Central America sunk enroute to N. Y. ....	400	
1858			
June 13	Pennsylvania (E) on Mississippi R. ....	180	
Sept. 13	Austria (B) in mid-Atlant. ....	471	
1859			
Apr. 27	Br. Pomona (W) from Liverpool....	400	
Oct. 25	Royal Charter (W) on Anglesea coast....	446	
1860			
Feb. 19	Luna (W) off Barleur, France.....	100	
Feb. 19	Hungaria (W) near Cape Sable, N. S. ....	205	
Sept. 8	Lady Elgin (C) on Lake Michigan....	300	
CIVIL WAR 1861-65			
1862			
Mar. 8	Cumberland, Congress (Fed.) sunk by Merrimac (Conf.).....		
Mar. 9	Battle of Merrimac (Conf.) and Monitor (Fed.).....		
burned	5-lr. battle ended in a draw; Merrimac by Conf. in May, to prevent capture.		
Dec. 31	Monitor (S) off Cape Hatteras		
1863			
Feb. 7	Orpheus (W) off New Zealand.....	190	
Apr. 27	Anglo-Saxon (W) off Cape Race.....	237	
1864			
June 19	Alabama (Conf.) sunk by Kearsarge (Fed.)		
Feb. 7	Houstatonic (Fed.) (T) by the H. L. Hunley (Conf.) off Charleston, S. C. The Hunley swamped and its crew of 9 was lost: first recorded sinking of warship by submarine		
1865			
Apr. 27	Sultana (E) on Mississippi River....	1,450	
Aug. 24	Eagle Speed (F) near Calcutta.....	265	
1866			
Jan. 11	London (F) in Bay of Biscay.....	230	
Jan. 30	Missouri (E) on Ohio River.....	100	
Oct. 3	Evening Star (F) from New York....	250	
1867			
Oct. 29	Rhone, Wye and 50 other vessels (W) at St. Thomas, West Indies by hurricane....	1,000	
1868			
Apr. 9	Sea Bird (B) on Lake Michigan.....	100	
Apr. 17	United Kingdom (V).....	80	
Dec. 4	America; United States (B) Ohio R. ....	72	
1869			
Oct. 27	Stonewall (B) below Cairo, Ill.....	200	
1870			
Jan. 24	Onelda (C) off Yokohama.....	115	
Jan. 25	City of Boston (V) in Atlantic.....	191	
Sept. 7	Br. warship Captain (F) off Spain....	472	
Oct. 19	Cambria lost off Inishtrahull.....	170	
1871			
Jan. 28	H. R. Arthur (E).....	87	
July 30	Westfield (ferry) (E) N. Y. harbor....	100	
1872			
Nov. 7	Mary Celeste left New York for Genoa; found abandoned in Atlantic 4 weeks later; crew never heard from		
1873			
Jan. 22	Northfleet (C) off Dungeness.....	300	
Apr. 1	Br. Atlantic (W) off Nova Scotia....	547	
Nov. 23	Ville de Havre (C) in Atlantic.....	230	
1874			
Dec. 6	Cospatrick (B).....	470	
1875			
May 7	Schiller (W) on Scilly Islands.....	200	
Nov. 4	Pacific (C) off Cape Flattery.....	236	
Dec. 6	Deutschland (W) mouth of Thames....	157	
1877			
July 15	Eten (W) off Valparaiso.....	100	
Nov. 24	Huron (W) off North Carolina.....	100	
Nov. ..	Atacama (W) off Caldera, Chile.....	104	
1878			
Jan. 31	Metropolis (W) off North Carolina..	100	
Mar. 24	Eurydice (E) near Isle of Wight....	300	
Sept. 3	Princess Alice (C) on Thames River	700	
1879			
Feb. 12-16	13 fishing schooners (F) off N. F.....	144	
Dec. 2	Borsua sunk off Spain.....	174	
1880			
Jan. 31	Atlanta (V) from Bermuda.....	290	
Nov. 24	Uncle Joseph (C) off Spezzia.....	250	
1881			
May 24	Victoria capsized in Thames River, Canada.....	200	
June ..	U. S. naval vessel Jeannette crushed in Arctic ice and sunk 500 miles off Siberian coast. Cmdr. G. W. De Long and 21 others lost; 11 survived, including Lt. G. W. Melville. The vessel had been in the ice pack since Sept., 1879. It had sailed from San Francisco in July, 1879, for the North Pole having been bought and outfitted by James Gordon Bennett		
Aug. 30	Teuton (W) off Cape of Good Hope....	200	
1882			
Sept. 14	Asia (F) near Sault Ste. Marie.....	98	
1883			
Jan. 19	Ger. Cambria (C) Iceberg.....	389	
July 3	Daphne capsized in Clyde.....	124	
1884			
Jan. 18	City of Columbus (W) off Mass.....	99	
Apr. 3	Daniel Stennin (W) off N. S.....	131	
Apr. 18	Pomona; State of Florida (C).....	150	
July 22	Sp. Gligon; British Lexham (C).....	150	
1887			
Jan. 20	Kapunda; Ada Melmore (C) Brazil..	300	
Nov. 19	W. A. Scholten (C) in Eng. Channel....	134	
1888			
Aug. 14	Geiser; Thingvalla (C).....	105	
Sept. 12	It. steamer; La France (C).....	89	
1889			
Mar. 16	U. S. warships Trenton, Vandalla and Nipsic; Ger. Adler and Eber (W) at Apia, Samoan Islands; by hurricane.....	147	
1890			
Jan. 2	Persia (W) on Corsica.....	120	
Feb. 17	Br. Duberg (W) in China Sea.....	400	
Mar. 1	Quetta (W) off Cape York.....	124	
Sept. 19	Turkish frigate Ertrugul (F) off Japan	540	
Nov. 10	British cruiser Serpent (C) off Spain	167	
Dec. 27	Shanghai (B) in China Sea.....	100	
1891			
Mar. 17	Utopia (C) off Gibraltar.....	574	
Apr. 22	Blanco Encalada (E) in Caldera Bay	200	
1892			
Jan. 13	Namchow (W) in China Sea.....	414	
May 22	Braz. warship sunk, La Plata R.....	120	
Oct. 28	Roumania (W) off Portugal.....	113	
1893			
Feb. 8	Trinacria (W) off coast of Spain....	115	
Feb. 11	Naronic (V) Liverpool to New York		
June 22	Br. battleship Victoria (C) off Syria	350	
1894			
Feb. 2	Kearsarge (W) on Roncadof Reef		
Nov. 1	Walrapa (W) off New Zealand.....	134	
1895			
Jan. 30	Ger. Elbe; Br. Crathle (C).....	335	
Mar. 11	Sp. Reina Regenta (F) in Atlantic....	400	
1896			
June 17	Drummond Castle (W) off France....	250	
1898			
Feb. 15	U. S. battleship Maine (E) in Havana harbor.....	266	
SPANISH-AMERICAN WAR			
May 1	Battle of Manila Bay—Spanish Reina Cristina; Castilla; cruisers Isla de Cuba and Isla de Luzon; gunboats Don Juan de Austria, Don Antonio de Ulla and Marques del Duero, under Adm. Patricio Montolo, destroyed by Commodore George Dewey's fleet; Sp., 167 killed, 214 wounded; U. S., 7 wounded		
June 6	Sp. Reina Mercedes sunk at Santiago		
July 3	Battle of Santiago de Cuba—Spanish cruiser Maria Teresa, Almirante Oquendo and Vizcaya set afire and ran aground west of Santiago; cruiser Cristobal Colon beached at mouth of Rio Turquino, Sp. forces, under Adm. Pascual Cervera, 353 killed, 151 wounded, U. S., under Adm. Rear-Adm. William T. Sampson and Commodore Winfield S. Schley, 1 killed		
July 4	Fr. La Bourgoigne; Br. Cromarty-shire (C).....	560	
July 5	Sp. warship Alfonso XII sunk off Cuba		
Oct. 14	Spanish cruiser Jorge Juan sunk		
Nov. 26	Mohagan (W) off the Lizard.....	170	
Nov. 26	Portland lost off Cape Cod.....	157	
1900			
June 30	Main, Bremen and Saale (B) at Hoboken, N. J.....	145	
1901			
Feb. 22	Rio de Janeiro (W) at San Francisco..	128	
Apr. 1	Turkish Asian (W) in Red Sea.....	180	
Aug. 14	Islander, with \$3,000,000 in gold, struck Iceberg in Steven's Passage, Alaska.....	70	
Dec. 2	Br. Concor (V) off Esquimaux, B. C.	104	

1902	
July 21	Primus (C) on the Elbe..... 112
1903	
June 7	French Libau (C) near Marseilles.... 150
RUSSO-JAPANESE WAR 1904-05	
Feb. 9	Russian cruisers Varlag and Korietz sunk off Chemulpo, Korea, by Japanese
Apr. 13	Russian battleship Petropavlovsk (M) off Port Arthur..... 600
May 15	Jap battleships Hutsu and Yoshino rammed by sister ship and sunk
June 15	Gen. Slocum (B) at Hell Gate, N. Y., 1,021
June 20	Russian submarine Dolphin sunk.... 23
June 28	Norge (W) on Rockall Reef..... 590
1905	
May 27	Battle of Tsushima Bay—Jap. fleet, under Adm. Heihachiro Togo, destroyed Russian fleet under Adm. Zinovy P. Rodestvensky including Russian cruisers Kintz, Suvaroff, Alexander III, Oslab, Navarin, Sissol Veliki and Borodino; cruisers Dmitri Donski, Adm. Nakhimoff, Izumrud, Monomach, Adm. Oushakoff, Zhemchug, Japan and Svetlana; Russia lost 10,000 men, Japan lost 3 torpedo boats, casualties under 1,000
Sept. 13	Jap. warship Mikasa..... 599
1906	
Jan. 22	Braz. Aquidaban (E) off Brazil..... 212
Jan. 22	Valencia lost off Vancouver Island.... 129
Aug. 4	Italian Sirio (W) off Cape Palos..... 350
1907	
Feb. 12	Larchmont sunk off Long Island.... 131
Feb. 21	Br. Berlin off Hook of Holland..... 100
Feb. 24	Austrian Imperatrix (W)..... 137
Mar. 12	French battleship Jena (E)..... 117
July 20	Columbia; San Petro (C) off Calif.... 100
Nov. 26	Turkish Kaptan sunk in North Sea... 110
1908	
Mar. 23	Jap. Matsu Maru (C) near Hakodate 300
Apr. 30	Jap. Matsu Shima (E) off Pescadores 200
July 28	Ying King (F) off Hongkong..... 150
Nov. 6	Talsh (S)..... 150
Nov. 27	San Pablo sunk off Philippines..... 100
1909	
Jan. 23	White Star liner Republic rammed and sunk by It. Florida off Nantucket light. All but 6 passengers saved by "CQD" (before SOS) sent by Republic's wireless operator Jack Binns; first time radio was used in sea rescue
Aug. 1	Br. Waratah (V) from London..... 300
1910	
Feb. 9	Fr. Gen. Chanzy (W) off Minorca... 200
Sept. 25	Fr. battleship Liberte (E) at Toulon 285
1912	
Jan. 11	Russ (F) in Black Sea..... 172
Mar. 5	Spanish Principe de Asturias..... 500
Mar. 28	British Koombana (S) off Australia... 130
Apr. 8	Nile steamer (C) near Cairo, Egypt... 200
Apr. 14-15	White Star liner Titanic hit iceberg in North Atlantic..... 1,517
Sept. 23	Russian Obnenska sunk in Dvina R. 115
Sept. 28	Jap. Kikermaru sunk off Japan..... 1,000
1913	
Mar. 1	Br. Calvados lost in Sea of Marmora 200
Mar. 5	Ger. destroyer S-178, cruiser York (C) near Heligoland..... 66
Oct. 9	Volturmo (E) in midocean..... 135
Nov. 9	Storm destroyed, on Lake Superior, the steamer Henry B. Smith, 26; on Lake Huron, the steamers John A. McGean, 23, Charles S. Price, 28; Isaac M. Scott, 26; Hydrus, 24, and Argus, 24.
WORLD WAR I 1914-18	
1914	
Mar. 31	Southern Cross (W) Belle Isle Strait 173
May 29	Canadian Empress of Ireland (C) St. Lawrence River..... 1,024
July 11	German cruiser Konigsberg sunk by British in Redi River
Aug. 26	German Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse sunk off Africa
Aug. 28	German cruisers Arfadne, Colin and Mainz sunk by British
Sept. 12	German cruiser Hela sunk by British sub. off Heligoland
Sept. 18	Francis H. Leggett (W) Columbia R. 80
Sept. 22	British cruisers Aboukir, Cressy and Logue by German submarine..... 1,400
Oct. 15	British cruiser Hawk by submarine off Aberdeen coast
Oct. 26	British battleship Audacious (M) off Lough Swilly
Nov. 1	British cruisers Good Hope and Monmouth sunk in Battle of Coronel
Nov. 4	German cruiser Karlsruhe (E)
Nov. 9	German cruiser Emden sunk off Cooco Is.
Nov. 17	German cruiser York (M) off Jade River
Nov. 26	Br. battleship Bulwark (E) at Sheerness
Dec. 8	German cruisers Scharnhorst, Leipzig, Goeben and Nurnberg sunk in Battle of Falkland Island..... 1,800
Dec. ..	French battleship Jean Bart (T) in Mediterranean

1915	
Jan. 1	British battleship Formidable (T)
Jan. 24	German cruiser Blucher sunk off Dogger Bank..... 792
Mar. 14	German cruiser Dresden blown up by crew
Mar. 18	British battleships Irresistible and Ocean (T) in Dardanelles and sunk; Infexible (T) and beached
Mar. 25	U.S. sub F-4, off Honolulu Harbor... 21
May 7	Cunard Line steamship Lusitania, bound from New York to England, sunk in 18 minutes after a German submarine attack off the Old Head of Kinsale, southeast tip of Ireland..... 1,195
May 13	British Gollash (T) by Turkish destroyer
May 25	British battleship Triumph (T)
May 27	British battleship Majestic (T)
July 18	Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi (T) in Mediterranean
July 24	Eastland overturned in Chicago River 812
Aug. 13	Marowline in Gulf of Mexico..... 97
Aug. 16	Dredges San Jacinto and Sam Houston (W) off Galveston, Tex.,..... 106
Nov. 7	Italian Ancona (T) in Mediterranean 201
1916	
Jan. 6	British battleship King Edward VII (M) off Cape Wrath
Jan. 22	Polentia (F) in mid-Atlantic
Feb. 3	Dajin Maru sunk in Pacific..... 160
Feb. 26	French cruiser Provence in Mediterranean..... 3,100
May 31	Battle of Jutland—British cruiser-Queen Mary, 1,265; Infexible, 1,017; Defence, Invincible, 1,000; Black Prince; Ger. battleship Pommern; cruisers Welsbaden, Rostock, Emden and Lutzow; Br. Grand Fleet, under Adm. Sir John R. Jellicoe and Vice-Adm. Sir David Beatty, lost 14 ships, 6,097 men, Ger. High Seas Fleet under Vice-Adms. Reinhard Scheer and Franz von Hipper, lost 11 ships, 2,545 men
June 5	British cruiser Hampshire (M) in Orkneys
Aug. 19	British cruisers Nottingham and Falmouth (T)
Aug. 29	U. S. cruiser Memphis (W) at Santo Domingo
Aug. 29	Chinese Hsin Yu sunk off China..... 1,000
Aug. 29	Jap. Wakatsuki Maru (W) off Japan... 105
Nov. 3	Connemara; Retriever (C) Irish Sea 92
Nov. 21	Br. Britannic (T) Aegean Sea..... 50
1917	
Jan. 25	British cruiser Laurentio (M) off Ireland..... 350
Apr. 15	Br. Arcadia..... (T) in Mediterranean... 279
July 9	British warship Vanguard (E) at Scapa Flow..... 800
Oct. 17	U. S. transport Antilles (T)..... 70
Oct. 17	Russian battleship Slava sunk in Baltic
Dec. 4	Br. Mont Blanc, carrying 3,000 tons of T. N. T., exploded in Halifax harbor when rammed by Belgian relief steamer Imo. Over 1,600 died and thousands were injured in the blast and fire which devastated the northern part of the city. Property damage \$50,000,000
Dec. 6	U. S. destroyer Jacob Jones (T) off Scilly Islands..... 64
Dec. 30	Br. Aragon (T) in Mediterranean... 610
1918	
Jan. 20	German warship Breslau (M) off Imbros Island
Jan. 21	Br. Louvain (T) in Mediterranean... 224
Feb. 1	French La Diva (T) in Mediterranean... 110
Feb. 5	British Tuscania (T) off Ireland... 213
Feb. 24	Florizel (W) near Cape Race, N. F. 92
Apr. 25	Chinese Kiang-Kwan (C) off Hankow 500
May 1	City of Athens (C) off Delaware... 60
May 10	Br. Santa Anna (T) in Mediterranean 634
May 23	British Moldavia (T) in Atlantic... 101
May 26	Leasowe Castle (T) in Mediterranean... 29
May 31	U. S. troopship Pres. Lincoln (T) off Barbados
June ..	U.S.S. Cyclops (W) left Barbados
June 27	Mar. 4..... Castle (T)..... 309
June 27	Br. Llando sunk in Illinois River... 87
July 6	Columbia sunk in Illinois River
July 12	Jap. battleship Kawachi (E) Tokajama Bay..... 500
July 14	Fr. Djamaah (T) in Mediterranean 442
July 19	U. S. cruiser San Diego (M) off Fro Island..... 50
Aug. 3	British Walida (C) off England... 123
Sept. 12	British Galway Castle (T) in Atlantic 189
Sept. 26	Tampa (T) off England..... 118
Sept. 30	Theoderosa (T) in Atlantic..... 213
Oct. 6	British Grantia (C) off Scotland... 431
Oct. 10	Irish Linster (T) in St. George's Channel..... 480
Oct. 25	Canadian Princess Sophia sunk off Alaska..... 398
Nov. 10	British battleship Britannia (T) off Cape Trafalgar
1919	
Jan. 1	British yacht Isolare off Scotland... 270
Jan. 17	French Thonnia lost in Straits of Messina..... 460
June 4	Br. sub L-55, off Kronstadt..... 41
Sept. 9	Spanish Valbanera lost off Florida... 500

.....	1921	Spanish Santa Isabel (S) near Villagarcia.....	214
Mar. 18		Hongkong hit rock near Swatow, China.....	1,000
May 20	1922	British Egypt (C) off France.....	98
Aug. 26		French battleship France off Quiberon Bay.....	3
Aug. 26		Jap. cruiser Nittaka (S) on Kamichatka.....	300
Aug. 29		Chilean Itata (S) off Copumbo.....	301
Mar. 10	1923	Greek Alexander sunk off Piraeus.....	150
Apr. 30		Mosamedes (G) at Cape Frio, Africa.....	220
Aug. 21		U.S. sub at dock, Kobe.....	85
Sept. 3		U.S. destroyers Delphy, S. P. Lee, Chauncey, Fuller, Woodbury, Nicholas and Young off Honda Point, Calif.....	22
Jan. 10	1924	Br. sub L-24 (C) off Portland, Eng.....	48
Mar. 19		Br. sub No. 43, (C) off Sasebo.....	49
Mar. 12	1925	Jap. Uwatma Maru off Takashima.....	103
Aug. 26		It. sub (V) off Sicily.....	50
Sept. 25		U.S. sub S-51 (C) with steamer City of Rome off Block Island.....	31
Nov. 11		Br. sub M-1 (C) in English Channel.....	89
Apr. 27	1926	Chichibu (G) off Horomushiro, Jap.....	230
Aug. 28		Buryvestnik hit pier at Cronstadt, Russia.....	300
Oct. 16		Troopship (E) in Yangtze River.....	1,200
Oct. 20		Br. Valerian (S) off Bermuda.....	84
Aug. 25	1927	Jap. destroyers Warabi and Ashi off Bungo Straits.....	129
Oct. 25		Italian Princessa Mafalda (E) off Porto Seguro, Brazil.....	314
Dec. 17		U.S. sub S-4 (C) off Provincetown, Mass.....	40
July 7	1928	Chilean Angames (S) Araucano Bay.....	291
Aug. 6		It. sub F-14 (C) in Adriatic Sea.....	31
Oct. 3		Fr. sub Ondine, off Portugal.....	43
Nov. 12		British Vestris (S) off Virginia.....	113
Apr. 22	1929	Jap. Toyo Kuni Maru (W) on Rocky Cape Erino.....	103
Aug. 30		San Juan (C) off Santa Cruz, Calif.....	70
Dec. 21		Chinese Lee Cheong near Hongkong.....	300
Mar. 11	1931	Chinese steamer (E) in Yangtze River.....	300
May 22		Russian sub No. 9, Gulf of Finland.....	35
June 14		French St. Philibert (S) off St. Nazaire.....	450
Jan. 26	1932	Br. sub M-2, off Portland Bill, Eng.....	60
Sept. 9		Observation (E) East River, N. Y. C.....	72
Dec. 5		Jap. destroyer Sawarab (S) off Formosa.....	105
Jan. 4	1933	French L'Atlantique (B) in English Channel.....	17
Jan. 21	1934	Chinese Weltung (B) on Yangtze R.....	216
Mar. 12		Jap. Tomozuru upset west of Nagasaki.....	103
Sept. 8		Morro Castle (B) off Asbury Park, N. J.....	134
Jan. 24	1935	Mohawk; Talisman (C) off N. J.....	45
July 3		Jap. Midori Maru (C) in Inland Sea.....	104
Dec. 12	1936	Sp. sub (T) off Malaga.....	47
Dec. 12	1937	U.S. Panay, bombed by Jap., Yangtze River.....	2
May 8	1938	French Lafayette (B) in dry dock at Havre.....	
Feb. 2	1939	Jap. sub I-63, Bungo Channel.....	81
Apr. 19		French Paris (B) at Havre.....	
May 23		U. S. sub Squalus sunk off Portsmouth, N. H.....	26
June 1		British sub. Thetis sunk in Irish Sea.....	99
June 15		Fr. sub Phenix, off Indo-China.....	63
Sept. 3		Br. Athenia (T) west of Hebrides.....	112
Sept. 17		Br. aircraft carrier Courageous (T).....	515
Oct. 14		British battleship Royal Oak (T).....	786
Dec. 17		German battleship Graf Spee blown up by crew 3 mi. off Uruguay.....	
June 8	1940	British aircraft carrier Glorious off Narvik.....	1,204
June 16		Fr. Champlain sunk in Fr. port.....	
July 17		Br. Lancaster (T) off St. Nazaire.....	2,500
July 3		French battleships Bretagne and Provence sunk, Dunkerque run aground by British off N. Africa.....	
Oct. 26	1941	Empress of Britain (T) off Ireland.....	45
Nov. 3		Laurentic (T).....	
Apr. 23	1941	British Rajputana (T).....	40
May 1		Italian Conte Rosso (T) off Sicily.....	
May 24		British battleship Hood off Greenland by German battleship Bismarck.....	
May 27		Bismarck off Brest by British.....	2,300
June 16		U. S. sub. O-9 in test dive off Maine.....	33
July 13		Georgie destroyed in Suez port.....	737
Nov. 13		British aircraft carrier Ark Royal in Mediterranean.....	
Nov. 25		British battleship Barham (T) in Mediterranean.....	800
Dec. 2		Australian cruiser Sydney off Australia.....	645
Dec. 7		Pearl Harbor Consult Index.....	
Dec. 9		British battleship Prince of Wales and cruiser Repulse by Jap. off Malay Peninsula.....	
Dec. 16		British cruiser Galatea (T) in Mediterranean.....	460
Feb. 2	1942	Swedish Amerikaland off Cape Hatteras.....	
Feb. 5		Empress of Asia bombed by Jap planes off Sumatra.....	
Feb. 9		French Normandie (B) at pier, New York City.....	1
Feb. 18		U. S. destroyer Truxton and cargo ship Pollux (G) off Newfoundland.....	204
Apr. 5		Br. cruisers Dorsetshire, Cornwall, by Jap. planes off Ceylon.....	425
Apr. 8		Br. aircraft carrier Hermes, destroyer Vampire, in Indian Ocean by Jap.....	315
Apr. 8		Greek Enderania sunk off Turkey.....	211
Apr. 8		U. S. destroyer Ingraham (C) in Atlantic.....	218
May 8		U. S. aircraft carrier Lexington in Coral Sea battle.....	216
June 4		Jap. aircraft carriers Akagi (220), Kaga (800), Hiryu (415) and Soryu (718) in Battle of Midway.....	
June 7		U. S. aircraft carrier Yorktown off Midway Island.....	
Aug. 9		U. S. cruisers Quincey (370), Vincennes (332) and Astoria (216) sunk in Solomons.....	120
Sept. 9		U.S.C.G. Muskeget (V) in Atlantic.....	120
Sept. 15		U. S. aircraft carrier Wasp (T) in Solomons.....	180
Oct. 2		British cruiser Curacao (C) off Eng.....	335
Oct. 26		Pres. Coolidge (M) in South Pacific.....	5
Oct. 26		U. S. aircraft carrier Hornet (D) in battle of Santa Cruz Island, later sunk (new Hornet launched Aug. 30, 1943).....	
Oct. ..		Duchess of Athol (T) in Atlantic.....	
Oct. ..		Viceroy of India (T) in Atlantic.....	
Nov. 8		British aircraft carrier Avenger off North Africa.....	507
Nov. 13		Jap. battleship Hiyel, off Solomons.....	
Nov. 15		Jap. battleship Kirishima, off Solomons.....	
Dec. 6		British Ceramic (T) off Azores.....	500
Jan. ..	1943	U. S. sub Argonaut by Jap. near New Britain Island.....	102
Jan. 30		U. S. cruiser Chicago (T) in Solomons.....	
Feb. 3		U. S. Dorchester (T) off Greenland.....	600
Mar. 15		Empress of Canada (T) off Freetown, West Africa.....	400
June 8		Jap. battleship Mutsu (E) off Japan.....	103
June 13		U.S.C.G. Escanaba (E) in Atlantic.....	103
Sept. 9		Italian battleship Roma (W) by Axis planes.....	
Sept. 11		Conte di Savoia bombed by Germany in Venice harbor.....	
Sept. 14		It. Conte Verde scuttled at Shanghai.....	
Oct. 20		Navy tankers (C) off Palm Beach, Fla.....	88
Nov. 26		Br. Rohna bombed off Algeria.....	1,015
Dec. 26		Ger. Scharnhorst (T) off Norway by British.....	
Mar. 9	1944	U.S.S. Leopold (T) in Atlantic.....	171
Apr. 9		U. S. Liberty ship (E) Bari, Italy.....	360
Apr. 20		U. S. Paul Hamilton (T) off Algiers.....	504
June 19		Jap. aircraft carriers Shokaku, Taiho in 1st Battle of Philippine Sea by U. S. sub.....	
July 17		Two munitions ships (E) Port Chicago, Calif.....	322
Sept. 8		It. Rex in Trieste harbor by Br. planes.....	
Oct. 24		U. S. aircraft carrier Princeton (E) off Leyte.....	
Oct. 24		Jap. battleship Musashi sunk by U. S. planes.....	
Oct. 25		Jap. battleships Tsubi, Yamashiro; cruisers Suzuya, Chikuma, Chokai, Mogami, and aircraft carriers Chiyoda, Zuikaku, Zuho and Chitose sunk by U. S. Navy in 2nd Battle of Philippine Sea.....	
Nov. 12		German battleship Tirpitz off Norway.....	
Nov. 21		Jap. battleship Kongo off China by U. S. sub.....	
Nov. 24		Swedish Hansa (E) off Gotland.....	100
Nov. 29		Jap. aircraft carrier Shinano off Jap. by U. S. sub.....	
Dec. 18		U. S. destroyers Spence, 318; Monaghan, 245, and Hull, 202 (S) in Pacific.....	
Dec. 24		Belgian Leopoldville (T) enroute to Cherbourg.....	764



1945					
Jan. 29	U. S. S. Serpens (E) off Guadal-	196	May 17	Fr. LST Adour (E) Nhatrang, Indo-	78
Jan. 30	German Wilhelm Gustloff sunk off		June 12	U. S. destroyer Walke (D) off Korea	26
	Danzig with refugees.....	6,000	Sept. 1	Fishing boat Pelican (S) Montauk..	45
Mar. 19	U. S. aircraft carrier Franklin (D),		Sept. 17	Fr. landing ship (M) Cochin, China..	63
	made port.....	832	1952		
Apr. 7	Jap. battleship Yamato (72,809 tons) off		Jan. 9	Freighter Pennsylvania (S) Pacific..	45
	Kyushu Island by U. S. planes.....	3,033	Jan. 10	Freighter Tying Enterprise (S) off	1
Apr. 9	German battleship Adm. Scheer by			Lizard Pt.....	84
	R.A.F. at Kiel.....		Apr. 21	U. S. cruiser St. Paul (D) off Korea..	
Apr. 16	German battleship Luetzow by R.A.F.		Apr. 26	U. S. destroyer Hobson (C) with	176
May 11	U. S. aircraft carrier Bunker Hill (D)	373		aircraft carrier Wasp in Atlantic..	
July 8	Brazilian cruiser Bala (E) in Atlantic	300	Sept. 9	Ferryboat capsized on Danube R.,	90
July 24	Jap. battleship Hyuga, cruiser Tone, and			near Belgrade.....	48
	aircraft carriers Amagi, Kailyo sunk off		Sept. 24	Fr. sub. La Sibylle lost off Toulon..	16
	Kure by U. S. planes.....		Dec. 22	Fr. Champollion (G) near Beirut.....	
July 28	Jap. battleships Haruna, Ise; cruisers		1953		
	Aoba, Izumo and Iwate sunk off Kure		Jan. 2	Motorboat sank off Cebu Is.....	80
	by U. S. planes.....		Jan. 9	South Korean Chang Tyong-Ho	249
July 31	U. S. cruiser Indianapolis (T) Phillip-			(F) off Pusan, Korea.....	
	pine Sea (last major loss WW II)	880	Jan. 25	Empress of Canada (B) at dock,	none
				Liverpool.....	115
1947			Jan. 26	Ferry capsized off Kinsai, Korea...	133
Jan. 19	Greek Himeras (M) off Athens.....	392	Jan. 31	Princess Victoria (S) off N. Ireland	65
Apr. 16	French Grandcamp (E) in Texas City		Feb. 4	Jap. Shinsi Maru capsized off Okla-	54
	harbor.....	510		nawa.....	81
July 17	Ferry Ramdas (S) Bombay, India....	625	Mar. 7	Egyptian Solhan (S) off Alexandria..	67
Nov. 25	U. S. freighter Clarksdale Victory		Apr. 4	Turkish ship Dumlupinar (C) with	60
	off Br. Columbia.....	49		Sw. Naboland, Dardanelles.....	120
1948			Apr. 28	Motorship Colombia sank near Ba-	37
Jan. 23	Jap. Joo Maru (M) Okayama, Jap....	250		hila Solano.....	
June 11	Danish Kobenhavn (M) in Katteg-		July 17	Ferryboat capsized in Sulej R., near	19
	gat Sound.....	150		New Delhi, India.....	13
Dec. 3	Kiangya (E) in China Sea.....	1,100	Aug. 1	Fr. Monique (V) near New Caledonia	
			Oct. 16	U. S. aircraft carrier Leyte (D) in	
1949				Boston harbor.....	
Jan. 27	Taiiping; collier (C) off South China	600	1954		
April 25	British Magdalena (G) off Brazil....	none	Jan. 21	Landing craft (C) with troopship off	29
July 26	Ferryboat capsized at Indore, India...	140		Inchon, Korea.....	33
Sept. 17	Canadian Noronic (B) at Toronto...	119	Mar. 26	Sp. Guadalete (S) in Mediterranean	103
			May 26	U. S. aircraft carrier Bennington (D)	
				75 mi. south of Newport, R. I....	
Jan. 12	Br. sub. Truculent (C) Thames		Sept. 26	Jap. ferry Toya Maru (S) Tsugaru	1,172
	Estuary.....	65		Strait, Japan.....	37
Apr. 20	Communist Chinese Hsinan (C) near		Oct. 7	U. S. Mormackite (S) off Virginia...	
	Manchuria.....	70	1955		
June 19	Br. Indian Enterprise (E) Red Sea...	72	May 11	Jap. ferry Shikun Maru (C) Inland	85
Nov. 15	Yugoslav ferry capsized, Sava R....	94		Sea, Japan.....	
			June 9	Sw. tanker Johannishuis (C) off	19
				Ramsgate.....	13
Apr. 16	Br. sub. Affray, Eng. Channel.....	75	June 16	Br. sub Sidon (E) Portland, Eng....	
Apr. 20	Eso Greensboro, Eso Suez (C) Gulf				
	of Mexico.....	39			

## Major Train Wrecks in the United States

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission, Bureau of Safety

(Date, location and number of persons killed)

1856—July 17—Near Philadelphia, Pa., 60.	1910—Dec. 20—Onawa, Maine, 23.
1876—Dec. 29—Ashtabula, Ohio, 92.	1920—June 9—Schenectady, N. Y., 15.
1887—Aug. 10—Chatsworth, Ill., 81.	1920—July 3—South Pittsburg, Pa., 17.
1880—Aug. 11—Mays Landing, N. J., 40.	1921—Feb. 27—Porter, Ind., 37.
1888—Oct. 10—Mud Run, Pa., 55.	1921—Dec. 5—Woodmont, Pa., 27.
1896—July 30—Atlantic City, N. J., 60.	1922—Aug. 5—Sulphur Springs, Mo., 34.
1903—Dec. 23—Laurel Run, Pa., 53.	1922—Dec. 13—Humble, Tex., 42.
1904—Aug. 7—Eden, Col., 96.	1923—Sept. 27—Lockett, Wyo., 31.
1904—Sept. 24—New Market, Tenn., 56.	1924—Feb. 2—Ingalls, Ind., 16.
1906—March 16—Florence, Col., 35.	1925—June 16—Hackettstown, N. J., 50.
1906—Oct. 28—Atlantic City, N. J., 40.	1925—Oct. 27—Victoria, Miss., 21.
1906—Dec. 30—Washington, D. C., 53.	1926—June 16—Gray, Pa., 16.
1907—Jan. 2—Volland, Kans., 33.	1926—Sept. 5—Waco, Colo., 30.
1907—Jan. 19—Fowler, Ind., 29.	1926—Dec. 23—Rockmart, Ga., 19.
1907—Feb. 16—New York City, 22.	1938—June 19—Saugus, Mont., 47.
1907—March 23—Colton, Calif., 26.	1939—Aug. 12—Harvey, Nev., 24.
1907—July 20—Salem, Mich., 33.	1940—April 29—Little Falls, N. Y., 31.
1907—Sept. 15—Canaan, N. H., 24.	1940—July 31—Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio, 43.
1910—March 1—Wellington, Wash., 96.	1941—Nov. 9—Dunkirk, Ohio, 13.
1910—March 21—Green Mountain, Iowa, 55.	1942—Sept. 24—Dickerson, Md., 14.
1911—May 29—Indianola, Neb., 18.	1942—Dec. 27—Almonte, Ontario, 36.
1911—Aug. 25—Manchester, N. Y., 29.	1943—May 23—Delair, N. J., 14.
1912—July 4—East Corning, N. Y., 39.	1943—Aug. 29—Wayland, N. Y., 27.
1912—July 5—Ligonier, Pa., 23.	1943—Sept. 6—Shore, Pa., 79.
1912—Nov. 12—Montz, La., 15.	1943—Dec. 16—Bet. Rennett and Bule
1912—Nov. 13—Indianapolis, Ind., 15.	(Lumberton), N. C., 72.
1913—Sept. 2—North Haven, Conn., 21.	1944—July 6—High Bluff, Tenn., 35.
1913—Oct. 19—Bucatanua, Miss., 17.	1944—Aug. 4—Near Stockton, Ga., 47.
1914—Aug. 5—Tipton Ford, Mo., 43.	1944—Sept. 14—Dewey, Ind., 29.
1914—Sept. 15—Lebanon, Mo., 28.	1944—Dec. 31—Bagley, Utah, 50.
1916—March 29—Amherst, Ohio, 27.	1945—June 15—Milton, Pa., 19.
1917—Feb. 27—Mount Union, Pa., 20.	1945—Aug. 8—Michigan, N. Dak., 34.
1917—Aug. 13—North Branford, Conn., 19.	1946—April 25—Naperville, Ill., 45.
1917—Sept. 28—Kellyville, Okla., 23.	1946—Dec. 13—Guthrie, Ohio, 29.
1917—Dec. 20—Shepherdsville, Ky., 46.	1947—Feb. 18—Gaithers, Pa., 24.
1918—Jan. 16—Hartford, Tex., 17.	1948—Jan. 17—Rockville Centre, N. Y., 31.
1918—June 22—Ivanhoe, Ind., 68.	1950—Sept. 11—Coshocton, Ohio, 33.
1918—July 9—Nashville, Tenn., 101.	1950—Nov. 22—Richmond Hill, N. Y., 79.
1918—July 20—Chelsea, Mich., 15.	1951—Feb. 6—Woodbridge, N. J., 84.
1918—Sept. 17—Marshfield, Mo., 15.	1951—Aug. 10—Lettsworth, La., 13.
1918—Nov. 1—Brooklyn Rapid Transit Line,	1951—Nov. 12—Wyata, Wyo., 17.
N. Y. (Malbone St. Tunnel), 97.	1951—Nov. 25—Woodstock, Ala., 17.
1919—Jan. 12—South Byron, N. Y., 22.	1953—March 27—Conneaut, Ohio, 21.

## BIOGRAPHIES OF THE PRESIDENTS AND THEIR WIVES

### George Washington

George Washington, first president, was born Friday, Feb. 22, 1732 (actually Feb. 11, O. S.), the son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball, at Wakefield on Pope's creek, Westmoreland Co., Va. Col. John Washington, George's great-grandfather, came from Northamptonshire in 1657 or 1658; in 1686 he and an associate named Spencer bought 5,000 acres on the Potomac. In England the Washingtons had prospered in the wool trade and lived in a small Tudor manor house at Sulgrave from 1539 to 1610, when they suffered reverses. It was restored in 1914. George's father took the north 2,500 acres near Hunting creek in 1735 and built a house in which George lived from 3 to 6 years of age; when 6 the family moved to Ferry farm, near Fredericksburg. His father died in 1743 when he was 11. He studied mathematics and surveying and when 16 went to live with his half-brother Lawrence, who had inherited the Potomac farm and built Mount Vernon, the original house having burned. George surveyed the lands of William Fairfax on the Shenandoah, keeping a diary. He accompanied Lawrence to Barbados, West Indies, contracted smallpox and was deeply scarred. Lawrence died in 1752 and George acquired his property by inheritance and purchase and added the 2,500 acres held by the Spencers. He valued land and when he died owned 70,000 acres in Virginia and 40,000 acres on the Great Kanawa and environs.

Washington's military service began in 1753 when Gov. Dinwiddie of Virginia made him lieutenant of militia. He clashed with the French and had to surrender Fort Necessity, July 3, 1754. He was an aide to Braddock and helped organize the retreat after the fatal ambush of July 9, 1755. He helped take Fort Duquesne from the French in 1758.

After his marriage to Martha Dandridge Custis, 1759, Washington lived at Mount Vernon, bred horses and cattle, raised fruit and practiced crop rotation. In 1773 he enlarged the house. During the stamp act agitation, 1765, he supported the protesting Virginians. Although not at first for independence, he stood out against British exactions and took charge of the Virginia troops before war broke out. He was made commander-in-chief by the Continental Congress June 15, 1775 and took command at Cambridge July 3.

The successful issue of a war filled with hardships was largely due to his leadership. He was resourceful, a stern disciplinarian, and the one strong, dependable force for unity. He favored a federal government and became chairman of the Constitutional convention of 1787. He helped get the Constitution ratified and was unanimously elected president and inaugurated, April 30, 1789, on the balcony of New York's Federal hall at Broad and Wall Sts., now marked by his statue. In New York his mansion, near Franklin Sq., was the scene of formal dinners and levees. His pew in St. Paul's chapel is preserved.

His birthplace, Wakefield, was burned in 1780. On Feb. 22, 1932, a new Wakefield, built by donations, was dedicated as the George Washington Birthplace Monument, administered by the National Parks Service. The older Washingtons are buried there. It is 34 miles from Fredericksburg, Va., on State road 3, and five miles from Stratford Hall, birthplace of Robert E. Lee.

Although a Federalist, Washington made Thomas Jefferson secretary of state (resigned 1793). He was reelected 1792, but refused to consider a third term and retired to Mount Vernon, 1797. He suffered acute laryngitis after a ride in snow and rain around his estate, was bled profusely, and died Dec. 14, 1799, aged 67. He was mourned here and abroad as one of the great men of his time. He was buried in a vault at Mount Vernon. (See article on Mount Vernon.) He willed Mount Vernon to his nephew, Bushrod Washington (1762-1829), associate justice, U. S. Supreme Court.

References: *George Washington*, 5 vols., by Douglas Southall Freeman; *George Washington*, 3 vols., by Rupert Hughes; *Virginia (American Guides Series)*.

### MARTHA WASHINGTON

Mrs. Martha Dandridge Custis Washington was born June 2, 1732, in New Kent Co., Va. In 1749 she married Daniel Parke Custis, wealthy planter, who died in 1757. She lived in the White House on the Pamunkey, site of McClellan's supply depot in 1862. (Her house had burned down and been replaced before the Civil War.) In 1758 Washing-

ton, hurrying to Williamsburg, was invited by the owner of Poplar Grove to meet "the prettiest and richest widow in Virginia." She was plump, small, had dark hair and hazel eyes. Washington fell, and on his return from taking Fort Duquesne they were married, Jan. 6, 1759. Martha had two children living, two having died in infancy. Her daughter Martha died at 17. Her son, Col. John Parke Custis, bought the 1,100 acres of Arlington in 1778, but died 1781, from wounds received at Yorktown. Washington adopted John's son, George Washington Parke Custis, who inherited Arlington and built the present house; his daughter Mary married Robert E. Lee there in 1831. Martha Washington managed her husband's plantations in his absence and in winter visited him at Valley Forge, Newburgh and other camps. She presided gracefully at official levees as Lady Washington. She died in 1802 and was buried at Mount Vernon.

Reference: *Some American Ladies*, by Meade Minnerode.

### John Adams

John Adams, 2nd president, Federalist, was born in Braintree (Quincy), Mass., Oct. 30, 1735 (Oct. 19, O. S.), the son of John Adams, a farmer and Susanna Boylston of Brookline. He was a great-grandson of Henry Adams who came from England in 1636. He was graduated from Harvard, 1755, taught school, studied law. In 1765 he argued against taxation without representation before the royal governor. In 1770 he defended the British soldiers who fired on civilians in the "Boston Massacre." He took part in the Provincial Congress of Massachusetts and the Continental Congress, seconded the independence resolution presented by Richard Henry Lee and with his cousin, Samuel Adams, signed the Declaration of Independence. He was a commissioner to France, 1778, with Benjamin Franklin and Arthur Lee; won recognition of the United States by The Hague, 1782; was first American minister to England, 1785-1788, and elected vice president with Washington, 1788 and 1792.

In 1796 Adams was chosen president by the electors, 71 to 68 so that opponents called him "president by 3 votes." The candidate with the second highest number of votes became vice president; this was Thomas Jefferson, his opponent. Intense antagonism to America by France caused agitation for war, led by Alexander Hamilton. Adams, breaking with Hamilton, opposed war but put the Navy on a fighting basis. The U. S. S. Constitution, the United States, both 44 guns, and the Constellation, 36 guns, and armed merchantmen bagged 84 French ships in an undeclared war. To fight alien influence and muzzle criticism Adams supported the Alien and Sedition laws of 1800, which led to his defeat for reelection. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as Jefferson, and was buried in the First Unitarian church in Quincy, Mass.

References: *The Adams Family*, by James Truslow Adams; *John Adams and the American Revolution*, by Catherine Drinker Bowen.

### ABIGAIL ADAMS

Mrs. Abigail Smith Adams was born at Weymouth, Mass., Nov. 23, 1744 (Nov. 12, O. S.), daughter of a Congregational minister and descendant of the Puritan divine, Thomas Shepard of Cambridge, Mass. She died at Quincy, Oct. 28, 1818. She had a daughter and three sons, one of whom, John Quincy Adams, became the sixth president. Often separated from John Adams during the Revolution, she joined him in Paris in 1784, and from 1785 to 1788 endured social slights at the court of St. James's, where Adams was our first minister. When New York was the seat of Washington's administration she lived at Richmond Hill, a manor house located where Chariton crosses Varick St. She was known for her sharp criticism of Adams' opponents.

References: *Abigail Adams*, by Janet Whitney; *New Letters of Abigail Adams, 1788-1801*, ed. by Stewart Mitchell.

### Thomas Jefferson

Thomas Jefferson, 3rd president, was born April 13, 1743 (Apr. 2, O. S.) at Shadwell, Va., the son of Peter Jefferson, a civil engineer of Welsh descent who raised tobacco, and Jane Randolph. Jefferson was an agrarian, an expansionist; because he opposed the Federalists and centralization he was called a Republican, now synonymous with Democrat. His father died when he was 14, leaving him 2,750 acres and his slaves. Jefferson was graduated from the College of William and Mary at 20; read

classics in Greek and Latin; studied law with George Wythe in Williamsburg; played the violin and rode horses. In 1769 he was elected to the House of Burgesses. In 1770 Shadwell burned and he began Monticello, near Charlottesville. In 1772 he married Martha Wayles Skelton. He was a member of the Virginia Committee of Correspondence and the Continental Congress and denied Britain's right to tax. Named a member of the committee to draw up a Declaration of Independence, he wrote the basic draft, 1776. He was a member of the Virginia House of Delegates, 1776-79, elected governor to succeed Patrick Henry, 1779, re-elected 1780, resigned, June 1781, amid charges of ineffectual military preparation. During his term he wrote the statute on religious freedom. In the Continental Congress, 1783, he drew up an ordinance for the Northwest Territory, forbidding slavery after 1800; its terms were put into the Ordinance of 1787. He was sent to Paris with Benjamin Franklin and John Adams to negotiate treaties of commerce, 1784; made minister to France, 1785, he made treaties with France and Prussia, studied architecture, gardening and the French Revolution, whose leaders consulted him.

Washington appointed him secretary of state, 1789. Jefferson's strong faith in the consent of the governed, as opposed to executive control favored by Hamilton, secretary of the treasury, often led to conflict; Dec. 31, 1793, he resigned. He was the Republican candidate for president in 1796; beaten by John Adams, he became vice president. He opposed Adams' alien and sedition laws with the Kentucky and Virginia resolutions, reiterating the basic rights of states. In 1800 Jefferson and Aaron Burr received equal votes for president, so the House of Representatives voted Jefferson in, with the help of Hamilton, who preferred Jefferson to Burr. Adams did not wait to see Jefferson inaugurated, but when Jefferson was re-elected in 1804, even Adams voted for him. Jefferson cancelled levees and titles and ignored diplomatic precedence. He turned Federalists out of office. He opposed a strong navy. By fighting those who feared to give power to the people he made democracy work. He considered John Marshall's Supreme Court reactionary. Big events of his administration were the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, and the Lewis and Clark Expedition. He established the University of Virginia and designed its buildings. After the Library of Congress was burned by the British he sold Congress 13,000 vols. for \$23,950. He was 6 ft. 2, temperate in debate, practically a Unitarian in religion, though not a church member. He died July 4, 1826, on the same day as John Adams and was buried at Monticello, which, after various vicissitudes, passed to the Thomas Jefferson Memorial Foundation in 1923.

References: *Jefferson the Virginian and Jefferson and the Rights of Man*, by Dumas Malone. *Jefferson and Hamilton*, by Claude G. Bowers.

#### MRS. THOMAS JEFFERSON

Mrs. Martha Wayles Jefferson, daughter of John Wayles, was 23 and the widow of Bathurst Skelton when she married Jefferson Jan. 1, 1772. She bore Jefferson six children at Monticello, two of whom lived to maturity. Martha, 1772-1836, married Thomas Mann Randolph, Jr.; Mary (Marle) 1778-1804, married her cousin, J. W. Eppes. Mrs. Jefferson's father's large farm and slaves became part of the estate. She died Sept. 6, 1782.

#### James Madison

James Madison, 4th President, Republican, was born Mar. 16, 1751 (Mar. 5, O. S.) at Port Conway, King George Co., Va., the eldest of 12 children of James Madison and Eleanor Rose Conway. His great-grandfather, James Taylor (1674-1729), was also the great-grandfather of Zachary Taylor. Madison was graduated from Princeton, 1771, studied theology, 1772, sat in the Virginia Constitutional convention, 1776, where his resolution on religious freedom was voted down; was a member of the Continental Congress and of the Annapolis convention, 1786, where he and Hamilton proposed the Constitutional convention. He was chief recorder at that convention in 1787, and supported ratification in the Federalist papers, written with Hamilton and Jay. In 1785 he carried Jefferson's statute on religious liberty through the Virginia assembly. He was elected to the House of Representatives in 1789, helped adopt the Bill of Rights and fought John Adams' alien and sedition laws. He favored agrarian policies with Jefferson and in 1801 became Jefferson's secretary of state. In 1803, when the Louisiana Purchase was consummated, he insisted on free navigation of the Miss-

issippi, which he had already urged on Jay in 1780.

Elected president in 1808, Madison was a "strict constructionist," opposed to the free interpretation of the Constitution by the Federalists; he vetoed federal funds for state improvements, but changed in his second term. Madison inherited the conflict with Britain over its orders in council and impressment of American seamen, which had led to Jefferson's embargo act and injured American commerce. He was reelected in 1812 by the votes of the agrarian South and recently admitted western states. Caught between British and French maritime restrictions, Madison drifted into war, declared June 18, 1812, unaware that Britain had cancelled the orders two days before. While the war was inconclusive, it opened the way to peaceful negotiations. Madison successfully advocated a tariff to protect industry, a national system of roads and canals and a strong military organization. He retired in 1817 to his estate at Montpelier (now Montpelier), Va., built 1760, with a portico suggested by Jefferson. There he edited his famous papers on the Constitutional Convention. He became rector of the Univ. of Virginia, 1826. He died June 28, 1836, and was buried near his home.

References: *Dictionary of American Biography. The Making of the Constitution*, by Charles Warren.

#### DOLLY MADISON

Mrs. Dolly Payne Madison, first social leader in the White House, was born May 12, 1768, in North Carolina, the daughter of John Payne, a Virginia Quaker, who later freed his slaves. She grew up in Hanover County, Va. Her first husband, John Todd, died in 1793. She married Madison Sept. 15, 1794, and when he became secretary of state in 1801, became hostess for Jefferson in the White House. She presided at the first inaugural ball in 1809. She is supposed to have rescued Gilbert Stuart's portrait of Washington from the White House when the British came Aug. 24, 1814, but the actual deed is ascribed to others who turned the portrait over to her. She helped edit Madison's highly important records of the Constitutional Convention. From 1817 to 1837 she lived at Montpelier, Orange Co., Va. (now Montpelier, privately owned). She returned to Washington as a welcome, but impecunious, social leader, in 1837. Congress bought her husband's records in 1837 for \$30,000, and other papers in 1848, for \$25,000. She took part in the dedication of the Washington monument and sent the first personal message over S. F. B. Morse's telegraph wire. She was respected for her tact and intelligence by presidents from Washington to Polk. In old age she suffered from the wastefulness of a son. She died July 12, 1849, aged 81, and is buried beside Madison near Montpelier.

References: *Dolly Madison, Her Life and Times*, by Katharine Anthony; *Some American Ladies*, by Meade Minnegerode.

#### James Monroe

James Monroe, 5th President, Republican, was born April 28, 1758, in Westmoreland Co., Va., the son of Spence Monroe and Eliza Jones, who were of Scottish and Welsh descent, respectively. He attended the College of William and Mary, fought in the 3rd Virginia regiment and was wounded at Trenton. He studied law with Thomas Jefferson. 1780, was a member of the Virginia house of delegates and of Congress, 1783-86. His law office in Fredericksburg, is now the James Monroe Memorial Foundation. He opposed ratification of the Constitution by Virginia, 1788; was U. S. Senator, 1790; minister to France, 1794-96; four times governor of Virginia, 1799-1802, and 1811. Jefferson sent him to France as minister, 1803, to join R. R. Livingston in buying the Isle of New Orleans from France and East and West Florida from Spain. Exceeding instructions, he signed a treaty for all of Louisiana. (Navigation of the Mississippi was one of his demands as early as 1783.) He was also sent to Madrid, 1804, and London, 1805, to settle disputes, with few results. He ran against Madison for president in 1808. He was chosen member of the Virginia Assembly, 1810-1811; secretary of state under Madison, 1811-1817; also secretary of war Sept., 1814-Mar., 1815.

In 1816 Monroe was elected president; in 1820 reelected with all but one vote, this being cast for John Quincy Adams so that only Washington might have unanimous election. Monroe's administration became the Era of Good Feeling. He obtained the Floridas from Spain and suppressed the Seminoles; settled boundaries with Canada and eliminated border forts; supported the anti-slavery

position that led to the Missouri Compromise. (In 1801 he had proposed settling Negro slaves in Africa. Monrovia, Liberia, was named for him.) In July, 1823, the U. S. served notice on Russia that it would oppose any Russian colony on this continent, after Russia had prohibited fishing on the northwest coasts. On Dec. 2, 1823, Monroe announced the Doctrine, that the U. S. would consider its safety endangered if European powers had authority on this hemisphere or attempted colonization. First half had been suggested by George Canning, British foreign minister, to curb Spain; U. S., rejecting proposal for joint declaration, issued it also as warning to Russia. Monroe owned Ash Lawn, 5 mi. from Charlottesville, Va., 1799-1825; inherited Oak Hill, Loudon Co., Va., from his uncle Jos. Jones, 1806. The mansion, replacing Jones' cottage, was designed by Jefferson and executed by Jas. Hoban, White House architect. He moved to New York, 1830, to be with his daughters, and died there July 4, 1831, and was buried in Marble cemetery. In 1858 his remains were removed to Richmond.

Reference: James Monroe, by William Penn Cresson.

#### MRS. JAMES MONROE

Mrs. Elizabeth Monroe was born in New York, 1768, the daughter of Lawrence Kortright, formerly British army officer. She married Monroe in 1786. They had two daughters, who married and lived in New York. She died 1830 at Oak Hill.

#### John Quincy Adams

John Quincy Adams, 6th president, independent Federalist, was born July 11, 1767, at Braintree (Quincy), Mass., the son of John and Abigail Adams. He was educated in Paris, Leyden, and Harvard, graduating in 1787. He served as American minister in the Netherlands, Berlin, St. Petersburg and London and helped draft the peace treaty of 1814. He had served as senator from 1803 to 1808 and his support of the Republican administration alienated the Federalists. President Monroe made him secretary of state, 1817, and he negotiated the cession of the Floridas from Spain, supported exclusion of slavery in the Missouri Compromise, and laid the base for the Monroe Doctrine, of which he, as much as Monroe, was the creator. In 1824 he was elected president by the House when Henry Clay threw his 37 votes to Adams, who had 84 against Andrew Jackson's 99. His expansion of executive powers was strongly opposed and he was beaten in 1828 by Jackson. In 1831 he was sent to Congress as representative and served eight terms with distinction and independence. He fought slavery, opposed the annexation of Texas and the war with Mexico; was responsible for the Smithsonian Institution. He had a stroke in the House and died in the Speaker's room, Feb. 23, 1848.

Reference: John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy, by Samuel Flagg Bemis.

#### MRS. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS

Mrs. Louisa Catherine Johnson Adams was born in London, Feb. 12, 1775, the daughter of Joshua Johnson, a Marylander who acted as American fiscal agent there. She married Adams July 26, 1797. Of their four children, George Washington Adams, John Q. Adams, Jr., Charles Francis Adams and Louisa Catherine Adams, Charles Francis became Free Soil candidate for vice president in 1848, member of Congress, minister to England during the Civil War and president of the Geneva Board of Arbitration. He was father of Charles Francis Adams, Henry Adams and Brooks Adams.

#### Andrew Jackson

Andrew Jackson, 7th president, originally Jeffersonian-Republican, later first Democrat, was born in the Waxhaws district, New Lancaster Co., S. C., Mar. 15, 1767, the posthumous son of Andrew Jackson, who came from County Antrim, Ireland, with his wife, Elizabeth Hutchinson, and two sons, in 1765. At 13 he joined the militia in the Revolution and when captured a British officer struck Andrew with his sword when the boy refused to shine his boots. He read law in Salisbury, N. C., moved to Nashville, Tenn., speculated in land, married and raised cotton at the Hermitage, originally a log house. In 1798 he helped draft the Constitution of Tennessee and for one year occupied its one seat in the national House. He was in the Senate in 1797, and again in 1823. He defeated the Creek Indians at Horseshoe Bend, Ala., 1814, and as major general, U. S. A., drove the British out of Pensacola. With 6,000 backwoods fighters he defeated Pakenham's 12,000 Brit-

ish troops at Chalmette, outside New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815, losing only seven to the British loss of 2,000. In 1818 he fought so recklessly against the Seminoles in Florida that he endangered foreign relations. In 1824 he ran for president against John Quincy Adams and was voted down by the House, though he had the most votes; in 1828 he carried everything, the West rising to support "Old Hickory" and a liberal land policy. He was a noisy debater and duellist and introduced rotation in office or "spoils system." He was suspicious of privilege; ruined the Bank of the United States by depositing federal funds with state banks. Though "Let the people rule" was his slogan, he at times supported strict constructionist policies against the expansionist West. He killed the Congressional caucus for nominating presidential candidates and substituted the national convention, 1832, when he was reelected, with Martin Van Buren vice president. When South Carolina refused to collect imports under his protective tariff he ordered army and naval forces to Charleston. At the Jefferson Day dinner, 1830, he retorted to Calhoun's defense of liberty over the Union with "Our Federal Union; it must be preserved." He recognized the Republic of Texas, 1836. His party took the name of Democrat. He died at the Hermitage, June 8, 1845, and is buried there.

References: Encyclopedia Americana; Andrew Jackson, the Border Captain, and the Portrait of a President, by Marquis James, 2 vols.

#### MRS. ANDREW JACKSON

Mrs. Rachel Jackson was the daughter of Col. John Donelson, a surveyor at Nashville, and first married Capt. Lewis Robards. Under the impression that Robards had obtained a divorce she married Jackson in Natchez in 1791. Robards did not get a divorce until 1793, when the Jacksons were remarried, but the ordeal affected her spirits. She died in 1828 after Jackson's election and never lived in the White House. Jackson adopted her sister's son, naming him Andrew Jackson, Jr. White House hostesses were his wife's niece, Mrs. Emily Donelson, and the adopted son's wife, Mrs. Sarah York Jackson, a Philadelphia Quaker.

Reference: General Jackson's Lady, by Mary French Caldwell.

#### Martin Van Buren

Martin Van Buren, 8th president, Democrat, was born Dec. 5, 1782, at Kinderhook, N. Y., the son of Abraham Van Buren, a Dutch farmer, and Mary Hoes. He was surrogate of Columbia county, New York, state senator and attorney general and a law partner of Benj. F. Butler in Albany. He was U. S. senator 1821, re-elected, 1827, elected governor of New York, 1828. He helped swing eastern support to Andrew Jackson in 1828 and was his secretary of state, 1829-31. In 1832 he was elected vice president. He was a consummate politician, known as "the little magician," and influenced Jackson's policies. In 1836 he defeated William Henry Harrison for president by 170 to 72 electoral votes. He inaugurated the independent treasury system, and was the first advocate of mutual insurance of deposits by banks. He advocated tariff for revenue only and opposed internal improvements at national expense. His refusal to spend land revenues led to his defeat by Harrison in 1840. He lost the Democratic nomination of 1844 to Polk because he opposed annexation of Texas. In 1848 he ran for president on the Free Soil ticket and lost. Thus he ran three times. He died July 24, 1862 at Kinderhook, N. Y.

Reference: Encyclopedia Americana.

#### MRS. MARTIN VAN BUREN

Mrs. Hannah Hoes Van Buren, born 1783, was a relative of Van Buren's mother and his classmate in school. She married in 1807, died 1819. Their son Abraham, 1807-1873, a West Pointer, was secretary to the President, an officer in the Mexican war and a New York resident. His wife, Angelica Singleton, cousin of Dolly Madison, was White House hostess during Van Buren's term. Another son, John Van Buren (1810-1866), was elected attorney general of New York, 1845.

#### William Henry Harrison

William Henry Harrison, 9th president, Whig, who served only 31 days, was born in Berkeley, Charles City Co., Va., Feb. 9, 1773, the third son of Benjamin Harrison, signer of the Declaration of Independence. Educated at Hampden Sydney college, he later studied medicine under Dr. Benjamin Rush. Commissioned by Washington, he fought under Gen. Anthony Wayne at Fallen Timbers, 1794. He was secretary of Northwest Terr.,

1798; its delegate in Congress, 1799; first governor of Indiana Terr., and supt. of Indian affairs. With 900 men he routed Tecumseh's Indians at Tippecanoe, Nov. 6, 1811. A major general, he defeated British and Indians at Battle of the Thames, Oct. 15, 1813. He served Ohio in Congress, 1818; as senator, 1824; was minister to Colombia, in 1840, when 68, he was elected president with John Tyler, 294 to 60, on a "log cabin and hard cider" slogan. He caught pneumonia during the inauguration and died April 4, 1841. He was buried in North Bend, O.

Reference: *Old Tippecanoe*, by Freeman Cleaves.

#### MRS. WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON

Mrs. Anna Symmes Harrison, daughter of Col. John Cleves Symmes, chief justice of the New Jersey Supreme Court and Revolutionary veteran, was born in Morristown, N. J., 1776 and died 1864. She did not leave her North Bend, O., home for Washington and Mrs. Jane Findlay Harrison, wife of her son, Col. W. H. Harrison, Jr., stayed in the White House during Harrison's illness. Another son, John Scott Harrison, 1804-1878, was member of Congress and father of Benjamin Harrison, 33rd president.

#### John Tyler

John Tyler, 10th president, Independent Whig, was born Mar. 29, 1790, in Greenway, Charles City Co., Va., son of John Tyler and Mary Armistead. His father was governor of Virginia, 1808-11. Tyler was graduated from William and Mary, 1807; member of the House of Delegates, 1811; in Congress, 1816-21; in Virginia legislature, 1823-25; governor of Virginia, 1825-28; U. S. senator, 1827-36. In 1836 he was defeated for vice president on a states' rights Whig ticket. In 1840 he was elected vice president on a Whig ticket with Harrison and succeeded him. He favored pre-emption, allowing settlers to get government land; rejected a new bank bill and thus alienated Whig supporters except Daniel Webster, his secretary of state; refused to honor the spoils system. He signed the resolution annexing Texas, Mar. 1, 1845. He accepted renomination, 1848, but withdrew before election. He condemned South Carolina's nullification and secession and as Virginia's commissioner to Buchanan tried to keep Fort Sumter neutralized. He was president of the peace congress called in Washington by Virginia, 1861. After its failure he supported secession, sat in the provisional Confederate congress, became a member of the Confederate House, but died, Jan. 18, 1862, before it met. He is buried in Richmond.

References: *John Tyler, Champion of the Old South*, by Oliver Perry Chitwood; *the Times of the Tylers*, by L. G. Tyler.

#### MARRIAGES OF JOHN TYLER

When 23 John Tyler married Letitia Christian of Cedar Grove, Va., born 1790, daughter of a planter. She was an invalid and died in the White House, 1842. She was an Episcopalian. Of her children Robert Tyler, 1818-1877, married Priscilla Cooper, daughter of a tragedian; presided in the White House. On June 28, 1844, in New York, Tyler married Julia Gardiner, born 1820, daughter of David Gardiner of Gardiner's Island, N. Y., a Catholic. She died in 1889. Her son Lyon Gardiner Tyler, became president of William and Mary, 1888; died 1935. Another, David Gardiner Tyler, judge, member of Congress and Confederate veteran, died 1927. A third son, Robert Fitzwalter Tyler, died 1927 at Richmond, aged 70.

#### James Knox Polk

James Knox Polk, 11th president, Democrat, was born in Mecklenburg Co., N. C., Nov. 2, 1795, the son of Samuel Polk, farmer and surveyor of Scotch-Irish descent, and Jane Knox. He went to Maury Co., Tenn., 1806; was graduated from the University of North Carolina, 1818; member of the Tenn. state legislature, 1823-25, known as "Napoleon of the Stump." He served in Congress 1825-39 and as speaker 1835-39. He supported Jackson and Van Buren, but was always expansionist. He was governor of Tennessee, 1839-41, being defeated 1841, '43. In 1844, when both Clay and Van Buren announced opposition to annexing Texas, the Democrats made Polk the first dark horse nominee because he demanded control of all Oregon and annexation of Texas. He won 170 to 105. James Buchanan was his secretary of state. He re-established the independent treasury system originated by Van Buren. His expansionist policy was opposed by Clay, Webster, Calhoun; he sent Zachary Taylor and an army to the Mexican border and when Mexicans attacked declared war existed. Abraham Lincoln, a Whig in Congress,

opposed his war policy. Polk approved the acquisition of California, Utah and New Mexico (522,568 square miles) as part of America's "manifest destiny," but opposed retaining Mexico by force. He compromised on the Oregon boundary ("54-40 or fight!") by accepting the 48th parallel and giving Vancouver to the British. The Wilmot Proviso, outlawing slavery in new states, was debated in his term. Polk died in Nashville, June 15, 1849, and is buried on the capitol grounds there.

References: *James K. Polk*, by Eugene I. McCormac; *The Year of Decision*, by Bernard de Voto.

#### MRS. JAMES K. POLK

Mrs. Sarah Childress Polk was born in 1803 and married Polk Jan. 1, 1824. Her father was a wealthy planter near Murfreesboro, Tenn. She was educated by the Moravians. The Polks were Methodists and Mrs. Polk prohibited liquor and dancing in the White House. They had no children.

#### Zachary Taylor

Zachary Taylor, 12th president, Whig, who served only 16 months, was born Nov. 24, 1784, in Orange Co., Va., the son of Richard Taylor, later collector of the port of Louisville. His grandfather and James Madison's paternal grandmother were brother and sister. Taylor enlisted 1806; was commissioned lieutenant by Jefferson, 1808; fought in the War of 1812, the Black Hawk War, 1832, and the Seminole war, 1837. He became known as Old Rough and Ready. He settled on a plantation near Baton Rouge, La. In 1845 Polk sent him to the Rio Grande; when the Mexicans attacked him, Polk declared war. Taylor was successful at Palo Alto and Resaca de la Palma, May 8 and 9, 1846; occupied Monterey. Polk made him major general but gave many of his troops to Gen. Winfield Scott at Vera Cruz. Taylor, with 5,000 men, defeated Santa Anna's 20,000 at Buena Vista, Feb. 22, 1847. He defeated Scott at the Whig convention, 1849; was elected president over Martin Van Buren (Free Soil) with Millard Fillmore vice pres. He resumed the spoils system and though once a slave-holder worked to have California admitted as a free state. He died of typhus July 9, 1850, and was buried near Louisville.

References: *Zachary Taylor*, by Holman Hamilton; *Old Rough and Ready*, by Silas Bent McKinley and Silas Bent.

#### MRS. ZACHARY TAYLOR

Mrs. Margaret Smith Taylor was born in 1788, the daughter of Walter Smith, Maryland planter. She married Taylor, 1810, died 1852. Of their daughters Elizabeth, Mrs. W. W. S. Bliss, was hostess of the White House; Ann married Dr. Robert Wood, ass't surgeon general, U. S. A.; Sarah Knox married Jefferson Davis, 1835, and died three months later. A son, Richard, 1826-79, served under Stonewall Jackson and became a Confederate general. He died in New York.

#### Millard Fillmore

Millard Fillmore, 13th president, Whig, was born Jan. 7, 1800, in a log cabin on a farm in Cayuga Co., N. Y., cleared in 1795 by his father, Nathaniel. He was apprenticed to a fuller and dyer; bought his freedom for \$30 to study and became a teacher and postmaster in Buffalo, N. Y. He was counsellor of the state supreme court, 1829; in the state assembly, 1829-32; in Congress, 1833-35 and again 1837-43. He opposed the entrance of Texas as slave territory and voted for a protective tariff. He supported the appropriation of \$30,000 for Morse's telegraph. In 1844 he was defeated for governor of New York. In 1848 he was elected vice-president and succeeded as president July 10, 1850. Daniel Webster was secretary of state until he died, 1852; then Edward Everett. Fillmore favored the compromise of 1850 and signed the Fugitive Slave Law. His policies pleased neither expansionists nor slave-holders and he was not renominated. In 1856 he was nominated by the American (Know-Nothing) party and accepted by the Whigs, but defeated by Buchanan. He was chancellor of the University of Buffalo. He died in Buffalo, Mar. 8, 1874.

Reference: *Dictionary of American Biography*.

#### FILLMORE'S TWO MARRIAGES

The first Mrs. Fillmore, 1798-1853, was Abigail Powers the daughter of Lemuel Powers, a Baptist clergyman of Stillwater, N. Y., and taught school in Cayuga Co. Owing to her poor health her daughter, Mary Abigail (1832-54) was the White House hostess. Their other child was Millard Powers Fillmore (1828-89). The second Mrs. Fillmore was Mrs. Caroline Carmichael McIntosh, born in Morristown, N. J., and widow of an Albany merchant. They had no children.

### Franklin Pierce

Franklin Pierce, 14th president, Democrat, was born in Hillsboro, N. H., Nov. 23, 1804, the son of Benjamin Pierce, veteran of the Revolution and governor of New Hampshire, 1827. He attended Exeter and was graduated from Bowdoin, 1824. A lawyer, he served in the New Hampshire House, 1829-32; in Congress, supporting Jackson, 1833; U. S. Senator, 1837-42. He enlisted in the Mexican war, became brigadier general of volunteers and was wounded at Contreras. In 1852 Pierce was nominated on the 49th ballot over Cass, Douglas and Buchanan, defeating Gen. Winfield Scott, Whig. Though against slavery, Pierce was influenced by southern pro-slavery men (Jefferson Davis was his secy. of war) but he ignored the Ostend Manifesto that the U. S. either buy or take Cuba. He approved the Kansas-Nebraska act, leaving slavery to popular vote ("squatter sovereignty") 1854, and named a pro-slavery governor of Kansas. He signed a reciprocity treaty with Canada and approved the Gadsden Purchase from Mexico, 1853. He supported Commodore Matthew Perry's opening of Japan, 1854. Pierce died at Concord, N.H., Oct. 8, 1869.

References: *Franklin Pierce, Young Hickory of the Granite Hills*, by Roy Franklin Nichols; *Dictionary of American Biography*.

### MRS. FRANKLIN PIERCE

Mrs. Jane Means Appleton Pierce was born at Hampton, N. H., 1806, daughter of the Rev. Jesse A. Appleton, president of Bowdoin. The Pierces had three children; one died in infancy, one at 4 and one was killed in a railroad accident at 11. Mrs. Pierce died 1863.

### James Buchanan

James Buchanan, 15th president, Federalist, later Democrat, was born of Scottish descent near Mercersburg, Pa., Apr. 23, 1791. He was a volunteer in the war of 1812; graduated from Dickinson, 1809; was in the Pennsylvania legislature, 1814-16; Congress, 1820-31; minister to Russia, appointed by Jackson; Senator, 1834-45; secretary of state under Polk, 1845-49, favoring the Mexican war and Texas annexation; minister to England, 1853. Signed the Ostend Manifesto favoring taking Cuba, 1854. Nominated by Democrats over Pierce and Stephen A. Douglas and elected 1856 over John C. Fremont (Republican) and Millard Fillmore (American-Know-Nothing and Whig tickets). The Dred Scott case, a victory for slavery, was decided when he took office. He favored Kansas as a pro-slavery state and endorsed the pro-slavery Lecompton Constitution. This lost him support of Douglas. The panic of 1857 hit the industrial North, spared the agricultural South. The Republicans now opened their fight against a nation "half slave and half free"; Douglas was challenged for the senate by Abraham Lincoln in the Lincoln-Douglas debates, 1858. John Brown seized Harper's Ferry Oct. 16, 1859; was caught and hanged by U. S. Army. Buchanan's position was that no state had the right to secede from the Union, but that the Union had no power to coerce it. He died at Wheatland, near Lancaster, Pa., June 1, 1868, aged 77.

Buchanan was a bachelor. The mistress of the White House was his sister Jane's daughter, Harriet Lane, of Mercersburg. Her parents died when she was a child. She was an Episcopalian.

Reference: *Encyclopedia Americana*.

### Abraham Lincoln

Abraham Lincoln, 16th president, Republican, was born Feb. 12, 1809, in a log cabin on a farm then in Hardin Co., Ky., now in Larue. He was the son of Thomas Lincoln (1778-1851), a descendant of Samuel Lincoln, who came with his wife Martha from Hingham, England, 1635, settled at Salem and Hingham, Mass., and had 11 children. Thomas, a carpenter, married Nancy Hanks, June 12, 1806. She was the natural daughter of Lucy Hanks, whose ancestor, Thomas Hanks, came from England to Virginia, 1644. Abe had a sister, Sarah, 2 years older, died 1821, and a brother, Thomas, died in infancy.

The Lincolns moved to Spencer Co., Ind., near Gentryville, when Abe was 7. His mother died Oct. 5, 1816, aged 35. His father married Mrs. Sarah Bush Johnston, 1819; she had a favorable influence on Abe. He was 6 ft., 3 in. tall. Abe made two trips on flatboats to New Orleans, one via the Ohio-Mississippi, 1828, and one via the Illinois-Mississippi, 1831. In 1830 the family moved to Macon County, Ill., where Abe and a cousin split 3,000 fence rails. In 1831 they moved to Coles County. In New Salem, 1831-1837, Lin-

coln lost election to the Illinois General Assembly, 1832, but won four times later, beginning in 1834. He enlisted in the militia for the Black Hawk War, 1832. In New Salem he ran a store, 1833, surveyed land, 1834-36, was postmaster, 1833-36. Ann Rutledge, whom he is said to have loved, died near New Salem, 1835, aged 19.

In 1837 Lincoln was admitted to the bar and became partner in a Springfield law office. He began practice on 8th Judicial Circuit, 1839. He was a presidential elector, 1839, 1844, 1852, 1856. He failed of nomination for representative, 1843, but was elected to the 30th Congress, 1847. He opposed the Mexican war. He stumped New England for Zachary Taylor, 1848. He refused offices of secretary and governor of Oregon Terr., 1849. He opposed the Kansas-Nebraska Act and extension of slavery, 1854. When elected to the Ill. legislature, 1854, he declined in order to try for the Senate, but failed of election, 1855. He was proposed but not chosen for vice president at the first Republican convention, 1856, and he made 50 speeches for John C. Fremont, presidential nominee.

In 1858 Lincoln had Republican support in the Ill. legislature for the Senate but was defeated by Stephen A. Douglas, Dem., who sponsored the Kansas-Nebraska Act. The issues were debated by Lincoln and Douglas Aug. 21-Oct. 15 at Ottawa, Freeport, Jonesboro, Charleston, Galesburg, Quincy and Alton, Ill.

Lincoln was nominated for president by the Republican party over Wm. H. Seward, on an anti-slavery platform, at Chicago, May 18, 1860. He ran against Stephen A. Douglas, northern Democrat; John C. Breckenridge, southern pro-slavery Democrat; John Bell, Constitutional Union party. Lincoln got only 40% of the votes, but 180 electoral votes to 123. South Carolina seceded from the Union Dec. 20, 1860, followed in 1861 by 10 southern states.

Lincoln was inaugurated Mar. 4, 1861. Fort Sumter was attacked Apr. 12-14, and surrendered. Lincoln called for 75,000 volunteers Apr. 15, and 500,000 May 3. On Sept. 22, 1862, 5 days after the battle of Antietam, he announced that slaves in territory then in rebellion would be free Jan. 1, 1863, date of the Emancipation Proclamation. He reached the highest degree of eloquence at Gettysburg National Cemetery, Nov. 19, 1863.

Lincoln was re-elected, 1864, over Gen. Geo. B. McClellan, Democrat. Lee surrendered Apr. 9, 1865. On April 14 (Good Friday) Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth while attending a performance of *Our American Cousin* in Ford's Theater, Washington. He died the next day. His body lay in state in New York, Chicago and other cities before burial in Springfield, Ill. His estate reached \$110,295, most of it saved from his annual salary of \$25,000. His humanity, lofty concept of office and generous spirit made him the hero of the common man the world over.

References: *Abraham Lincoln, the Prairie Years and the War Years*, by Carl Sandburg; *the Lincoln Reader*, ed. by Paul M. Angle.

### MRS. LINCOLN AND FAMILY

Mrs. Mary Todd Lincoln was born in Lexington, Ky., 1818 and died in 1882. She was a daughter of Robert Smith Todd, a pioneer. Her half sister, Emily Todd, became the wife of Brig. Gen. Ben Hardin Helm of the Confederate Army, who was killed at Chickamauga. The Lincolns were married in Springfield, Nov. 4, 1842. Their married life was stormy and Mrs. Lincoln was accused of undue extravagance in the White House. In 1875 she was temporarily in a mental hospital. Of the Lincoln children, Edward Baker died in 1850, William Wallace in 1862, Thomas, "Tad" in 1871. Robert Todd Lincoln, born Aug. 1, 1843, in Springfield, studied law at Harvard, served in the Civil War, was secretary of war in Garfield's cabinet, minister to Great Britain and president of the Pullman Palace Car Co. He married Mary Harlan, dau. of Sen. Jas. Harlan (Iowa); she died 1937. Their children, since deceased, were Abraham (died at 17), Mrs. Chas. Isham, Mrs. Robt. J. Randolph. Robert Lincoln died July 26, 1926, at Manchester, Vt., and was buried in the National Cemetery, Arlington, Va. He gave the Library of Congress 18,356 Lincoln letters and documents, which were opened to the public July 26, 1947. Mrs. Robert Lincoln gave the Library the Bible on which Lincoln took the oath of office and the Lincoln family Bible. Her estate was estimated at \$3,000,000.

Reference: *Mary Todd, Wife and Widow*, by Carl Sandburg and Paul M. Angle; *Mary Lincoln, Biography of a Marriage*, by Ruth Painter Randall.

## Andrew Johnson

Andrew Johnson, 17th president, Democrat, was born in Raleigh, N. C., Dec. 29, 1808, the son of Jacob Johnson, porter at an inn and church sexton, and Mary McDonough Johnson, who had been a maid at the inn. His father died when he was 5. At 10 he was apprenticed to a tailor. At 18 he ran off to Greenville, Tenn. He became an alderman, 1828; mayor, 1830; state representative and senator, 1835-43; member of Congress, 1843-53; governor of Tennessee, 1853-57; U. S. Senator, 1857-62. He supported John C. Breckinridge against Lincoln in 1860. He had held slaves, but opposed secession and refused to follow Tennessees out of the Union. In March, 1862, Lincoln appointed him military governor of occupied Tennessee. In 1864 he was nominated for vice president with Lincoln on the National Union ticket to win Democratic support. He succeeded Lincoln as president April 15, 1865. In a controversy with Congress over the president's power over the South, he proclaimed, May 26, 1865, an amnesty to all Confederates except certain leaders if they would abolish slavery and ratify the 13th amendment. States doing so added anti-Negro provisions that enraged Congress, which intended to enfranchise all Negroes and disenfranchise former Confederates. Congress restored military control over the South. When Johnson removed Edwin M. Stanton, secretary of war, without notifying the Senate, thus repudiating the Tenure of Office Act, the House impeached him for this and other reasons. He was tried by the Senate, which voted 35 for conviction, 19 for acquittal, lacking the two-thirds necessary to convict, May 26, 1868. He was a candidate before the next Democratic convention, but not nominated. He returned to the Senate in 1875, and in a strong speech, defended his course. He supported the Lincoln policies, but was a poor executive, and his attitude toward the South was called partisanship by the radical Republicans. Johnson died July 31, 1875, and was buried at Greenville, where his log-cabin tailor shop is now a state

*References:* Andrew Johnson, Piebein and Patriot, by Robert W. Winston. Dictionary of American Biography.

## MRS. ANDREW JOHNSON

Mrs. Eliza McCordle Johnson was born in Leesburg, Tenn., in 1810, the only daughter of a widow in a mountain hamlet when Johnson married her. She helped him get an education. Their daughter Martha, born 1826, educated in Georgetown, D. C., was often a guest at the White House in Polk's administration. In 1857 she married Judge D. T. Patterson. She was mistress of the White House in place of her invalid mother. Another daughter, Mary, married Daniel Stover of Carter Co., Tenn., and had three children; after Stover's death she married W. R. Bacon of Greenville. Mrs. Johnson died in 1876.

## Ulysses S. Grant

Ulysses Simpson Grant, 18th president, Republican, was born on the farm of his father, Jesse R. Grant, a tanner, at Point Pleasant, O., April 27, 1822. He was descended from Matthew Grant, who reached Dorchester, Mass., 1630. Grant's mother was Hannah Simpson. Grant was named Hiram Ulysses, but on entering West Point, 1839, his name was entered as Ulysses Simpson and he adopted it. He was graduated in 1843; was 1st lieutenant and captain under Gens. Taylor and Scott in the Mexican War; resigned, 1854, worked in St. Louis until 1860, then went to Galena, Ill., where his father sold leather and hardware. He became colonel of the 21st Illinois Vols., 1861, then brigadier general; took Forts Henry and Donelson; made maj. gen. of volunteers; fought at Shiloh. Took Vicksburg, became maj. gen. USA., and in Mar., 1864, lieutenant gen. He accepted Lee's surrender at Appomattox. In 1866 he was named General of the Army. President Johnson appointed Grant secretary of war when he suspended Stanton in defiance of the Senate, but Grant was not confirmed. He was nominated on the first ballot, May 30, 1868, and elected over Horatio Seymour, Democrat; 214 vs. 80 electoral votes. The 15th amendment, amnesty bill and civil service reform were events of his administration. The Liberal Republicans opposed him with Horace Greeley, also Democratic nominee, 1872, but he was re-elected. He vetoed the Inflation bill, 1874. An attempt by the Stalwarts (Old Guard) to nominate him in 1880 failed. In 1881 the collapse of Grant & Ward, investment house, left him penniless. He began his Personal Memoirs writing at Mt. McGregor, N.Y., while ill of cancer and

completing them four days before his death in New York, July 23, 1885. The book realized over \$450,000. Grant was buried in an imposing tomb on Riverside Drive, New York, where his wife also lies.

*References:* Personal Memoirs of U. S. Grant; U. S. Grant and the American Military Tradition, by Bruce Catton.

## MRS. ULYSSES S. GRANT

Mrs. Julia Dent Grant (1826-1902) was the daughter of Judge Frederick Dent of St. Louis, son of a Revolutionary officer. She married Grant, Aug. 1848. Their children were Frederick Dent Grant (1850-1912), minister to Austria-Hungary, police commissioner of New York, major general, Spanish-American War; Ulysses, Jr. (1852-1929); Jesse R. (1858-1934); Nellie (1857-1922), who was married in the White House to Capt. Algernon Sartoris, 1874, and in 1912, a widow, married Frank H. Jones, Cleveland's assistant postmaster general.

## Rutherford Birchard Hayes

Rutherford Birchard Hayes, 19th president, Republican, was born in Delaware, O., Oct. 4, 1822, the posthumous son of Rutherford Hayes, a farmer, and Sophia Birchard. He was descended from George Hayes, a Scot who reached Windsor, Conn., in 1680. He was raised by his uncle Sardis Birchard, educated in Norwalk, O., and Middletown, Conn., and graduated from Kenyon College, 1842, and Harvard Law school, 1845. He practiced law in Lower Sandusky, O., now Fremont; was city solicitor of Cincinnati, 1858-61. He was major of the 23d Ohio Vols., wounded at South Mountain; became brigadier general and major general by brevet, 1864. He served in Congress 1864-67, supporting Reconstruction and Johnson's impeachment. He was elected governor of Ohio, 1867 and 1869; beaten for Congress 1872; re-elected governor, 1875. He supported the merit principle in appointments, economy, prison reform and public libraries. In 1878 he was nominated for president over James G. Blaine and believed he had lost to Samuel J. Tilden, Democrat, 184 to 163 electoral votes. But Zachariah Chandler, chairman of the Republican National Committee, relying on Republican domination of the South, urged the validity of contesting 22 electoral returns from Florida, South Carolina, Louisiana; also Oregon. Frauds in Louisiana injuring Tilden were permitted to stand. Promises to withdraw troops from the South were reported used to suborn Democrats. The election was judged by an Electoral Commission, appointed by Congress, 8 Republicans and 7 Democrats, who refused to "go behind state returns" and by strict party vote elected Hayes by 185 over 184. Tilden's refusal to fight back was blamed by his party. The withdrawal of troops followed, but handicapped Republican rule, and as Hayes proceeded to reform civil service he alienated political spoils-men. He advocated repeal of the Tenure of Office Act that had led to Johnson's impeachment. He supported sound money and specie payments. Hayes died in Fremont, O., Jan. 17, 1893.

*Reference:* Rutherford B. Hayes and His America, by Harry Barnard.

## MRS. RUTHERFORD B. HAYES

Mrs. Lucy Webb Hayes, born 1831, was the daughter of Dr. James Webb of Chillicothe, O. She married Hayes Dec. 30, 1862. She was an advocate of temperance, as was Hayes, and did not permit alcoholic beverages in the White House. The Hayeses had eight children: Birchard A. (1853-1926); Webb C. (1856-1934); Rutherford P. (1858-1927); Joseph T. (1861-1863); George C. (1864-66); Frances (1867-1950); Scott R. (1871-1923); Manning F. (1873-74). Mrs. Hayes died June, 1899.

## James Abram Garfield

James A. Garfield, 20th president, Republican, was born Nov. 19, 1831, in a log cabin at Orange, Cuyahoga Co., Ohio, the son of Abram and Eliza Ballou Garfield. His father, a canal contractor and farmer from New York, was descended from Edward Garfield, who reached Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1630 and helped found Watertown, Mass.; his mother was a descendant of an owner of Providence Plantation. James was the youngest of four children; his father died in 1833 and his mother supported them. He worked as canal bargeman, farmer and carpenter; got an education at Western Reserve Eclectic, later Hiram College, and was graduated from Williams in 1856. He became professor of ancient languages and literature at Hiram, then principal. He was in the Ohio senate in 1859. Anti-slavery and anti-secession, he volunteered for the war, became colonel of the 42nd Ohio Infantry and brigadier general in 1862. He fought

at Shiloh, was chief of staff for Rosencrans and was made major general for gallantry at Chickamauga. He entered Congress as a radical Republican in 1863; supported specie payment as against paper money (greenbacks). On the electoral commission in 1876 he voted for Hayes against Tilden on strict party lines. He was senator-elect in 1880 when he became the Republican nominee for President. He was chosen on the 36th ballot as a compromise between Gen. Grant, James G. Blaine and John Sherman. This alienated the Grant following but Garfield was elected and Blaine became his secretary of state. On July 2, 1881, Garfield was shot by an unbalanced office-seeker, Charles J. Guiteau, while entering the old Baltimore & Potomac station in Washington. He died Sept. 19, 1881, at Elberon, N. J., and was buried in Cleveland, O. Guiteau was hanged June 30, 1882.

*References:* Dictionary of American Biography; History of the United States from Hayes to McKinley by James Ford Rhodes.

#### MRS. JAMES A. GARFIELD

Mrs. Lucretta Rudolph Garfield was born in 1832, daughter of an Ohio farmer. Her mother was a descendant of Gen. Nathaniel Greene. She and Garfield were schoolmates and were married Nov. 11, 1858, when he was principal at Eliram, O. After his death a trust fund of \$360,000 was raised for her and her children. She died March 13, 1918. Five children survived. James R. became secretary of the interior, 1907-09; Harry A. was president of Williams College; Irvin M. became a Boston lawyer and Abram G. a Cleveland architect; a daughter, Mrs. Mary Stanley-Brown, died Dec. 30, 1947.

#### Chester Alan Arthur

Chester A. Arthur, 21st president, Republican, was born at Fairfield, Vt., Oct. 5, 1830, the son of the Rev. William Arthur, from County Antrim, Ireland, and Malvina Stone Arthur, member of a New Hampshire family. He was graduated at Union College, 1848, taught school at Pownall, Vt., studied law in New York. In 1853 he argued in a fugitive slave case that slaves transported through New York state were thereby freed; in 1855 he obtained a ruling that Negroes were to be treated the same as whites on street cars. He helped organize the New York State militia, 1861; was made quartermaster general and equipped troops for the front. He was made collector of the port of New York, 1871. In 1877 President Hayes, reforming the civil service, ordered Arthur's resignation; he refused because he was not personally culpable, but was removed, 1879. This made Senators Conkling, Platt and the New York machine stalwarts enemies of Hayes. Arthur and the stalwarts tried to nominate Grant for a third term, 1880; when Garfield was nominated, Arthur received second place in the interests of harmony. On Sept. 19, 1881, he succeeded Garfield as president. He supported civil service reform and the tariff of 1883; arranged an unratified canal treaty with Nicaragua. He was defeated for renomination by James G. Blaine, 1884, but supported Blaine. He died Nov. 18, 1886, and was buried in Albany, N. Y.

*Reference:* Dictionary of American Biography.

#### MRS. CHESTER A. ARTHUR

Mrs. Ellen Lewis Herndon Arthur was born in Fredericksburg, Va., in 1837, the daughter of Commander William Lewis Herndon, U. S. N. She died in 1880. The Arthurs had three children, W. L. H. Arthur, who died in infancy; Chester Alan Arthur, Jr. (1865-1937) and Ella Herndon Arthur, born 1871 (Mrs. Charles Pinkerton). The mistress of the White House was Arthur's sister, Mary, Mrs. John E. McElroy of Albany, N. Y.

#### Grover Cleveland

Grover Cleveland, 22nd and 24th president, Democrat, was born in Caldwell, N. J., Mar. 18, 1837, the son of Richard F. Cleveland, a Presbyterian minister, and Ann Neale, daughter of a Baltimore merchant who had come from Ireland. He was named Stephen Grover, but dropped Stephen. He clerked in Clinton and Buffalo, N. Y., taught in the New York City Institution for the Blind; was admitted to the bar in Buffalo, 1859; ass't district attorney, 1863; sheriff, 1869; mayor, 1881; governor of New York, 1882. He was an independent, honest administrator who hated corruption. He was nominated for president over Tammany opposition, 1884, defeating James G. Blaine, 219 to 182. He enlarged the civil service, vetoed many pension raids on Treasury. In 1888 he was defeated by Benjamin Harrison, although his popular vote was larger. Re-elected over Harrison, 1892, by

271 to 145, he faced a money crisis brought about by lowering of the gold reserve, circulation of paper and exorbitant silver purchases under the Sherman act; he obtained repeal of the latter and a reduced tariff. An income tax was passed but declared unconstitutional by the Supreme Court, 1895. A severe depression and labor troubles racked his administration but he refused to interfere in business matters and rejected as crackpot theory, Jacob Coxey's demand for work relief of \$20,000,000 monthly. He broke the Pullman strike with troops to move the mails, 1894. He rejected the platform of W. J. Bryan's silver Democrats, 1896, and supported the gold Democrats, Palmer & Buckner. He had part in the reorganization of the Equitable Life Assurance Assn. He died in Princeton, N. J., 1908.

*References:* Grover Cleveland, A Study in Courage, by Allan Nevins; Grover Cleveland, the Man and the Statesman, by R. E. McElroy.

#### MRS. GROVER CLEVELAND

Mrs. Frances Folsom Cleveland was born in 1864, the daughter of Cleveland's law partner in Buffalo, Oscar Folsom and Emma C. Harmon. She married Cleveland in the White House, 1886. They had five children, Ruth, Esther, Marion, Richard Folsom and Frances Grover, Mrs. Cleveland married, Feb. 10, 1913, Thomas J. Preston, Jr., an archaeologist in Princeton, N. J. She died Oct. 29, 1947.

#### Benjamin Harrison

Benjamin Harrison, 23rd president, Republican, was born at North Bend, O., Aug. 20, 1833. His great-grandfather, Benjamin Harrison, was a signer of the Declaration of Independence; his grandfather, William Henry Harrison, was 9th president; his father John Scott Harrison was a Member of Congress, 1853-57. His mother was Elizabeth F. Irwin. He attended school in a log cabin on his father's farm; was graduated from Miami Univ. 1852; admitted to the bar, 1853 and practiced in Indianapolis, Ind. As 2nd lieutenant he raised recruits and became colonel of the 7th Indiana Volunteer Infantry. He fought at Kenesaw Mountain, Peachtree Creek, Nashville, and on Sherman's march to the sea. In 1865 he was made brigadier general by brevet. He failed to be elected governor of Indiana, 1876; but became Senator, 1881, and worked for the G. A. R. pensions vetoed by Cleveland. In 1888 he defeated Cleveland for president, 233 to 168. He expanded the pension list greatly; suppressed the Louisiana lottery; signed the McKinley high tariff bill and the Sherman silver purchase act. He helped the admission of North and South Dakota, Montana, Washington, Idaho and Wyoming, Republican states. He was defeated for reelection, 1892. He represented Venezuela in arbitration with Great Britain in Paris, 1898. He died at Indianapolis, Mar. 13, 1901, and was buried there.

*References:* Dictionary of National Biography; Benjamin Harrison: Hoosier Warrior, 1833-65, by Harry J. Sievers.

#### HARRISON'S TWO MARRIAGES

Mrs. Caroline Lavina Scott Harrison was born in 1832 in Oxford, O., the daughter of Prof. John W. Scott of Miami Univ. She married Harrison Oct. 29, 1853. She was the first head of the Daughters of the American Revolution. She died in the White House, 1892. Her son Russell B. became a mining engineer. Her daughter Mary married an Indianapolis merchant, James R. McKee; Mary's child, "Baby McKee", was a White House favorite and is now a New York businesswoman. She died in Greenwich in 1930. Harrison's second wife was Mrs. Harrison's niece, Mrs. Mary Scott Lord Dimmock, whose husband died in 1882. She was born in Honesdale, Pa., 1858, and died in New York, Jan. 6, 1948. She spent two years in the White House during her aunt's lifetime. She had one daughter, Elizabeth Harrison, born 1897, who married James Blaine Walker, Jr., great-nephew of Blaine.

#### William McKinley

William McKinley, 25th president, Republican, was born in Niles, O., Jan. 29, 1843, the son of Nancy McKinley, an iron manufacturer, and Nancy Allison McKinley, and was the seventh of nine children. His father's family was Scotch-Irish from County Antrim; his great-grandfather fought in the American Revolution. McKinley attended school in Poland, O., and Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa., and enlisted for the Civil War at 18. He saw fighting at South Mountain, Antietam, Winchester and Cedar Creek. The state of Ohio



honored him with the tallest monument at Antietam, where he had been a doughboy. He rose to captain and in 1865 was made major by brevet. He studied law in the Albany, N. Y., law school; opened an office in Canton, O., in 1867, and campaigned for Grant and Hayes. From 1876 to 1890, excepting 1882, he served in the House of Representatives and led the fight for a high tariff to protect "infant industries," with reciprocal trade agreements (McKinley bill, enacted Oct. 1, 1890). Defeated on this issue in 1890, he was elected governor of Ohio, 1891 and 1893. He received 192 ballots for president in the Republican convention that nominated Benjamin Harrison in 1892. In 1896 he was elected president on a protective tariff, sound money (gold standard) platform over William J. Bryan, Democratic proponent of free silver. Chief factor was the astute vote-getting of Senator Marcus A. Hanna. McKinley was reluctant to intervene in Cuba on grounds of humanity, but the loss of the battleship Maine at Havana crystallized opinion. He demanded Spain's withdrawal from Cuba; Spain replied by declaring war. McKinley signed the American declaration Mar. 23, 1898. (Peace signed Dec. 10.) In the 1900 campaign he defeated Bryan's anti-imperialist arguments with the prestige of prosperity, "the full dinner pail" and the vigorous campaigning of Theodore Roosevelt, vice presidential nominee. McKinley was a Methodist, beloved for his conciliatory nature, but conservative (stand-pat) on business issues. He abhorred violence. The need to regulate the Philippines is believed to have inspired John Hay's Open Door Policy in Asia. On Sept. 6, 1901, while welcoming citizens at the Pan-American exposition, Buffalo, N. Y., he was shot by Leon Czolgosz, an anarchist terrorist. He died Sept. 14. His last words were: "It is God's way. His will, not ours, be done." McKinley, his wife and infant daughters rest in an imposing tomb in Canton. His favorite flower, the red carnation, was made the state flower.

References: From McKinley to Harding, by H. H. Kohlsaat. Dictionary of American Biography.

#### MRS. WILLIAM MCKINLEY

Mrs. Ida Saxton McKinley, born 1847, was the daughter of James A. Saxton and Katherine DeWalt. She was cashier in her father's bank in Canton, O., when she married McKinley. Their two children died in childhood. Mrs. McKinley became an invalid through a nervous ailment, but presided in the White House and was with her husband when he was assassinated. She died in 1907.

#### Theodore Roosevelt

Theodore Roosevelt, 26th president, Republican, was born in New York City, Oct. 27, 1858, the son of Theodore Roosevelt, Collector of the Port, and Martha Bulloch, daughter of Maj. Jas. S. Bulloch, Roswell, Ga. He was descended from Claes Martenszan van Rosenvelt, and his wife Janette, who reached New Netherland from Holland about 1650. Theodore was a fifth cousin of Franklin D. Roosevelt and an uncle of Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt. His mother was of Scotch-Irish, Huguenot stock and a Southern sympathizer. Roosevelt was graduated from Harvard, 1880, attended Columbia Law School briefly; sat in the New York State Assembly, 1882-84; ranched in North Dakota, 1884-86; failed of election as mayor of New York, 1886; member of U. S. Civil Service Comm. 1889; president, New York Police Board, 1895, supporting the merit system; Asst. Secy. of the Navy under McKinley. Apr. 19, 1897-May 10, 1898, during which he instituted naval target practice and instructed Commodore George Dewey to take Manila in the event of war with Spain. He organized the 1st U. S. Volunteer Cavalry (Rough Riders) as lieutenant colonel. Leonard Wood, col.; led the charge up Kettle Hill at San Juan and was made colonel by brevet. Elected governor, New York, 1898-1900, he fought the spoils system and achieved taxation of corporation franchises. Drafted for vice president, 1900, he became nation's youngest president at 43, when McKinley died at Buffalo, Sept. 14, 1901. As president he fought corruption of politics by big business; dissolved Northern Securities Co. and others for violating anti-trust laws; intervened in coal strike on behalf of the public, 1902; instituted Dept. of Commerce and Labor; obtained Elkins law forbidding rebates to favored corporations, 1903; Hepburn law regulating railroad rates, 1906; Pure Food and Drugs Act, 1906, Reclamation Act and employers' liability laws. He organized Conservation, mediated the peace between Japan and Russia, 1905; won the Nobel peace prize. He was the first to use the Hague Court of International Arbitration. By recognizing the new Republic of Panama he made Panama Canal possible, appointed

Col. Geo. W. Goethals head commissioner and began canal. He was re-elected, 1904, with 366 electoral votes vs. 140.

In 1908 he obtained the nomination of William H. Taft, who was elected; considering Taft's administration inimical to liberal policies he organized the Progressive party, June 22, 1912, and ran for president against Taft and Woodrow Wilson, in which Wilson obtained 6,293,097 votes, Roosevelt 4,119,517. He was shot during the campaign but recovered. He advocated recall of elected officials, referendum on legislation and recall of judicial decisions, which alienated conservatives. In 1916 he left the Progressives and supported Charles A. Hughes, Republican. A strong friend of Britain, he fought American isolation. In 1917 President Wilson refused to let him organize a division. His four sons served in World War I; two were wounded, one killed. He wrote on many topics—his Winning of the West is best known—was a naturalist and hunter and traced the River of Doubt in Brazil, 1913, now Rio Roosevelt. He was looked upon as certain nominee of the Republicans in 1920. He died Jan. 8, 1919, at Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, Long Island, N. Y., now a national shrine, and was buried near the Roosevelt bird refuge there.

References: Autobiography of Theodore Roosevelt; Encyclopedia Britannica.

#### THEODORE ROOSEVELT'S FAMILY

Mrs. Alice Hathaway Lee Roosevelt, daughter of George Cabot Lee and Caroline Haskell Lee, of Boston, married Roosevelt Oct. 27, 1880, in Boston. She and Roosevelt's mother died in New York Feb. 14, 1884. She was the mother of Alice Lee Roosevelt, who married Nicholas Longworth, of Cincinnati, member of Congress, in the White House, 1906. Their daughter, Paulina, was born Feb. 14, 1925. Longworth, Republican Speaker of the House, died April 9, 1931.

Roosevelt's second wife, Edith Kermit Carow, married him Dec. 2, 1886, in London. She was born in Norwich, Conn., Aug. 16, 1861, daughter of Charles and Gertrude Tyler Carow, and survived her husband 29 years, dying Sept. 30, 1948, aged 87. Of their five children Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., was lieutenant colonel in World War I, assistant secretary of the Navy, governor of Puerto Rico and governor general of the Philippines. He failed of election as governor of New York. A brigadier general, he served in North Africa, Italy and in Normandy with the 1st Army, and died there July 12, 1944, aged 86. Kermit, major in World War II, died on active duty in Alaska, June 4, 1943, aged 53. Ethel Carow is Mrs. Richard Derby. Archibald Bulloch was a lieutenant colonel in World War II. Quentin, aviator in World War I, was killed in action and buried where he fell in France.

References: Theodore Roosevelt's Letters to His Children; The White House Gang, by Earle Looker; The Roosevelt Family of Sagamore Hill, by Hermann Hagedorn.

#### William Howard Taft

William Howard Taft, 27th president, Republican, was born in Cincinnati, O., Sept. 15, 1857, the son of Alphonso Taft and Louisa Maria Torrey. His father was secretary of war and attorney general in Grant's cabinet; minister to Austria and Russia under Arthur. Taft was graduated from Yale, 1878. Cincinnati Law School, 1880, became law reporter for Cincinnati newspapers; was assistant prosecuting attorney, 1881-83; assistant county solicitor, 1885; judge, Superior Court, 1887; U. S. solicitor general, 1890; federal circuit judge, 1892. In 1900 he became head of the U. S. Philippine Commission and was first civil governor of the Philippines, 1901-04; in 1902 he negotiated the purchase of the Friars' lands with the Vatican. Secretary of war, 1904; provisional governor of Cuba, 1906. He was groomed for president by Theodore Roosevelt as an exemplary public servant and elected over W. J. Bryan, 1908. His administration dissolved Standard Oil and tobacco trusts; instituted Department of Labor; drafted direct election of senators and income tax amendments. His tariff and conservation policies angered progressives; though renominated he was fought by Theodore Roosevelt; the result was Wilson's election. Taft was president League to Enforce Peace, supporting the League of Nations. He was professor of constitutional law, Yale, 1913-21; Chief Justice of the U. S. Supreme Court, 1921-30, when illness forced him to resign. He died in Washington, Mar. 8, 1930, and was buried in Arlington National cemetery.

Reference: The Life and Times of William Howard Taft, by Henry F. Pringle.

## MRS. WILLIAM H. TAFT

Mrs. Helen Herron Taft was born 1862 in Cincinnati, the daughter of John W. Herron and Harriet Collins. She was a musician and a founder of the Cincinnati orchestra. Her father was a law partner of Rutherford B. Hayes. The Taft children are Helen (Mrs. Frederick J. Manning), born 1891, prof. of history and former dean and acting president at Bryn Mawr; Robert Alphonso Taft, born 1889, U. S. Senator from Ohio 1938-1963, died July 31, 1953, and Charles Phelps Taft, born 1897, Cincinnati lawyer, active in church work.

## Woodrow Wilson

Woodrow Wilson, 28th president, Democrat, was born at Staunton, Va., Dec. 28, 1856, as Thomas Woodrow Wilson, son of a Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Joseph Ruggles and Janet (Jessie) Woodrow, daughter of a Scotch Presbyterian minister. He was a grandson of James Wilson, a Presbyterian of Ulster who reached Philadelphia in 1807, became a printer and in 1808 married an Ulster Presbyterian girl, a shipmate. In his youth Wilson lived in Augusta, Ga., Columbia, S. C., and Wilmington, N. C. He attended Davidson College, 1873-74; was graduated from Princeton, A.B., 1879; A.M., 1882; read law at the Univ. of Virginia, 1881; practiced law, Atlanta, 1882-83; Ph.D., Johns Hopkins, 1886 with "Congressional Government." He taught history and political economy at Bryn Mawr, 1885-88; at Wesleyan, 1888-90; was professor of jurisprudence and political economy at Princeton, 1890-1910; president of Princeton, 1902-1910, during which he tried to introduce innovations of organization that were fought by the graduate dean and alumni; governor of New Jersey, 1911-13, during which he obtained a primary election law, an employers' liability law and other reforms. In 1912 he was nominated for president by the strategy of Wm. J. Bryan, who was out to defeat Champ Clark and Tammany. He won because the Republican vote for Taft was split by the Progressives under Theodore Roosevelt.

Wilson protected American interests in revolutionary Mexico and fought for American rights on the high seas as the first World War opened. His sharp warnings to Germany led to the resignation of his secretary of state, Wm. J. Bryan, pacifist, while his protests against British interference with American ships disturbed the Allies. In 1916 he was re-elected by a slim margin with the slogan, "He kept us out of war," over Charles Evans Hughes, supported by Theodore Roosevelt and strong pro-Ally groups. His offer to mediate in the war (Dec. 18, 1916) was rejected. When the Germans started unrestricted submarine warfare, contrary to pledges, he broke diplomatic relations. After four American ships had been sunk he asked a declaration of war; it was voted April 6, 1917.

Wilson proposed peace on the basis of his Fourteen Points Jan. 8, 1918, which the Germans accepted Nov. 11. He went to Paris to help negotiate the peace treaty, the crux of which he considered the League of Nations, also urged by Gen. J. C. Smuts, Lord Robert Cecil, Lord Phillimore, William H. Taft and Elihu Root. In the U. S. Senate Henry Cabot Lodge, William E. Borah and Hiram Johnson demanded reservations that would not make the United States subservient to the votes of other nations in case of war. Wilson refused to consider any reservations and toured the country to get support. At Pueblo, Colo., Sept. 25, 1919, he broke down and several days later suffered a stroke that made him an invalid. The treaty was rejected, Mar., 1920, by 49 to 35 (29 being sufficient to kill it). He made a public appearance on the day of Harding's inauguration, and formed a law partnership with Bainbridge Colby, but did not practice. He won the Nobel peace prize, 1919. He died in Washington, Feb. 3, 1924, and was buried in the Episcopal cathedral there.

References: Woodrow Wilson, *Life and Letters*, 8 vols., and Woodrow Wilson and World Settlement, 3 vols., by Ray Stannard Baker.

## WILSON'S TWO MARRIAGES

Mrs. Ellen Louise Axson Wilson was born in Rome, Ga., in 1860, the daughter of the Rev. S. E. Axson and Margaret Hoyt. She married Wilson June 28, 1885, and died in the White House Aug. 6, 1914. They had three daughters: Margaret W., born 1886, member of a religious colony in Pondicherry, India, when she died in 1944; Eleanor B., second wife of William G. McAdoo, Wilson's secretary of the treasury, later divorced; Jessie W., who married Francis B. Sayre in the White House Nov. 25, 1913 and died Jan. 15, 1933.

Mrs. Edith Bolling Wilson was born in Wythe-

ville, Va., 1872, and was the widow of Norman Galt, a Washington jeweler, when she married Wilson, Dec. 18, 1915. She lives in Washington. Reference: *My Memoir*, by Edith Bolling Wilson.

## Warren Gamaliel Harding

Warren Gamaliel Harding, 29th president, Republican, was born near Blooming Grove, now Corsica, O., Nov. 2, 1866, the son of Dr. Geo. Tyron Harding, a country doctor, and Phoebe Elizabeth Dickerson. He attended Ohio Central College, Iberia, O., 1879-82; worked on the Daily Star, Marion, O., 1884, and a few years later bought the paper with a friend. He was state senator, 1900-04; lieutenant governor, 1904-08; defeated for governor, 1910; U. S. Senator, 1915. He was a regular, Old Guard Republican; supported Taft, opposed Federal control of food and fuel, voted for anti-Sterile legislation, woman's suffrage, Volstead prohibition enforcement act over President Wilson's veto and opposed the League of Nations as a loss of sovereignty. In 1920 he was nominated for president on the tenth ballot with Calvin Coolidge and overwhelmingly defeated the Democrats, James M. Cox and Franklin D. Roosevelt. (Harding, 16,138,000; Cox, 9,142,000.) He stressed a return to "normalcy"; worked for repeal of excess profits and high income taxes and a revision of tariff. On announcing ratification of treaties with Germany, Austro-Hungary, Nov. 14, 1921, he declared war officially ended July 2, 1921. His cabinet included Charles E. Hughes and Herbert Hoover. He called the International Conference on Limitation of Armament, Nov. 11, 1921-Feb. 1, 1922, and dedicated the Lincoln Memorial. He left for Alaska June 20, 1923; became ill on his return and died in San Francisco, Aug. 2, 1923. He was buried in Marion, O.

References: Dictionary of National Biography; Only Yesterday, by Frederick Lewis Allen.

## MRS. WARREN GAMALIEL HARDING

Mrs. Florence Kling Harding was born Aug. 15, 1860, the daughter of Amos O. Kling, a Marion, O., hardware merchant and later banker. She married, first, Henry De Wolfe, and had a son, Marshall Eugene De Wolfe. She married Harding in 1891 and helped him on the Star. She died in Marion, Nov. 21, 1924.

## Calvin Coolidge

Calvin Coolidge, 30th president, Republican, was born in Plymouth, Vt., July 4, 1872, the son of John Calvin Coolidge, a storekeeper, and Victoria J. Moor. His ancestors, John and Mary Coolidge, came from England to Watertown, later Cambridge, Massachusetts Bay Colony, in 1630. Coolidge was graduated at Amherst, 1895; admitted to the bar in Northampton, 1897; city councilman, 1899; city solicitor, 1900-01; clerk of the courts, 1904; member of the lower Massachusetts house, 1907-08; mayor of Northampton, 1910-11; State Senator, 1912-15; and president of Senate; 1914-15; lieutenant governor, 1916-18; governor, 1919; re-elected, 1920. In Sept., 1919, Coolidge attained national prominence by his action in the Boston police strike, during which he wired Samuel Gompers of the A. F. of L.: "There is no right to strike against the public safety by anybody, anywhere, anytime." This brought his name before the Republican convention of 1920, where he received 34 votes for president and was nominated for vice president by 6744 votes. He succeeded to the presidency on Harding's death, Aug. 2, 1923, the oath being administered by his father, a justice of the peace, in his home in Plymouth, Aug. 3, and again Aug. 17 before Justice A. A. Hoehling of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia. He opposed the League of Nations; approved the World Court; vetoed the soldiers' bonus bill, which was passed over his veto. In 1924 he was re-elected by a huge majority with 15,718,789 over John W. Davis, Dem., 8,738,962, and Robert M. La Follette, Prog., 4,322,319. He reduced the national debt by \$2,000,000,000 in three years. He opposed the McNary-Haugen farm bill and price fixing, and supported his secretary of state, Frank B. Kellogg, in the Kellogg-Briand treaties outlawing war. His dry, laconic remarks are often quoted: opposing reduction of Europe's war debt, "They hired the money, didn't they?" With Republicans eager to renominate him he announced, Aug. 2, 1927: "I do not choose to run for President in 1928." He became a life insurance director, wrote syndicated articles and died of a heart attack in Northampton, Jan. 5, 1933. He was buried on a Plymouth hillside.

Reference: A Puritan in Babylon, by William Allen White.

## MRS. CALVIN COOLIDGE

Mrs. Grace Anne Goodhue Coolidge, of Northampton, Mass., was born in Burlington, Vt., Jan. 3, 1879, the daughter of Andrew I. Goodhue and Lemira Barrett. He was a steamboat inspector under Cleveland. She was graduated from the Univ. of Vermont, 1902; taught in the Clarke School for the Deaf, 1902-05, and became president of its board. She married Coolidge Oct. 4, 1905. The Coolidges had two sons: John B., born 1906, who married Florence, daughter of Gov. John H. Trumbull of Connecticut, and Calvin (1908-1924).

## Herbert Hoover

Herbert Clark Hoover, 31st president, Republican, was born at West Branch, Ia., Aug. 10, 1874, the son of Jesse Clark Hoover, a blacksmith (1847-80) and Hulda Randall Minthorn (1848-83). His ancestor, Andrew Hoover, came to Pennsylvania from the Palatinate, 1738, and his great-grandfather settled in West Branch in 1854. Hoover grew up in the homes of his uncles in Indian Territory and Oregon, entered Leland Stanford, Jr., University (now Stanford) in its first class, 1891; A.B., Engineering, 1895. After brief experience in the U. S. Geological Survey and western mines he began in Western Australia his extraordinary career as a mining engineer in Asia, Europe, Africa and America, which made him a director of numerous British mining corporations and a millionaire early in life. In 1900, while chief engineer of imperial mines in China, he became food administrator for refugees at Tientsin during the Boxer rebellion. He was chairman, American Relief Committee, London, 1914-15; Comm. for Relief in Belgium, 1915-1919; U. S. Food Administrator, 1917-1919, mem. War Trade Council; ch., Supreme Economic Council; ch., European Relief Council. Secretary of Commerce, 1921-28; elected president over Alfred E. Smith, 1929; defeated for re-election, 1932. Initiated Boulder Canyon project (Hoover Dam); Reconstruction Finance Corp.; Supported relief measures in Farm Loan Bank, Home Loan Banks, Agricultural Credit Corp. Hoover gave his official salaries to charities and underpaid officials. President Truman appointed him co-ordinator of European Food program, 1946; German Food program, 1947; ch., Comm. on Organization of the Executive Branch, which he directed from 1947 to June 30, 1955, outlining many administrative reforms. He also served in many other advisory capacities. He founded the Hoover Library at Stanford University, Calif. His birthplace is a patriotic shrine.

Reference: *Memoirs of Herbert Hoover.*

## MRS. HERBERT HOOVER

Mrs. Lou Henry Hoover was born in Waterloo, Ia., Mar. 29, 1875, daughter of Charles D. Henry, a banker. The family moved to Monroeville, Calif. She was graduated from Stanford University 1898 and married Hoover in 1899. She died Jan. 7, 1944. Sons: Herbert Hoover, Jr., b. 1903, consulting engineer, appointed Under Secretary of State, August, 1954. Allan Henry Hoover, b. 1907, director of mining corps., New York, N. Y., home, Greenwich, Conn.

## Franklin D. Roosevelt

Franklin Delano Roosevelt, 32nd president, Democrat, was born near Hyde Park, N. Y., Jan. 30, 1882, the son of James Roosevelt (died 1900) and Sara Delano (died 1941). His ancestor, Claes Martenszan van Rosenvelt, came to New Amsterdam from Holland in 1649. Claes' son Nicholas, a New York alderman in 1700 and 1715, had a son Johannes, from whom Theodore Roosevelt was descended, and a son Jacobus, from whom Franklin D. Roosevelt was descended. Roosevelt was graduated at Harvard, 1904; attended Columbia Law school, was admitted to the bar. He went to the New York Senate from his Dutchess county district 1910 and 1913. He voted for Woodrow Wilson at the 1912 Democratic convention; in 1913 Wilson made him assistant secretary of the Navy.

Roosevelt was nominated for vice president, to run with James M. Cox, July, 1920, at San Francisco, Alfred E. Smith making the seconding speech. From 1920 to 1928 he was a New York lawyer and vice president of the Fidelity & Deposit Co. In Aug., 1921, he was stricken with infantile paralysis, which paralyzed his legs. He learned to walk with leg braces and a cane and established the Warm Springs, Ga., Foundation for helping those so afflicted.

Roosevelt presented the name of Alfred E. Smith to the Democratic convention of 1924 in New York, and 1928 in Houston, Texas, calling Smith the

Happy Warrior. Smith was nominated in 1928 and defeated. Roosevelt was elected governor of New York, 1928 and 1930. In 1932 at Chicago W. G. McAdoo, pledged to John N. Garner, with both Smith and Roosevelt candidates, threw his votes to Roosevelt, who was chosen, alienating Smith. The financial crash, unemployment and the Democratic promise to repeal prohibition made his victory inevitable. He asked emergency powers, proclaimed the New Deal, and put into effect a vast number of administrative changes. Foremost was "pump priming," or use of public funds for relief and public works, resulting in deficit financing. He greatly expanded the controls of the central government over business and by an excess profits tax and pyramiding income taxes produced a redistribution of earnings on an unprecedented scale. The Wagner act gave labor many advantages in organizing and collective bargaining, at the same time denying equal privileges to employers. Government employes increased to several millions.

Roosevelt was a tremendous worker and traveler despite physical handicaps. By personal persuasiveness he held factions together. He was the first president to use radio for "fireside chats" on policies. When the Supreme Court voided his measures he demanded additional judges of Congress. It refused, but resignations soon enabled him to replace conservatives who had opposed him. He was the first president to break the third term tradition and was elected to a fourth term, 1945, despite failing health. The culminating event of his career was World War II. He was openly hostile to Fascist governments before the war and gave Britain substantial support, such as exchanging 50 destroyers for air bases, before Pearl Harbor made the United States a belligerent. He wrote the principles of fair dealing in the Atlantic Charter, Aug. 14, 1941 (with Winston Churchill) and in the Four Freedoms (Freedom of speech, of worship, from want, from fear) Jan. 6, 1941. He conferred with the heads of states at Casablanca, Jan., 1943; Quebec, Aug., 1943; Teheran, Nov.-Dec., 1943; Cairo, Dec., 1943; Yalta, Feb., 1945. He died at Warm Springs, Ga., April 12, 1945, aged 63, and was buried on his Hyde Park estate, where his house and library are in the care of the national government.

References: *The Roosevelt I Knew*, by Frances Perkins; *Roosevelt and Hopkins*, by Robert E. Sherwood; *F. D. R., His Personal Letters*, edited by Elliott Roosevelt.

## ELEANOR ROOSEVELT

Mrs. Anna Eleanor Roosevelt was born Oct. 11, 1884, the daughter of Elliott Roosevelt, a younger brother of Theodore Roosevelt, and Anna Hall. She was educated in private schools. She married Franklin D. Roosevelt Mar. 17, 1905. In 1924-28 she was finance chairman of the New York Democratic State committee. She was asst. director, Office of Civilian Defense, 1941-42; U. S. representative, General Assembly, U. N., 1945-53 and ch. of its Human Rights Commission. She edited her father's letters under the title, *Hunting Big Game in the 80s*, in 1932; wrote *This Is My Story*, 1937, *My Days*, 1938, *This I Remember*, 1949. She was the first of presidents' wives to devote herself to a career of social reform and political support of her husband's measures. The Roosevelts had six children, one dying in infancy. The others:

James, married, June 4, 1930, Miss Betsy Cushing of Brookline, Mass., divorced March, 1940; married, April 14, 1941, Miss Romelle Theresa Schneider of Rochester, Minn., divorced June 21, 1955.

Elliott, married, Jan. 18, 1932, Miss Elizabeth B. Donner of Bryn Mawr, Pa., divorced, July 17, 1933; married, July 22, 1933, Ruth Josephine Goggins of Fort Worth, Tex., divorced, April 18, 1944; married, Dec. 3, 1944, Faye Emerson of Los Angeles, divorced, Jan. 17, 1950; married Mrs. Minneva Bell Ross of Santa Monica, California, March 15, 1951.

Franklin D. Jr., married, June 30, 1937, Miss Ethel duPont of Wilmington, Del., divorced, May 21, 1949; married, Aug. 31, 1949, Suzanne Perrin of New York.

John A., married, June 18, 1938, Miss Anne L. Clark of Nahant, Mass.

Anna Eleanor, married, June 5, 1926, Curtis B. Dall of New York City, divorced, July 30, 1934; married, Jan. 18, 1936, John Boettiger of New York City, divorced Aug. 1, 1949; married, Nov. 11, 1952, Dr. James H. Halsted of Malibu, Calif.

References: *This Is My Story and This I Remember*, by Eleanor Roosevelt.

## Harry S. Truman

Harry S. Truman, 33rd president, Democrat, was born at Lamar, Mo., May 8, 1884, the son of John Anderson Truman and Martha Ellen Young. Four grandparents were born in Kentucky and moved to Missouri in the 1840s. The Trumans came from England and the President's mother's grandmother from Northern Ireland, while an ancestor of his maternal grandfather, Solomon Young, came from Germany. A family disagreement on whether Harry Truman's middle name was Shippe or Solomon, after names of two grandfathers, resulted in his using only S. for his middle initial. He is a Baptist.

He attended public schools in Independence, Mo., worked for the Kansas City Star, 1901, and as railroad timekeeper and helper in Kansas City banks up to 1905. He joined the Missouri National Guard, 1905, and was rejected by West Point for defective eyesight. He ran his family's farm, 1906-17. He entered the Field Artillery school at Fort Sill, Okla., 1917; became 1st lieutenant, Battery F and captain, Battery D, 129th Field Artillery, 35th Div., A. E. F. He served in the Vosges, Meuse-Argonne and St. Mihiel actions and was discharged as major, 1919. He is a colonel in the Field Artillery Reserve. After the war he ran a haberdashery, became judge of Jackson Co. Court, 1922-24; attended Kansas City School of Law, 1923-25. He was defeated, then elected presiding judge.

Truman was chosen senator Nov. 6, 1934; reelected Nov. 5, 1940. In 1944 President Roosevelt suggested Wm. O. Douglas or Truman for vice president, the latter being chosen. On Roosevelt's death, Apr. 12, 1945, Truman was sworn in as President by Chief Justice Harlan F. Stone in the cabinet room of the White House. In 1948 he was reelected in the face of polls predicting his defeat; his personal energy overcame pessimism in Democratic ranks and lethargy among Republicans, and he defeated as well dissenting Democrats of the States Rights party.

Truman supported the Marshall Plan, ECA, the rehabilitation of Greece and arming of Turkey, and NATO, naming Gen. of the Army Eisenhower to the supreme command in Europe. He endorsed mutual hemisphere defense; devised Point 4 to help underdeveloped countries economically. He opened the United Nations conference by radio and participated with Stalin and Attlee in the Potsdam Agreement. He authorized the first use of an atomic bomb (Hiroshima, Aug. 6; Nagasaki, Aug. 9, 1945). He supported a policy of compromise between Chiang Kai-shek and the Chinese Communists. When the Communists attacked in Korea, June, 1950, he ordered support of the Republic, and when the U.N. called for armed aid he directed Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur to give it. He held the Army to limited objectives and ordered the Navy to keep Formosa from attacking the mainland. He removed MacArthur from his Far Eastern commands for publicly opposing this policy. He appointed John Foster Dulles, a Republican, to negotiate the treaty of peace with Japan and treaties of defense with Australia, New Zealand and the Philippines.

Truman established the Office of Defense Mobilization in 1950, approved high taxes to meet rearmament expense, instituted controls of materials and prices. He advocated higher wages when the cost of living index rose and won a higher minimum wage, increased social security and aid for housing. He vainly demanded civil rights legislation and repeal of the Taft-Hartley law. In 1952 he ordered seizure of steel companies, which had refused demands of CIO and WSB, and when overruled by the U. S. Supreme Court refused to use the Taft-Hartley law. He derided loyalty hearings and the Kefauver report on RFC extravagance and refused to remove members of his staff accused of sharp practices. He rebuilt the White House. Just before leaving office he issued an executive order creating a Naval reserve out of tidelands. In the campaign of 1952 President Truman travelled 18,000 miles in a special train making 211 speeches. He retired to Independence, Mo., with an office in Kansas City, Mo., and wrote his memoirs, of which Vol. I, *Year of Decision*, was out late in 1955 and Vol. II was to appear in 1956.

On May 8, 1955, Truman's 71st birthday, he broke ground for the Truman Memorial Library at Independence, Mo., to cost \$1,750,000 and contain his official papers.

References: *Mr. President*, by Wm. Hillman and Alfred Wagg; *The Man of Independence*, by Jonathan Daniels.

## MRS. HARRY S. TRUMAN

Mrs. Elizabeth Virginia Truman was born Feb. 13, 1885, in Independence, Mo., the eldest of four children and the only daughter of David Willock Wallace. She and Mr. Truman attended the same grade and high schools in Independence, both being graduated in 1901. She attended Barstow, a girls' preparatory school in Kansas City, Mo., for a year. She and Mr. Truman were married June 23, 1919, soon after he returned from overseas. They have one daughter, Margaret, born 1924, a concert singer. Mrs. Truman and her daughter are Episcopals.

## Dwight David Eisenhower

Dwight David Eisenhower, 34th president, Republican, was born Oct. 14, 1890, at Denison, Tex., the son of David Jacob Eisenhower and Ida Elizabeth Stover Eisenhower. His paternal grandfather descended from German Mennonites who left the Rhineland for Pennsylvania in the 1730s, moved to Kansas in 1878. His father met his mother at Lane University, a United Brethren college at Leocompton, Kan. When Dwight was 1 year old his parents moved to Abilene, Kan., where his father worked as a mechanic in a creamery. Dwight had 8 brothers, of whom 4 are living. He was graduated from Abilene high school and went to U. S. Military Academy at West Point in 1911. In his class of 1915 were the later Generals Omar N. Bradley, Jas. Van Fleet, Jos. T. McNarney and Geo. Stratemeyer.

Eisenhower began his military career as 2nd lieutenant, 19th U. S. Infantry, at Fort Sam Houston, Tex. He was a lieutenant colonel in charge of a tank corps at Camp Colt, Gettysburg, Pa., in 1918. He was graduated from Infantry Tank School, 1922; Command and General Staff Sch., 1926; Army War College, 1928; Army Industrial College, 1933. He was asst. executive officer of the Asst. Secy of War, 1929-1933, and in the office of the Chief of Staff, 1933-35. He was on the American Military Mission to the Philippines, 1935-39 and during 4 of those years a major general on the staff of Gen. MacArthur. He was chief of staff, 3rd Div., later 9th Corps, 1940-41, and of the 3rd Army, 1941. After the Louisiana war maneuvers he was made chief of the War Plans Div., War Dept. General Staff, and then became asst. chief of staff, Operations Div. and held the rank of lieutenant general. He was made Commander of Allied forces landing in North Africa Nov. 8, 1942, and advanced to full general in Feb., 1943, and Commander in Chief of Allied Forces in North Africa. He became Supreme Commander, Allied Expeditionary Forces Dec. 31, 1943, and as such led the Normandy invasion June 6, 1944. He was given the temporary rank of General of the Army Dec. 19, 1944, which was made permanent in 1946. On May 7, 1945, he received the surrender of the Germans at Rheims. He was in command of the U. S. Occupation Force in Germany in 1945, and returned to serve as Chief of Staff, Nov. 19, 1945, to Feb. 7, 1948. From June 7, 1948, to Jan. 19, 1953, he was president of Columbia Univ., but he took leave of absence Dec. 16, 1950, to serve as Supreme Allied Commander in Europe to organize the forces of NATO.

Eisenhower resigned from the Army in June, 1952. He was nominated at the Republican convention in Chicago, July 11, 1952, by 845 votes out of 1,206. On Nov. 4 he was elected over Adlai E. Stevenson, governor of Illinois, by 442 to 89 electoral votes and 33,936,252 to 27,314,992 popular votes. He was inaugurated Jan. 20, 1953. Avoiding conservative and liberal extremes, he favored reduced Government spending, lower taxes, less Federal competition with private industry, continued foreign aid. After election he joined the Presbyterian Church. His favorite sport is golf. He owns a 189-acre farm near Gettysburg, Pa. Reference: *Crusade in Europe*, by Dwight D. Eisenhower; *The Great American Heritage—the Story of the Five Eisenhower Brothers*, ed. by Bela Kornitzer.

## MRS. DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Mrs. Dwight D. Eisenhower was born Mamie Geneva Doud in Boone, Ia., Nov. 14, 1896. Her home was in Denver when Eisenhower, then a 1st lieutenant of infantry at Fort Sam Houston, met her. They were married July 1, 1916. Their first son, Dwight Doud, died in infancy; their second is John Sheldon Doud Eisenhower, graduate of West Point and a major in the 3rd Infantry Div., on duty in Korea. John is married to Barbara Jean Thompson, and they have three children: Dwight David Eisenhower, II, Barbara Ann and Susan.

## Presidents of the United States

Presidents are counted once when terms are consecutive. Cleveland, elected in 1884, defeated in 1888, elected in 1892, is 22nd and 24th president.

No.	Name	Politics	Native State	Born	Inau.	Age at Inau.	Date of Death	Age at Death
1.	George Washington.	Fed.	Va.	1732, Feb. 22	1797	57	1799, Dec. 14	67
2.	John Adams.	Mass.	Mass.	1735, Oct. 30	1797	61	1826, July 4	90
3.	Thomas Jefferson.	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1743, April 13	1801	57	1826, July 4	83
4.	James Madison.	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1751, March 16	1809	57	1836, June 28	85
5.	James Monroe.	Dem.-Rep.	Va.	1758, April 28	1817	58	1831, July 4	73
6.	John Quincy Adams.	Dem.-Rep.	Mass.	1767, July 11	1825	57	1848, Feb. 23	80
7.	Andrew Jackson.	Dem.	S. C.	1767, March 15	1829	61	1845, June 8	78
8.	Martin Van Buren.	Dem.	N. Y.	1782, Dec. 5	1837	54	1862, July 24	79
9.	William Henry Harrison.	Whig.	Va.	1773, Feb. 9	1841	68	1841, April 4	68
10.	John Tyler.	Whig.	Va.	1790, March 29	1841	51	1862, Jan. 18	71
11.	James Knox Polk.	Whig.	N. C.	1795, Nov. 2	1845	49	1849, June 15	53
12.	Zachary Taylor.	Whig.	Va.	1784, Nov. 24	1847	64	1850, July 9	65
13.	Millard Fillmore.	Whig.	N. Y.	1800, Jan. 7	1850	50	1874, March 8	74
14.	Franklin Pierce.	Dem.	N. H.	1804, Nov. 23	1853	48	1869, Oct. 8	64
15.	James Buchanan.	Dem.	Pa.	1791, April 23	1857	65	1868, June 1	77
16.	Abraham Lincoln.	Rep.	Ky.	1809, Feb. 12	1861	52	1865, April 15	56
17.	Andrew Johnson.	(see note)	N. C.	1808, Dec. 29	1865	56	1875, July 31	66
18.	Ulysses Simpson Grant.	Rep.	Ohio	1822, April 27	1869	46	1885, July 23	63
19.	Rutherford Birchard Hayes.	Rep.	Ohio	1822, Oct. 4	1877	54	1893, Jan. 17	70
20.	James Abram Garfield.	Rep.	Ohio	1831, Nov. 19	1881	49	1881, Sept. 19	49
21.	Chester Alan Arthur.	Rep.	N. J.	1830, Oct. 5	1881	50	1886, Nov. 18	56
22.	Grover Cleveland.	Rep.	N. J.	1837, Feb. 14	1885	47	1908, June 24	71
23.	Benjamin Harrison.	Rep.	Ohio	1833, Aug. 20	1889	55	1901, March 13	67
24.	Grover Cleveland.	Dem.	N. J.	1837, March 18	1903	65	1908, June 24	71
25.	William McKinley.	Rep.	Ohio	1843, Jan. 29	1897	54	1901, Sept. 14	58
26.	Theodore Roosevelt.	Rep.	N. Y.	1858, Oct. 27	1901	42	1919, Jan. 6	60
27.	William Howard Taft.	Rep.	Ohio	1857, Sept. 15	1909	51	1930, March 8	72
28.	Woodrow Wilson.	Dem.	Va.	1856, Dec. 28	1913	56	1924, Feb. 3	67
29.	Warren Gamaliel Harding.	Rep.	Ohio	1865, Nov. 2	1921	55	1923, Aug. 2	57
30.	Calvin Coolidge.	Rep.	Vt.	1872, July 4	1923	51	1933, Jan. 5	60
31.	Herbert Clark Hoover.	Rep.	Iowa.	1874, Jan. 10	1929	54		
32.	Franklin Delano Roosevelt.	Dem.	N. Y.	1882, Jan. 30	1933	50	1945, April 12	63
33.	Harry S. Truman.	Dem.	Mo.	1884, May 8	1945	60		
34.	Dwight David Eisenhower.	Rep.	Texas.	1890, Oct. 14	1953	62		

Andrew Johnson—a Democrat, nominated vice president by Republicans and elected with Lincoln. Cleveland's baptismal name was Stephen Grover; Grant's, Hiram; Ulysses, Wilson's, Thomas Woodrow; that of Franklin D. John Calvin. Mr. Truman uses the initial S, but has no middle name.

## RELIGIOUS BACKGROUND

Baptist—Harding, Truman.  
 Congregationalist—Coolidge.  
 Disciples of Christ—Garfield.  
 Episcopalian—Washington, Madison, Monroe, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Arthur, and Franklin D. Roosevelt.  
 Friends (Quakers)—Hoover.  
 Methodist—Polk, Johnson, Grant, McKinley.  
 Presbyterian—Jackson, Buchanan, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Wilson, Eisenhower.  
 Reformed Dutch—Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt.  
 Unitarian—John Adams, John Quincy Adams, Fillmore, Taft.

Jefferson and Lincoln did not claim membership in any denomination, but Jefferson expressed a preference for the Unitarian faith. Hayes attended the Methodist Church, but never joined.

Freemasons—Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Johnson, Garfield, McKinley, Theo. Roosevelt, Taft, Harding, F. D. Roosevelt, Truman.

## ORIGINAL PATERNAL ANCESTRY

Dutch—Van Buren, Theodore Roosevelt, Franklin D. Roosevelt, Swiss and Palatine German—H. D. Roosevelt, German and Swiss—Eisenhower.  
 English—Washington, John Adams, Madison, John Quincy Adams, William Henry Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Fillmore, Pierce, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Garfield, Cleveland, Benjamin Harrison, Taft, Harding, Coolidge.  
 English-Scottish-Irish—Truman.  
 Scottish—Monroe, Hayes, Scotch-Irish—Jackson, Polk, Buchanan, Arthur, McKinley, Wilson.  
 Welsh—Jefferson (a family tradition).

## Wives of the Presidents

President	Wife's Name	Nativity	Born	Mar'ed	Died	Sons	Daughters
Washington	Martha (Dandridge) Custis	Va.	1732	1759	1802	3	2
J. Adams	Abigail Smith	Mass.	1744	1764	1818	1	5
Jefferson	Martha (Wayles) Skelton	Va.	1748	1772	1782	1	2
Madison	Dorothy ("Dolly") (Payne) Todd	N. Car.	1768	1794	1849	3	1
Monroe	Elizabeth Kortright	N. Y.	1768	1786	1830	2	2
J. Q. Adams	Louisa Catherine Johnson	Md.	1775	1797	1852	3	1
Jackson	Rachel (Donelson) Robards	N. Y.	1767	1791	1828	4	4
Van Buren	Hannah Hoes	N. Y.	1783	1807	1819	4	4
William H. Harrison	Anna Symmes	N. J.	1775	1795	1864	6	4
Tyler	Letitia Christiana <sup>2</sup>	Va.	1790	1813	1842	3	4
Polk	Julia Gardiner	N. Y.	1820	1844	1899	5	2
Taylor	Sarah Childress	Tenn.	1803	1824	1891	1	5
Fillmore	Margaret Smith	Md.	1788	1810	1852	1	5
	Abigail Powers	N. Y.	1798	1826	1853	1	1
	Caroline (Carmichael) McIntosh	N. J.	1813	1838	1881	1	1
	Jane Means Appleton	N. H.	1806	1834	1863	3	1
Pierce	(Unmarried)						
Buchanan	Mary Todd	Ky.	1818	1842	1882	4	2
Lincoln	Eliza McCord	Tenn.	1810	1827	1876	3	2
Johnson	Julia Dent	Mo.	1828	1848	1902	3	1
Grant	Lucy Ware Webb	Ohio	1831	1852	1889	7	1
Garfield	Lucretia Rudolph	Ohio	1832	1858	1918	4	1
Arthur	Ellen Lewis Herndon	Va.	1837	1859	1880	2	1
Cleveland	Frances Folsom	N. Y.	1861	1886	1947	2	3
Benjamin Harrison	Caroline Lavina Scott	Ohio	1832	1853	1892	1	1
	Mary Scott (Lord) Dimmock	Pa.	1858	1886	1948	1	2
McKinley	Ida Saxton	Ohio	1847	1871	1907	2	2
Theodore Roosevelt	Alice Hathaway Lee	Mass.	1861	1880	1884	4	1
	Edith Kermit Carow	Conn.	1861	1886	1948	4	1
	Helen Herron	Ohio	1861	1886	1943	2	1
Taft	Ellen Louise Axson	Ga.	1860	1885	1914	1	3
Wilson	Edith Bolling Galt	Va.	1872	1915		2	2
Harding	Florence (Kling) DeWolfe	Ohio	1860	1891	1924	2	2
Coolidge	Grace Anna Goodhue	Vt.	1879	1905		2	4
	Lou Henry	Iowa	1875	1899	1944	2	1
F. D. Roosevelt	Anna Eleanor Roosevelt <sup>3</sup>	N. Y.	1884	1905		4	1
Truman	Bess Wallace	Mo.	1885	1919		1	1
Eisenhower	Mamie Geneva Doud <sup>4</sup>	Iowa	1896	1916		1	1

<sup>1</sup>Born London, father a Maryland citizen. <sup>2</sup>Plus 2 infants, dec'd. <sup>3</sup>Plus 1 infant, dec'd. <sup>4</sup>Plus 1 infant, dec'd.

# Vice Presidents of the United States

The numerals given vice presidents do not coincide with those given presidents, because some presidents had two different vice presidents. Thus while Lincoln was the 16th president, Hannibal Hamlin, who was elected with him for his first term, was only the 15th vice president.

	Name	Birthplace	Yr.	Residence	Qual-ified	Politi-cs	Place of Death	Yr.	Age
1	John Adams	Quincy, Mass.	1735	Mass.	1789	Fed.	Quincy, Mass.	1826	90
2	Thomas Jefferson	Shadwell, Va.	1743	Va.	1797	Rep.	Monticello, Va.	1826	83
3	Aaron Burr	Newark, N. J.	1756	N. Y.	1801	Rep.	Staton Island, N. Y.	1836	80
4	George Clinton	Ulster Co., N. Y.	1739	N. Y.	1805	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1812	73
5	Elbridge Gerry	Marblehead, Mass.	1744	Mass.	1813	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1814	70
6	Daniel D. Tompkins	Scarsdale, N. Y.	1781	N. Y.	1817	Rep.	Staton Island, N. Y.	1825	51
7	John C. Calhoun	Scarsdale, S. C.	1782	S. C.	1825	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1850	69
8	Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1782	N. Y.	1833	Dem.	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1862	79
9	Richard M. Johnson	Kinderhook, N. Y.	1780	Ky.	1837	Dem.	Frankfort, Ky.	1850	70
10	John Tyler	Greenway, Va.	1790	Va.	1841	Whig.	Ricmond, Va.	1862	72
11	George M. Dallas	Philadelphia, Pa.	1792	Pa.	1845	Dem.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1864	72
12	Millard Fillmore	Sumnerhill, N. Y.	1800	N. Y.	1849	Whig.	Buffalo, N. Y.	1874	74
13	William R. King	Sampson Co., N. C.	1786	Ala.	1853	Dem.	Dallas Co., Ala.	1853	67
14	John C. Breckinridge	Lexington, Ky.	1821	Ky.	1857	Dem.	Lexington, Ky.	1875	54
15	Hannibal Hamlin	Paris, Me.	1809	Me.	1861	Rep.	Bangor, Me.	1891	81
16	Andrew Johnson	Raleigh, N. C.	1808	Tenn.	1865	(x)	Carter Co., Tenn.	1875	66
17	Schuyler Colfax	New York City, N. Y.	1823	Ind.	1869	Rep.	Mankato, Minn.	1885	62
18	Henry Wilson	Farmington, N. H.	1812	Mass.	1873	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1875	63
19	William A. Wheeler	Malone, N. Y.	1819	N. Y.	1877	Rep.	Malone, N. Y.	1887	68
20	Chester A. Arthur	Fairfield, Vt.	1830	N. Y.	1881	Rep.	New York City, N. Y.	1886	56
21	Thomas A. Hendricks	Muskingum Co., Ohio	1819	Ind.	1885	Dem.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1886	66
22	Levi P. Morton	Shoreham, Vt.	1824	N. Y.	1889	Rep.	Rhinebeck, N. Y.	1920	96
23	Adlai E. Stevenson	Christian Co., Ky.	1835	Ill.	1893	Dem.	Chicago, Ill.	1914	78
24	Garrett A. Hobart	Long Branch, N. J.	1844	N. J.	1897	Rep.	Paterson, N. J.	1899	55
25	Theodore Roosevelt	New York City, N. Y.	1858	N. Y.	1901	Rep.	Oyster Bay, N. Y.	1919	61
26	Charles W. Fairbanks	Unionville Centre, Ohio	1852	Ind.	1905	Rep.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1918	66
27	James S. Sherman	Utica, N. Y.	1855	N. Y.	1909	Rep.	Utica, N. Y.	1912	57
28	Thomas R. Marshall	No. Manchester, Ind.	1854	Ind.	1913	Dem.	Washington, D. C.	1925	57
29	Calvin Coolidge	Plymouth, Vt.	1872	Mass.	1921	Rep.	Northampton, Mass.	1933	60
30	Charles C. Dawes	Marletta, Ohio	1865	Ill.	1925	Rep.	Evanston, Ill.	1951	85
31	Charles Curtis	Topeka, Kan.	1860	Kan.	1929	Rep.	Washington, D. C.	1936	76
32	John Nance Garner	Red River Co. Tex.	1869	Tex.	1933	Dem.	...	...	...
33	Henry Agard Wallace	Adair County, Ia.	1888	Iowa	1941	Dem.	...	...	...
34	Harry S. Truman	Lamar, Mo.	1884	Mo.	1945	Dem.	...	...	...
35	Alben W. Barkley	Graves County, Ky.	1877	Ky.	1949	Dem.	...	...	...
36	Richard M. Nixon	Yorba Linda, Calif.	1913	Calif.	1953	Rep.	...	...	...

(\*) John C. Calhoun resigned Dec. 28, 1832, having been elected to the U. S. Senate (Dec. 12, 1832) to fill vacancy caused by the resignation of Robert Y. Hayne.

(x) Andrew Johnson—A Democrat nominated by Republicans and elected with Lincoln on the National Union ticket. Adlai E. Stevenson, 23rd vice president, was the grandfather of the Democratic candidate for President, 1952.

# Presidents of the Continental Congress

## WHO WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT?

On Sept. 5, 1774, delegates from twelve states (Georgia was not then represented) met in Philadelphia and organized what has since been commonly called the Continental Congress. The members were Delegates, and the voting on all questions was by States (Colonies), each State having one vote. The Delegate in charge was styled *President of the Congress*.

The Continental Congress was in session, at various times and places, until March 2, 1783. One of its important acts was the drawing up, and adoption on July 4, 1776, of the Declaration of Independence, which was signed by "The Representatives of the United States of America, in General Congress, assembled."

Between Nov. 15, 1777, and July 9, 1778, the Continental Congress adopted "Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union between the States."

These Articles gave to the Thirteen Colonies the name "The United States of America," but this designated a group of states acting together, not a nation. The Articles are sometimes called the First Constitution. They remained in force until the Constitution of the United States went into effect, Mar. 4, 1789.

George Washington was the first President of the United States under the Constitution. Others for whom the claim has been made were merely presiding officers of the Continental Congress.

The Articles of Confederation, though adopted by the Continental Congress in 1778, were not ratified by all of the States until March 1, 1781, Maryland being the last to assent. The Articles designated Congress as "the United States in Congress Assembled." Presidents of the sessions of the Continental Congress were:

Name	State	Chosen or elected	Born	Died
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	Sept. 5, 1774	1721	1775
Henry Middleton	South Carolina	Oct. 22, 1774	1717	1784
Peyton Randolph	Virginia	May 10, 1775	1721	1775
John Hancock	Massachusetts	May 24, 1775	1737	1793
Henry Laurens	South Carolina	Nov. 1, 1777	1724	1792
John Jay	New York	Dec. 10, 1778	1745	1829
Samuel Huntington	Connecticut	Sept. 28, 1779	1731	1796
Thomas McKean (1)	Delaware	July 10, 1781	1734	1817
John Hanson (2)	Indiana	Nov. 5, 1781	1715	1783
Ellis Boudinot	Maryland	Nov. 4, 1782	1740	1821
Thomas Mifflin	New Jersey	Nov. 3, 1783	1744	1800
Richard Henry Lee	Pennsylvania	Nov. 30, 1784	1732	1794
John Hancock (3)	Virginia	Nov. 23, 1785	1737	1793
Nathaniel Gorham	Massachusetts	June 6, 1785	1738	1796
Arthur St. Clair	Pennsylvania	Feb. 2, 1787	1734	1818
Cyrus Griffin	Virginia	Jan. 22, 1788	1748	1810

1 First president to serve after final ratification of Articles of Confederation was announced, by order of Congress, March 1, 1781. 2 First president to serve after surrender of Cornwallis at Yorktown, Oct. 19, 1781. 3 Did not serve owing to illness.

## Oath of the President; Judicial and Executive Officers

The Constitution directs that the President shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States." (Custom decrees the use of the words "So help me God" at the end of the oath when taken by the President-elect, his left hand on the Bible for the duration of the oath, with his right hand slightly raised.)

Federal judges and justices take the following oath or affirmation before performing the duties of office: "I, - - - do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will administer justice without respect to persons, and do equal right to the poor and to the rich, and that I will faithfully and impartially discharge and perform all the duties incumbent upon me as - - - according to the best of my abilities and understanding, agreeably to the Constitution and laws of the United States. So help me God."

# CABINETS OF THE UNITED STATES

## Secretaries of State

The Department of Foreign Affairs was created by Act of Congress July 27, 1789, and the name changed to Department of State on Sept. 15. Thomas Jefferson, the Minister to France, was appointed Secretary of State by President Washington Sept. 26, and took office March 21, 1790. John Jay, who had held the office of Secretary for Foreign Affairs since his appointment by the Ninth Continental Congress in March 1784, in place of Robert R. Livingston (appointed Jan. 1781), left it in September, 1789, when the U. S. Supreme Court was established with him as Chief Justice.

The Secretary of State is charged, under the direction of the President, with the duties appertaining to correspondence with the public ministers and the consuls of the United States and with the representatives of foreign powers accredited to the United States, and to negotiations of whatever character relating to the foreign affairs of the United States.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Washington...	Thomas Jefferson...	Va...	1789	Grant.....	Hamilton Fish.....	N. Y.	1869
".....	Edmund Randolph...	Mass...	1794	Hayes.....	William M. Evarts...	Me...	1877
".....	Timothy Pickens...	Mass...	1795	Garfield....	James G. Blaine.....	Me...	1881
J. Adams.....	".....	".....	1797	Arthur.....	F. T. Frelinghuysen..	N. J.	1881
".....	John Marshall.....	Va.....	1800	Cleveland....	Thomas F. Bayard....	Del...	1885
Jefferson....	James Madison.....	MD...	1801	B. Harrison..	James G. Blaine.....	Me...	1885
Madison.....	Robert Smith.....	MD...	1809	".....	John W. Foster.....	Ind...	1892
".....	James Monroe.....	Va.....	1811	Cleveland....	Walter Q. Gresham...	Ind...	1893
Monroe.....	John Quincy Adams..	Mass...	1817	".....	Richard Olney.....	Mass...	1895
J. Q. Adams..	Henry Clay.....	Ky.....	1825	McKinley....	John Sherman.....	Ohio...	1897
Jackson.....	Martin Van Buren....	N. Y.	1829	".....	William R. Day.....	".....	1898
".....	Edward Livingston....	La.....	1831	".....	John Hay.....	".....	1898
".....	Louis McLane.....	Del...	1833	T. Roosevelt.	".....	".....	1901
".....	John Forsyth.....	Ga.....	1834	".....	Elihu Root.....	N. Y.	1905
Van Buren...	".....	".....	1837	".....	Robert Bacon.....	".....	1909
W. H. Harrison	Daniel Webster.....	Mass...	1841	Taft.....	Philander C. Knox...	Pa.....	1909
Tyler.....	".....	".....	1841	Wilson.....	William J. Bryan.....	Neb...	1913
".....	Hugh S. Legaré.....	S. C.	1843	".....	Robert Lansing.....	N. Y.	1915
".....	Abel P. Upshur.....	Va.....	1843	".....	Bainbridge Colby....	".....	1920
".....	John C. Calhoun.....	S. C.	1844	Harding.....	Charles E. Hughes....	".....	1921
Polk.....	James Buchanan.....	Pa.....	1845	Coolidge....	".....	".....	1923
Taylor.....	John M. Clayton....	Del...	1849	".....	Frank B. Kellogg....	Minn.	1925
Fillmore....	Daniel Webster.....	Mass...	1850	Hoover.....	Henry L. Stimson....	N. Y.	1929
".....	Edward Everett.....	N. Y.	1852	F. D. Roosevelt	Cordell Hull.....	Tenn...	1933
Pierce.....	William L. Marcy....	N. Y.	1853	".....	Edward R. Stettinius.	Va.....	1944
Buchanan....	Lewis Cass.....	Mich.	1857	Jr.....	James F. Byrnes.....	S. C.	1945
".....	Jeremiah S. Black... William H. Seward...	Pa..... N. Y.	1860 1861	Truman.....	George C. Marshall...	Pa.....	1947
Lincoln.....	".....	".....	1865	".....	Dean G. Acheson.....	Md.....	1949
Johnson....	".....	".....	1865	Eisenhower..	John Foster Dulles...	N. Y.	1953
Grant.....	Elihu B. Washburne..	Ill....	1869				

## Secretaries of the Treasury

The Second Continental Congress on July 29, 1775, appointed Michael Hillegas and George Clymer, Esqs., as "joint treasurers of the United Colonies." Francis Hopkinson was elected Treasurer of Loans July 27, 1778. Robert Morris was appointed Superintendent of Finances by the Seventh Continental Congress on Feb. 20, 1781. The Treasury Department was organized by Act of Congress on Sept. 2, 1789, and President Washington commissioned Alexander Hamilton, Secretary of the Treasury on Sept. 11.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Washington...	Alexander Hamilton...	N. Y.	1789	Johnson.....	Hugh McCulloch.....	Ind...	1865
".....	Oliver Wolcott.....	Conn.	1795	Grant.....	George S. Boutwell...	Mass...	1869
J. Adams.....	".....	".....	1797	".....	William A. Richardson	Ky.....	1874
".....	Samuel Dexter.....	Mass...	1801	".....	Benjamin H. Bristow..	Me...	1876
Jefferson....	".....	".....	1801	".....	Lot M. Morrill.....	Me...	1877
Madison.....	Albert Gallatin.....	Pa.....	1801	Hayes.....	John Sherman.....	Ohio...	1881
".....	George W. Campbell..	Tenn...	1814	Garfield....	William Windom.....	Minn.	1881
".....	Alexander J. Dallas..	Pa.....	1814	Arthur.....	Charles J. Folger....	N. Y.	1881
".....	William H. Crawford..	Ga.....	1816	".....	Walter Q. Gresham...	Ind...	1884
Monroe.....	".....	".....	1817	".....	Hugh McCulloch.....	".....	1884
J. Q. Adams..	Richard Rush.....	Pa.....	1825	Cleveland....	Daniel Manning.....	N. Y.	1885
Jackson.....	Samuel D. Ingham...	Pa.....	1829	".....	Charles S. Fairchild..	".....	1887
".....	Louis McLane.....	Del...	1831	B. Harrison..	William Windom.....	Minn.	1889
".....	William J. Duane....	Pa.....	1833	".....	Charles Foster.....	Ohio...	1891
".....	Roger B. Taney.....	MD...	1833	Cleveland....	John G. Carlisle.....	Ky.....	1893
Van Buren...	Levi Woodbury.....	N. H.	1834	McKinley....	Lyman J. Gage.....	Ill....	1897
W. H. Harrison	".....	".....	1837	T. Roosevelt.	".....	".....	1901
Tyler.....	Thomas Ewing.....	Ohio...	1841	".....	Leslie M. Shaw.....	Ia.....	1902
".....	".....	".....	1841	".....	George B. Cortelyou..	N. Y.	1907
".....	Walter Forward.....	Pa.....	1841	Taft.....	Franklin MacVeagh...	Ill....	1909
".....	John C. Spencer.....	N. Y.	1843	Wilson.....	William G. McAdoo...	N. Y.	1913
".....	George M. Elbb.....	Ky.....	1844	".....	Carter Glass.....	Va.....	1919
Polk.....	Robert J. Walker....	Miss...	1845	".....	David F. Houston.....	Mo...	1920
Taylor.....	William M. Meredith	Pa.....	1849	Harding.....	Andrew W. Mellon...	Pa.....	1921
Fillmore....	Thomas Corwin.....	Ohio...	1850	Coolidge....	".....	".....	1923
".....	James Guthrie.....	Ky.....	1853	Hoover.....	".....	".....	1929
Pierce.....	Howell Cobb.....	Ga.....	1857	".....	Orden L. Mills.....	N. Y.	1932
Buchanan....	Philip F. Thomas....	MD...	1860	F. D. Roosevelt	William H. Woodin...	".....	1933
".....	John A. Dix.....	N. Y.	1861	".....	Henry Morgenthau, Jr.	".....	1934
Lincoln.....	Salmon P. Chase.....	Ohio...	1861	Truman.....	Fred M. Vinson.....	Ky.....	1945
".....	William P. Fessenden	Me.....	1864	".....	John W. Snyder.....	Mo...	1946
".....	Hugh McCulloch.....	Ind...	1865	Eisenhower..	George M. Humphrey	Ohio...	1953

## Secretaries of Defense

The National Military Establishment was created July 26, 1947, of which the Secretary of Defense, as head, is a member of the President's Cabinet. The Department of the Army, the Navy, and the Air Force function within the National Military Establishment. The Secretary of War, now called Secretary of the Army, and the Secretary of the Navy are no longer members of the President's Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Truman.....	James V. Forrestal...	N. Y.	1947	Truman.....	Robert A. Lovett....	N. Y.	1951
".....	Louis A. Johnson...	W. Va.	1949	Eisenhower..	Charles E. Wilson...	Mich.	1953
".....	George C. Marshall..	Pa.....	1950				





United States—Cabinet Officers, 1789-1953

The second Continental Congress set up in June, 1776, a Board of War and Ordnance consisting of five members: John Hancock, Roger Sherman, James Wilson and Edward Rutledge. On March 18th, when Congress was elected, the previous members of the Board consisted of Henry Knox, the Secretary of War, a member, continued until War was declared. The Board continued until the end of the war in 1783. The War and Navy Department was created by Act of Congress August 12, 1799.

[illegible]

Attorneys General

Placed at his head.

Washington ag-  
The Department of Justice was created June 22, 1870, and the Attorney General made a member of the  
Cabinet Officers Home App'd. Pres'd

[illegible]

## United States—Cabinet Officers: Abbreviations

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Secretaries of the Interior, Continued							
McKadey	Edwin A. Hitchcock	Mo	1899	Harding	Hubert Work	N. M.	1924
T. Roosevelt			1901	Coolidge		Colo.	1924
	James R. Garfield	Ohio	1907		Roy O. West	Ill.	1928
Taft	Richard A. Ballinger	Wash.	1909	Hoover	Ray Lyman Wilbur	Cal.	1929
	William L. Fisher	Ill.	1911	F.D. Roosevelt	Harold L. Ickes	Ill.	1933
Wilson	Franklin K. Lane	Cal.	1913	Truman	Julius A. Krug	Wis.	1946
	John B. Payne	Va.	1920		Oscar L. Chapman	Colo.	1949
Harding	Albert B. Fall	N. M.	1921	Eisenhower	Douglas McKay	Oreg.	1953

## Secretaries of Agriculture

The Department of Agriculture was created by Act of Congress, May 15, 1862. On Feb. 8, 1889, its Commissioner was renamed Secretary of Agriculture and became a member of the Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Cleveland	Noriman J. Colman	Mo.	1889	Coolidge	Howard M. Gore	W. Va.	1921
B. Harrison	Jeremiah M. Rusk	Wis.	1889		W. M. Jardine	Kan.	1925
Cleveland	J. Sterling Morton	Neb.	1893	Hoover	Arthur M. Hyde	Mo.	1929
McKadey	James Wilson	Pa.	1897	F.D. Roosevelt	Henry A. Wallace	Iowa.	1933
T. Roosevelt			1901		Claude R. Wickard	Ind.	1940
Taft			1909	Truman	Clinton P. Anderson	N. M.	1945
Wilson	David F. Houston	Mo.	1913		Charles J. Brannan	Colo.	1948
	Edward T. Meredith	Pa.	1920	Eisenhower	Lizra Taft Benson	Utah	1953
Harding	Henry C. Wallace	Pa.	1921				

## Secretaries of Commerce and Labor

The Department of Commerce and Labor was created by Act of Congress Feb. 14, 1903, and its Secretary made a member of the Cabinet. This Department was divided by Act of Congress on March 4, 1913 into the Department of Commerce and the Department of Labor, and the Secretary of each was made a Cabinet member.

Secretaries of Commerce and Labor				Secretaries of Commerce			
Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
T. Roosevelt	Geo. B. Cortelyou	N. Y.	1903	Wilson	William C. Redfield	N. Y.	1913
T. Roosevelt	Victor H. Metcalf	Cal.	1904		Josh W. Alexander	Mo.	1919
T. Roosevelt	Oscar S. Straus	N. Y.	1906	Harding	Herbert C. Hoover	Cal.	1921
Taft	Charles Nagel	Mo.	1909	Coolidge			1924
Secretaries of Labor					William F. Whiting	Mass.	1928
Wilson	William B. Wilson	Pa.	1913	Hoover	Robert P. Lamont	Ill.	1929
Harding	James J. Davis	Pa.	1921		Roy D. Chapin	Mich.	1932
Coolidge			1923	F.D. Roosevelt	Daniel C. Roper	S. C.	1933
Hoover			1929		Harry L. Hopkins	Iowa.	1939
	William M. Doak	Va.	1930		Jesse Jones	Texas.	1940
F.D. Roosevelt	Frances Perkins	N. Y.	1933		Henry A. Wallace	Pa.	1945
Truman	L. B. Schwellenbach	Wash.	1945	Truman	W. Averell Harri-	N. Y.	1946
	Maurice J. Tobin	Mass.	1948		man	Ohio	1948
Eisenhower	Martin P. Durkin	Ill.	1953		Charles Sawyer	Mass.	1953
	James P. Mitchell	N. J.	1953	Eisenhower	Sinclair Weeks		

## Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare was created by Act of Congress April 11, 1953, and its Secretary made a member of the Cabinet.

Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.	Presidents	Cabinet Officers	Home	Apptd.
Eisenhower	Oveta Culp Hobby	Texas	1953	Eisenhower	Marion B. Folsom	N. Y.	1953

## U. S. Administrative Abbreviations Commonly Used

AEC	Atomic Energy Commission.	GAO	General Accounting Office.
AFPC	Armed Forces Policy Council.	GPO	Government Printing Office.
AMS	Agricultural Marketing Service.	GSA	General Services Administration.
ARC	American Red Cross	HIFA	Housing and Home Finance Agency.
ARS	Agricultural Research Service.	HLBB	Home Loan Bank Board.
BDSA	Business and Defense Services Adm.	IADB	Inter-American Defense Board.
BEC	Bureau of Employees' Compensation.	ICA	International Cooperation Admin.
BLS	Bureau of Labor Statistics.	ICC	Interstate Commerce Commission or
CAA	Civil Aeronautics Administration.		Indian Claims Commission.
CAB	Civil Aeronautics Board.	MA	Maritime Administration.
CAP	Civil Air Patrol.	NACA	National Advisory Committee for
CCC	Commodity Credit Corporation.		Aeronautics.
CEA	Council of Economic Advisers.	NATO	North Atlantic Treaty Organization.
CIA	Central Intelligence Agency.	NBS	National Bureau of Standards.
CSC	Civil Service Commission.	NLRB	National Labor Relations Board.
CSS	Commodity Stabilization Service.	NSA	National Shipping Authority.
DATA	Defense Administration Adm.	NSC	National Security Council.
DMB	Defense Mobilization Board.	ODM	Office of Defense Mobilization.
DMEA	Defense Minerals Exploration Adm.	PBS	Public Buildings Service.
DTA	Defense Transport Administration.	PHA	Public Housing Administration.
FBI	Federal Bureau of Investigation.	PHS	Public Health Service.
FCC	Farm Credit Administration.	RB	Renegotiation Board.
FCA	Federal Communications Commission.	REA	Rural Electrification Administration.
FCDA	Federal Civil Defense Administration.	RFC	Reconstruction Finance Corporation.
FDA	Food and Drug Administration.	RRB	Railroad Retirement Board.
FDIC	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation.	SBA	Small Business Administration.
FFC	Federal Facilities Corporation.	SEC	Securities and Exchange Commission.
FHA	Federal Housing Administration.	SSA	Social Security Administration.
FMB	Federal Maritime Board.	SSS	Selective Service System.
FMCS	Federal Mediation and Conciliation	TVA	Tennessee Valley Authority.
	Service	USCG	United States Coast Guard.
FNMA	Federal National Mortgage Association.	USES	United States Employment Service.
FPC	Federal Power Commission.	USA	United States Information Agency.
FPS	Federal Reserve System.	USMC	United States Marine Corps.
FTC	Federal Trade Commission.	VA	Veterans Administration.

# STATES OF THE UNION

## Their Topography, History, Industries, Farm Products, Principal Cities, Railways, Airlines, Tourist Attractions

Statistical tables, elsewhere in *THE ALMANAC*, cover by states, details of population, births and deaths, religion, agriculture, mining, manufacture, banking, finance, and other phases of activity.

Area of the states is that reported, 1955, by the Geography Division, Bureau of the Census; agricultural figures based on reports of the Dept. of Agriculture and state agencies.

### Alabama

*Cotton State, Yellowhammer State*

**CAPITAL:** Montgomery. **AREA:** 51,609 sq. mi., rank, 28th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950) 3,061,743, rank, 17th. **MOTTO:** We Dare Defend Our Rights. **FLOWER:** Goldenrod. **BIRD:** Yellowhammer. **TREE:** Pine. **ADMISSION:** 22nd.

Alabama lies in the cotton belt of the Old South, bounded N. by Tennessee, E. by Georgia, W. by Mississippi, S.-E. by Florida, S. by Gulf of Mexico. In N., Tennessee river runs through Cumberland plateau and provides motive power at Muscle Shoals, a 37-mi. stretch with fall of 134 ft., part of Tennessee Valley Authority. The Coosa valley lies to S., hemmed in by Piedmont plateau. Then follows the coastal alluvial plain. Coal underlies about 7,000 sq. mi. near northern Appalachian region.

Principal river is the Alabama, formed by junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa above Montgomery, joined by Tombigbee above Mobile and losing some waters to the Tensaw before entering Gulf. Mobile Bay is 30 mi. long, 8 mi. wide and Mobile is only seaport. Chesa mountain, a state park, 5 mi. north of Oxford, is the highest point, 2,407 ft. Gulf State Park, in Baldwin county and Clear Creek falls, Winston county, are attractions. Also, 17 state parks, 4 historic sites, 8 state forests and 175 other forest tracts.

Alabama annually produces more than 500,000 bales of cotton lint. It has tobacco, sweet potatoes, sugar cane, peanuts, corn, oats, watermelon, beef cattle, hogs and dairy products. Florence, in the north, is a cotton center. Tusculumbia has a museum in the birthplace of Helen Keller.

Alabama has 26 institutions of higher learning, including Tuskegee Institute, Booker T. Washington's Negro school.

Alabama, first explored by De Narvaez, Spanish, 1528, is rich in historical markers and sites. Andrew Jackson defeated the Creek Indians at Talladega and Horseshoe Bend. The Confederate States were organized at Montgomery, Feb. 4, 1861, and Jefferson Davis took oath as president at State Capitol there Feb. 18. Davis' "first White House" is now a museum. The naval foundry at Selma, which served the Confederacy, is also commemorated.

Mobile, colonized by French 1699, ceded by Spain 1789 but not turned over till 1813, clears over 7,000,000 tons of shipping annually. Its carnival dates from 1704. Azalea Trail (February-March) and tarpon fishing are tourist attractions. It is terminal for Southern, Louisville & Nashville, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, Alabama, Tennessee & Northern railroads.

Birmingham, incorp. 1871, called "Pittsburgh of the South," started its industrial rise with DeBardeleben Coal & Iron Co., 1886; now has Ensley plant of Tennessee Coal, Iron and Ry. Co.; Woodward Iron Co.; Sloss-Sheffield, and U. S. Cast Iron Pipe Co. at Bessemer. Non-existent in 1861, it had only 38,000 people in 1900, but by 1930, 250,000, and 326,037 in 1950. It is served by 8 trunk line railroads and major airlines.

### Arizona

*Grand Canyon State*

**CAPITAL:** Phoenix. **AREA:** 113,909 sq. mi., rank, 5th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950) 749,587, rank, 37th. **MOTTO:** Ditat Deus, God Enriches. **FLOWER:** Giant Cactus or Saguaro. **BIRD:** Cactus Wren. **TREE:** Palo Verde. **ADMISSION:** 48th.

Arizona, youngest state, was from 1863 to 1912 a territory formed out of the Territory of New Mexico, ceded 1848 by Mexico, with Gadsden Purchase added 1853. It is bounded E. by New Mexico, N. by Utah, W. by Nevada and California, S. by Mexico. Climate is very dry, in parts arid. It has average annual sunshine of 80%, rich mineral workings, rodeos, Hopi, Navajo and Yaqui ceremonials. Phoenix, Tucson, Yuma and others attract many tourists.

It is noted for the Grand Canyon of the Colorado, an immense, vari-colored fissure 217 mi. long, 4 to 18 mi. wide at brim, 4,000 to 5,500 ft. deep, "the most sublime spectacle in the world." This is reached by Santa Fe Ry. to Grand Canyon, Ariz., Union Pacific to Cedar City, Utah. The state also has one of man's greatest water barriers, Hoover Dam (formerly Boulder) in Black Canyon of the Colorado, 726 ft. high, 660 ft. wide at base, 1,244 ft. long at top, creating Lake Mead, 115 mi. long. Vast reclamation projects built Roosevelt dam on Salt river (1911), Coolidge Dam on Gila (1929), Bartlett Dam on Verde (1939), Davis Dam (1951) on the Colorado.

Wellton canal, 21 mi., and Mohawk canal, 43 mi., carry water from Imperial dam of the Colorado to irrigate 75,000 acres near Yuma.

Nature has given Arizona the Painted Desert, extending for 30 mi. along U. S. 66; the Petrified Forest; Canyon Diablo, 225 ft. deep, 500 ft. wide, and Meteor Crater, 1 mi. wide, made by prehistoric meteor, also on U. S. 66. Highest mountain is Humphrey's Peak, 12,611 ft.

Biggest industry is agriculture, followed by mining and smelting copper. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, barite, molybdenum, vanadium, tungsten, manganese, uranium ore are found. Phelps Dodge Corp. operates largest open-pit mines: Bisbee (owns 12,750 acres); Morenci (9,290 acres); New Cornelia, Ajo, Magma (Superior). Inspiration are Consolidated and Miami (both in Miami) are large producers. The Arizona Gas & Chemical Corp. well near Navajo is the largest known source of helium, producing 80,000,000 cu. ft. of gas daily, 8.09% helium. Smelters produce electrolytic copper at Douglas and Miami.

Alfalfa, in some parts, yields 5 to 8 crops with aid of irrigation. Citrus fruits, dates, truck crops, cotton, wheat, cattle and sheep are raised, half of the latter by Navajos. By adapting old Spanish mission construction Arizona has developed a distinctive building style.

### Arkansas

*Wonder State*

**CAPITAL:** Little Rock. **AREA:** 53,104 sq. mi., rank, 26th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950) 1,909,511, rank, 30th. **MOTTO:** Regnat Populus. Let the People Rule. **FLOWER:** Apple Blossom. **BIRD:** Mocking Bird. **TREE:** Pine. **ADMISSION:** 25th.

Arkansas, part of the Old South west of the Mississippi, an important cotton producing state, has large oil production, valuable thermal springs and is favored by sportsmen. Bounded N. by Missouri, W. by Texas and Oklahoma, S. by Louisiana, E. by Mississippi river with Tennessee and Mississippi opposite. It has Gulf coastal plain and E. and S. Ozark and Ouachita mountains N. and W., the latter reaching 3,000 ft. Ouachita and Ozark National Forests preserve their beauty.

The state is drained by the Arkansas, St. Francis, White, Black, Ouachita, Little Missouri, Saline and Red River, which crosses southwest corner. It has 20,052,926 acres of oak hickory gum, cypress and pine, the latter supplying paper mills. The state raises cotton, corn, soybeans, rice, spinach and alfalfa; apples, including the popular Delicious; peaches and grapes. Cottonseed oil and grape juice are profitable products. Arkansas produced 1,347,344 bales of cotton in 1954 (4th in the nation).

Natural gas was uncovered in 1888; oil in 1901; large refineries are located around El Dorado. Minerals have annual production of value of approximately \$125,000,000, two thirds in petroleum, natural gas and coal. The state supplies 98% of the nation's domestic bauxite ore and has the only diamonds mined in North America.

Arkansas has 24 institutions of higher learning —13 colleges and universities, one professional school, two teachers' colleges and a number of junior colleges.

Fresh-water fishing, duck-hunting in southeast lowlands, and recreations in seven state-maintained park areas invite visitors. Reservoir areas

at Norfolk, Bull Shoals in the Ozarks, and at Nimrod. Ouachita, the Narrows and Blue Mountain in the Ouachitas are accessible. There are 47 hot springs in government-owned and operated Hot Springs National Park, near the city of Hot Springs, about 50 miles southwest of Little Rock. Spring water ranges from 95° to 147° F. and is piped in insulated conduits for baths and drinking.

Little Rock is served by the Missouri Pacific, Rock Island and St. Louis Southwestern railroads; also American, Braniff, Delta C.&S., and Trans-Texas air lines. Hot Springs is reached by Missouri Pacific and Rock Island railroads and Delta-C.&S. and Trans-Texas.

## California

### Golden State

**CAPITAL:** Sacramento. **AREA:** 158,993 sq. mi., rank, 2nd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 10,586,223, rank, 2nd. **MOTTO:** Eureka, I Have Found It. **FLOWER:** Golden Poppy. **BIRD:** Valley Quail. **TREE:** Redwood. **ADMISSION:** 31st.

California, largest of the Pacific states and second largest in the Union, in 1950 reported a 53.3% rise in population over the 1940 census. It increased 86.5% between 1930 and 1950 compared with a national growth of 22.7%. In January, 1955, the Bureau of the Census estimated that California had the largest increase of any single state between Apr. 1, 1950 and July 1, 1954, a total of 1,968,000, making the population 12,554,000, a gain of 18.6%.

It is bounded N. by Oregon; E. by Nevada and Arizona, with Colorado river along Arizona border; S. by Mexico, and 1,200 mi. of Pacific ocean on W. Greatest length, 780 mi.; width varies, 150 to 350 mi. Its extraordinary topography includes Sierra Nevada Mts., E. and S., parallel with Coast Range, with Great Valley between and luxuriant fruit-raising Imperial Valley to S.; Cascade Range and Klamath Mts. to N. Highest peak, Mt. Whitney, 14,495 ft., in S.; Mt. Shasta, 14,162 ft., N. of Sacramento Valley. Mt. Lassen, 10,435 ft., only active volcano in U. S., is 85 mi. from Shasta. There are 41 peaks over 10,000 ft. Death Valley, S.E., has lowest point in U. S., 282 ft. below sea level. Highest lake in U. S. is Tulainyo, 12,865 ft.

Principal river, Sacramento, runs from Mt. Shasta, meets San Joaquin, reaches sea in San Francisco Bay area. Most favored regions scenically are Yosemite Valley (Mariposa big trees); Lassen and Sequoia-Kings Canyon national parks; Lake Tahoe (on Nevada border), Sequoia redwoods (State park); Mojave and Colorado desert areas, San Francisco Bay, Monterey peninsula.

The climate of California varies according to distance from the ocean and altitude; mean temp. at San Francisco is 56°, summer mean 60°, winter 51°. Central Valley mean is 64°; may reach 110°.

Central Valley benefits from a vast irrigation system, The Tracy pumping plant lifts 2,000,000 gals. of water a minute up 200 ft. into the Delta-Mendota canal, which runs down the west side of San Joaquin valley to a pool at Mendota. Mt. Shasta dam holds 4,000,000 acre-feet of water.

California produces more citrus fruit and fresh vegetables than any other state. It is first in production of grapes, peaches, pears, apricots, olives, figs, lemons, avocados, walnuts, almonds, lettuce and melons; second in oranges. It leads in production of canned, dried and frozen fruits and vegetables, fish, and wine. In 1954 it was first in production of barley (69,898,000 bu.); 3rd in cotton (1,450,000 bales). On Jan. 1, 1955, the state had 1,769,000 sheep (3rd in nation), and 3,583,000 cattle, including 909,000 for milk.

Oil is the biggest mineral industry. Natural gas is also produced. The state is third in gold production, cause of its first great Gold Rush, started at Sutter's sawmill on American river by James Marshall, Jan. 24, 1848. Also produces silver, copper, lead, borax, quicksilver, tungsten, magnesite.

Manufacturing is the state's major industry, with a value added in 1953 of \$8,192,972,000, 105% above the 1947 census level of \$3,995,000,000. Transportation equipment, including aircraft, autos and ships is first in rank, followed by food products, fabricated metal products, machinery, chemical, lumber and petroleum products; primary metals, electrical equipment. Factory employment averaged 1,039,000 in 1954, 2.3% lower than in 1953. Motion pictures, television and radio are important service industries.

The 100-odd colleges and universities include major institutions such as Univ. of California,

Stanford, Univ. of Southern California, California Institute of Technology.

The 18 national forests comprise one-fifth of the state. There are 53 state parks, 32 state-owned beaches, 19 historical monuments, 547,000 acres. Santa Catalina Island, 75 sq. mi., attracts tourists. The Tournament of Roses and the Rose Bowl football game at Pasadena are held annually, Jan. 1. Skiing and winter sports are featured in the N. Of historic interest are the restored Old Spanish Missions, built 1768-1823 from San Diego to Sonoma.

California, named by Cortez, 1535, was Alta (Upper) California under Spain. Mexico took over, 1822, ceded it 1848. California Republic (Bear Flag) at Sonoma, June 14, 1846, supported by Capt. John C. Fremont, U. S. A. Commander John D. Sloat raised U. S. flag at Monterey July 7, 1846. State admitted, Sept. 9, 1850.

## Colorado

### Centennial State

**CAPITAL:** Denver. **AREA:** 104,247 sq. mi., rank, 7th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 1,325,989, rank, 34th. **MOTTO:** Nil Sine Numine, Nothing Without God. **FLOWER:** Columbine. **BIRD:** Lark Bunting. **TREE:** Colorado Blue Spruce. **ADMISSION:** 38th.

Colorado, a Mountain state, is situated near the center of the western half of the U. S., bounded N. by Nebraska and Wyoming; E. by Kansas and Nebraska; S. by New Mexico and part of the Oklahoma panhandle; W. by Utah. It was part of the Louisiana Purchase and land ceded by Texas and Mexico.

A land of natural wonders, it has the western end of the Great Plains at the E., and the eastern slope of the Rocky Mountains starting W. of center, with the Continental Divide sending waters E. to the Mississippi and W. to the Pacific. Immense mountain ranges, plateaus and peaks rise in W. with 52 peaks over 14,000 ft., and 1,500 over 10,000. Pike's Peak (14,109 ft.) was found by Lt. Zebulon M. Pike, 1806. Highest is Mt. Elbert, 14,431. Other peaks are Massive, 14,418; La Plata, 14,340; Blanca, 14,310; Uncompaghe, 14,301; Gray, 14,274; Torrey, 14,264; Evans, 14,260; Longs, 14,255. "Collegiate Peaks" in the Sawatch range are Princeton, 14,177; Yale, 14,172, and Harvard, 14,399. A spectacular wonder is Mt. of the Holy Cross, 13,986 ft., with a cross outlined in snow.

The Rio Grande and South Platte rise in Colorado and flow E. and S.E.; the Colorado, with the Gunnison its principal tributary, flows S.W.; the Arkansas S.E. into the Mississippi. The western rivers have cut great canyons; the Black Canyon of the Gunnison and the Royal Gorge of the Arkansas, 1,000 to 1,600 ft. deep. The highest suspension bridge in the world crosses the Arkansas 1,052 ft. above the river, its main span 880 ft. long; total exclusive of approaches, 1,260 ft. Estimated population, Jan. 1955, was 1,450,000.

Colorado owes its prosperity to its unparalleled supply of minerals and livestock. Miners and stockmen made Denver a metropolis, Queen City of the West. It serves the beet sugar industry. Colorado's principal railroads meet there—Santa Fe, Rock Island, Burlington, Union Pacific. Denver & Rio Grande Western, Colo. & Southern. Its airport receives transcontinental and regional air traffic.

Mining activities have produced billions of dollars of wealth (over 250 metallic and non-metallic minerals) and continue as a leading industry. Gold was found on the Platte, 1858, and "Pike's Peak or Bust" was the slogan of 1859 gold rush. Gold was found at Leadville at the headwaters of the Arkansas, 1860, silver and lead later; today zinc is the chief product. Climax, near Leadville, produces 72% of the world's molybdenum. The area has a reserve of 100,000,000 tons. Colorado has immense deposits of coal, ranging from sub-bituminous to true anthracite. In W. are vast oil shale deposits containing an estimated 300 billion bbls. Pueblo, "Steel City of the West," is the home of the Colorado Fuel and Iron Corp. and other important industries. State now ranks 9th in oil production. Western section, part of Colorado Plateau, has large uranium deposits which are among the richest in the world.

Cattle and sheep raising are extensive. Hay, wheat, corn, barley, oats, sugar beets, potatoes, peaches, apples and pears, are produced. Over 3,000,000 acres of irrigated farm land are highly productive.

Colorado has 6 state colleges and universities, with specialization in mines and metallurgy, 7 junior colleges and 7 private colleges.

The projected U. S. Air Force Academy will occupy 17,500 acres seven mi. north of Colorado Springs. Modern buildings of metal, stone and glass will be constructed, with educational and housing facilities for 2,496 men.

Tourist meccas include Rocky Mountain National Park, Garden of the Gods and Pike's Peak, Great Sand Dunes National Monument, Mesa Verde National Park (pre-historic cliff dwellings), Colorado National Monument and the hot mineral springs areas. The nation's two highest auto highways ascend to top of Pike's Peak and Mt. Evans. Eleven national forests have 13,715,332 ac.

Colorado Springs, famous resort, and its suburb Broadmoor, lie near Pike's Peak, Garden of the Gods, Seven Falls. The home for veteran union printers (ITU) is located here. The Manitou & Pike's Peak Ry., about 9 mi. long, is a cog road to the summit of Pike's Peak.

Big game include deer, antelope, bear, elk, mountain lion, gray wolf, coyote. There are thousands of miles of trout streams and 2,000 fishing lakes.

Annual summer festivals in Central City and Aspen bring opera, theater and humanistic conferences to the old mining towns. The Denver Red Rocks open air theater seats 15,000. Rodeos are staged annually for tourists. Colorado State Fair is held in Pueblo last week in August. Skiing is a major winter sport.

## Connecticut

*Constitution State, Nutmeg State*

**CAPITAL:** Hartford. **AREA:** 5,009 sq. mi., rank, 46th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,007,280, rank, 26th. **MOTTO:** Qui Transtulit Sustinet. He who Transplanted, Sustains. **FLOWER:** Mountain Laurel. **BIRD:** American Robin. **TREE:** White Oak. **Fifth of the Original 13 States.**

Connecticut, southernmost of the New England states, is bounded E. by Rhode Island, N. by Massachusetts, W. by New York, S. by Long Island Sound. Its broad central valley is drained by the Connecticut river, eastern plain and hills by the Thames system; the Housatonic flows from the foothills of the Berkshires in the northwest. Hills have hardwood timber, pines, camps, ski trails; there are 47 state parks of 16,663 acres, 26 state forests of 122,841 acres, over 1,000 lakes, many trout streams.

Adriaen Block, Dutch, explored the Connecticut, 1614. English from Massachusetts settled in 1630s. First practical constitution was the Fundamental Orders, adopted by Wethersfield, Windsor and Hartford, 1638; gave superior powers to legislature. The royal charter of 1662 was exceptionally liberal; when Gov. Edmund Andros tried to seize it, 1687, it was hidden in the Hartford oak, commemorated in Charter Oak Place.

Free public schools estab. New Haven, 1642, Hartford, 1643. Compulsory education in elementary and Latin grammar schools estab. 1660. Education is crowned by Yale Univ., 1701, named for Elihu Yale, philanthropist, 1718. Trinity (Hartford) and Wesleyan (Middletown) have high standing. Famous preparatory schools are Taft (Watertown), Choate (Wallingford), Hotchkiss (Lakeville), Kent (Kent). U. S. Coast Guard Academy is at New London.

Poultry and dairy products give chief farm income; Jersey, Guernsey, Holstein and other dairy cattle are bred. Plains produce tobacco, potatoes, fruit and truck; shade-grown tobacco brings rich returns. Industry claims half of the employed population, the principal products in order of employment being aircraft engines, brass and copper products, ball bearings, builders hardware and typewriters. Fire arms, made since the American Revolution, come from Colt (Hartford), High Standard (New Haven), Winchester and Marlin (New Haven), ammunition from Remington Arms (Bridgeport). Eli Whitney's principle of interchangeable parts first applied here. Huge typewriter output comes from Royal Typewriter and Underwood Corp. (Hartford). Other well-known products: Brass articles by American (Ansonia and Waterbury), Scovill (Waterbury), Bridgeport Brass, Chase Brass & Copper Co. (Waterbury); Singer sewing machines for factory use (Bridgeport); helicopters by Sikorsky (Bridgeport); jet and other airplane engines by Pratt & Whitney (East Hartford); clocks by U. S. Time Corp. and Lux Clock (Waterbury); New Haven

Clock Co. (New Haven); Ingraham, Sessions (Bristol); Waterbury, Ingersoll (Waterbury); Seth Thomas (Thomaston).

The home offices of 61 large insurance companies are in the state. The main office of the New Haven railroad is in New Haven.

Construction is under way on the Connecticut Turnpike, to cost upward of \$346,000,000, running 129 mi. from Greenwich to Killingly near the Rhode Island line and forming State's portion of the New England Thruway. Completion is expected late in 1958.

## Delaware

*First State, Diamond State.*

**CAPITAL:** Dover. **AREA:** 2,057 sq. mi., rank, 47th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 318,065, rank, 46th. **MOTTO:** Liberty and Independence. **FLOWER:** Peach Blossom. **BIRD:** Blue Hen Chicken. **TREE:** American Holly. **First of Original 13 States.**

Delaware, next to Rhode Island the smallest state, is in the Middle Atlantic group, bounded N. by Pennsylvania; E. by New Jersey, Delaware Bay and Atlantic Ocean; S. by Maryland; W. by Maryland and Pennsylvania. It is partly sandy and wooded. Land becomes hilly in the Northwest with highest elevation 436 ft. Length, 96 mi., width 9 mi., to 35 mi.

The Delaware river drains the state and at Wilmington receives the Christina, augmented by the Brandywine. First seen by Henry Hudson, 1609, it was known to the Dutch as South river, whereas the Hudson was called North river. The Delaware is connected with Chesapeake Bay by a sea-level canal at Delaware City.

Capt. Samuel Argall called the present Cape Henlopen Cape de la Warre for the governor of Virginia, Lord de la Warre, who never saw it; the name was inherited by the state. First temporary settlement was by Dutch at Zwaanendael (Lewes) 1631, massacred 1632. Swedes under Minuit established New Sweden with Fort Christina at present Wilmington, 1638. They surrendered to the Dutch, 1655, who surrendered to the British, 1664, regained the land, 1673, lost it by treaty to the British, 1674. William Penn became proprietor, 1682. From 1704 the Delaware counties had a separate Assembly which met at New Castle, formerly called New Amstel.

Delaware has a large fishing fleet; menhaden, herring and rock are abundant; oysters, clams, crabs and lobsters are taken from the Bay. Fruit, produce, wheat and corn are raised; packing plants are located at Dover, Milford, Middletown and Smyrna. The broiler chicken industry produces the major agricultural income.

Wilmington contains over half of the state's population in its environs. In 1730-36 town lots were surveyed above old Fort Christina and named Wilmington after Thos. Willing; in 1738 it was changed to Wilmington. It is served by the Pennsylvania, Reading, and B. & O., and has a large Marine Terminal. Old Swedes Church, erected by Swedish Lutherans, 1698, now Prot. Episcopal, is thought to be oldest Protestant Church in continuous use. It is the world's center for manufacture of vulcanized fiber, glazed kid and morocco leathers, has the largest braided hose plant, largest single cotton dyeing and finishing works. Ship and auto building is active.

Delaware was the first state to ratify the United States Constitution (Dec. 7, 1787).

Wilmington is headquarters of E. I. du Pont de Nemours Co., one of America's greatest corporations, which maintains its executive departments and a number of its research laboratories here. Organized in 1802, with \$36,000 capital for making gunpowder, it represented in 1954 an investment of \$1,996,000,000, excluding an investment in General Motors, with sales of \$1,687,600,000 and a profit of \$252,000,000. In 1949 it split its shares four for one and now has 45,604,345 common outstanding. At the end of 1954 it had 149,414 stockholders and 84,494 employees, excluding those in government-owned plants. Seaford, Del., was its original nylon plant; it also has plants in Edge Moor and Newport, Del. A large office building, housing engineering personnel, and two research laboratories, are located near Newark, Del. Most of the other plants and laboratories are in New Jersey, Ohio, New York, Pennsylvania, Virginia, West Virginia, Michigan, Tennessee and Texas, a total of 72 in 26 states. The firm now produces some 1,200 products, including synthetic ammonia,

alcohols and related products, cellophane, polyester film, dyes and other organic chemicals, neoprene synthetic rubber, tetraethyl lead, fluorine compounds, synthetic textile fibers, plastics, coated fabrics, photographic film, explosives, paints, lacquers and enamels, agricultural and industrial chemicals, pigments, titanium metal, and chlorinated hydrocarbon compounds for dry cleaning and metal de-greasing.

## Florida

### Sunshine State

**Capital:** Tallahassee. **AREA:** 58,560 sq. mi., rank, 21st. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,771,305, rank 20th. **MOTTO:** In God We Trust. **FLOWER:** Orange Blossom. **BIRD:** Mocking Bird. **TREE:** Sabal Palm. **ADMISSION:** 27th.

Florida, a South Atlantic State, discovered, 1513, by Ponce de Leon, is the farthest southeast of the U. S. Bounded N. by Georgia and Alabama, E. by Atlantic Ocean, S. by Straits of Florida, W. by Alabama and Gulf of Mexico, it is 500 mi. long, has a shore line of 3,751 mi., including the Ten Thousand Islands, based on mangrove growths in western section.

A major producer of citrus fruits and ideal vacation land, Florida has a population largely southern in the North whereas Miami, Palm Beach, and other coast resorts attract thousands of northerners. Within 30 years Miami, Miami Beach, Coral Gables, Hialeah, and others, constituting metropolitan Miami, have risen from 42,000 to over 495,484 pop., with a concentration of luxury hotels, elegant shops, fine houses and gardens.

Famed as resort cities because of the sub-tropical winter climate are St. Augustine, oldest city in U. S., founded 1565; Ormond Beach, Daytona Beach, Jacksonville, Pensacola, Key West, St. Petersburg, Sarasota, Tampa and Orlando. The uniform elevation of the state—the highest point is 345 ft.—has helped construction of thousands of miles of fine roads, including Miami-Key West highway, 170 mi., 20 ft. wide, with the longest causeway over ocean water to Key West, on the former right of way of the Florida East Coast Ry.; also Tamiami Trail, Miami to Tampa. Financing of \$74,000,000 loan, June 7, 1955, heralded construction of 104 mi., Miami to Fort Pierce, of the projected Sunshine State Parkway, eventually to reach north of Jacksonville. Florida is reached by Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard Air Line, Georgia, Southern & Fla., Louisville & Nashville, Southern railways, and several passenger steamship lines. Its principal cities are served by domestic air lines. Miami is served by 7 U. S. lines: Braniff, Guest, Delta-C. & S., Eastern, National, Pan American, Resort, and foreign lines.

Florida has a limestone base and coquina rock is found there. In the southern part is a vast swamp, the Everglades. Everglades National Park, 1,100,173 acres of land and water, was created in 1947. Phosphate rock for fertilizer is a major product. The greatest area is covered with long leaf and slash pine forests supplying turpentine, resin, pine oil, boxes and pulp.

One of the largest industries is citrus fruits which brings Florida an est. \$200,000,000 annually. Fresh vegetables for winter markets are profitable. Cattle raising, mostly Brahma, is thriving, with 1,679,000 hd. reported in 1955. Sugar cane is raised in the Everglades region. Fishing is important; mullet, snapper, mackerel, shrimp, clams, turtles, crawfish, stone crabs, are sent north or processed. Sponges are fished near Tarpon Springs. Cigar-making flourishes at Tampa.

Florida has numerous lakes and springs and an annual rainfall of 53 in. and is subject to violent windstorms. It contains the second largest freshwater lake in the U. S., Lake Okechobee, 730 sq. mi., 35 by 32 mi., with a maximum depth of 14 ft. The Suwannee river flows through the northern part. There are 42 state parks, 85,000 acres; 4 state forests, 207,236 acres, 27 community forests, 2,972 acres. Castillo de San Marcos, Fort Matanzas and Fort Jefferson on Dry Tortugas, and DeSoto National Memorial at Bradenton are national monuments.

The state was acquired from Spain, 1819, ratified 1821; admitted to Union Mar. 3, 1845.

There are 23 institutions of higher learning, including Univ. of Florida (Gainesville); Univ. of Miami; Univ. of Tampa; Stetson Univ. (DeLand); Rollins College (Winter Park); Florida State University (Tallahassee); Florida Southern (Lakeland).

## Georgia

### Empire State of the South

**CAPITAL:** Atlanta. **AREA:** 58,876 sq. mi., rank, 20th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,444,578, rank, 13th. **MOTTO:** Wisdom, Justice, Moderation. **FLOWER:** Cherokee Rose. **BIRD:** Brown Thrasher. **TREE:** Live Oak. Fourth of the Original 13 States.

Georgia is in the South Atlantic group, bounded N. by Tennessee, North Carolina and South Carolina; E. by South Carolina and the Atlantic; S. by Florida; W. by Alabama. The N.E. is traversed by the Blue Ridge Appalachians, with Brasstown Bald, 4,784 ft., highest point in state. The N.W. has part of the Alleghenies, with High Point on Lookout range, 2,408 ft. alt. Stone Mtn. is a solid mass of granite near Atlanta, 1,686 ft. State is drained by the Savannah, Chatahoochee, Apalachicola, Coosa, St. Mary's, etc.; the Suwanee river rises in the Okefinokee swamp in the extreme Southeast.

In 1950, 198,191 farms totaled 25,751,055 acres; average, 129.9 acres. Cotton is the leading money crop (610,000 bales in 1954). Other principal crops: tobacco, peanuts, lupine, pecans, corn, oats, sweet potatoes, peaches, watermelons. On Jan. 1, 1955, hogs numbered 1,661,000; cattle, 1,439,000; mules, 140,000. The state is a leader in production of broilers and baby chicks. Large pine forests produce resin, turpentine and naval stores. Georgia is the largest producer of kaolin and china clay; also produces marble, barite, granite, limestone, cement, talc, bauxite, coal, iron, phosphate, manganese, mica, gold and precious stones.

Expansion of industry has been marked since 1942, particularly textiles, food processing, lumber products, printing and publishing, chemicals and apparel.

Atlanta, largest city, reported 331,314 pop., in 1950, and almost as many in its environs, with over 671,000 in its metropolitan district. Extension of city limits raised est. 1953 pop. to 458,350.

Georgia has 51 institutions of higher education—16 colleges and universities, including the University of Georgia in Athens (chartered in 1785, opened 1801).

The National Park Service maintains seven parks and there are 25 state parks with an area of 29,341 acres. Notable among them are the Franklin D. Roosevelt State Park, Chipley, on U. S. 27, 80 miles southwest of Atlanta near Warm Springs; Vogel State Park, at Blairsville, Jekyll Island, off Brunswick; and Veteran's, near Cordele.

Warm Springs is nationally known for the treatment of sufferers from infantile paralysis. It was here that Franklin D. Roosevelt overcame poliomyelitis.

Georgia was visited by DeSoto, 1540. It was a part of land granted to the lords proprietors of Carolina (1663 and 1665); became an independent colony under James Oglethorpe, 1732. Georgia ratified the Confederate constitution, Mar. 1861, was readmitted into the Union, July, 1870.

**Principal Rys.:** Southern, Atlantic Coast Line, Central of Georgia, Louisville & Nashville, Seaboard. **Airlines:** Capital, Delta-C. & S., Eastern, National, Southern.

## Idaho

### Gem State

**CAPITAL:** Boise. **AREA:** 83,557 sq. mi., rank, 12th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 588,637, rank, 43rd. **MOTTO:** Esto Perpetua, Exist Forever. **FLOWER:** Syringa. **BIRD:** Mountain Bluebird. **TREE:** White Pine. **ADMISSION:** 43rd.

Idaho, a Rocky Mountain state, lies W. of the Rockies, bounded N. by Montana and British Columbia; E. by Montana and Wyoming; S. by Utah and Nevada, W. by Oregon and Washington. The Bitterroot Mountains and Continental Divide are between it and Montana; the Snake river is part of the Oregon line. The country was crossed by Lewis & Clark, 1805, exploited by fur companies; became part of Oregon Terr., 1848; Idaho Terr., 1863; state, 1890.

Full of timbered, rugged mountains and beautiful valleys, with extensive lava deposits in the Snake River area, Idaho is chiefly a farming, grazing, timber and mineral state. Mt. Borah in the Sawtooth Mts. is highest, 12,665 ft. The Snake river drains into the Columbia, runs through Hell's Canyon, which averages 5,510 ft. for over 40 mi., at one point 7,900 ft. deep, which exceeds the Grand Canyon, and 10 mi. from rim to rim

at widest point. The Salmon (River of No Return) has many gorges and cascades. Coeur d'Alene is one of the finest lakes. The Snake is noted for several waterfalls—The Big Mesa, Idaho Falls, American, Twin Falls, Shoshone and Salmon.

Idaho's many irrigation dams impound more than 5,736,000 acre feet of water. Largest of these is American Falls Dam with a capacity of 1,700,000 acre feet.

Electricity for lights and pumps was produced by the Snake River "breeder reactor" near Arco, one of 4 atomic projects in Idaho, Dec. 29, 1951.

Gold was found near Orofino, 1860, and silver at Coeur d'Alene, 1884, started a stampede. Biggest products are, in order, lead, silver, gold, zinc, copper. Columbium-tantalum, thorium, ilmenite, magnetite, zircon and garnet are new products of Southwest Idaho. Westvaco Chemical (Pocatello) and Monsanto Chemical (Soda Springs) have large elemental phosphorus plants. Simplot (Pocatello) has a large super-phosphate fertilizer plant.

With 39% of its area in forests, Idaho produces much lumber, with the world's largest white pine lumber mill at Lewiston. Yellow pine, Douglas fir, white spruce, larch, hemlock abound; the Roosevelt Grove has cedars 1,000 years old; others are 3,000 years old. Of timber, 36% is in national forests, 21% state.

Idaho ranks high in wool production. At the beginning of 1955 it had 1,010,000 hd. of sheep and 1,328,000 cattle. It raises hay, barley, wheat, sugar beets and potatoes of unusual quality. Apples, lead orchard fruits; butter, cheese and condensed milk, field and garden seed are produced.

Hunting is greatly favored by sportsmen. There are wolf, lynx, moose, antelope, cougar, black or brown bear and grizzly bear, sometimes weighing 600 lbs.; 20,000 elk and 100,000 deer are normal numbers. Pheasants, grouse, duck and partridge abound; there is fine fishing and Lake Pend Oreille, with a 500-mile shoreline, is home of the world's largest trout, Kamloop rainbow.

Railways: Milwaukee, Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Spokane International. Airlines: United, West Coast, and Western.

## Illinois

*Prairie State*

**CAPITAL:** Springfield. **AREA:** 56,400 sq. mi., rank, 23rd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,712,176, rank, 4th. **MOTTO:** State Sovereignty, National Union. **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Oak. **SONG:** Illinois. **ADMISSION:** 21st.

Illinois lies in the East North Central group, bounded N. by Wisconsin; E. by Indiana and Lake Michigan; S. by Kentucky and Missouri; W. by Missouri and Iowa. Lake Michigan touches the N.E. corner; the Ohio river flows on the S., the Mississippi on the W. border.

On July 1, 1953 estimated population was 9,003,000.

Illinois is almost uniformly level, the result of a glacial moraine, and the soil is alluvial. Forty-three crops are common to the state, led by corn, soybeans, wheat and oats. In 1954 Illinois led all states in soybean production (92,214,000 bu.); was second in corn (449,312,000 bu.), and raised much oats and rye. Beef and dairy cattle are important. On Jan. 1, 1955 it had 3,948,000 cattle, 550,000 sheep, and was second in hogs which numbered 6,778,000. The country's largest meat-packing industry at Chicago has the major plants of Armour, Swift, Wilson, as well as the largest stock yards. The primary grain exchange of the country is the Chicago Board of Trade.

The state ranks fourth in soft-coal output. Its industries include steel mills, foundries, machine shops, oil refineries, electrical machinery factories. It is a major producer of farm implements, railroad cars and equipment, and is a big publishing and printing center. The largest mail-order houses, Sears, Roebuck, Montgomery Ward and Butler Bros. are in Chicago.

The state has 1,178 mi. of navigable waters. The Illinois river connects with the Chicago Drainage Canal to link the Lakes-to-Gulf Deep Waterway from Chicago to the Mississippi. The flow of the Chicago river is reversed to provide lake water for sanitary drainage of Chicago.

The state has 81 institutions of higher learning, including 69 colleges and universities, including Univ. of Illinois (Urbana-Champaign), Univ. of Chicago, and Northwestern (Evanston-Chicago). There are 63 State parks, memorials and con-

servation areas. The first-state tuberculosis sanitarium was built in 1951 in Mount Vernon.

Illinois State Fair, first held in 1853, draws an estimated 1,000,000 persons annually in August to one of world's largest agricultural expositions.

Illinois has many monuments and historic sites, including Lincoln's home and tomb in Springfield, the restored New Salem pioneer settlement, the ruins of Fort de Chartres, site of French military power, Joliet, Father Marquette, Tonli, LaSalle, were 17-century explorers there. It was part of the territory liberated by George Rogers Clark and ceded by the British to the U. S.; became Northwest Terr., Indiana Terr., and finally a state Dec. 3, 1818.

## CHICAGO

Chicago is the second largest American city, with 3,620,962 (Census of 1950). About 8,000,000 live in its 6-county metropolitan area. This area produces 7.5% of the nation's manufactures, with about 14,000 establishments processing goods worth over \$18.3 billion annually. Expenditures for industrial plants in the metropolitan area reached \$231,683,000 in 1954, 60% over 1953. The area is one of the nation's leading steel producers.

Chicago is the country's greatest rail center, served by 41 railroads, of which 19 are trunk line roads. Trains arriving and departing average 1,770 daily, with 68,000 passengers from outside the city and 292,000 commuters. Waterborne traffic reaches 75,000,000 tons.

Two major airports and several smaller ones serve Chicago—Midway Airport, and Chicago International Airport at O'Hare Field, 17 mi. N.W. of the Loop. Chicago is served by 12 major scheduled airlines: Air France, American, Braniff, British Overseas, Capital, Delta-C. & S. Eastern, Northwest, Pan American, TWA, United, Trans Canada; 3 feeder lines, 2 air freight lines and 1 helicopter service. Three major lines give international service, with immigration and custom inspection.

The Greyhound Bus terminal, with an average daily movement of 300 buses, is at Randolph, Clark and Lake Sts. Buses enter and leave two levels below street, using lower Wacker Drive.

The Chicago Board of Trade is the major grain exchange in the country, trading in futures averaging over 13 billion bu. annually. It is the largest corn market. The Midwest Stock Exchange was formed 1949 from the Chicago, St. Louis, Cleveland and Minneapolis-St. Paul exchanges. Chicago bank deposits and cash reserves show marked increases. In 1954 loans and discounts were \$3,441,362,000; total deposits, \$10,243,511,000; cash resources, \$2,435,635,000; savings deposits rose from \$1,107,778,000 in 1953 to \$4,283,463,000.

## Indiana

*Hoosier State*

**CAPITAL:** Indianapolis. **AREA:** 36,291 sq. mi., rank, 37th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,934,224, rank, 12th. **MOTTO:** Cross-roads of America. **FLOWER:** Zinnia. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Tulip. **SONG:** On the Banks of the Wabash. **ADMISSION:** 19th.

Indiana, a North Central state, is bounded N. by Michigan, and Lake Michigan; E. by Ohio and Kentucky; S. by Kentucky; W. by Illinois. Has Ohio river on S., Wabash on part of W.

A great manufacturing state (8,000 industries), this annually adds \$3 billion in value. It has 200 coal mines averaging 23,000,000 tons. Six out of every 10 persons are employed in metal industries. It ranks 3rd in steel production, provides over 80% of all building limestone used in the U. S., makes 12% of the nation's household furniture, has a large brick and tile industry. Rubber processing and prefabricated houses are new industries.

Greatest steel production is in Calumet region—Gary, Hammond, East Chicago, Whiting. Gary was a sand dune in 1905 when U. S. Steel Corp. located its mills there; now has 133,911 pop (1950). Corp. has 1,000 ovens, 12 blast furnaces, sheet and tin mills; unloads ore from Lake Superior mines automatically from vessels. Gary has Union Drawn Steel, Universal Atlas Cement, Sun Motor Co. (engines). Hammond has American Steel Foundries, Pullman Standard Car, American Maltz Products. East Chicago has Inland Steel, Sinclair refineries. Whiting has Standard Oil of Indiana refineries.

There are 223 airports and these airlines: American, Eastern, Delta-C. & S., Piedmont, Slick, United, Lake Central, Ozark, TWA, Principal

railroads: Baltimore & Ohio, New York Central, Monon, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania, Wabash. Indianapolis has famous Speedway where the 500-mi. motor sweepstakes are held on Memorial Day.

Diversified crops are combined with stock raising, with highgrade dairy farms in the northern lake region where muck soil produces potatoes, cabbages, onions, celery and cereal crops. In 1954 it was third in the nation in soybeans (46,128,000 bu.); fourth in corn and rye. Central Indiana is a meat-producing area. On Jan. 1, 1955, it was third in hogs and pigs with 4,566,000 hd., and had 2,054,000 cattle. There are extensive orchards. Indiana leads the nation in peppermint and spearmint oils and is second only to California in tomatoes.

Among 38 institutions of higher education are Butler Univ., Indiana Univ., Notre Dame Univ., Purdue Univ., Valparaiso Univ., Wabash College, Culver Military Acad. It takes high place in literature with Booth Tarkington, George Ade, Gen. Lew Wallace, Meredith Nicholson, Jas. Whitcomb Riley, Maurice Thompson, Theo. Dreiser, Lyman Abbott, George Fitch, Max Eastman, Gene Stratton-Porter, whose Limerlost area is a state park.

There are 16 state parks, 43,161 acres, 14 state forests, 96,161 acres, 4 well-stocked game preserves and 13 fish hatcheries, which provide millions of fish annually. Among 14 state memorials are the Vincennes memorial to George Rogers Clark, New Harmony (Rappite) community, Tippecanoe and other Indian battlefields, site of Lincoln's boyhood home, grave of Nancy Hanks Lincoln in Spencer County, World War Memorial, Indianapolis, national office of American Legion.

The most valuable limestone quarries are at Bedford. Limestone sinkholes account for caverns in the south, including Wyandotte cave near Leavenworth, 3rd largest in U. S. The famous post-office, Santa Claus, is in Indiana.

The state constitution forbids issuance of state bonds, and all state expenses are met from current income.

## Iowa

### Hawkeye State

**CAPITAL:** Des Moines. **AREA:** 56,290 sq. mi., rank, 24th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,621,073, rank, 22nd. **MOTTO:** Our Liberties We Prize and Our Rights We Will Maintain. **FLOWER:** Wild Rose. **BIRD:** Eastern Goldfinch. **ADMISSION:** 29th.

Iowa, in the West North Central part of the Middle West, is bound N. by Minnesota; E. by Wisconsin and Illinois; S. by Missouri; W. by Nebraska and South Dakota. The Mississippi river flows along the entire E. line; the Missouri along three-fourths of the W. line. Its elevation is 480 to 1,675 ft. It is the heartland of American agriculture, possessing some of the finest soil in the world, and 25% of all Grade A soil in the U. S. The rolling prairie is 97% under cultivation.

Iowa leads the country in corn, with 10,286,000 acres in production in 1954, yielding 540,015,000 bu. Production of oats was 230,884,000 bu. (1st in nation); soybeans, 55,900,000 bu. (2nd); hay, 6,793,000 tons (2nd). On Jan. 1, 1955, the state led in hogs and pigs with 20,434,000 hd. and was second in cattle and calves, which numbered 6,279,000.

Other crops of value are red clover, timothy, alfalfa, potatoes, onions, popcorn. Grapes and peaches are among the fruits marketed. Holsteins dominate dairy cattle and much creamery butter is produced. Poultry ranks high in income. There are many cooperative grain elevators.

Iowa leads in per capita wealth, value of farm buildings and equipment, and has a high percentage of occupant-ownership of farms. Many industries process farm products or produce farm implements. Washing machines, railroad car equipment, furnaces, motor car accessories, vending machines, office furniture, are produced. Iowa developed the pearl button industry from Mississippi river clamshells. Some coal is mined.

Iowa's institutions of higher learning include 22 colleges, 14 junior colleges, a state university and two state colleges. The state leads the nation in literacy—99.2%. Best known institutions are the Univ. of Iowa, Iowa City; Iowa State College, Ames; Iowa State Teachers, Cedar Falls; also Coe at Cedar Rapids; Drake Univ., Des Moines; Grinnell College at Grinnell.

There is no state debt, hence no state property tax. There are 8 state forests, 13,469 acres; 11 state parks, 28,369 acres. Eighteen of the state's

larger lakes cover 29,689 acres.

Principal railroads serving the state are Chicago & North Western, Burlington, Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, Great Northern, Illinois Central, Milwaukee, Minneapolis & St. Louis, and Wabash. Its shippers easily reach the livestock markets of Kansas City, St. Louis, Omaha and Chicago. Airlines are United, Braniff, Ozark.

Marquette and Joliet reached Iowa, 1873. Julien Dubuque, 1788, obtained a grant from the Spanish to mine lead at present Dubuque. The first apple orchard was planted in 1789. Lewis and Clark touched Iowa in 1804. The land was part of territory ceded by Spain to France and sold by France in the Louisiana Purchase, 1803; Terr. of Missouri, 1812; Terr. of Michigan, 1834; Terr. of Wisconsin, 1836; Terr. of Iowa, 1838; state, 1846.

## Kansas

### Sunflower State

**CAPITAL:** Topeka. **AREA:** 82,276 sq. mi., rank, 13th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 1,905,299, rank, 31st. **MOTTO:** Ad Astra per Aspera. To the Stars Through Difficulties. **FLOWER:** Sunflower. **BIRD:** Western Meadow Lark. **TREE:** Cottonwood. **ADMISSION:** 34th.

Kansas, a West North Central state, part of the Great Plains, is an oblong bounded N. by Nebraska, E. by Missouri, S. by Oklahoma, W. by Colorado. The Missouri river flows past its N.E. corner for about one-fourth of the boundary. Kansas is 411 mi. long by 208 mi. wide, rising from 750 ft. above sea level in the E. to nearly 4,000 ft. in W. It is the exact geographical center of the U.S.

The principal drainage is by the Kansas and Arkansas rivers, flowing E. and S.E., the Kansas meeting the Missouri at Kansas City, Kans. The rainfall averages 26 in., but summers are torrid in some sections. Spring floods have caused heavy damage in recent years.

Kansas has 48,489,418 acres in farm and pasture land, produces the most winter wheat, about one-fifth of the nation's supply (176,208,000 bu. in 1954). Corn and grazing lands are in E., wheat and cattle lands in the W. Other farm products are alfalfa, potatoes, fruits, barley, oats, grain sorghums, flax, dairy goods, poultry. Meat packing is an important industry. It had 4,341,000 cattle, Jan. 1, 1955, including 545,000 milch cows. The American Royal Horse and Live Stock Show in Kansas City (Mo.) in October is a national feature. Kansas City, Kans., although contiguous with Kansas City, Mo., maintains a separate corporate organization. It has the second largest stockyards and packing plants in the U. S., with 11 meat-packers, including Armour, Swift, Wilson.

The state is served by transcontinental and regional airlines. The principal railroads are Santa Fe, Burlington, Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, M-K-T, Missouri Pacific, Union Pacific and Frisco.

Wichita is the nation's third largest aircraft center in employment; ranks first in production of personal aircraft. Major producers are Boeing, Beech, Cessna. Municipal Airport now is utilized largely as a USAF training base.

Kansas ranks fifth in petroleum production, having in S.W. a part of largest known gas reserve in the world. Other leading mineral products include cement, stone, coal, zinc, salt, clay, sand and gravel and lead.

Coronado in 1541 headed a Spanish troop in a vain search for wealth at Quivira. France claimed all territory drained by the Mississippi through LaSalle, 1682. France ceded this to Spain, 1763, and received it back, 1800. In 1803 the U. S. obtained Kansas through the Louisiana Purchase. Lewis and Clark reached Kansas, 1804, and Zebulon Pike, 1806. During the fight over slavery Kansas was rent between free-soilers and pro-slavery men. Here John Brown fought his first battles against slavery. Kansas furnished one-fifth of her men for Union armies in the Civil War. Frontier posts were at Fort Leavenworth, now site of the U. S. penitentiary; Fort Riley and Fort Scott.

Kansas has produced many influential leaders. From Carry Nation, whose wrecking of saloons represented Kansas views on liquor, to Dwight D. Eisenhower they have captured national attention. William Allen White, Ed W. Howe, Henry J. Allen, Arthur Capper rose with journalism. The Eisenhower home, a national shrine, and Eisenhower Museum are in Abilene.

There are 5 state colleges, 2 municipal universities, 14 private colleges, 14 public junior colleges



and 6 two-year colleges. Kansas has a rural health program, social welfare agencies, and has modernized mental and penal institutions. In 1948 after a referendum it repealed its 68-year-old law forbidding liquor manufacture and sale.

## Kentucky

Blue Grass State

**CAPITAL:** Frankfort. **AREA:** 40,395 sq. mi., rank, 36th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,944,806, rank, 19th. **MOTTO:** United We Stand, Divided We Fall. **FLOWER:** Goldenrod. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **ADMISSION:** 15th.

The Commonwealth of Kentucky, in the East Central group, is bounded N. by Indiana and Ohio; E. by West Virginia and Virginia; S. by Tennessee; W. by Missouri and N.W. by Illinois. Originally part of Pinecastle County, Va., it became Kentucky County, Va., in 1776; independent state, 1792. Its first permanent settlement was at Harrodsburg, site of fort and base of operations of Gen. George Rogers Clark. Daniel Boone, 1769, Col. Richard Henderson, 1775, Simon Kenton, 1771, were early settlers. Many came over Wilderness Trail through Cumberland Gap.

Kentucky rises from an elevation of 300 ft., at the Mississippi, to over 2,000 ft. in the Cumberland and Pine mountains in the E. The southeast is mountainous with limestone valleys. About one-fourth of the state is still forested with fine hardwoods in the E. part. Cumberland National Park preserves great wooded areas. Oak, hickory, walnut, sycamore, tulip, pecan, ash, maple, willow, gum, rhododendron and laurel trees abound; also dogwood and Cypress in west.

Principal resources are bituminous coal, petroleum, natural gas, fluor spar, natural cement, rock asphalt and clay. Coal mining is a major industry. Tobacco products, meat packing, woodworking, flour, cotton goods are produced. Agriculture gets biggest income from tobacco, burley and dark (461,388,000 lbs. in 1954, second only to North Carolina). It also raises corn, wheat, oats, hemp, potatoes, fruits. Horses top livestock and poultry raising is extensive.

Greatest of all the Tennessee Valley Authority's chain of dams is the \$115,000,000 Kentucky dam, 20 mi. from the juncture of the Tennessee and the Ohio at Paducah. It rises 211 ft. from bedrock and stretches 8,700 ft. across the river.

Kentucky has 37 institutions of higher learning including 13 colleges and universities.

There are 25 state parks and shrines, 3 state forests totaling about 31,000 acres, and 5 community forests.

Louisville, founded 1780, is Kentucky's largest city, famous for Kentucky Derby, held since 1875 in May. City is market for burley tobacco; its major industries are cigaret-making, meat packing, distilling. For years Henry Watterson influenced Democratic politics in South through the Courier-Journal. Louisville is served by nine railway lines and is headquarters of the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. Airlines: American, Eastern, Delta-C. & S., Ozark, Piedmont, TWA.

Lexington, in heart of Bluegrass country, is seat of Univ. of Kentucky and Transylvania, oldest college west of Alleghenies (1780). Has a large tobacco market and holds annual trotting races. Near Lexington are horse farms famous for thoroughbreds, including the Calumet, Castleton, Coldstream, Walnut Hall, Greentree.

In Paducah, where Irvin Cobb Hotel is named for city's favorite son, dark fire-cured tobacco, livestock, fruit are marketed; June strawberry festival is held. A \$500 million Atomic Energy Commission plant is located outside the city.

Mammoth Cave, discovered in 1799, is located in a national park, 50,696 acres, on State 70, 40 mi. from Bowling Green. It is 10 mi. in circumference; its Echo river is 360 ft. below surface. Inside the park is Floyd Collins Crystal Cave, named for discoverer who died there, 1925.

Fort Knox, repository of the nation's gold reserve, also contains the George S. Patton, Jr., Military Museum of World War II equipment.

Many historic places have been preserved or restored. Pioneer Memorial park at Harrodsburg has replica of Fort Harrod (1777) and Lincoln Marriage Temple, enclosing log cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, parents of Abraham Lincoln, were married June 12, 1806. Abraham Lincoln National Park, 110 acres, 3 mi. S. of Hodgenville, has a Greek memorial enclosing log cabin reputedly Lincoln's birthplace. Obeah in Fairview marks birthplace of Jefferson

Dayis. Federal Hill, 1 mi. E. of Bardstown, is called My Old Kentucky Home. It was the inspiration for Stephen Foster's song of that name, became Kentucky's state song. The old State House of Frankfort is the home of the Kentucky Historical Society and houses State Museum and Archives.

## Louisiana

Pelican State

**Capital:** Baton Rouge. **AREA:** 48,523 sq. mi., rank, 30th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,683,516, rank, 21st. **MOTTO:** Union, Justice, Confidence. **FLOWER:** Magnolia Grandiflora. **BIRD:** Pelican. **ADMISSION:** 18th.

Louisiana, in the South Central region, is bounded N. by Arkansas and Mississippi; E. by Mississippi and the Gulf of Mexico; S. by the Gulf; W. by Texas. The Mississippi flows along part of its E. boundary, then enters the state and creates the lush Delta region, center of sugar planting. Rolling pine hills, bluffs on the Mississippi, a vast alluvial plain and coastal marshes, with the Mississippi river, behind levees, are features of the topography.

Louisiana is rich in historical relics and traditions, with Spanish-French backgrounds, pirate lore, fashionable French society in the 18th century, picturesque customs today. Pineda, 1519, de Vaca, 1528, De Soto, 1541, LaSalle, 1682, were early explorers. New Orleans was founded 1718. Louisiana became a French crown colony under Louis XV, 1731; was ceded to Spain, 1763, returned to France, 1801; sold by Napoleon to U. S. Dec. 20, 1803 (with large territory to North and Northwest). State admitted to Union, April 30, 1812; seceded Jan. 26, 1861, and joined Confederacy; readmitted June 25, 1868.

With 7,409 sq. mi. under water, Louisiana marshes supply most of the country's muskrat furs; it has opossum, raccoon, mink, otter; many wildfowl, including wild turkeys, and a large amount of fresh and salt water fish, with a large shrimp and oyster catch. Tarpon, mackerel, sea trout, flounder and many other species are found along the coast. Lake Ponchartrain, 625 sq. mi., is the nation's third largest natural lake.

Louisiana leads in the production of sugar cane, early spring strawberries, sweet potatoes, sugar cane syrup. Other important crops are rice, corn, cotton, potatoes, truck vegetables, citrus fruits, perique tobacco, and pecans. The state ranks high in lumber production, kraft paper mills consuming large amounts of slash pine.

The principal mineral products are petroleum, natural gas, natural gasoline. The petrochemicals industry is expanding. There are rich sulphur deposits and four of the largest salt mines in the world. New Orleans, Baton Rouge and Lake Charles, the 3 largest ports, together handle more than 54,000,000 tons of freight annually.

Louisiana has 23 institutions of higher learning including Tulane University, New Orleans, founded in 1834; Louisiana State, Baton Rouge, (1860).

From 1760 to 1790 about 4,000 Acadians, expelled by the British from Nova Scotia in 1755, are settled near Bayou Teche. Their descendants are known as Cajuns. Other settlers included Royalists who fled the French Revolution, 1789-1792.

Railways: Rock Island, Illinois Central, Kansas City Southern, Louisiana & Arkansas, Louisville & Nashville, Missouri Pacific, Southern, St. Louis Southwestern, Southern Pacific, Santa Fe, Texas & Pacific, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio. Airlines: Capital, Delta-C. & S., Braniff, Eastern, National, Pan-American, Southern, Trans-Texas, TACA.

### NEW ORLEANS

New Orleans is famous for the Mardi Gras carnival on the day preceding Ash Wednesday. It also has the Midwinter Sports Carnival, a 6-day event climaxed by the Sugar Bowl football game on New Year's Day.

A new Union Passenger Terminal, municipally owned, was dedicated in New Orleans May 1, 1954, as part of a public improvement costing \$57,000,000, nearly one-half of which was borne by railroads. The improvement included a station plaza, elimination of 144 grade crossings, 22 grade separation structures at intersections and an expressway over the filled-in Basin Canal.

New Orleans is developing a civic center which will have an 11-story City Hall, partly of glass. It authorized a new Mississippi river bridge with a 1,575 ft. cantilever span, to be completed in 1958. It will cost \$55,000,000 and tolls will be applied to bond issues.

Molant International Airport handles around 800,000 passengers annually. Callender Airport is being developed as part of a U. S. military training center.

## Maine

### Pine Tree State

**CAPITAL:** Augusta. **AREA:** 33,215 sq. mi., rank, 38th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 913,774, rank, 35th. **MOTTO:** Dirigo. **1 Guide. FLOWER:** Pine Cone. **BIRD:** Chickadee. **ADMISSION:** 23rd.

Maine, largest of the 6 New England states, is farthest N.E., touches only one state—New Hampshire. Bounded N. by Quebec, Can.; E. by New Brunswick, Can., and Bay of Fundy; S. by Atlantic; W. by New Hampshire and Quebec. West Quoddy Head, Long. 66° 57' is farthest E. point, Eastport farthest E. city in the U. S. The straight coastline of 250 mi. is so irregular that bays and inlets extend it to 2,379 mi. Passamaquoddy Bay has average tide of 20 ft. Mount Cadillac, 1,532 ft., is highest seacoast point N. of Brazil.

Visited by Sebastian Cabot, 1496; temporary settlement, Popham, 1607; permanent, Monhegan, 1622. First ship in America built at Popham, 1608, the Virginia, 30 tons. First chartered town Gorgeana, now York, 1641. Under Massachusetts until 1820, when it became state. Canada boundary settled by Webster-Ashburton treaty, 1842.

With over 18,000,000 acres of forests, Maine produces wood products from ships to toothpicks. Ancient stands of white oak exist here. White pine leads; red spruce is used for pulp and paper; hemlock, balsam fir, ash, birch, maple, tamarack are plentiful. Shoes, oil-cloth, textiles are produced in quantity.

Maine produces 75% of the nation's blueberry crop, and 90% of canned blueberry pack. Aroostook potatoes lead the nation's production. It grows apples (McIntosh, Delicious, Northern Spy), sweet corn, peas, beans. The poultry industry is increasing. Mineral products include cement, feldspar, slate, granite, manganese, beryl, lead, copper, zinc, tourmalines, opals, sulphur, molybdenum, and others.

Maine produces 75% of the nation's domestic soft shell clams; packs over 2,000,000 cases of sardines and produces over 20,000,000 lbs. of lobsters annually.

The higher institutions of learning are led by Univ. of Maine, Bowdoin (1794), Colby and Bates.

Maine is a great recreation center, this industry earning an est. \$225,000,000 in 1954. Summer temperatures average 60° to 70° at seacoast; frost is possible at night, Oct. to May. Ten mountains over 4,000 ft. are led by Katahdin, 5,273 ft. Fishing and hunting are important; there are over 2,500 lakes, 1,300 wooded islands, and over 5,000 streams. Moosehead Lake is 40 mi. long and 2 to 10 mi. wide. Biggest rivers are Penobscot, 350 mi. long; St. John, 211 mi.; Kennebec, Androscoggin, Saco. Deer, grouse, black bear abound; game fish include Atlantic salmon, brook trout, small mouth bass, bluefish, tuna.

Maine is ideal for winter sports, with many fine skiing facilities, floodlight at night.

Acadia National Park is located on Mount Desert Island. Baxter State Park, 162,939 acres, contains Mt. Katahdin and was donated by former Gov. Percival F. Baxter. Public land totals 363,287 acres. Bar Harbor is a famous summer resort.

## Maryland

### Old Line State, Free State

**Capital:** Annapolis. **AREA:** 10,577 sq. mi., rank, 41st. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,343,001; rank, 24th. **MOTTO:** Fatti Maachili, Parole Femine Manly Deeds, Womanly Words; and Scuto Bonae Voluntatis Tue Coronasti Nos, With the Shield of Thy Good-will Thou Hast Covered Us. **FLOWER:** Black-eyed Susan. **BIRD:** Oriole. **TREE:** White Oak. **SONG:** Maryland, My Maryland. Seventh of the Original 13 States.

Maryland, a South Atlantic state, is bounded N. by Pennsylvania, N. and E. by Delaware and the Atlantic, S. and W. by Virginia and West Virginia. Potomac river runs on W., where District of Columbia takes segment out of state. Chesapeake Bay (first explored 1524) bisects state. Chesapeake Bay Bridge, 7,727 mi. over-water span, was opened July 30, 1952, linking Delmarva Peninsula to the mainland (Kent Island-Sandy Point). Eastern shore is flat; Piedmont plateau of Appalachians in W. has some of the oldest rocks known to man. Backbone Mt., 3,360 ft., is highest peak.

First settled, 1634, at St. Mary's by Leonard Calvert, bro. of Cecilus Calvert, 2nd Lord Baltimore, whose father had patent from Charles I. Settlement was Catholic, but Maryland maintained religious tolerance during Puritan-Cavalier disputes.

Chesapeake Bay has 200 kinds of fin and shell-fish, oysters accounting for three-fourths of the fishing industry. Crabs, clams, diamond-back terrapin abound. Ocean City is headquarters for game fishing. Maryland produces sweet potatoes, melons and truck and cans huge tomato crop. Also wheat, corn, poultry and livestock, especially Ayrshire and Aberdeen-Angus breeds. Dairy industry is largest agricultural revenue producer. State produces broilers, turkeys and tobacco.

Maryland has a canning crop of 240,000 tons annually, worth \$75,000,000, with tomatoes leading. Leading industrial products are transportation equipment, chemicals, apparel, fabricated metals.

The Baltimore & Ohio R.R. began with horse power, 1830. Peter Cooper's Tom Thumb, steam locomotive weighing 1 ton, was built here. By 1831 the railroad turned to steam. Today B. & O., Pennsylvania and Western Maryland are chief railroads.

The University of Maryland (1808-12) on Mar. 25, 1955, dedicated its Glenn L. Martin Institute of Technology, including with its aero research foundation, an investment of over \$27,000,000. Other educational institutions: Johns Hopkins Univ. (estab. 1893), St. John's (1784), Goucher College. U. S. Naval Academy is at Annapolis.

Famous racing events include Preakness, at Pimlico track, Baltimore; Grand National Steeplechase at Hereford; Maryland Hunt Club Steeplechase at Glyndon; and meets at Bowie and Laurel. Gibson Island is center for yacht races. Fox hunting retains English manners, including "blessing of the hounds." Duck hunting is a favorite sport.

Famous historic sites include Fort McHenry, Baltimore, restored, where in 1814 waved the flag that inspired Francis Scott Key to write the Star Spangled Banner; Antietam Battlefield near Hagerstown (1862); Barbara Frietchie's house, Frederick (1862); South Mountain (1862); Edgar Allan Poe house, Baltimore; State House, Annapolis, 1772, oldest in America still in daily use, where Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief, and which houses the only flag carried in the Revolution and the War of 1812. The U. S. frigate Constellation, originally built at Baltimore, 1797, will be restored and given a permanent berth at Fort McHenry.

### BALTIMORE

Baltimore, pop. 949,708 (1950) is one of the major shipping ports of the U. S., served by 86 regular general cargo shipping lines. The port averages 275 scheduled monthly sailings to more than 225 foreign and domestic ports.

Friendship International Airport, 3,200 acres, is served by Allegheny, American, Capital, Colonial, Eastern, National, TWA, United and Slick. The city also is served by six railroads.

Baltimore had the first organized Methodist church, 1784, and the first Roman Catholic cathedral, 1806. The first U. S. smallpox hospital was founded 1769. It now has major plants of Bethlehem Steel (shipbuilders and largest tidewater steel manufacturing plant); American Smelting & Refining, Mathieson Chemical Co., Armco Steel.

Can-making industry produces 2½ billion cans annually, third largest in U. S.

Construction of a twin-tube tunnel under the Patapsco river between east and southeast Baltimore was begun in 1955. It will link U. S. 1 and 40, major route between Philadelphia and Washington, bypassing the heart of Baltimore.

## Massachusetts

### Bay State, Old Colony

**CAPITAL:** Boston. **AREA:** 8,257 sq. mi., rank, 44th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 4,690,514; rank, 9th. **MOTTO:** Ense Petit Placidam Sub Libertate Quietem. By the Sword She Seeks Peace, but Peace Only Under Liberty. **FLOWER:** Mayflower. **BIRD:** Chickadee. **TREE:** Elm. Sixth of the Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts, one of the 6 New England states, is bounded E. by Atlantic ocean, N. by Vermont and New Hampshire, S. by the Atlantic, Rhode Island, Connecticut, W. by New York.

From the sands of Cape Cod, 65 mi. long, the

coastal plain rises to uplands separated by Connecticut river, thence west to Housatonic river, Berkshires, Hoosacs and Taconics. Greylock, 3,491 ft., is highest peak. Mt. Williams is 3,040 ft., Mt. Spruce in Hoosacs, 2,588 ft. Hoosacs are cut by Boston & Maine Ry. tunnel, 25,000 ft.

Estimated population in 1954 was 4,954,000.

It led in the American Revolution and has had paramount influence on American education, industry, religion, literature, law and culture.

Norsemen may have visited Cape Cod, Martha's Vineyard or Nantucket, c. 1,000 A.D. First English settlement, Plymouth, 1620; Massachusetts Bay Colony, 1630. War of Independence began April 19, 1775, at Lexington and Concord. Bunker Hill, was fought June 17. Washington took command in Cambridge, July, 1776.

Strong convictions were characteristic of Massachusetts. Freedom of worship was demanded by Puritans, but tolerance not granted: Roger Williams and other non-conformists were expelled; Quakers and Baptists were persecuted; in Salem witchcraft delusions developed. The earliest churches were Congregationalist, later Unitarianism developed. Mary G. Baker Eddy founded Christian Science at Lynn, 1837; Mother Church is at Boston. Abolition flourished before Civil War. Heavy immigration of Irish, Italians, Poles, Czechs brought many Catholics to Puritan Boston.

The state had the first tax for free schools and first school at Dedham, 1649, but no uniform system until 1840. Harvard College, nucleus of University, founded 1636, has been educational leader for 300 years, with largest endowment today. High esteem attaches to Williams, Clark, Brandeis, Amherst, Boston Univ., Boston College, Radcliffe, Mt. Holyoke, Smith, Wellesley, Holy Cross, Andover Theological, Tufts, Simmons, Hebrew Teachers', Massachusetts Institute of Technology (Boston), Univ. of Massachusetts, and Worcester Institute of Technology.

Massachusetts pioneered in shoes, textiles and tools for them. The Bay State produced more than a fifth of the nation's shoes in 1954, out-ranking all states in total production. Lynn, shoe capital of East, produced shoes by handicraft, 1835 to 1848. Haverhill, Brockton are also shoe centers. Francis Cabot Lowell perfected power loom, 1822, started U. S. cotton cloth manufacture at Lowell, where Textile Institute gives instruction. Paper is an important industry, with plants located in Fitchburg, Holyoke, Dalton, Pittsfield, Springfield, Framingham and Boston. The state also has become important in research and development of electronics.

Agricultural products based on marketing receipts in order of importance are poultry, dairy products, greenhouse products, truck crops, cranberries, tobacco, apples, potatoes and hay. Others are corn, tomatoes, lettuce, celery, strawberries, buckwheat and maple sugar.

Gloucester schooners fished the Grand Banks for cod. They now use Diesel-powered trawlers and the city is the state's leading port in total poundage landed. Marblehead is a famous yachting center. Clipper ships were built by Donald McKay and Currier at Newburyport.

Concord is the great literary shrine, where Hawthorne, Thoreau, Emerson, the Alcotts, Channing wrote. Here also Ephraim Bull developed the Concord grape.

There are 70 state forests, 170,000 acres, 140 community forests, 50,110 acres. The beaches are popular throughout the East. Cape Cod, with summer theaters, sports and an artists' colony at Provincetown, is popular with vacationists.

In May, 1954, a \$239,000,000 bond issue was sold to finance a 4- to 6-lane expressway from Boston to the New York state line near West Stockbridge.

## BOSTON

Boston, filled with historic memorials, named after Boston in Lincolnshire, England, is the great cultural, industrial, fishery and wholesale center of New England. Crowding 1,000,000 pop., it is the hub of 83 cities and towns with 2,657,000 pop., including Cambridge, Lynn and Somerville. The fourth largest wholesale market (after New York, Chicago and Philadelphia), Boston handles over half of all New England output. It is the largest wool market and one of the three largest rubber manufacturing centers in the U.S.; major distributor of woollens and worsteds, shoes, furniture and sea food. It is the largest fish-shipping port.

Summer Tunnel carried 11,080,966 vehicles in 1954, an average of 30,359 per day.

The city is a leading financial center. The

"open-end" type of investment trust originated there; now more than 30 Boston companies in the field have assets exceeding \$2.4 billion, over one-third of total assets for this type of investment in the U. S. The Public Library has 33 branches. Railroads: Boston & Maine, New York Central, New Haven.

Logan International Airport, built on land dredged out of Boston harbor at a total cost of \$60,000,000, has the nation's longest runway, 10,022 ft.; 2 of 7,900 ft. and one of 7,000 ft., serving over 1,500,000 passengers a year. The airlines are Air France, American, BOAC-British, Eastern, Flying Tiger, Italian Air Lines, Mohawk, Northeast, Pan American, Provincetown, Slick, Trans-Canada, TWA, United.

## Michigan

### Wolverine State

**CAPITAL:** Lansing. **AREA:** 58,218 sq. mi., rank, 22nd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 6,371,766, rank, 7th. **MOTTO:** Si Quæris Peninsulam Amœnam Circumspice. If You Seek a Pleasant Peninsula, Look About You. **FLOWER:** Apple Blossom. **BIRD:** Robin. **ADMISSION:** 26th.

Michigan, a North Central state, is divided by Lake Michigan into two parts. The northern peninsula is bounded N. by Lake Superior, with Canada opposite; S. by Wisconsin. Southern peninsula is bounded W. by Lake Michigan, with Wisconsin and Illinois opposite; E. by Lake Erie, Lake Huron and Ontario, Canada; S. by Indiana and Ohio. Michigan has access to four out of the five Great Lakes; has longest state shore line. The Sault Ste. Marie Ship Canal (Soo), connecting Lakes Huron and Superior, leads canal traffic.

Ground was broken May 7, 1954, for the five-mile long Mackinac Bridge to span the Straits of Mackinac that separates the lower and upper peninsulas. It will have a center span of 3,800 ft., hanging between 552-ft. towers, second only to the 4,200-ft. suspension on span of the Golden Gate Bridge, San Francisco, and a 28,444-ft. four-lane roadway.

The state was originally explored by the French and many names (Detroit, Mackinac, Sault Ste. Marie) are of French origin. Etienne Brulé (1618), Jean Nicolet (1634), Père Allouez (1666), Père Marquette (1688) and Louis Jolliet (1699) were early visitors. France was ousted by Britain, 1763. French and Indian troubles left their mark. Under the Ordinance of 1787 Michigan Terr. embraced part of other western states.

Michigan has rolling clay loam, with flat plains S.E., 573 ft. above sea level rising to Porcupine Mts. in Upper Peninsula, 2,023 ft. The peninsula's hard and soft wood once led in timber and it is now engaged in reforestation.

The Lake Superior iron-ore belt produces 13% of the country's iron ore. Copper is found in free state in Keweenaw region. Limestone provides a great cement industry, with the country's largest cement mill at Alpena. There are large salt deposits, which yield bromine, calcium chloride, iodine and other chemical products. Since 1920 Michigan has developed an oil industry.

Michigan leads the world in production of motor vehicles and parts; also leads the U. S. in employes, wages and value-added-by-manufacture in this category, with more than 50% of the U.S. totals. Next highest categories are machinery, except electrical; fabricated metal products, primary metal industries, chemicals and allied products, food products, paper, printing and publishing, furniture and fixtures.

Michigan ranks second in value of small fruits grown and produces over 50% of the sour cherry crop of the country. Apples, peaches, pears, plums, grapes and cherries average over 300,000 tons a year. Many migrant workers come from the south central states, more than half being naturalized Mexicans from Texas. Strawberries and asparagus come in May, cherries in June and July, with about 30,000 laborers employed in the Traverse City area. Migrant workers begin to leave before the best sugar crop is ripe in November, hence 40% of this crop is now harvested mechanically.

Michigan also produces large quantities of corn and hay. It had 2,003,000 hd. of cattle Jan. 1, 1955, including 983,000 milch cows. Turkeys are important.

The 20 colleges and universities of first rank are led by the Univ. of Michigan, Ann Arbor, and Michigan State College, East Lansing. Important also are Wayne Univ., University of Detroit, Western Michigan College, Michigan State Nor-

mal, Michigan College of Mining and Technology. Michigan is one of the great resort states of the middle west, with trout streams and over 11,000 lakes and a resort income of \$400,000,000 a year. There are 16 state fish hatcheries. Isle Royale in Lake Superior has a national park of 133,760 acres. The state has 159 licensed airports and landing fields, 107 military and emergency fields and seaplane bases. Principal railroads: Ann Arbor, Baltimore & Ohio, Canadian National, Chesapeake & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Detroit & Mackinac, Detroit & Toledo Shore Line, Detroit, Toledo & Ironton; Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic; Lake Superior & Ishpeming, Milwaukee, New York Central, Pennsylvania, and Soo Line.

#### DETROIT: MOTOR CAR CAPITAL

Detroit, the motor car capital of the world, was the fur trading post of the strait (*de troit*) founded by the Frenchman Cadillac in 1701. From 1900, when it had 285,704 people, it was raised by the motor car industry to the fifth largest city in the U.S. with 1,849,568 in 1950 and a total of 3,016,187 in its metropolitan district. It is the third largest manufacturing city.

Motor vehicles and equipment constitute the chief Detroit industry, with major plants of General Motors, Ford, Chrysler, and Packard in the area. Wayne county in 1954 reported an average of 479,000 hourly-paid workers with average pay of \$2.27 hourly and \$91.76 weekly. Median income of a Detroit family was about \$7,450. The factory payroll, \$2.2 billion in 1954, was 241% over 1940.

Construction contracts awarded in Wayne County in 1954 totaled \$422,667,000.

In 1955 Detroit opened a large part of its new express highways and interchange system, to be completed in 1956. The Edsel Ford and John Lodge Expressways are joint projects of the city, Wayne County and the state, and will cost nearly \$200,000,000.

## Minnesota

*North Star State. Gopher State*

**CAPITAL:** St. Paul. **AREA:** 84,068 sq. mi., rank, 11th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,982,483, rank, 18th. **MOTTO:** L'Etoile du Nord, Star of the North. **FLOWER:** Moccasin Flower. **BIRD:** American Goldfinch (unofficial). **TREE:** Norway Pine. **ADMISSION:** 32nd.

Minnesota, one of the North Central states, is bounded N. by the provinces of Manitoba and Ontario, Canada; E. by Wisconsin and Lake Superior; S. by Iowa; W. by South and North Dakota and a small area of Manitoba. The headwaters of three great river systems are within its limits: the Mississippi, which flows along part of the Wisconsin boundary and has the Twin Cities, St. Paul and Minneapolis, at the head of navigation; the Rainy River and Red River of the North, reaching Hudson Bay; and the Great Lakes-St. Lawrence system emptying into the Atlantic.

Despite the fact that it is an inland agricultural state, it has a port, Duluth, which vies with Philadelphia for second largest tonnage in the U.S. Two-thirds of the state are rolling prairie, the highest point, the Miskau hills, being 1,630 ft. above Lake Superior and 2,230 ft. above sea level. Known as the "land of 10,000 lakes" Minnesota has a multiplicity of waterways in N.E., that make vacationing an important industry.

Minnesota provides nearly 70% of the nation's iron ore, chiefly from open pit mines, shipped from Duluth in vessels like tankers to the steel mills at the foot of Lake Michigan. Manganiferous ore is also mined. Foods as a group lead all manufacturing. Minnesota's top industry in value added by manufacture is non-electrical machinery, followed by printing and publishing, meat packing, electrical machinery, paper and allied lines, grain mill products (including flour), fabricated metal products, apparel, dairy products. Many creameries are cooperative on the Rochdale plan.

As sources of farm income, crops rank in order: corn, soybeans, flaxseed, wheat, oats and barley. In 1954 Minnesota ranked first in production of butter (270,020,000 lbs.); second in oats (181,685,000 bu.) and flax (9,432,000 bu.); third in milk (8,800,000,000 lbs.), corn, and hay.

The state had on Jan. 1, 1955, 3,939,000 cattle, including 1,496,000 milch cows (3rd in nation), valued at \$386,002,000.

Minnesota is famous for its contribution to surgery and medicine; the Mayo Clinic at Rochester,

founded by Wm. J. and Charles H. Mayo, is world famous and the Mayo foundation for Medical Education & Research cooperates with the Graduate School of the Univ. of Minnesota. Of the 42 institutions of higher learning, 15 are colleges and universities. The Minneapolis Symphony Orchestra and the St. Olaf college choir, Northfield, have high rank. There are 26 state parks and many recreational facilities. Minnehaha Falls (93 ft.) was celebrated by Longfellow.

French traders and missionaries first penetrated Minnesota. Father Hennepin, 1680, named the Falls of St. Anthony. France ceded the land E. of the Mississippi to Great Britain, 1763; Britain to U.S., 1783. It became part of Northwest Terr. Land W. of Mississippi was part of Louisiana Purchase, 1803. Henry R. Schoolcraft found source of Mississippi in Lake Itasca, July 13, 1832. Statehood came May 11, 1858.

#### MINNEAPOLIS

Minneapolis has a population of 521,718 with 1,116,509 in the Minneapolis-St. Paul metropolitan area. Food processing leads with machinery, precision instruments, printing next. Its flour production is famous and third, after Buffalo and Kansas City, Mo. It is hq. for General Mills, International, Pillsbury, Commander-Larrabee and Russell-Miller. Its chemical industry processes a large flax crop for linseed oil and oil cake.

Minneapolis has 10 trunk line railways, including Burlington, North Western, Great Northern, Omaha, Northern Pacific, Great Western, Milwaukee, Soo, Rock Island, Minneapolis & St. Louis. It has 5 airlines—Braniff, Capital, North Central, Northwest, Western, and Far-East connections, making Wold-Chamberlain Field rank high in activity. Barge lines on the Mississippi import 500,000 tons a year, about one-half gasoline.

#### ST. PAUL

St. Paul, the capital, is notable for diversified industry and surface, water and air facilities. It is served by 9 railroads having one-quarter of nation's mileage, a municipal airfield and 5 airlines, and is the third largest motor truck center. River barge freight in 1954 totaled 1,859,098 tons.

Payrolls approximate \$550,000,000 annually. Products include printing, adhesives, abrasives, paper products. It has airplane, oil refining, railroad equipment, outdoor apparel, food processing, refrigerator, machinery, fur, brewing and motor vehicle assembly industries. South St. Paul is nation's second largest livestock market.

The Minnesota State Fair and Winter Carnival are held here.

## Mississippi

*Magnolia State*

**CAPITAL:** Jackson. **AREA:** 47,716 sq. mi., rank, 31st. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,178,914, rank, 26th. **MOTTO:** Virtute et Armis, By Valor and Arms. **FLOWER:** Magnolia. **TREE:** Magnolia. **BIRD:** Mocking Bird. **ADMISSION:** 20th.

Mississippi is a South Central state in the Deep South, bounded N. by Tennessee; E. by Alabama; S. by Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico; W. by Louisiana and Arkansas. Mississippi river forms W. boundary. State's maximum is 330 mi. long, 180 mi. wide. The Tennessee River hills in N.E. average 650 ft., sloping down W. to Black Prairie, cotton-growing soil. The Delta is an alluvial plain in N.W., between the Mississippi and the Yazoo, producing cotton. The S. part of Mississippi grows long-leaf yellow pine.

Mississippi was crossed by DeSoto, 1540, and colonized by Iberville, French, 1699. It was held by French 1699-1763; English 1763-1779; Spaniards, 1779-1798, when the U.S. took over and gradually moved Indian tribes across the river. With Alabama it formed the Terr. of Mississippi. Its settlers fought in the Battle of New Orleans, 1815. Admitted to Union, Dec. 10, 1817. A large plantation state, it was the second to join the Confederacy. The state has highest percentage—88.5% of native-born population in U.S. (1950).

Mississippi, one of the largest producers of cotton, ranked second in U.S. in 1954 with 1,575,000 bales. A century of one-crop farming and erosion exhausted much of the soil and led to introduction in the 1930s of diversification, crop rotation and soil conservation. Agriculture produces pecans, sweet potatoes, soy beans, peanuts, sugar cane, corn, rice, wheat, oats and fruits. Tung nuts are crushed for tung oil, which, with turpentine and resin, supports paint and varnish production. Dairying has become second to cotton

in farm income and much poultry and livestock is produced.

Biloxi has a large seafood canning industry, operating over 900 deep-sea trawlers for shrimp and oysters.

The state produces much hardwood lumber and slashpine products, including fibre board, kraft paper, newsprint. Pulpwood users include Masonite at Laurel, Flintkote at Meridian, U.S. Gypsum at Greenville, International Paper Co. (Natchez and Pascagoula), Johns-Manville (Natchez).

Natural gas reserves are estimated at 2.4 trillion cu. ft. There are 103 producing oil and gas fields, comprising 2,171 producing wells. Other minerals are clays, fuller's earth, bentonite, bauxite.

Industrialization is being encouraged by the state's BAWI (balance agriculture with industry) plan which increases availability of land and buildings for manufacturing plants and aids employment. From 1940 to 1954 manufacturing employment rose from 56,872 to 94,600.

Mississippi has 10 colleges and universities, 2 teachers colleges, 18 junior colleges and others. It has 10 state parks of 10,972 acres. Gulfport and Pascagoula are the principal ports. Gulfport holds an annual yacht regatta and a mackerel rodeo in July. Biloxi has a Mardi Gras in February, and Pass Christian, a tarpon rodeo. Natchez is famous for its formal antebellum houses, open in March and April. The mile-long Ivesville Memorial bridge at Biloxi Bay and Vicksburg National Military park are of interest to tourists. Chief rys.: Illinois Central, Gulf, Mobile & Ohio, Southern, St. Louis-San Francisco, Louisville & Nashville, Columbus & Greenville, Mississippi Central. Airlines: National, Delta-C & S., Southern.

## Missouri

*Show Me State*

**CAPITAL:** Jefferson City. **AREA:** 69,674 sq. mi., rank, 18th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,954,653, rank 11th. **MOTTO:** *Salus Populi Suprema Lex Esto.* The Welfare of the People Shall Be the Supreme Law. **FLOWER:** Hawthorne (*crataegus mollis*). **BIRD:** Blue Bird. **ADMISSION:** 24th.

Missouri, a Middle Western state, is bounded N. by Iowa; E. by Illinois, Kentucky, Tennessee; S. by Arkansas; W. by Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska. The Mississippi river flows along nearly the entire E. boundary for 545 mi. The Missouri flows along the N.W. corner and crosses the state, joining the Mississippi above St. Louis. Missouri has 1,937 mi. navigable.

The state was first settled by the French who founded Cape Girardeau, St. Louis, and Ste. Genevieve.

The home state of ex-President Truman, Missouri has endeared itself to Americans by its river lore, folk tales and especially by Mark Twain's creations, Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, whose statues stand in Hannibal, boyhood home of Samuel L. Clemens (Mark Twain). The author's home is preserved. His birthplace, in Florida, Mo., has been moved to a public park. The farm birthplace of Jesse James, notorious bandit (1847-1882), is near Excelsior Springs. A log cabin built by U. S. Grant is preserved near St. Louis.

The state has level fields, rolling prairie, wooded hills and rugged highlands. The black soil N. of the Missouri was levelled by glaciers and produces big corn crops. The central W. section is part of the Great Plains and produces forage. The delta area, S.E., including the famed Boot Heel, produces much long staple cotton. The Ozark Highlands are filled with weathered rocks, water gaps, sinkholes and springs, including Big Spring, flowing 252,000,000 gals. daily.

Missouri produces corn, hay, soybeans, cotton and cotton seed, wheat and oats. On Jan. 1, 1955, it had 3,910,000 cattle, including 1,034,000 milch cows; 3,610,000 hogs and pigs, 718,000 sheep, 126,000 horses and colts. Its minerals include: lead, cement, coal, grindstones, limestone, marble, iron, copper, barite, cobalt, bismuth, manganese and tungsten.

Industry is led by food and kindred products, followed by transportation equipment, apparel, chemicals, leather products, printing and publishing, fabricated metals, machinery, electrical machines; stone, clay and glass products.

There are 54 institutions of higher education, including 16 colleges and universities. The Univ. of Missouri at Columbia has the country's first

School of Journalism, founded 1908 by Walter Williams. There are 25 state parks of 60,519 acres, 7 state forests, 121,000 acres; and 8 national forests.

Twenty-three trunkline railroads serve Missouri; there are over 7,100 mi. of main line rails.

## ST. LOUIS

St. Louis, 8th largest city in U.S., had 856,796 population in 1950 and a total of 1,681,281 in its metropolitan district. The city is limited to 61 sq. mi. It is a great manufacturing and distributing center, producing 3,300 different products and best known for alloy castings, airplane parts, beer, chemicals, drugs, electrical machinery, shoes, refrigerators, railroad cars. Settled, 1764, by a French fur trader, it is the largest raw fur market. It is served by 18 trunk line railroads, including B. & O., Burlington, Rock Island, N. Y. Central, Pennsylvania, Illinois Central, M-K-T, Nickel Plate, St. Louis-San Francisco, Mo. Pacific; also St. Louis Southwestern; Wabash; Gulf, Mobile & Ohio. It reaches the entire Mississippi Valley with water transportation and is served by these airlines: American, Braniff, Continental, Delta-C & S., Ozark, TWA, Eastern. Of 8 bridges, the most famous is Eads (1874), 6,220 ft. long, with a channel span of 520 ft.

## KANSAS CITY

Kansas City is headquarters of a large livestock and meat-packing industry and an important seat of auto assembly and steel manufacturing; ranks among the top ten garment manufacturing centers. Metropolitan Kansas City ranks first as a stocker and feeder market, hard wheat market, and sorghum grains market. It stands second as a cash wheat market and in flour production. Also second as a primary wheat market and as a futures wheat market.

It is served by 12 major trunk line railroads and its international inland air terminal is used by Braniff, Central, Delta-C & S., Continental, Ozark, Slick and TWA. The American Royal Live Stock and Horse Show is held here annually in October.

## Montana

*Treasure State*

**CAPITAL:** Helena. **AREA:** 147,138 sq. mi., rank, 3rd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 591,024, rank, 42nd. **MOTTO:** *Oro y Plata.* Gold and Silver. **FLOWER:** Bitterroot. **TREE:** Ponderosa Pine. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **ADMISSION:** 41st.

Montana, a Rocky Mountain state, is bounded N. by Saskatchewan, Alberta and British Columbia, Canada; E. by North and South Dakota; S. by Wyoming and Idaho; W. by Idaho. It contains the country's largest copper mines, vast cattle and sheep ranges and mountains with picturesque recreation areas.

Copper mining dates from 1880 when Marcus Daly first exploited it; its biggest smelter is at Anaconda. Great Falls, Billings and Butte are important centers. Lead and zinc are mined in quantity, also some gold and silver; cement, silicate, asbestos, phosphoric acid are produced. Oil and natural gas have become important. There are vast coal deposits. Butte, which has yielded over \$2½ billion worth of copper in 80 years, has 2,700 miles of tunnels, and is described as "a mile deep, a mile high." The only sapphire mines of consequence in the country are in Montana.

In 1954 the state ranked second in spring wheat (42,952,000 bu.), third in barley (33,332,000 bu.). On Jan. 1, 1955, it had 1,606,000 sheep and lambs (4th in nation) and 2,441,000 cattle. It produces apples, sugar beets, flaxseed, potatoes. There is a large timber industry in yellow pine, and much Douglas fir.

The Continental Divide runs through the western third, the highest mountain is Granite Peak, 12,850 ft., near the southern boundary. Glacier National Park, on the Divide, 1,534 sq. mi., is a recreational wonderland, with 60 glaciers, many lakes and streams with all kinds of trout, etc., hotels and camps. (Great Northern Ry.) Fort Peck Dam on the Missouri and Hungry Horse Dam on the South Fork River in the northwest, contribute to recreation and irrigation.

There are 11 national forests, 40 game reserves. Principal rivers are Missouri, Yellowstone and Clark Fork of Columbia, which is fed by the Blackfoot and Bitterroot. Southern Montana has yielded ancient mammals, primates, and dinosaurs, including skeletons of huge Tyrannosaurus, Triceratops and Stegosaurus.

Important historical site is Custer Battlefield National Cemetery, in Big Horn Country (near Hardin), site of defeat of Custer by Sioux, June 25, 1876. Dead, estimated at 276, but only 265 are listed on monument. First whites to visit Montana were the French Verendryes, father and sons, 1743; Lewis and Clark, 1805. Land E. of the Continental Divide was part of Louisiana and Dakota; the W. part was in Oregon, Washington and Idaho. Railways: Burlington, Great Northern, Milwaukee, Northern Pacific, Soo, Union Pacific; the last reaches West Yellowstone, gate to Yellowstone National Park. Airlines: Frontier Northwest, Western.

## Nebraska

*Cornhusker State*

**CAPITAL:** Lincoln. **AREA:** 77,227 sq. mi., rank, 14th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 1,325,510, rank, 33rd. **MOTTO:** Equality Before the Law. **FLOWER:** Goldenrod. **TREE:** Elm. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **ADMISSION:** 37th.

Nebraska, a West North Central state, is bounded N. by South Dakota; E. by Iowa and Missouri; S. by Kansas and Colorado; W. by Colorado and Wyoming. The Missouri river runs along the E. line. The W. part lies in the foothills of the Rockies, with high table lands broken by low ridges, near Wyoming and South Dakota. Then comes about 15,000 sq. mi. of grassy sand hills; thence the prairie slopes gently eastward to the Missouri. Three river systems, the White, Platte, and Niobrara, drain E. into the Missouri. The Big and Little Blue systems empty into the Republican river which empties into the Kansas, a tributary of the Missouri.

Estimated population in 1954 was 1,372,741.

Nebraska is a great wheat, corn, forage and livestock state, also raising much oats, clover, wild hay and sugar beets. On Jan. 1, 1955, it had 5,016,000 hd. of cattle worth \$468,488,000. It ranked 4th in winter wheat and hay, 5th in rye.

The large production of livestock has developed a major packing house industry in Omaha, where Cudahy, Armour, Wilson and Swift have large processing plants.

Omaha is the largest butter-making city in the country and a big distributor of wheat and corn. Incorporated 1857. Omaha lies on the W. bank of the Missouri. It has a large lead refinery of American Smelting & Refining Co., a large ammonia-urea plant of Allied Chemical & Dye Corp., head office of Union Pacific Ry., Creighton Univ., Omaha Univ. The Ak-Sar-Ben festival, in October is its famous carnival. Omaha is served by the U. P., Burlington, C. B. & Q., Santa Fe, North Western, Milwaukee, Rock Island, Chicago Great Western, Illinois Central, Mo. Pacific, Wabash. Airlines: Braniff, United, Western.

Nebraska has had a unicameral or one-house legislature since 1937, with 43 members elected on a nonpartisan ballot. All electric power facilities are state or municipally owned. It has one state university at Lincoln, one municipal university, 2 sectarian universities, 12 sectarian colleges, 4 state teachers' colleges. There are many state-supported fishing and recreation centers. Arbor Lodge State Park, 44 mi. from Omaha, is a memorial to J. Sterling Morton, founder of Arbor Day, which is observed as a legal holiday on his birthday, Apr. 22. Boys' Town is 11 mi. W. of Omaha.

Nebraska land was touched by Coronado's expedition of 1541 and entered via the Missouri by French fur traders about 1700. It was part of Louisiana Purchase, 1803; visited by Lewis and Clark, 1804-1806. Stephen H. Long came on the first steamboat, 1819. Father De Smet, missionary, came in 1836. The Union Pacific began its transcontinental railroad at Omaha, 1865, uniting with the Central Pacific at Promontory, Utah, May 10, 1869. The Territory of Nebraska was created by the Kansas-Nebraska act, May 30, 1854; the state joined the Union Mar. 1, 1867. Mormon Pioneer Memorial bridge, erected by Omaha, marks the site where the Mormons crossed the Missouri by ferry in 1846.

## Nevada

*Sagebrush State, Silver State*

**CAPITAL:** Carson City. **AREA:** 110,540 sq. mi., rank, 6th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 160,083, rank 48th. **MOTTO:** All for Our Country. **FLOWER:** Sagebrush. **BIRD:** Mountain Bluebird (unofficial). **TREE:** Pinyon. **Song:** Home Means Nevada. **ADMISSION:** 36th.

Nevada belongs to the Rocky Mountain group and is bounded N. by Oregon and Idaho; E. by Utah, Arizona; S. and W. by California. Although smallest in population, it has arrested national attention, first by its Comstock Lode and fabulous mines, which yielded over \$1 billion in silver and gold after 1859; its free silver projects in national politics and latterly by legalized gambling and its lenient divorce laws, requiring only 6 weeks' residence, which make Reno and Las Vegas divorce centers.

Lying in the Great Basin of the Rockies, Nevada has many arid areas and much alkali soil, but where irrigation proceeds its agricultural production increases. It was the first state to profit by the Federal Reclamation Act of 1902, the Newlands project, since 1903 irrigating 87,000 acres, where alfalfa, cantaloupe, truck, poultry, especially turkeys, thrive. The Humboldt-Lovelock project, since 1936, has reclaimed a large area for grain, alfalfa and dairying. Some of the waters of Lake Mead, impounded by Hoover (Boulder) Dam on the Colorado, also irrigate Nevada. This dam, 25 mi. southeast of Las Vegas, draws an estimated 1,000,000 visitors annually.

Nevada's largest waters are Pyramid Lake and Lake Tahoe. Large streams include the Humboldt, Carson, Walker, Truckee, some of them partially drying up in summer. Trout streams abound with mackinaw, silver, rainbow, blackspot trout. Recreational areas and camp sites are provided in 11 state parks, total 23,000 acres. Rodeos are popular events in a state that raises many cattle and sheep. Virginia City is a relic of the Comstock mining days. Lehman cave, a national monument, has fine stalactites; Gypsum cave, near Las Vegas, has fossils; Lovelock cave was a shelter for primitive man.

Sierra Nevada range forms the western boundary and Boundary Peak, 13,145 ft., is highest mountain. Lowest elevation is 800 ft., near Colorado river. Great mining centers have been Tonopah, Goldfield and Eureka. Today copper, zinc, gold, tungsten are principal minerals. Anaconda Copper Company's open-pit mining plant at Yerington treats about 11,000 tons of ore daily.

Yucca Flat, in southern part, is a proving ground for nuclear weapons.

The Univ. of Nevada, at Reno, has an important mining school. Reno and Carson City are favored by artists and sculptors. Nevada, explored by John C. Fremont, 1843-45, was part of Brigham Young's Utah Territory until 1861, then Nevada Territory, with later additions from Utah and New Mexico. It was then largely inhabited by miners and was the basis of Mark Twain's story, *Roughing It*. It became a state Oct. 31, 1864.

Principal railroads are Southern Pacific, Union Pacific; Western Pacific, Nevada Northern. Airlines: Bonanza, TWA, United, Western.

## New Hampshire

*Granite State*

**CAPITAL:** Concord. **AREA:** 9,304 sq. mi., rank, 43rd. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 533,242, rank, 44th. **MOTTO:** Live Free or Die. **FLOWER:** Purple Lilac. **TREE:** White Birch. Ninth of the Original 13 States.

New Hampshire, one of the 6 New England states, is bounded N. by province of Quebec, Canada; E. by Maine and Atlantic ocean; S. by Massachusetts; W. by Vermont. It is a land of high mountains, picturesque lakes, swift rivers and a vast forest domain. Because of its favorable climate it is a popular vacation land in summer; its freedom from hay-fever irritants in the north endears it to health-seekers. Its slopes provide excellent winter ski trails.

New Hampshire was visited by Samuel Champlain at the mouth of the Piscataqua, 1605; first settled at Portsmouth and Dover Point (now Dover), 1623, 3 years after Plymouth, Mass. It was called after Hampshire, 1629. It declared its independence June 15, 1776 and contributed to the victories at Bennington and Saratoga.

One-third of the state is over 2,000 ft. above sea level. Highest land in Northeast U.S. is the Presidential range of the White Mountains, with Mt. Washington, 6,288 ft. (First cog. ry. in world opened 1869); Mt. Jefferson, 5,717 ft.; Mt. Adams, 5,798 ft. White Mountain National Forest (1911) protects 719,247 acres of woods, mountains, drives, and trails, of which 49,123 acres are in Maine. State-owned are Crawford Notch, Dixville Notch and Franconia Notch, the last near Profile, or

Cannon, Mtn., 4,077 ft. (with Hawthorne's Great Stone Face); Whiteface, 3,985 ft.

Merrimack river flows 105 mi. through state; is formed by Pemigewasset and Winnepesaukee rivers at Franklin. Concord, Manchester, Nashua also are in this valley. Connecticut river forms west, Vermont, boundary. Portsmouth is state's only port. Principal industries, including mills using electricity from water power in Merrimack valley, are textiles, paper, leather goods, machinery, printing.

New Hampshire shared the educational pioneering of Massachusetts Bay from 1642; established first free public library at Dublin, 1822. It has Univ. of N. H., Durham; Dartmouth (1769), Phillips Exeter (1781), St. Paul's, Colby Junior College. The MacDowell Colony at Peterborough, estab. 1908 in honor of Edward MacDowell, composer, has given summer haven to many authors and composers.

Soil and climate make the state exceptionally favorable for berries, apples, peaches; poultry and dairying is extensive. Lumbering is large industry, under supervision. Feldspar, mica, beryl, abrasive garnets, granite, copper, lead, magnetite and some gold are produced. Important rvs. are Boston & Maine, Canadian National, Central Vermont, Maine Central. Airline: Northeast.

## New Jersey

### Garden State

**CAPITAL:** Trenton. **AREA:** 7,836 sq. mi., rank, 45th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 4,835,329, rank, 8th. **MOTTO:** Liberty and Prosperity. **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Eastern Goldfinch. **TREE:** Red Oak. **Third of the Original 13 States.**

New Jersey, one of the Middle Atlantic states, is bounded N. by New York, E. by New York, the Hudson river and the Atlantic ocean; S. by the Atlantic and Delaware Bay; W. by Delaware Bay, Delaware and Pennsylvania. One of the earliest lands to be settled by the Dutch early in the 17th century, it was the scene of much action in the American Revolution, developed iron furnaces and grist mills, and became a great industrial state.

There are low mountains in the N. W., and rolling hills leading down to a coastal area with many waterways and inlets. The Delaware river runs along its W. line. Its shipping facilities make it a large freight terminal. It divides authority over tunnels and bridges with the Port of New York Authority and the state of Pennsylvania. Newark, Jersey City, Hoboken, Perth Amboy and Camden handle shipping for foreign parts. New Jersey contributes a huge figure to the total tons of New York Harbor.

Highest point in High Point, Sussex County, 1803 feet. Delaware Water Gap, in the Kittatinny Mts., is 900 ft. wide between mountain sides, 1,600 ft. high.

Represented in 90% of all industries, its more than 12,000 factories employ 323 classifications of labor. The state ranks first in the U.S. in dollar value of chemical products and has many laboratories for physical and chemical research. Important are electrical machinery, food products, textile products, apparel, transportation equipment, primary metal industries; petroleum and coal products, fabricated metal products.

Chief crops are corn, peppers, asparagus, beets, eggplant, lima beans and potatoes. The principal fruits are apples, blueberries, cranberries, cherries, grapes, peaches, raspberries and strawberries. New Jersey holds high rank in the poultry industry, dairying and the processing of vegetables, especially tomatoes. The first dairy cattle artificial insemination project in America was launched in Hunterdon County; also the common-carrier shipment of day-old baby chicks, now a multi-million-dollar business nationally.

Among New Jersey's institutions of higher learning are: 4 universities, including Princeton and Rutgers, the state university; the Institute for Advanced Study; 26 colleges; 8 professional and technological colleges.

Atlantic City, Ocean City, Cape May, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, Wildwood, attract hundreds of thousands each year. There are 22 state parks of almost 20,000 acres; 10 state forests with more than 60,000 acres.

New Jersey's many points of historic and scenic interest include the Palisades, massive vertical wall of rock rising more than 500 feet above the Hudson river; Morristown National Historical Park, Gen. Washington's winter camp site.

The state's network of modern highways has the highest ratio of multi-lane mileage in the nation. Included are the 118-mile New Jersey Turnpike, Garden State Parkway (165 miles, Paramus to Cape May). Newark had the first great air terminal in the U.S.

Chief railways: Pennsylvania, Lackawanna, Jersey Central, Erie, Lehigh, West Shore, E. & O., Reading.

## New Mexico

### Land of Enchantment

**CAPITAL:** Santa Fe. **AREA:** 121,666 sq. mi., rank, 4th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 681,187, rank, 39th. **MOTTO:** Crescit Eundo. It Grows as it Goes. **FLOWER:** Yucca. **BIRD:** Road Runner. **TREE:** Piñon. **ADMISSION:** 47th.

New Mexico, a Rocky Mountain state, is bounded E. by Oklahoma and Texas, N. by Colorado, S. by Texas and Mexico, W. by Arizona. Its N.W. corner is the only spot where four states meet (Colo., Ariz., Utah, N.M.). It was part of land ceded by Mexico, 1848; made Territory of N.M., 1850; increased by Gadsden Purchase, 1853; lost Arizona, 1863; became state, 1912.

Explored by Nuna de Guzman, 1528; De Vaca, 1536; Fray Marcos de Niza and Estevan, 1539; Coronado, 1540-42. Called New Mexico on map, 1583. Colonized by Onate, 1598, with first church at San Juan pueblo. Santa Fe made royal capital by Spanish governor de Peralta, 1610. Under Spain 1821, Mexico till war of 1846. Has citizens of Spanish-Mexican descent, non-Spanish Americans, Mexicans, Apache, Navajo, Ute and Pueblo Indians, latter living in 18 pueblos (villages).

San Juan, largest river, crosses N.W. corner for 100 mi. Rio Grande runs through west center to Mexico, irrigates vast areas through Elephant Butte dam and Hall Lake, 40 mi. long; Caballo, El Vado, and Carson dams. Pecos, in E., supplies Carlsbad reclamation system. Water is also stored by Canadian, Cimarron, Gila, San Francisco rivers. Wheat, corn, beans, cotton, grow in eastern section; sheep are raised in S.W., many by Indians. Over 1,000,000 hd. cattle are raised annually. Value of agricultural products averages \$300 million annually. National forests cover 13,281 sq. mi. Douglas fir, ponderosa pine and spruce are cut for timber.

Climate is dry and invigorating. Annual rainfall, 7 to 18 in. Mean temp. 50°, reaching 100° on plains in summer. Mountains rise to 13,160 ft.

Most awe-inspiring natural wonder, Carlsbad Caverns (Santa Fe Ry. to Carlsbad) are visited by more than 500,000 annually. Discovered 1911, now national park, they have 3 levels and largest natural cave "room" in world, 1500x300 ft., 300 ft. high. Enchanted Mesa is near Osage pueblo, "Sky City." Chaco Canyon has many pueblo ruins of 1,000 A.D.

Oil and natural gas create new values in S.E. and N.W. Potash mining was started 1931 near Carlsbad; state now is first in production. Two large open-pit copper mines at Santa Rita are operated by Nevada Consolidated Copper Co. Ore is smelted at El Paso, Tex. There are vast gypsum deposits. Other mining is for gold, silver, zinc, lead, manganese, copper, beryl, molybdenum, uranium, pumice.

Santa Fe and Taos have attracted large artist colonies. Albuquerque (estab. 1706) has State Univ., with Indian pueblo architecture. There are 6 higher colleges, one professional school, one state military institute. Chief railroads: Santa Fe, So. Pacific, Rock Island, Colo. & Southern. Airlines: Continental, TWA.

## New York

### Empire State

**CAPITAL:** Albany. **AREA:** 49,576 sq. mi., rank, 29th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 14,830,192, rank, 1st. **MOTTO:** Excelsior, Ever Upward. **FLOWER:** Rose. **BIRD:** 11th of the Original 13 States.

New York, since 1820 the most populous state, is bounded N. by Canada (partly separated by St. Lawrence River), Lake Ontario, Lake Erie; W. by Canada, Lake Ontario, Lake Erie, Pennsylvania; E. by Vermont, Massachusetts and Connecticut; S. by the Atlantic ocean, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. It is mountainous in the E., level or hilly in middle and W. Mt. Marcy, 5,344 ft., in the Adirondacks, is the highest.

The state has 263 landing facilities, thousands of miles of rails and a great network of hard-surfaced roads, to which cross-country highways are being added. Completion of the state's new

Thruway, stretching 427 miles from Buffalo to New York, was projected for late in 1955.

Industrial and agricultural activities of the state are extensive, and of 453 types of manufactures in the U.S. listed by the Bureau of the Census, 430 are represented in New York, which leads in clothing, printing, rugs, carpets, furniture and photographic equipment. It has high rank in textiles, paper, steel, chemicals, tools, electrical equipment, scientific instruments. New York City is the U.S. financial center.

Dairying leads farming; cheese has a large output. Milch cows Jan. 1, 1955, numbered 1,527,000 (second in nation), value \$168 hd. New York is the second largest producer of grapes and maple sugar, and produces cabbages, broccoli, corn, potatoes, hay, oats, wheat, barley, apples, peaches, pears, and cherries. It led in buckwheat in 1954 with 900,000 bu.

New York has 125 institutions of higher education, more than 5,000 elementary schools, and 1,270 public high schools, junior high schools and academies. The United States Military Academy is located at West Point, N.Y.

For specific information about New York, its officials and laws, consult index under State of New York.

## North Carolina

*Tar Heel State, Old North State*

**CAPITAL:** Raleigh. **AREA:** 52,712 sq. mi., rank, 27th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 4,061,929, rank, 10th. **MOTTO:** *Ease Quam Videri*. To Be, Rather Than To Seem. **FLOWER:** Dogwood. **BIRD:** Cardinal. 12th of the Original 13 States.

North Carolina, a South Atlantic state, is bounded N. by Virginia; E. by the Atlantic ocean; S. by the Atlantic, South Carolina and Georgia; W. by Tennessee. It has three types of topography: the Coastal Plain, the Piedmont, which reaches an elevation of 1,000 ft. and includes the Blue Ridge, and the Appalachian Highlands. Mt. Mitchell, 6,684 ft., is tallest peak east of Mississippi. The chief rivers are Cape Fear, Broad, Catawba, Yadkin, Roanoke, Tar, Neuse, Chowan, Pamlico. Pamlico Sound covers 1,860 sq. mi. Lake Mattamuskeet has 30,000 acres.

Verazano visited the coast, 1524. Lucas Vasquez de Allyn came in 1520 and 1526. DeSoto led an expedition into the Great Smoky Mts. in 1540. Sir Walter Raleigh sent expedition to Roanoke Is., 1585; colony was settled 1585, 1587. Virginia Dare, first white child born of English parents on American soil, Aug. 18, 1587.

Once predominantly agricultural, North Carolina has developed many industries since World War I. It normally leads the U.S. in textiles, cigarettes and wooden furniture. It is an important producer of paper and pulp, chemicals, electronic components and aluminum. New plants produce rayon, nylon, dacron and other fibres, and cellophane. It has the world's largest cigarette paper factories, producing 52% of the nation's cigarettes, the largest plants being those of R. J. Reynolds in Winston-Salem, Liggett & Myers and American Tobacco Co. in Durham, and American in Reidsville. They attract over 100,000 visitors annually.

Discovery of the "flue curing" method of ripening and coloring bright tobacco in Caswell County about 1857 boomed production of this type of leaf, referred to as "Virginia tobacco." Invention of the Bonsack cigarette machine in Durham, 1884, launched mass production.

Farming remains a basic industry and only one city, Charlotte, has over 100,000 pop. North Carolina has the largest rural population of any state; exceeded in number of farms only by Texas. Three-fourths of all flue-cured tobacco in U.S. is grown there. Total production, flue-cured and burley, in 1954 was 935,611,000 lbs. Other principal crops: corn, cotton, 360,000 bales; and peanuts. Livestock and poultry production has increased.

More than 300 minerals and rocks are found, 70 of commercial importance. The state produces nearly all the nation's output of kaolin, 70% of ground and scrap mica, 35% of feldspar, and is a large producer of tungsten, pyrophyllite, granite, and gravel. Forests cover 18,536,000 acres.

Fishing includes 25 kinds of food fish, menhaden and shellfish, valued at \$10,000,000 a year. There are 635,000 acres of game refuge, with bear, deer, raccoon, opossum, quail and rabbit, as well as brant, duck, geese. There are 10 national parks and forests, 16 state parks. Great Smoky Mountains National Park of 461,000 acres

is half in N.C., half in Tennessee. Glimgman's Dome reaches 6,842 ft. Blue Ridge Parkway, 3,000 to 6,000 ft.; Cape Hatteras National Seashore park, 28,000 acres, is being developed. There is also Nantahala National Forest, 377,000 acres, with trout streams; Pisgah National Forest, 414,504 acres. Notable monuments: Fort Raleigh on Roanoke Is., site of first colony (restored) and annual play, The Lost Colony; Kill Devil Hill monument, where Wrights in 1903 made first engine-propelled airplane flights; Guilford park, site of Revolutionary battle. The state's annual tourist income is estimated at \$300,000,000.

There are 59 institutions of higher education, including the Univ. of North Carolina at Chapel Hill; Duke Univ., 3 teachers' colleges, 23 junior colleges. Duke Univ., Durham, is heavily endowed from the Duke tobacco fortune through the Duke Endowment (see Foundations). The state operates the largest school bus fleet in the world (approx. 6,750 buses).

## North Dakota

*Sioux State, Flickertail State*

**CAPITAL:** Bismarck. **AREA:** 70,665 sq. mi., rank, 16th. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 619,636, rank, 41st. **MOTTO:** Liberty and Union, Now and Forever, One and Inseparable. **FLOWER:** Wild Prairie Rose. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **TREE:** Elm. **ADMISSION:** 39th or 40th, with South Dakota.

North Dakota, in the West North Central group, is bounded N. by Canada; E. by Minnesota; S. by South Dakota; W. by Montana. It is drained in part by the Missouri river and in part by the Red river, which flows between North Dakota and Minnesota. The surface in the eastern two-thirds is a vast rolling plain, with moderate rainfall helping large crops.

In the western part of the State are the Bad Lands, so named originally by the Indians and settlers because they impeded travel.

The geographic center of North America is in Pierce County, 16 miles south and 7 miles west of Rugby.

Over 90% of the state's 45,000,000 acres is in farms and agriculture is North Dakota's principal industry, with 68% of farm income coming from crops. Livestock products, in order of importance, are: beef cattle, dairy products, hogs, poultry, sheep and wool.

The state led in 1954 in production of spring wheat (64,920,000 bu.), durum wheat (4,976,000 bu.), flaxseed (24,624,000 bu.) and rye (4,466,000 bu.); was second in barley (67,568,000 bu.). It raises corn, oats and hay. Cattle on Jan. 1, 1955 numbered 1,937,000.

A large section of the western part is underlaid with lignite coal, and there are large quantities of sand and gravel and natural gas. Oil was discovered in the Williston Basin in 1951. By the end of 1954, 433 wells were producing and production for the year totaled 5,878,000 bbls. valued at \$12,400,000. Refineries are in operation at Williston, Dickinson and Mandan, with a capacity of 33,500 bbls. per day. Bi-products from a large gas processing plant at Bioga are piped to Fargo. Garrison Dam on the Missouri River approx. 77 mi. north of Bismarck, is one of the world's largest rolled earth fill dams; its reservoir, capacity 23,000,000 gals., forms a lake 200 mi. long.

North Dakota has 12 institutions of higher education—four colleges and universities, five teachers' colleges and three junior colleges.

Explorations in what is now North Dakota were made as early as 1738-1740 by French-Canadians. The Lewis and Clark expedition (1804-1805) passed through the territory and established Fort Mandan.

Fort Abraham Lincoln, now a state park near Mandan, was the starting point, May 17, 1876, of Gen. George Custer and his troops for the battle of the Little Big Horn in Montana where Custer and all his men were killed June 25.

Theodore Roosevelt once lived on a ranch near Medora. His log cabin stands on the Capitol grounds in Bismarck. Medora is the headquarters for the Theodore Roosevelt National Memorial Park and site of the popular de Mores Historic House Museum.

The Turtle Mountains of North Dakota are known for the great variety of song birds found in the area. A joint American-Canadian Commission set aside 2,200 acres on the northern border of these mountains to be known as the Peace Garden, commemorating the continuous peace between Canada and U.S.



Chief railroads are Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Milwaukee, and Soo. Airlines: Braniff, North Central, Northwest, Frontier.

## Ohio

### Buckeye State

**CAPITAL:** Columbus. **AREA:** 41,222 sq. mi., rank, 34th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 7,946,627, rank, 6th. **MOTTO:** None. In 1866 adopted Inperium in Imperio. Government within a government; repeated in 1863. **FLOWER:** Scarlet Carnation. **BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Buckeye. **ADMISSION:** 17th.

Ohio, easternmost of the North Central group, is bounded N. by Michigan and Lake Erie, E. by Pennsylvania and West Virginia, S. by West Virginia and Kentucky, W. by Indiana. It is a great agricultural, manufacturing and distributing center, served by all the important east-west railroads of the northern U.S., airlines and Great Lake vessels.

Eight presidents have come from Ohio—W. H. Harrison, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, B. Harrison, McKinley, Taft, Harding—all but W. H. Harrison born in the state.

George Rogers Clark defeated the Indians at Piqua, 1780; thereafter Ohio had British-Indian raids and battles; Gen. Anthony Wayne defeated Indians at Fallen Timbers Aug. 20, 1794, imposed Treaty of Greenville, 1795. Oliver Hazard Perry defeated British on Lake Erie near Put-in-Bay, Sept. 10, 1813. As governor of Northwest Territory, Gen. Arthur St. Clair sat at Marietta (1789) and Cincinnati (1791). Columbus became capital in 1817.

Large coal and salt deposits, and some oil and gas in N.W., started industries. With opening of canals, the Ohio-Miami-Erie in Ohio and the "Soo" in Michigan, Ohio products moved rapidly east and ore from Lake Superior supplied its steel mills. Ohio has 25,000 producing oil wells and a 50,000,000 bbl. reserve.

In 1954 Ohio was 7th in winter wheat (68,294,000 bu.), 6th in soybeans (23,172,000 bu.); it also raises corn, oats, tobacco and grapes.

The 241-mi. new Ohio Turnpike running across the state from the Pennsylvania Turnpike to Indiana, was due to be opened Dec. 1, 1955.

### CLEVELAND

Cleveland, largest Ohio city and 7th largest in U.S., had 914,808 pop. by Census of 1950, with 1,465,511 in metropolitan area. Cuyahoga county showed a gain of 14.2% over 1940. The city is a big steel, electrical, tool and die center and has also become increasingly important in the automobile industry. It has 7 General Motors plants employing 18,000, 4 Ford plants with 15,000 employees; hq. of Republic Steel, employing over 11,000 in 5 mills and fabricating divisions; Thompson Products (auto, aircraft and electronics parts); White Motor Co., General Electric (lighting division), American Steel & Wire, Jones & Laughlin, Alcoa Aluminum, Chase Brass & Copper, and Lincoln Electric (welding). Two large Standard Oil refineries are located in Cleveland, where John D. Rockefeller, Henry M. Flagler and S. V. Harkness started the company. It has Case Institute of Technology and Western Reserve.

Cleveland is a big port, handling much iron ore, and is served by 8 railroads, including B. & O., Erie, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Pennsylvania; 11 airlines including Allegheny, American, Capital, Eastern, Northwest, Flying Tiger, Slick, Trans Canada, Trans World, Lake Central and United; 8 intercity bus lines and 150 motor freight lines. It transacts 21% of Ohio's retail sales.

Cincinnati is a world leader in production of machine tools, playing cards, soap and electrotypes; also famous for chemicals, clothing, jet engines, watches and many other manufactures. Metropolitan area, with population of 972,000 (est. 1955), includes Hamilton County, Ohio, Kenton and Campbell Counties, Ky. Xavier Univ., Univ. of Cincinnati and its Symphony Orchestra are centers of culture. In addition to New York Central, Pennsylvania and B. & O., it is served by Southern, C. & O., Norfolk & Western, and Louisville and Nashville, using one of the nation's finest railway terminals, completed 1933. Its airlines are American, Delta-C. & S., Lake Central, Piedmont, TWA, and Slick.

Columbus, the capital, is third city of state in population, has a flourishing manufacturing industry and Ohio State Univ.

After B. F. Goodrich started making fire hose

at Akron in 1870 (and sold out for little) with Goodyear coming in 1898 and Firestone later, Akron became the rubber capital of the world.

Toledo, on Lake Erie, world's largest coal shipping port, has large oil refineries; in the 1890s it led with municipal utilities and had the first industrial peace board. It pioneered with Willys-Overland, Champion Spark Plug, Libby-Owens, Ford Glass, Owens-Illinois Glass, Owens-Corning Glass and Electric Auto-Lite. The Anthony Wayne high-level bridge, 3,801 ft. with approaches, crosses the Maumee in Toledo.

In Dayton Orville and Wilbur Wright produced their first successful airplane, opening a new era in world history. Their hangar and an airplane museum are at Wright Field, Air Force headquarters. Paul Lawrence Dunbar, poet (1872-1906), lived here. Delco Light and Frigidaire originated here and it is headquarters for National Cash Register.

## Oklahoma

### Sooner State

**CAPITAL:** Oklahoma City. **AREA:** 69,919 sq. mi., rank, 17th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,233,351, rank, 25th. **MOTTO:** Labor Omnia Vincit—Labor Conquers All Things. **FLOWER:** Mistletoe. **BIRD:** Scissortailed Flycatcher. **TREE:** Redbud. **SONG:** "Oklahoma." **ADMISSION:** 46th.

Oklahoma, in the West South Central group, is bounded N. by Colorado and Kansas; E. by Missouri and Arkansas; S. by Texas; W. by Texas and New Mexico. It is a vast rolling plain sloping S. and E., with a mean elevation of 1,900 ft. Highest point is in the Panhandle, N.W., 4,978 ft. The western plains are treeless, but the Ozark Mountains in East are heavily wooded; farther west are the Wichita Mountains. The Ozark plateau has underlying limestone. The Arkansas River flows E. across the northeastern part of the state and the Red River along the S. line.

Oklahoma, part of the Louisiana Purchase, 1803, was known as Indian Territory after it became the home of the Five Civilized Tribes—Cherokee, Choctaw, Chickasaw, Creek and Seminole—when they were forced west by President Andrew Jackson and his successors, 1823-1846. The land was also used by Comanche, Osage and other plains Indians. As white settlers pressed west land was opened for homesteading by runs and lottery, a run being a race for a claim at a specific time. The first run took place Apr. 22, 1889; the most famous was the run to the Cherokee Outlet, 1893. Oklahoma was admitted to the Union Nov. 16, 1907. In 1906 the citizens had voted to call the state Sequoyah, after the Indian who created the Cherokee alphabet, but Congress refused. The state placed Sequoyah's statue in the National Capitol.

Originally a plains state, Oklahoma changed radically with the sinking of oil wells from 1901 on.

Oil and natural gas became Oklahoma's greatest income producers, gave Oklahoma City and Tulsa metropolitan status. The Glenn pool, S. of Tulsa, started big production, 1905; Cushing field, 1915, yielded 305,000 bbls. daily. The Seminole field, 1928, was one of the biggest. Oil derricks stand in front of the state capitol. Indians retained royalties and profited as individual owners and tribes.

Large refineries at Tulsa and Ponca City produce lubricating oils, liquid gasoline, aviation gasoline and by-products. The Oklahoma Geological Survey and the Schools of Geology and Petroleum Engineering at the Univ. of Oklahoma have improved oil production.

Oklahoma has the largest reserve of asphalt and 10,000 sq. mi. with underlying coal. Strip mining is practiced as well as shaft mining. Lead, zinc, gypsum, selenite are produced in quantity. Industries include oil tools, glass, flour, cotton products, lumber, creameries, meat packing. Biggest crops are winter wheat (second in 1954 with 70,770,000 bu.), rye, corn, cotton and sorghum. Cattle, swine and sheep are important. State had on Jan. 1, 1955, 3,182,000 cattle worth \$213,194,000. Rainfall averages 33.39 in. annually. Several large reservoirs were built in recent years on the Grand, Illinois and Red rivers. The Arkansas is joined in the state by the Salt Fork, Cimarron, Grand, Verdigris and Canadian. Denison Dam, at the junction of the Washita and Red rivers, formed Lake Texoma (93,080 acres). The Quachita National Forest covers 176,000 acres; there are 12 state parks and national wildlife refuges in the Wichita Mtns., and Great Salt Plains.

Chief railways: Frisco, M-K-T, Santa Fe, Rock Island, Mo. Pacific, Kansas City Southern. Airlines: American, Braniff, Central, Continental, Ozark.

## Oregon

*Beaver State*

**CAPITAL:** Salem. **AREA:** 96,961 sq. mi., rank, 9th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 1,521,341, rank, 32nd. **MOTTO:** None (The Union appears on state seal). **FLOWER:** Oregon Grape. **BIRD:** Western Meadowlark. **TREE:** Douglas Fir. **ADMISSION:** 33rd.

Oregon, a Pacific Coast state, is bounded N. by Washington, E. by Idaho, S. by California and Nevada, W. by the Pacific ocean. It is 395 by 295 mi. in extent, with the Columbia river on its N. line, the Snake river on the E. Portland, Salem, Oregon City and other cities lie in the fertile Willamette Valley with the Coast range at the W. and the Cascade range at the E. The Blue Mts. and the Wallowa Mts. are in the N.E. section. Tallest are the Cascades, with Mt. Hood at N. rising 11,245 ft.; Mt. Jefferson, 10,495 ft.

Capt. Robert Gray in the Columbia, with sea letters from President Washington, reached the river named after his ship May 11, 1792 and claimed it for U.S. President Jefferson sent Lewis & Clark there, 1804-06. John Jacob Astor's fur depot, Astoria, founded 1811, was taken by the British, 1813, restored 1818. The S. frontier with Spain was settled 1819. A provisional govt. was established in Champoe, May 2, 1843. U.S. title was established 1846 and Oregon admitted into the Union Feb. 14, 1859.

Oregon has large fishing interests, especially in salmon; raises much fruit; operates many canneries; raises wheat, corn, hay, berries, sugar beets, potatoes, bulbs and nursery products. Major farm industries are cattle and dairying, sheep and hogs, poultry, turkeys.

Barge lines operate on the Columbia river and its main tributaries, the Willamette and Snake, and over 50 steamship lines call at the Port of Portland. Chief exports are lumber and wheat.

Bonneville dam provides navigation facilities and electric power (4,406,265 kwh in 1954). McNary dam, dedicated by President Eisenhower Sept. 23, 1954, further facilitates navigation on the upper Columbia. Leading manufactures are light metals, wood products, pulp and paper, machinery, chemicals and textiles.

Oregon has two distinct forest regions, Douglas fir W. of the Cascade Mts., and western pine to the E. Timber cut averages over 8 billion board ft. annually, usually largest in U.S. Great areas have become national forests. Pacific Crest Trail runs through them, touching Crater Lake, a body of sapphire blue water in a former volcano, 6 mi. in diameter and 2,000 ft. deep. State forests cover 720,000 acres; city and county-owned forests, 160,944 acres. Oregon has two national parks: Crater Lake and Oregon Caves National Monument. There are 156 state park units totaling 55,063 acres.

There are 19 colleges and universities, including Univ. of Oregon at Eugene; Univ. of Portland, Willamette Univ. (Salem), Reed College (Portland), Oregon State (Corvallis), and Portland State College.

Railways: Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific; Spokane, Portland and Seattle. Airlines: Alaska, Northwest, Pan American, Pacific Northern, Southwest, United, West Coast, Western.

## Pennsylvania

*Keystone State*

**CAPITAL:** Harrisburg. **AREA:** 45,333 sq. mi., rank, 32nd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 10,498,012, rank, 3rd. **MOTTO:** Virtue, Liberty and Independence. **FLOWER:** Mountain Laurel. **BIRD:** Ruffed Grouse. **TREE:** Hemlock. Second of Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Pennsylvania is one of the Middle Atlantic states and is bounded N. by New York and Lake Erie; E. by New York and New Jersey; S. by Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia; W. by West Virginia and Ohio. The Delaware river is on the E., the Allegheny unites with Monongahela at Pittsburgh to form the Ohio. The Appalachian mountains extend through the middle of the state running southwest.

In 1954 population was estimated at 10,755,000.

One of the great manufacturing and mining states, Pennsylvania produces nearly one-third of the nation's steel. Pittsburgh is the center of the greatest metal production. Its supplies of iron ore come mostly from Minnesota. Electrical goods and equipment are made in Pittsburgh in large quantity. Pennsylvania leads in knitted goods and textiles produced from synthetic fibers.

Gross registered tonnage of total vessel movements of Delaware ports in 1954 was 111,854,048 (Delaware Riverport Authority).

The annual bituminous coal output averages 100,000,000 tons; anthracite, more than 30,000,000 tons. The state produces coke, high-grade petroleum, iron ore, pig iron, steel for rails and structural purposes, lime, cement, slate.

Pennsylvania was second in production of buckwheat in 1954 (693,000 bu.). Other important crops are cigar leaf tobacco, mushrooms, winter wheat, rye, oats, corn, potatoes, tobacco, apples, peaches, and grapes.

It has 101 institutions of higher education—76 colleges and universities, including Univ. of Pennsylvania, founded 1740; Univ. of Pittsburgh, Carnegie Tech, Bryn Mawr, Swarthmore, Lehigh, Dickinson, Drexel Institute, Temple, Bucknell, Penn State.

There are 46 state parks, 113,580 acres, state forests totaling 1,833,529 acres, 10 historical parks, and picnic areas. State-owned park, forest, fish and game land totals 2,874,836 acres.

The Articles of Confederation were adopted at Carpenter's Hall, Philadelphia. The Declaration of Independence was written and signed and the Constitution of the United States drawn up in the former State House, now Independence Hall, home of the Liberty Bell.

Charles II of England, March 4, 1681, granted land to Wm. Penn, the Friend (Quaker) to pay debts owed Penn's father. Penn made a treaty with the Indians, 1632, and called the land Pennsylvania (Penn's Woods) for his father.

The Commonwealth is rich in historic landmarks, including Valley Forge and the battlefield of Gettysburg, now national shrines. The site of Benjamin Franklin's print shop is marked at 135 Market St., Philadelphia.

The Pennsylvania Turnpike, 327 mi. including extensions, stretches from Philadelphia to the Ohio line. Total cost, \$211,500,000.

Railways: B. & O., Jersey Central, Lackawanna, Lehigh, New York Central, Nickel Plate, Erie, Pennsylvania, Reading, Pittsburgh & West Virginia, Western Maryland, and others. Airlines: Allegheny, American, Capital, Colonial, Lake Central, Northwest, Eastern, Slick, National, Pan American, United, TWA, Silver, Flying Tiger.

### PITTSBURGH

A great reconstruction project is transforming downtown Pittsburgh, where municipal, state, Federal and business interests are cooperating in a \$2 billion project to be completed in 1958. The Golden Triangle and the historic Point at the junction of the Allegheny and Monongahela rivers have been cleared; a 36-acre park covers the site where Fort Pitt, frontier outpost, once stood. On the adjoining 23 acres of Gateway Center, financed by the Equitable Life Assurance Society, three cruciform office buildings, 20 to 24 stories tall, are hq. for Westinghouse Electric, Jones & Laughlin, Pittsburgh Plate Glass, National Supply and other large corporations. A 14-story state office building will be completed in 1956; 2 other buildings, Bell Telephone and People's Bank, also are being built in Gateway Center. The Univ. of Pittsburgh has started a \$30,000,000 building program for a health and medical center; building programs also are being completed by Duquesne and Carnegie Tech.

The Aluminum Company of America has erected a 30-story office building using aluminum window frames and walls, the latter in prefabricated sections near the 42-story 525 William Penn Place Bldg. (U. S. Steel-Mellon Bldg.). Mellon Square, gift of the Mellon foundations, has an underground garage for 900 cars. The Parking Authority has been erecting a number of multi-level garages, one holding 776 cars. The new Penn-Lincoln parkway takes U.S. 30-22 on the eastern outskirts, a toll-free expressway costing \$130,000,000.

The nation's first full-scale atomic power plant now building will be operated by the Duquesne Light Co. in conjunction with the A.E.C. It will produce a minimum of 60,000 kw.

Greater Pittsburgh Airport, opened June, 1952,

cost \$33,500,000, and is said to be the second largest in the country, next to Idelwild.

A planned campaign against smoke and floods has resulted in considerable smoke abatement. Seven new dams and reservoirs protect downtown Pittsburgh from injurious floods.

#### PHILADELPHIA

Philadelphia, important port and heart of the rich industrial Delaware River Valley, has shared largely in the estimated \$6 billion worth of improvement projects begun since World War II. The roster of new construction is headed by Penn Center, a group of modern office buildings to be built near City Hall at an estimated cost of \$100,000,000. Others under construction or planned are a new \$15,000,000 terminal building at International Airport, a \$90,000,000 bridge across the Delaware, new expressways, \$23,000,000 worth of new piers, and many new industrial plants. A \$12,500,000 program also is planned to restore historical properties near Independence Hall.

The port is served by three major railroads which maintain a belt line along the waterfront, with spurs to most piers. Total tonnage of port traffic has doubled from 34,000 tons in 1938.

### Rhode Island

#### Little Rhody

**CAPITAL:** Providence. **AREA:** 1,214 sq. mi., rank, 48th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 791,868, rank, 36th. **MOTTO:** Hope. **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Rhode Island Red. **TREE:** Maple. 13th of Original 13 States.

Rhode Island, one of 6 New England states, is the smallest state—48 mi. long, 37 mi. wide. It is bounded N. and E. by Massachusetts, W. by Connecticut, S. by the Atlantic ocean. U.S. surveys give land area as 1,214 sq. mi.; state surveys, 1,487, which includes over 200 sq. mi. in Narragansett Bay, extending 28 mi. inland. Land area includes island of Rhode Island, reported by Verranzano as similar to the island of Rhodes (1524) and so designated officially 1644, and Block Island, 11 sq. mi. State was named Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1776.

Rhode Island is distinguished historically for its battle for freedom of conscience and action, begun by Roger Williams, founder of Providence, exiled for religious dissent from Mass. Bay Colony, 1636. Wm. Coddington, John Clark, other religious exiles founded Focasset, now Portsmouth, 1638, and Newburyport, 1639. First Baptist church in U.S. at Providence, 1659. First charter, 1644; second charter from Charles II, 1663 O. S. (1664). Rhode Island gave protection to Quakers, 1657; to Jews from Holland, 1658.

Battle for individual rights brought resistance to British impressment of seamen, 1765, and to unjust taxation by burning of revenue vessel Gaspee, 1772. Rhode Island denounced allegiance to British King, May 4, 1776, antedating Declaration of Independence. Ratified Constitution, May 29, 1790, 13th of original 13. Rhode Island had prohibition of liquor in 19th century, repealed it 1889, and refused to ratify the 18th (Prohibition) amendment.

Oldest structure, arched Stone Tower at Newport, once called 17th century mill, is believed to antedate English settlers.

Rhode Island produces granite, limestone and graphite. All major classes of manufacturing are represented, engaging about 43% of working force. Largest single industry is textiles, dating back to Samuel Slater's cotton mill built in 1790 (adapted from Arkwright spinning frame). The state also pioneered in jewelry and silverware manufacture. Gorham silversmiths started at Providence, Geo. H. Corliss developed steam engines and tools. Of importance is manufacture of jewelry, metal products, and rubber goods.

Agriculture has large output, in order by market receipts: dairy products, poultry products (notably Rhode Island Reds), forest, nursery and greenhouse products; also truck farming and potatoes.

Much of New England's oil enters through Providence, major trade center.

Education is led by Brown Univ. (1769) and 9 other institutions of higher education, Naval War College is at Newport, Naval Air Sta. at Quonset.

Newport became famous as the summer capital of society in middle of 19th century, when industrial magnates built showy mansions. Easton's Beach and Bailey's Beach are noted resorts and Ocean drive is a showplace. Horse racing is fea-

tured at Narragansett Park and Lincoln Downs; fishing and yacht racing are popular sports.

### South Carolina

#### Palmetto State

**CAPITAL:** Columbia. **AREA:** 31,055 sq. mi., rank, 39th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,117,027, rank, 27th. **MOTTO:** Dum Spiro Spero—While I Breathe, I hope, and Anims Opibusque Parati—Prepared in Spirit and Resources. **FLOWER:** Yellow Jessamine. **BIRD:** Carolina Wren. **TREE:** Palmetto Palm. Eighth of the Original 13 States.

South Carolina, a South Atlantic state, is bounded N. by North Carolina; S.E. by the Atlantic Ocean; S.W. by Georgia. There are about 190 mi. on the Atlantic. The Blue Ridge Mtns. come into the northwest corner for 500 sq. mi., with Sassafras Mtn., 3,548 ft., highest point. The Piedmont plateau follows, dropping down to the Low Country, where cotton and tobacco are raised. The climate in the west is cool, the central part medium, the seacoast subtropical and humid. The mild winters make the state a winter resort.

South Carolina ranked 4th in tobacco production in 1954, producing 144,270,000 lbs. Cotton production was over 500,000 bales (500 lbs. each). It also produced corn, oats, sweet potatoes, peanuts, peaches, beef cattle, hogs and mules. Paper pulp is produced and yellow pine lumber is cut. Useful minerals include stone, clay, gravel, phosphate rock, manganese, gold.

Textiles occupy 75% of industry. Industries have been aided by power from hydroelectric plants on the Santee, Saluda, Savannah and other rivers. A 200,000-acre tract along the bank of the Savannah River in Aiken and Barnwell Counties is devoted to the government's hydrogen fuels project, begun in 1951.

There are many incentives to hunting and fishing, with no closed season on fish. The Francis Marion National forest, 243,383 acres, and the Sumter, 295,074 acres, preserve timber lands. There are 21 state parks, 44,599 acres; 6 forests, 139,691 acres. Santee Dam, 7.84 mi., is world's longest earthen dam.

The state has 33 institutions of higher learning, led by the Univ. of South Carolina at Columbia.

South Carolina played an important part in American beginnings. It was first settled by Spaniards, 1526 and 1566; was given by Charles I to Robert Heath as Carolina, 1629; had first royal governor, 1730. It left Britain, 1776. Charles Pinckney helped frame the Constitution of the U.S., 1787, proposed more than 30 of its provisions. The state seceded Dec. 20, 1860, and the Civil War began with the Confederate attack on Fort Sumter Apr. 12, 1861. It suffered severely when Sherman burned Columbia and marched through it to the sea. Readmitted to Union, 1868.

Many historic churches and white-pillared houses are to be found in Charleston, Columbia and Beaufort. Famous are the gardens in the environs of Charleston: Magnolia, Runnymede, Middleton Place, Summerville, Edisto, Cypress, Oaks, open January to May, and the famous Azalea festival in April.

Railways: Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard, Southern. Airlines: Delta-C. & S., Eastern, National, Southern.

### South Dakota

#### Coyote State, Sunshine State

**Capital:** Pierre. **AREA:** 77,047 sq. mi., rank, 15th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 652,740, rank, 40th. **MOTTO:** Under God, the People Rule. **FLOWER:** Pasque. **BIRD:** Ringneck Pheasant. **TREE:** Black Hills Spruce. **ADMISSION:** 39th or 40th with North Dakota.

South Dakota is bounded N. by North Dakota; E. by Minnesota and Iowa; S. by Nebraska; W. by Wyoming and Montana. The Missouri river drains all but the extreme N.E. corner. The Black Hills are in the West and Southwest. Harney Peak, 7,242 ft., is the highest point in U.S. east of the Rocky Mtns. Near the Black Hills are the Bad Lands, 1,000,000 acres, with fossil deposits. The rolling prairie falls to lower levels in N.E., where Big Stone Lake, 997 ft. alt., is the lowest point.

South Dakota is site of the Missouri Basin dam and reservoir improvements, now on the way. Two of the largest dams and reservoirs in the country are the Oahe, 6 mi. above Pierre and at Fort Randall on the southern border.

In 1954 the state ranked second in the nation

in durum wheat (497,000 bu.) and rye (2,450,000 bu.) third in spring wheat (21,907,000 bu.) and flaxseed (5,598,000 bu.). Oats, corn and hay also are raised. On Jan. 1, 1935, the state had 3,301,000 cattle, 1,066,000 sheep, and 1,234,000 hogs. Packed meat, butter and cheese are leading products.

The state leads in gold production, and at Lead is the largest gold producing mine in the United States. Silver is produced in quantity. The principal mineral products in order of value are gold, stone, cement, sand and gravel. Other minerals are feldspar, mica, lithium, uranium, bentonite.

South Dakota has 8,400 square miles in Indian Reservations: the Rosebud, Cheyenne River, Pine Ridge, Standing Rock and Crow Creek-Lower Brule.

South Dakota has 16 institutions of higher learning including seven state colleges and universities. There are 41 state parks, 77,222 acres; largest is Custer, 69,004 acres, also four state forests, 84,000 acres.

Mount Rushmore in the Black Hills has an altitude of 6,200 feet. Sculptured on its granite face are the heads of Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Theodore Roosevelt. The busts of these figures by Gutzon Borglum are proportionate to men 465 feet tall. In 1948 Korczak Ziolkowski, sculptor, commenced work on a gigantic figure of Crazy Horse (Sioux leader who routed Custer), 500 ft. tall, 400 ft. long, on Thunder Head Mountain, 8 mi. from Rushmore.

Discovery of this area dates back to 1743 when the first white men, the Verendrye brothers, Frenchmen, came in search of a route to the Pacific. South Dakota was admitted to the Union, 1889, together with its twin state, North Dakota, after 28 years as a part of Dakota Territory. South Dakota Historical Society asserts both states can be 39th or 40th state, since President Harrison intentionally shuffled the proclamations before signing.

## Tennessee

*Volunteer State*

**CAPITAL:** Nashville. **AREA:** 42,244 sq. mi., rank, 3rd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,291,718, rank, 16th. **MOTTO:** Agriculture, Commerce. **FLOWER:** Iris. **BIRD:** Mockingbird. **TREE:** Tulip Poplar. **ADMISSION:** 16th.

Tennessee, in the East South Central group, is bounded N. by Kentucky and Virginia, E. by North Carolina; S. by Mississippi, Alabama, Georgia, W. by Arkansas and Missouri. The Mississippi flows along the western boundary.

The state is divided into three geographical sections: East Tennessee with the Great Smoky Mts. (6,642 ft.) on the east, Great Valley and Cumberland Mts. to the west, the Central Basin surrounded by a Highland Rim. West Tennessee, plateau region sloping westward to the Mississippi R. bottoms. Principal cities are Nashville, noted for its educational institutions; Memphis, industrial center and cotton market; Knoxville, hq. for TVA; Chattanooga, with its famous Lookout Mtn.; Oak Ridge, atomic energy capital.

Tennessee has a large lumber production, with oak, yellow pine, gum, poplar, hickory and cedar. It leads the South in variety of minerals with coal leading in value. It has cement, stone, ferro-alloys, phosphate rock, zinc and clay.

Formerly an agricultural state, Tennessee now is industrial, with manufacturing payrolls twice farm income. In 1954 there were approx. 4,000 plants with over \$2.8 billion invested and payrolls amounting to over \$860,000,000. Principal industries are chemicals, textiles, foods, apparel, printing and publishing, metal working and lumber products. Bowaters Southern Paper Mills has \$55 million invested. The Arnold Engineering Development Center for airplane research, occupies 41,000 acres near Tullahoma.

Tennessee's agricultural output is about equally balanced between field crops and livestock. Twenty-seven leading crops in 1954 aggregated \$318,645,000: Cotton, \$108,370,000, corn, \$64,774,000; tobacco, \$52,902,000, hay, \$40,641,000.

Tennessee has 53 institutions of higher learning, including 28 colleges and universities, among them Univ. of Tennessee (Knoxville), Vanderbilt, Flisk, Meharry Medical.

There are 17 state parks covering 127,000 acres, 13 state forests totaling 143,752 acres, and 20 state-owned lakes, hatcheries and game preserves totaling 315,864 acres.

Norris Dam, 27 miles north of Knoxville on the Clinch river, creates a beautiful lake covering 34,200 acres; shore line over 800 miles. Other

dams in Tennessee are Pickwick Landing, Chickamauga, Watts Bar, Fort Loudoun, Douglas, Cherokee and Watauga. The TVA system of dams has provided a series of lakes 650 miles long which, with tributary projects, comprise around 600,000 acres of water in the Tennessee Valley area, comprising 40,910 sq. mi. overall, adding economic and recreational welfare.

Tennessee has at least three natural wonders—Reelfoot Lake, the reservoir basin of the Mississippi River formed by an earthquake (1811); Lookout Mountain, a rock-faced promontory carved by the currents of the Tennessee River and overlooking Moccasin Bend, at Chattanooga, and the Great Smoky Mountains National Park which is about equally divided between this state and North Carolina.

Explored by DeSoto in 1541, Tennessee was first settled in 1757. Originally a part of North Carolina, the area now comprising this state was ceded to the United States in 1784, but existed for a time as the State of Franklin. It was included in the Territory South of the Ohio, 1790. It became a state June 1, 1796.

## Texas

*Lone Star State*

**CAPITAL:** Austin. **AREA:** 267,339 sq. mi., including 3,695 water, rank, 1st. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 7,711,194, rank, 6th. **MOTTO:** Friendship. (Carrying out meaning of Indian word, *Tejas*, friends, from which Texas derives name.) **FLOWER:** Bluebonnet. **TREE:** Pecan. **BIRD:** Mockingbird. **SONG:** Texas, Our Texas. **ADMISSION:** 28th.

Texas, one of the West Central states of the South, is bounded N. by New Mexico, Oklahoma and Arkansas, East by Oklahoma, Arkansas, Louisiana and Gulf of Mexico; S. by Gulf and Mexico; W. by Mexico and New Mexico. The Rio Grande flows for 800 miles between Mexico and Texas. It is the largest state, 773 x 801 mi. at widest points, 1/12 of area of U.S. Bureau of the Census estimated Texas had second largest increase in U.S. between Apr. 1, 1950 and July 1, 1952, of 447,000, gain of 6.2%, making total of 8,189,000.

Texas is the only state that was an independent republic, recognized by the U.S. and other powers, before annexation. It never had territorial status but entered as a state.

Coast explored by Alvarez dePineda, 1519; land crossed by Coronado, 1541. First missions founded, 1659, 1690. LaSalle estab. Fort St. Louis, 1685. Texas became a Spanish province, 1691. Mexican state, 1821; revolted, 1835. It lost the Alamo battle Mar. 6, 1836, defeated Mexicans at San Jacinto, Apr. 21, 1836 and became Republic of Texas; voted for annexation to U.S. 1845, admitted Dec. 29, 1845. Seceded and joined Confederacy, Feb. 1, 1861. Freed all slaves, June 19, 1865. Readmitted to Union, Mar. 30, 1870.

Irrigation has reclaimed vast areas and developed an important citrus fruit area near the Rio Grande. Lake Texoma, formed by the Red River N. of Denison, covers 93,080 acres and a 580 mi. shoreline and serves four states. Large reservoirs have been developed on the Pecos, Brazos, Trinity, Canadian, Colorado rivers.

Texas ranks first in beef production, with cattle raised on great ranches in the South and West. It specializes in shorthorns—Herefords crossed with Brahmas. It is first in sheep raising and wool, its Angora goats yield the biggest mohair crop. The largest state fair in the U.S. is held annually in Dallas for 16 days early in October.

Texas leads in no. of farms, those in east and central parts producing cotton, sorghum, oats, wheat, barley. Truck farming yields the nation's biggest spinach crop; tomatoes, potatoes. The state was first in cotton, 1954, with 7,700,000 acres producing 3,920,000 bales (500 lbs. each). Pecans are a large business; peaches are the biggest fruit crop, followed by apples, pears, dates, figs and all sort of berries. The largest rose-growing center in the world is near Tyler.

Petroleum refining leads Texas industry, with chemical industry second, metals third, followed in value by oil field tools, flour and lumber. The nation's biggest oil production, growing annually, has been developed in West, East Central and Southwest Texas, while the Panhandle in the West has great quantities of natural gas, which is used throughout Texas and piped north. The heart of the industry is around Houston, which has enormous refining capacity. Helium is pro-

duced at Amarillo in the Panhandle. The state leads in sulphur and has a great chemical industry. Texas' 14 ports are led by Houston, Port Arthur, Galveston and Beaumont.

There are more than 600 airports, including 55 major USAF bases. Major airports are in Fort Worth, Dallas, San Antonio, Houston and El Paso. Greater Fort Worth International Airport, opened in 1953, has 5-acre terminal building, loading areas for 17 4-engine planes, 6,400 ft. main runway, and 300,000-gal. fuel storage capacity.

Texas has 126 institutions of higher education: 40 colleges and universities, 5 professional schools, 3 teachers colleges, 46 junior colleges. The Univ. of Texas is at Austin. Important schools are Baylor, Rice, Southern Methodist, Texas Western, Texas Agricultural & Mechanical, Texas Christian Univ., Texas Technological College, Univ. of Houston.

Big Bend National Park is located in the Big Bend of the Rio Grande in West Texas. Near Houston is San Jacinto State Park. San Jacinto Monument, highest memorial shaft in the nation, and Museum of History. Here also is permanently anchored the U.S. battleship Texas.

### HOUSTON

Houston, largest city in South, and nation's second largest port tonnage-wise, had 596,163 pop. in 1950, and over 803,000 in its metropolitan district, jumping to 14th place in the nation (from 24th in 1940). Est. population of the metropolitan area in 1954 was 1,000,000. The Houston Ship Channel, 58½ mi., brings Gulf shipping to its door. The \$28½ million Gulf Freeway, toll free, opened in 1952, stretches 50 mi. from the city to Galveston. It is heart of oil industry of 14 counties, producing 20% of the state's crude and 9% of the nation's, with crude oil reserves of the area 2.3 billion bbls., or 11% of U.S. Area has 15 refineries with capacity of approx. 800,000 bbls. daily. Investment in refineries making 100-octane gasoline and in synthetic rubber exceeds \$200,000,000. Houston is focal point for Gulf Coast chemical empire.

Houston is center for agricultural products. It is a big cotton shipping port and warehouses can store 2,250,000 bales. The Houston area produces 87% of rice grown in Texas. Milling of rice and flour is a large industry.

The Sam Houston Coliseum can seat up to 16,000. The new Rice Institute stadium seats 70,000. Texas Medical Center, 163 acres, to cost \$100,000,000, will include hospitals and research laboratories. The Univ. of Houston has over 13,000 students.

International Gateway Airport, 2,000 acres, has 4 runways 4,500 ft. long, and is served by Braniff, Delta-C&S, Continental, Eastern, International, Mid-Continent, Pan American, Pioneer, Trans-Texas, Slick. Six major railways reach Houston.

### Utah

#### Beehive State

**CAPITAL:** Salt Lake City. **AREA:** 84,916 sq. mi., rank, 10th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 688,862, rank, 38th. **MOTTO:** Industry. **FLOWER:** Sego Lily. **BIRD:** Scagull (unofficial). **TREE:** Blue Spruce. **ADMISSION:** 45th.

Utah, in the Rocky Mountain group, is bounded N. by Idaho and Wyoming; E. by Wyoming and Colorado; S. by Arizona; W. by Nevada. The Wasatch Mts. run N. and S. between the Great Basin and the Colorado river drainage area. The highest peak is King's Mtn., 13,498 ft. The greater part of the state is a plateau, 6,000 ft. alt., with rivers useful for irrigation. The Great Salt Lake, in the N.W., has 4,218 ft. alt., no known outlet, and a salt density which varies from 20-25%, second only to the Dead Sea. Its area varies slightly—is estimated at an average 2,600 sq. mi. A 30-mi. bridge crosses the lake. The Great American Desert lies in the N.W. corner and reaches into Nevada.

The climate is dry, stimulating and wholesome, warm in summer, rather cold in winter and the sky is clear and cloudless 300 days a year.

The state's income from agriculture has increased in recent years. The principal livestock items are dairy products, turkeys and poultry products, lambs and wool. Alfalfa, wheat, sugar beets, barley and potatoes are the chief crops.

Utah's principal mineral products are copper, coal, zinc and lead, gold, petroleum, sulphur and salt; also uranium, vanadium, semi-precious stones, marble, and onyx. Large-scale oil devel-

opment is on in the Uintah basin in N.E. Utah.

Since World War II, Utah has become an important factor in the steel market. The giant Geneva Steel Mills has a current capacity of 1,300,000 tons per year.

With development of the A-bomb, S.E. Utah has become an important area in the production of uranium of which it is a leading source. The resultant program of highway development will increase accessibility of the area's scenic spots: Monument Valley, Natural Bridge, Arches National Monument; also Valley of the Goblins, Cathedral Valley, Upheaval Dome, Deadhorse Pt.

There are 10 institutions of higher learning, including Brigham Young Univ. and Univ. of Utah.

The Latter-day Saints number 68.8% of all church membership (census of 1950). The Mormons reached Utah July 24, 1847, from the Midwest. Salt Lake City, the capital, has several structures built by the church, among them the Tabernacle, seating 12,000 and the Temple.

For coloring and unusually eroded formations the canyon country of south-western Utah and northern Arizona is remarkable. The canyons themselves are stupendous in size and formation, and of brilliant hues. It is in this country that Zion and Bryce Canyon National Parks and Cedar Breaks National Monument are situated. One of the most spectacular scenic attractions in the state is Rainbow Bridge, near the junction of Colorado and San Juan rivers. National ski events are held in Alta, Snow Basin and Ecker Hill. Bonneville Salt Flats, W. of Salt Lake City, is a famous motor speedway.

Utah is served by the Denver & Rio Grande, Southern Pacific, Union Pacific, Western Pacific and Utah Rys. Airlines reaching Salt Lake City are Flying Tiger, Frontier, United and Western.

### Vermont

#### Green Mountain State

**CAPITAL:** Montpelier. **AREA:** 9,609 sq. mi., rank, 42nd. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 377,747, rank 45th. **MOTTO:** Freedom and Unity. **FLOWER:** Red Clover. **TREE:** Sugar Maple. **BIRD:** Hermit Thrush. **ADMISSION:** 14th.

Vermont, one of the 6 New England states and the first to join the Union after the original 13, is bounded N. by the province of Quebec, Canada; E. by New Hampshire, S. by Massachusetts, W. by New York. The E. boundary runs 200 mi. along the Connecticut river, the New Hampshire line extending to the original low water line on the west bank. On W. Hes Lake Champlain, 100 mi. long.

Chief features of topography are the Green Mountains, running N. and S. down middle of state, with Mt. Mansfield, 4,393 ft., highest. Six peaks rise over 4,000 ft., 21 over 3,500 ft., including Mt. Killington, 4,241 ft., Mt. Ellen, 4,136 ft. Camels' Hump, 4,083 ft. Taconic Mountains, in S.W. include Equinox, 3,816 ft. Granite hills, E. of Green Mountains, contain important stone quarries near Barre. Mt. Monadnock, in E., is 3,200 ft.

Vermont ranks high in marble, granite, talc and asbestos; also has slate, mica, chlorite, iron, manganese, lignite, lime, and clay.

It has a cool summer climate, with 110 to 160 days between frost. The Long Trail is famous for hiking and camping. Mt. Mansfield State Forest has many ski slopes. Its 48 state forests and forest parks contain 83,660 acres. Green Mountain National Forest comprises nearly 500,000 acres. Timber cutting is supervised and game refuges are protected. Vermont has a 10-day season for deer. Muskrats, skunks, raccoons, fox, mink provide pelts. The waters have speckled, rainbow, steelhead trout; pike, pickerel, catfish, perch and salmon.

Dairying produces milk in bulk for New England and New York markets. Turkeys are raised in large quantities. Apples are featured among orchard fruits; corn, potatoes, hay are large crops. St. Johnsbury and St. Albans are the centers of the maple sugar industry. Franklin county produces 200,000 gals. of syrup annually. Paper-making is important.

The area was visited by Samuel de Champlain 1609, and had its first permanent settlement at Fort Dunmer near Brattleboro, 1724. New Hampshire exercised jurisdiction and land west of the Connecticut became known as the New Hampshire Grants. In 1764 the Connecticut river was made the boundary between New Hampshire and

New York. Through comparatively few the settlers resented interference. The Green Mountain Boys, organized by Ethan Allen, 1770-71, took Fort Ticonderoga with 83 men May 10 1775 Crown Point fell May 12, the two forts yielding 150 cannon for besieging Boston. The Boys fought with distinction at Bennington and Saratoga.

In 1777 the colonists declared their independence, adopted a constitution the first giving universal manhood suffrage without property qualifications, elected a governor. They chose the name Vermont suggested by Dr. Thos. Young, Philadelphia, from Vert-Mont (Green Mountain). The controversy over land grants was settled 1790. Vermont ratified U.S. Constitution Jan. 1791, entered Union, Mar. 4, 1791. Vermonters were intense anti-slavery men and supported Lincoln over their native son Stephen Douglas. The state is strongly Republican and reveres Calvin Coolidge as its best representative. It has 14 institutions of higher learning, including Univ. of Vermont at Burlington and Middlebury College.

Vermont is served by the Central Vermont, Rutland, Boston & Maine Canadian Pacific Delaware & Hudson, Maine Central and Canadian National. Airlines are Northeast and Colonial.

## Virginia

Old Dominion

**CAPITAL:** Richmond. **AREA:** 40,815 sq. mi., rank, 35th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,318,680, rank, 15th. **MOTTO:** Sic Semper Tyrannis. Thus Always to Tyrants. **FLOWER:** American Dogwood. **BIRD:** Cardinal. Tenth of the Original 13 States.

The Commonwealth of Virginia, one of the South Atlantic states, is famous for its colonial culture, statesmen, historic estates, and battlefields on which the fate of the nation was decided in the 18th and 19th centuries. It is bounded N. by West Virginia and Maryland, E. by Maryland and the Atlantic ocean, S. by North Carolina and Tennessee, W. by West Virginia and Kentucky. It was first settled, 1607, at Jamestown, by English colonists and named for Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen. It had the first democratic legislature in the House of Burgesses, 1619, became a center of resistance to the British Stamp Tax and provided the leadership that led to American independence and the writing of the Constitution of the United States.

The Coastal Plain, known as the Tidewater, consists of four peninsulas averaging 70 miles in length and 10 to 15 miles wide, formed by Chesapeake Bay and the Potomac, Rappahannock, York and James rivers. The central part of the state, the Piedmont, rises to the Blue Ridge Mountains. Between this range and the Alleghenies lies the Shenandoah valley, an excellent farming region. Extending far to the west is Southwest Virginia which includes mountains 5,000 feet high, and many fertile valleys. Highest point is Mt. Rogers, 5,719 ft.

Virginia was the 3rd largest tobacco producer in 1954 (166,565,000 lbs.). Other crops are corn, winter wheat, apples, peanuts. Smithfield hams from peanut-fed hogs are world famous. Livestock, dairying and turkey-raising are important industries and the Piedmont is noted for its thoroughbred horses.

Virginia's principal mineral products are coal, stone, sand, gravel and zinc; also titanium, cement, clay, feldspar, gypsum, lead, manganese, mica, pyrite, and salt.

Leading manufacturing centers are Richmond, Hopewell, Norfolk, Roanoke and Lynchburg. Leading industrial products are cigarettes, chemicals, furniture, lumber, cotton textiles and ships. Newport News, at the mouth of the James River, has one of the largest shipbuilding plants and great coal piers. Hampton Roads is the major port of entry.

The state lists 45 institutions of higher education, including 20 colleges and universities, 5 professional schools, and 15 junior colleges.

Eight state parks have a combined area of over 24,000 acres. Within the 6 state forests of over 45,000 acres lie a 9th park and three recreational areas. Other recreational facilities include the Shenandoah National Park in the Blue Ridge Mountains through which runs the Skyline Drive of 107 miles, and many seashore resorts. Best known of the latter is Virginia Beach, on the Atlantic Ocean.

Virginia seceded from the Union Apr. 17, 1861, and Richmond became the capital of the Confed-

erate States. The state suffered severely as the chief battleground. It was readmitted to the Union Jan. 20, 1870.

Virginia was the birthplace of 8 presidents. Washington, Jefferson, Monroe, Madison, Tyler, William H. Harrison, Taylor and Wilson—the last 3 elected from other states. It has many historic shrines, including Washington's birthplace, Wakefield, home and grave at Mount Vernon; Jefferson's Monticello, near Charlottesville and the Univ. of Virginia he designed; R. E. Lee's grave at Lexington and birthplace at Stratford; many famous battlefields. All roads have historic markers. Colonial Williamsburg, restored by John D. Rockefeller, is the most extensive restoration in the country; also site of the College of William and Mary (founded 1693).

Chief rys.: Atlantic Coast Line, Seaboard, Southern, C. & O., Norfolk & Western, B. & O., Pennsylvania, Richmond, Fredericksburg & Potomac, Virginian, Clinchfield. Airlines: American, Capital, Eastern, National, Piedmont

## Washington

Evergreen State

**CAPITAL:** Olympia. **AREA:** 68,192 sq. mi., rank, 19th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 2,378,663, rank, 23rd. **MOTTO:** Al-ki. Bye and Bye. **FLOWER:** Rhododendron. **TREE:** Hemlock. **BIRD:** Willow Goldfinch. **ADMISSION:** 42nd.

Washington, northernmost of the Pacific states, occupies the N.W. corner of the U.S., bounded N. by British Columbia, Canada, E. by Idaho; S. by Oregon, W. by the Pacific ocean. The Columbia river is on its S. line for 300 mi., and is its principal source of hydroelectric power and salmon fisheries.

The Cascade Mts extend N. from Oregon in the W. third of the state, with highest peak, Mt. Rainier, 14,408 ft. The Olympic Mts rising to 8,000 ft., are on Olympic Peninsula between the Pacific and Puget Sound, with Mt. Olympus 8,150 ft. Puget Sound is 80 mi long, 8 mi wide. Three railway tunnels go through the Cascade Mts. While much of the state employs irrigation, the heaviest rainfall in the U.S. is registered at Wynoochee, in the Olympic Mts., averaging 141 in.

Puget Sound, on which Seattle, Tacoma, Everett, Olympia and other important cities are situated, is a great commercial center. It is the nearest American gateway to the ports of Asia, handles the bulk of the shipping to and from Alaska and has a heavy trade via the Panama Canal. Seattle is the chief port.

Washington produces large quantities of winter and spring wheat and the state ranks very high in apples, hops, dry peas, small fruits, filberts, pears, apricots, sweet cherries.

Forest products are important; included are plywood, paper, pulp, hardboard, Ponderosa pine and Douglas fir doors, red cedar shingles.

Manufacturing has increased greatly with use of hydroelectric power. Payrolls have increased for work in forest products food processing, particularly canning and preserving, aircraft, chemicals, including the large government plants at Hanford. Although the canned salmon industry has been decreasing, fisheries remain second only to California and Massachusetts, with halibut, crab, albacore, tuna, rock cod prevalent.

Principal mineral products in order of value are cement, coal, sand and gravel, stone, Gold, silver, lead, mercury and zinc also are mined. Also found are clays, antimony, arsenic, tungsten and platinum. Aluminum refining is important.

There are 23 institutions of higher education—12 colleges and universities, with Univ. of Washington at Seattle.

The nation's largest reclamation project in the Columbia River basin includes Grand Coulee dam, Bonneville dam, McNary dam, and Chief Joseph dam.

The state has two national parks, Mt. Rainier and Olympic National Park. Washington also has 75 state parks, 54,594 acres; two state forests, 290,000 acres, and 13 community forests, 90,016 a.

Railways: Great Northern, Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Milwaukee, Spokane, Portland & Seattle, Spokane International Airlines; Alaska, Trans-Canada, United, West Coast, Western, Flying Tiger.

## West Virginia

Mountain State

**CAPITAL:** Charleston. **AREA:** 24,181 sq. mi., rank, 40th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950),

2,065,552, rank, 29th. **MOTTO:** Montani Semper Liberi. **Mountaineers Always Free.** **FLOWER:** Rhododendron. **Max. BIRD:** Cardinal. **TREE:** Sugar Maple. **ANIMAL:** Black Bear. **ADMISSION:** 35th.

West Virginia lies on the W. border of the Middle Atlantic states, bounded E. by Virginia; N. by Ohio, Pennsylvania and Maryland; S. by Kentucky and Virginia; W. by Kentucky and Ohio. It shared the political fortunes of Virginia until the outbreak of the Civil War, 1861, when 40 western counties of Virginia voted against secession and adopted a state government at Wheeling, choosing the name West Virginia Nov. 27. On June 20, 1863, West Virginia was admitted to the Union as the 35th state. The first engagement of that war took place at Philippi, June 3, 1861.

The terrain is mountainous, including part of the Appalachians. The E. section drains into the Potomac river; the W. into the Ohio. The climate is moderate.

The state is heavily industrialized and a large producer of bituminous, smokeless Pocahontas and cannel coal. Wheeling and Weirton are big steel centers; there is oil refining and lumber production. Other products are coke, chemicals, coal tar derivatives, pitch, creosote, naphtha, phenol, toluene, chlorine, carbon. Silica is used in glass and bottle making. Textiles, pottery and chinaware are produced. One of the largest producers of hardwood, its forests have yellow poplar, birch, ash, oak, spruce, hemlock and walnut.

Chief agricultural products are corn, oats, wheat, hay, potatoes, apples, peaches, plums and grapes.

West Virginia has 25 institutions of higher education—nine colleges and universities, and a number of teachers' and junior colleges.

The tourist industry has quadrupled since 1946, amounting in 1954 to more than \$200,000,000.

There are 19 state parks and 10 state forests providing all types of recreational and vacation facilities. Camping sites and trails are available in the Monongahela National Forest. White Sulphur Springs in Greenbrier County is a famous resort.

West Virginia is served by 10 trunk line rys., including Penn., N. Y. Central, Norfolk & Western, C. & O., E. & O. Virginian, Western Maryland Rys.; also by American, Allegheny, Capital, Eastern and Piedmont airlines.

## Wisconsin

### Badger State

**CAPITAL:** Madison. **AREA:** 56,154 sq. mi., rank, 25th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 3,434,575, rank, 14th. **MOTTO:** Forward. **FLOWER:** Violet. **BIRD:** Robin. **TREE:** Sugar Maple. **ADMISSION:** 30th.

Wisconsin, a Midwestern state, in the East North Central group, is bounded N. by Lake Superior and Michigan; E. by Lake Michigan; S. by Illinois; W. by Iowa and Minnesota. The Mississippi and St. Croix rivers are on the W.

Wisconsin was part of New France, discovered by Jean Nicolet, 1634, and visited by French explorers and missionaries, chiefly through Green Bay. The French recruited Indians for the British wars, but surrendered the land, Sept. 8, 1780, to the British, who ceded it to the U.S., 1783. The British were not completely dislodged until 1815. Wisconsin was part of Northwest Terr., Indiana Terr., Illinois Terr., Michigan Terr., until Apr. 20, 1836, when it became Wisconsin Terr. It became a state May 29, 1848.

Wisconsin has great dairy production, including cheese, butter, evaporated milk. In 1954 the state ranked first in milk production with 16½ billion lbs., 13% of the nation's total, with 2,656,000 cows and heifers reserved for milk. It has more marketing and purchasing cooperatives and creameries on the Rochdale plan than any other state. In 1954 it led the country in hay production, 7,948,000 tons; it was 4th in oats with 127,336,000 bu.; produced 96,360,000 bu. of corn for grain; and had 112,000 horses and colts on farms, in addition to hogs, sheep and beef cattle.

The Door County peninsula produces large crops of cherries and apples. Wisconsin ranks first in beans, green peas and sweet corn for processing; second in cranberries. The state also produces maple sugar.

Nationally known industries include S. C. Johnson, Horlick, J. I. Case at Racine; Nash-Kelvinator, Simmons, at Kenosha; Fabst, Blatz,

Schlitz, Miller breweries and Allis-Chalmers Mfg. Co., Milwaukee. Superior, terminus of Great Northern Ry., has great ore and lumber docks and iron works. Oshkosh is known for overalls, trucks, motors and luggage.

Wisconsin has pioneered in much progressive legislation. Passed first statewide primary election law and one of earliest corrupt practices acts; contributed to ad valorem taxation of railroads, income tax, vocational education, progressive handling of delinquent children. State passed first workmen's compensation law, first complete labor code and first unemployment compensation act.

Wisconsin has 10,000 mi. of trout streams, 8,500 lakes with sturgeon, muskellunge, pike, bass, perch, smelts. Hunting includes deer, bear, red fox, raccoon, partridge, geese, ducks in season, regulated by the Conservation Commission.

The state has 39 institutions of higher learning, led by the University of Wisconsin, centered in Madison.

There are 282,450 acres of recreational areas, including 29 state parks, 7 state forests, 2,018,944 acres of national forest lands and numerous historical and scenic sites. Airports: 123 commercial and municipal plus 8 seaplane bases. Airlines: American, Capital, Flying Tiger, North Central, Northwest, Ozark, United, Railways: Burlington, North Western, Milwaukee, Soo, Illinois Central, Northern Pacific, Green Bay & Western.

## Wyoming

### Equality State

**CAPITAL:** Cheyenne. **AREA:** 97,014 sq. mi., rank, 8th. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 290,529, rank, 47th. **MOTTO:** Cedant Arma Togae. **Let Arms Yield to the Gown.** **FLOWER:** Indian Paint Brush. **BIRD:** Meadowlark. **TREE:** Cottonwood. **ADMISSION:** 44th.

Wyoming, a Rocky Mountain state, is bounded N. by Montana; E. by South Dakota and Nebraska; S. by Colorado and Utah; W. by Utah, Idaho and Montana. With a mean elevation of 8,000 ft., it is a broad plateau crossed by the Rocky Mts., highest of which is Mt. Gannett, 13,785 ft. The Teton range, 40 mi. long, with 11 major peaks, presented an almost insuperable barrier to early explorers.

The rivers flow in all directions: the Green river to the southwest, the Yellowstone and Snake rivers to the northwest, the Big Horn to the north, and the North Platte, Sweetwater and Laramie rivers to the southeast, none navigable.

The climate is typical of the rarefied air of high elevations, with rather severe winters and pleasant summers. Annual mean precipitation 12-15 inches.

Great mineral resources, not fully developed, include coal, petroleum, bentonite, iron, copper, uranium, phosphate, sulphur and a variety of nonmetals. The state's coal resources are several times greater than those of any other state. The principal mineral products in order of value are petroleum, coal, natural gas and natural gasoline. Uranium production has begun. Casper is headquarters for oil companies.

Sixty-five percent of Wyoming's people gain their livelihood directly or indirectly from farm or ranch. Crops include beans, corn, wheat, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, hay and alfalfa. On Jan. 1, 1955, Wyoming had 1,999,000 sheep and lambs (2nd in nation), and 1,072,000 cattle. Dairying and cheese are important in several sections.

Wyoming is a direct beneficiary of the Missouri River Basin Project, and receives both irrigation and power through dams and plants. Boyesen, Kendrick, Shoshone, Seminoe are some of the projects either completed or on the way.

The University of Wyoming is in Laramie. One junior college is in Casper.

The first guaranty of equal suffrage to women in the United States was contained in the Act of 1869 of the Territorial Legislature of Wyoming.

Yellowstone National Park, estab. 1872, has 3,472 sq. mi., over 3,000 geysers and springs, including Old Faithful, discharging 15,000 gals. of hot water 120 ft. high hourly. Grand Teton National Park with great mtns., 12,000 ft. alt., comprises 310,000 acres; an additional 25,000 acres is devoted to the National Elk Refuge. The annual Frontier Days at Cheyenne, last full week in July, is state's biggest rodeo. The tourist industry is the third largest in the state.

Major railways in Wyoming are Chicago & North Western, Burlington, Union Pacific, Colorado & Sou. Airlines: Frontier, United, Western.

## District of Columbia

**POPULATION** (Census of 1950), 802,178. **AREA** 69 sq. mi. **MOTTO:** *Justitia Omnibus. Justice to All.* **FLOWER:** American Beauty rose. The City of Washington is co-extensive with the District of Columbia.

The District of Columbia is the seat of the Federal Government of the United States. Its area was originally 100 square miles taken from the sovereignty of Maryland and Virginia. Virginia's portion south of the Potomac was ceded in 1846 back to that state. It lies on the west central edge of Maryland on the Potomac, opposite Virginia. Estimated population in 1954 was 840,000.

To insure that the national capital should be free from local control, the Constitution provides that Congress shall exercise exclusive legislation therein. After various experiments, Congress (in 1878) created the present form of government, which consists of a commission of three members, two residents of the District appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate, and one detailed from the corps of engineers of the Army. Each House of the Congress has a Committee on District of Columbia, and taxation current and for improvements is chiefly borne by the residents.

Residents of the District of Columbia, as such do not vote on either national or municipal matters. Persons residing in the District of Columbia appointed to governmental positions do not give up their voting residence in the States. The laws of the various States permit them to vote as residents of such States.

Proposals for a "federal town" for the deliberations of the Continental Congress were made in 1783, four years before the adoption of the Constitution that gave the Confederation a national government. Rivalry between northern and southern delegates over the town appeared in the First Congress, meeting in New York in 1789. John Adams, presiding officer of the Senate, cast the deciding vote of that body for Germantown, Pa. In 1790 Congress compromised by making Philadelphia the temporary capital for ten years. The Virginia members of the House wanted a capital on the eastern bank of the Potomac; they were defeated by the Northerners, while the Southerners defeated the Northerners attempt to have the nation assume the war debts of the 13 original states, the Assumption bill fathered by Alexander Hamilton. It is recorded that by diplomatic methods Hamilton and Jefferson arranged a compromise; the Virginia men voted for the Assumption bill, and the Northerners conceded the capital to the Potomac. President Washington chose the

exact site after visiting many others in October, 1790, and personally persuaded landowners to sell their holdings to the government at \$25, then about \$66, an acre. The capital was named Washington.

Washington appointed Pierre Charles L'Enfant, a French engineer who had come over with Lafayette, to plan the capital on an area not over 10 miles square. The L'Enfant plan was considered grandiose, for streets 100 to 110 feet wide and one avenue 400 feet wide and a mile long on the Potomac pastures seemed foolhardy. But Washington endorsed his plans. When L'Enfant ordered a wealthy landowner to remove his new manor house because it obstructed his vista, and demolished it when the owner refused, Washington had to step in and dismiss L'Enfant.

On Sept. 18, 1793, the corner stone of the north wing of the Capitol was laid by President Washington. The occasion was expected to drum up sales of city lots, but there were few purchasers. Washington bought several lots. In the next few years Robert Morris and others invested. By 1799 the Senate wing of the Capitol had been roofed, the walls of the President's house were up and the Treasury building was ordered. On June 3, 1800, President John Adams moved to Washington and on June 10, Philadelphia ceased to be the temporary capital.

The Mount Vernon Memorial Highway begins at the Arlington Memorial Bridge, on Columbia Island, and extends approximately 15 miles along the Virginia shore of the Potomac to Washington's home, Mount Vernon.

In Alexandria the highway passes Christ Church, where Washington and Lee worshipped, and many other places of historic and patriotic interest. Below Alexandria the highway passes Wellington, the former home of Tobias Lear, secretary to the first President, and Fort Hunt, one of the Civil War defenses of the National Capital. Across the Potomac is Fort Washington, designed by L'Enfant and still an active military reservation.

The District of Columbia has 25 institutions of higher learning—10 colleges and universities, including George Washington University, Georgetown University; six professional schools, one teachers college, six junior colleges. Consult also Washington, D. C.

## Commonwealth of Puerto Rico

**CAPITAL:** San Juan. **AREA:** 9,435 square miles. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950): 2,210,703. **FLAG:** Three red, two white horiz. stripes; white star in blue triangle at mast. **SONG:** La Borinqueña.

Puerto Rico with the Atlantic Ocean on the north and the Caribbean Sea on the south, is the easternmost island of the West Indies Group known as the Greater Antilles, of which Cuba, Santo Domingo and Jamaica are the larger units. It lies about 1,600 miles southeast of New York, 500 miles north of Venezuela. Roughly rectangular in shape, it is about 100 miles long by 35 miles wide, including the small islands of Vieques, Culebra and Mona.

The soil of the coastal plain is fertile and largely under cultivation, but irrigation is needed in the south; an extensive system has been constructed by the Government. The climate is mild, with a mean winter temperature of 73.4 degrees and a summer temperature only 5.5 degrees higher.

Puerto Rico formerly was administered under the Organic Act of Puerto Rico (March 2, 1917), which with its amendments granted Puerto Ricans American citizenship.

President Truman, on Aug. 5, 1947, signed an act giving Puerto Rico the right to choose its chief executive by popular vote. An act of 1950, affirmed by special election, June 4, 1951, permitted Puerto Rico to draft and pass its own constitution. A constitution closely following that of the United States was approved by a vote of 88 to 3 in a constitutional convention Feb. 4, 1952, and ratified by a popular vote of 373,418 to 82,473 March 3, 1952. President Truman signed, July 3, 1952, a Congressional resolution approving the new constitution, elevating Puerto Rico to the status of a free commonwealth associated with the United States, effective July 25, 1952.

Legislative power is vested in a Legislative As-

sembly, consisting of a Senate and House of Representatives, whose members are elected by direct vote. Eight senatorial districts elected two Senators each, and 40 representative districts one member each; also 11 Senators and 11 Representatives at large. Its Resident Commissioner in the U. S. Congress does not have a vote; the inhabitants do not vote for President.

Executive power is vested in a Governor elected by direct vote. There are 8 executive departments each headed by a Secretary: State, Justice, Education, Health, Treasury, Labor, Agriculture and Commerce, and Public Works. The governor is Luis Muñoz Marín (elected Nov. 2, 1948, re-elected 1952), first Governor of Puerto Rico to be chosen in a general election.

The judiciary is vested in a Supreme Court and lower courts established by law.

Cultivation and processing of sugar constitute the major source of income and employment. Tobacco, coffee, coconuts, fruits and vegetables are other agricultural products. The needlework industry is important, and rum, beer and cement are produced. The government is promoting industrialization, and more than 300 factories are in operation. Electric power rose from 174 million to 850.8 million kilowatt hrs. 1940 to 1954. A multiple-purpose hydroelectric project is under way in the southwest, est cost, \$32,000,000. A rural electrification program and plans to supply portable water to 160,000 rural families are under way.

The island has more than 85,000 motor vehicles, 23 radio stations, 3 TV stations, airport facilities, 40,000 telephones and a telegraph system. A new international airport outside San Juan, costing \$15,000,000, was opened May 20, 1955. San Juan, with modern hotels, is the principal tourist center.

Puerto Rico is one of the most densely populated agrarian countries in the world, with more than



643 inhabitants to the square mile, although an average of 36,354 persons migrated to Continental U.S. annually in the 1944-53 decade. Municipalities over 50,000 (Census of 1950): San Juan-Rio Piedras, 367,846; Ponce, 126,455; Mayaguez, 87,038; Caguas, 60,132. The death rate from tuberculosis has decreased to 90.6 per 100,000 in 1952 compared with 260.2 in 1940.

Public school education is free and compulsory at the elementary level. In 1952, 65.5% of the population under 18 was in school. Literacy rose from 68.5% in 1940 to 75.7% in 1950. There are five institutions of higher learning with enrollment of 15,400 of which 86.8% are at the University of Puerto Rico in Rio Piedras. Although Spanish is the popular language, most of the people speak English. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant.

Puerto Rico (or Borikuen as it was called by its original native Indians) was discovered by Columbus, Nov. 19, 1493. Ponce de Leon conquered it for Spain, 1509, and established the first settlement at Caparra, across the bay from the present site of the capital city. He was the island's first governor general. Ruled by Spain until 1898, it was seized by Major Gen. Miles in the Spanish-American war and ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898.

Air transportation has played an important part in development of Alaska. Fairbanks, principal city of the interior, is the northernmost air center on the continent. Eleven certified scheduled air carriers serve it: Northern Consolidated, Alaska, Wien-Alaska, Pan American, Canadian Pacific, Pacific Northern, Cordova and others. The highway system totals 3,482 mi. comprising 1,000 mi. of primary roads, 1,200 mi. of secondary roads, and more than 1,300 mi. of local roads. The Alaska Highway gave the country its first land link with the United States. The Alaska Railroad, ocean vessels, and river steamboats also operate. The Yukon, 1,800 mi., is the chief river. Mt. McKinley, 20,300 ft., is the highest peak in North America; Mt. McKinley National Park, 3,030 sq. mi., also has Mt. Foraker, 17,385 ft., Mt. Blackburn, 16,523 ft., and others. The Valley of 10,000 Smokes near Katmai is named because of vapor discharges. The Japanese current warms the coast and temperatures average about 60° in summer and rarely fall below zero. In the interior temperatures may reach 70° below zero and 100° above.

Univ. of Alaska near Fairbanks, is the Territory's only institution of higher education.

## ORGANIZED TERRITORIES OF THE UNITED STATES

### Alaska

**CAPITAL:** Juneau. **AREA:** 586,400 sq. mi. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 128,643. **FLOWER:** Forget-me-not. **BIRD:** Willow Ptarmigan. **SONG:** (unofficial): Alaska, My Alaska. **Territory Since Aug. 24, 1912.**

Alaska, an Organized Territory, occupies the N. W. part of North America N. of 51° N. Lat., including all islands off the coast, among them the Aleutians, Kodiak, St. Lawrence, Nuntivak and Pribilofs. It is bounded N. by Arctic Ocean, E. by Yukon Terr., Can., and British Columbia, Can.; S. W. by Pacific Ocean; W. by Bering Sea and Arctic. Southeast Alaska is a narrow strip between Canada and the Pacific Ocean and includes Alexander archipelago.

Alaska was discovered by Vitus Bering, a Dane employed by Russia, who found Bering Strait in 1728 and Alaska 1741, dying there Dec. 8, 1741. British explorers Cook, Vancouver and Mackenzie visited the western coast in 1776, 1791-94 and 1793 respectively. Alexander Baranov, Russian governor, 1790-1819, established his office at Sitka. By treaty with Britain and U. S., Russia was restricted to west of the 141st meridian.

Russia is reported to have offered Alaska to the U. S., 1855. Negotiations were opened, 1859, when President Buchanan offered \$5,000,000, which Russia turned down. In 1866 Pacific coast fishery interests prompted renewed negotiations. William H. Seward, secretary of state under President Johnson, bought Alaska for \$7,200,000. Opponents called it "Seward's Folly." Treaty was signed Mar. 30, 1867, announced by the President June 20, 1867. Transfer of territory took place Oct. 18, 1867 at Sitka. Alaska was called a district until Aug. 24, 1912, when it became an Organized Territory.

Alaskans voted for statehood in 1946, 9,630 for, 6,822 against. Congressional action is pending. Alaska is governed by a legislative assembly of 16 senators, elected for 4 years, 24 representatives, elected for 2 years; Congress reserves certain legislation. A delegate is elected biennially to Congress, but has no vote. The governor is appointed by the president. Police and land departments were created in 1953. The white population has been growing by immigration in recent years. There are about 33,000 Eskimos, Indians and Aleuts.

Most of Alaska's vast forests (hemlock, spruce, etc.) are national forest reserves comprising 21,000,000 acres. Alaska's first pulp mill is in Ketchikan. It will utilize 1,000,000 acres of forest lands at the rate of 150,000,000 board feet annually. Fisheries produce salmon, halibut, herring and shellfish; the seal industry center is on the Pribilofs. Canning and salting fish is a big industry. The U. S. Fish and Wildlife Service supervises salmon, fur seals, protects spawning grounds, stops poaching. The U. S. Bureau of Reclamation is conducting the Eklutna project, 30 mi. N. E. of Anchorage, primarily to supply electric power from a 30,000-kwt. plant, irrigation to come later. A 621-mi. pipeline from Haines to Fairbanks via parts of British Columbia and Yukon Terr. was begun in 1954. It will aid U. S. and Canadian defense plans.

Gold is still produced in quantity and the only tin mines of North America are here. Platinum, antimony, tungsten are found. Hard and soft coal are mined; natural gas and petroleum resources are being systematically explored. Marble, barite, graphite, gypsum, sulphur are found.

Estimated population (1954) is 151,900. Population of chief towns (1950 Census): Anchorage, 11,254; Fairbanks, 5,771; Juneau, 5,956; Ketchikan, 5,305.

Air transportation has played an important part in development of Alaska. Fairbanks, principal city of the interior, is the northernmost air center on the continent. Eleven certified scheduled air carriers serve it: Northern Consolidated, Alaska, Wien-Alaska, Pan American, Canadian Pacific, Pacific Northern, Cordova and others.

The highway system totals 3,482 mi. comprising 1,000 mi. of primary roads, 1,200 mi. of secondary roads, and more than 1,300 mi. of local roads. The Alaska Highway gave the country its first land link with the United States. The Alaska Railroad, ocean vessels, and river steamboats also operate. The Yukon, 1,800 mi., is the chief river. Mt. McKinley, 20,300 ft., is the highest peak in North America; Mt. McKinley National Park, 3,030 sq. mi., also has Mt. Foraker, 17,385 ft., Mt. Blackburn, 16,523 ft., and others. The Valley of 10,000 Smokes near Katmai is named because of vapor discharges. The Japanese current warms the coast and temperatures average about 60° in summer and rarely fall below zero. In the interior temperatures may reach 70° below zero and 100° above.

Univ. of Alaska near Fairbanks, is the Territory's only institution of higher education.

### Hawaii

*Paradise of the Pacific*

**CAPITAL:** Honolulu. **AREA:** 6,423 sq. mi. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950), 499,794. **MOTTO:** Righteousness Perpetuates the Life of the Land. **FLOWER:** Red Hibiscus. **SONG:** Hawaii Ponoi.

The Territory of Hawaii consists of 20 islands, 9 inhabited, in the North Pacific ocean, longitude 154° 40'—180° 30' W.; latitude 22° 18'—18° 55' N. It is over 2,000 mi. from its nearest mainland point, San Francisco. The principal islands are Hawaii, the largest, with 4,021 sq. mi.; Oahu, Kahoolawe, Lanai, Maui, Molokai, Kauai and Niihau. Kure or Ocean and Palmyra are part of the group. Outlying islands, included in area and census figures but not under the jurisdiction of the territory are Baker, Canton, Enderbury, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston, Midway and Wake, area 35 sq. mi. Hawaii was formerly annexed by voluntary action of its citizens and a Congressional resolution of July 7, 1898. The Territory was established June 14, 1900.

The islands are volcanic. Highest point is Mauna Kea, on Hawaii, an extinct volcano, 13,784 ft. above sea level, rising from the land more than that distance below sea level. Its twin is Mauna Loa, 13,680 ft., largest active volcano in the world. Always active is the "pit of eternal fire" on Kilauea, a volcano 4,090 ft. up on Mauna Loa, one of the great spectacles of nature. These two volcanoes are in Hawaii National Park, 245 sq. mi. Tourists, using airplanes, fly over volcanoes.

Hawaii's population was estimated in 1955 at 491,756. Honolulu, pop. (1955), 252,158 (county, 98,847), capital and chief port is on Oahu, as is Pearl Harbor, U. S. Naval base.

Hawaii has a governor appointed by the President for 4 years; he must have resided three years in the islands. The President also appoints a secretary, 3 justices of the supreme court, 9 justices of circuit courts and several other officials, all confirmed by the U. S. Senate. District judges are appointed by the chief justice. One delegate to Congress is elected every two years; he has floor privileges but may not vote. The territory voted for statehood in 1940, 39,413 for, 19,911 against. Congressional action is awaited. A constitution providing for an elected governor and a bicameral legislature, a senate of 25 and a house of 51, was signed by delegates to the Constitutional Convention, July 22, 1950.

In 1954, 1,068 ships cleared Honolulu Harbor with 9,344,426 gross tons. The city also is the principal airport, with 268,583 flights during 1954 carrying 733,337 persons between Hawaii and other terminals. The Territory has 16 airports. Largest industries, in order, are: sugar, pineapples, livestock, fishing. Sugar production annually is approx. 1,100,000 tons worth about \$148,000,000. Pineapples, 29,000,000 crates of fruit

and juice in 1954 were valued at \$108,000,000, and tourists spent an est. \$50,000,000.

While the pure Hawaiian strain is decreasing, part-Hawaiians show the largest increase of any racial group.

As of Jan. 1, 1955, there were 198 public schools, 105 private schools; the University of Hawaii had 4,671 students.

## OTHER REGIONS ADMINISTERED BY U. S.

### Canal Zone and Panama Canal

The Canal Zone, in effect a U.S. Government reservation, is a strip of land extending 5 mi. on either side of the axis of the Panama Canal on the Isthmus of Panama, and is under the jurisdiction of the United States by treaty with the Republic of Panama. Through it runs the Panama Canal, connecting the Caribbean Sea with the Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean. The Caribbean port is Cristobal, formerly part of Colon, the Gulf port is Balboa. Adjoining Balboa are the administrative center of Balboa Heights, and Ancon. The terminal cities of Colon and Panama belong to the republic.

The Canal Zone has an area of 648 sq. mi., of which 371 sq. mi. are land. Gatun Lake, 183.4 sq. mi., is used by the Canal. Jurisdiction extends to Madden Dam on the Chagres river.

The Canal Zone Government deals with administration, including sanitation and health. The Canal is operated and regulated financially by the Panama Canal Co., a government body. Both are headed by Brig. Gen. John S. Seybold, USA, who is governor of the Zone and president of the company.

A French syndicate under Ferdinand de Lesseps failed to complete a canal, 1880-39, and a second French company failed in 1899. The U.S. bought their rights and offered Colombia compensation for a canal zone, but Colombia failed to ratify the treaty Oct. 1903. Panama declared itself independent of Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, and was recognized by President Theodore Roosevelt Nov. 6. American naval vessels prevented Colombia from landing troops. On Nov. 18 Panama granted the Canal strip to the U.S. by treaty, ratified Feb. 28, 1904, compensation \$10,000,000, with annual payments of \$250,000 after 9 years, and a guarantee of Panama independence. The canal was opened to traffic Aug. 15, 1914. In 1921 Colombia accepted \$25,000,000 compensation from the U.S. for the loss of Panama. In 1936 the U.S. agreed to pay Panama \$430,000 a year and withdraw its guarantee of independence. A new basic treaty, signed Jan. 25, 1955 is described below.

Only military units, civilian employees of the Government and their families, are allowed in the Canal Zone. The 1954 population was 38,953, excluding uniformed personnel of the Armed Forces.

#### THE PANAMA CANAL

The Panama Canal is a lock and lake canal, crossing the Isthmus of Panama from the Caribbean Sea in a southeasterly direction to the Gulf of Panama of the Pacific Ocean. It is 50.72 mi. long, at least 300 ft. wide at the bottom of excavated channels, 110 ft. wide in lock chambers, which have a usable length of 1,000 ft. Depth varies, but is not less than 41 ft. in sea-level sections.

On the Atlantic slope the Canal follows the former valley of the Chagres River, on the Pacific, that of the Rio Grande. Dams were built across these valleys to form lakes on which the ships are floated, and connection between the two valleys, through the intervening divide, was made by excavating Culebra Cut (officially named Gaillard Cut).

The summit elevation, i. e., the surface of Gatun Lake and of Gaillard Cut, which is an artificial arm of the lake, is normally 85 feet above sea level, and the bottom of the Cut was excavated to 40 feet above sea level, giving normal depth of 45 feet. The channel through Gatun Lake is 23 3/4 miles long, and the Cut is 8 miles long.

The locks serve to raise ships from the sea to the summit level, or to lower them to sea after they have crossed the Isthmus. On the Atlantic side the lift is made at Gatun Locks, which have 3 steps or chambers, called lower, middle,

and upper. On the Pacific side, one step is made at Pedro Miguel Lock, at the Pacific end of Gaillard Cut, and two at Miraflores Locks, about a mile to the south.

In 1954 a total of 10,145 transits were made (5,621 from the Atlantic to the Pacific and 5,124 from the Pacific to the Atlantic). Of these, 9,000 were ocean-going commercial vessels with 39,095,087 tons of cargo. Tolls on commercial vessels amounted to \$33,302,000; Government ships, \$3,889,000. From 1914-1954 the Canal has handled 233,841 transits of all types.

#### NEW CANAL ZONE TREATY

A new treaty regulating relations between the United States and Panama was signed in Panama City, Jan. 25, 1955, effective Aug. 23 after ratification by the U.S. Senate, July 29, and by Panama. The last revision of treaty relations had been the General Treaty of 1936.

Principal among concessions made by the United States was an increase in the annuity paid Panama for use of Panamanian territory for Canal Zone purposes from \$430,000 to \$1,930,000 yearly. Panama had asked \$5,000,000 during negotiations. In addition, the United States returned to Panama about \$24,000,000 worth of real estate no longer needed by the Canal Zone administration. Local and American employees of the company which operates the canal were guaranteed equality of pay and opportunity.

Under the treaty Panama is enabled to levy income taxes on Panamanian citizens and those of third countries employed by Canal Zone agencies; United States citizens and members of the armed forces are exempt.

Panama agreed to permit the United States to build a contemplated military road across the isthmus, from which civilian traffic may be excluded, and granted the United States rights to about 19,000 acres in the Rio Hato region for military training and maneuvers for a period of 15 years. It agreed to lower by 75% taxes on liquor consumed in the Canal Zone.

### Virgin Islands

**CAPITAL:** Charlotte Amalie, formerly St. Thomas. **AREA:** 132 square miles. **POPULATION:** (Census of 1950): 28,665. **FLOWER:** Yellow Elder.

The Virgin Islands form the most easterly U. S. territory in the Western Hemisphere. They comprise about 50 islands lying east of Puerto Rico, 1,500 miles southeast of New York, in the eastern Caribbean Sea. The three largest, St. Thomas, St. John and St. Croix are inhabited. Formerly known as the Danish West Indies they were purchased from Denmark for \$25,000,000 (proclaimed Mar. 31, 1917). They are part of a numerous group of islands discovered by Columbus in 1493 and named Las Virgenes for St. Ursula and her associates. Approximately 80 per cent of the population is of Negro descent.

St. Thomas, most populous and cosmopolitan, has the principal harbor and the seat of Government. It is situated 40 miles east of Puerto Rico, about the same distance from the Northern shore line of the group's largest island, St. Croix.

Congress conferred citizenship upon the natives in 1927 and, under the Organic Act (June 23, 1936) universal suffrage was granted to all who could read and write the English language. Education is compulsory and there are 31 schools in the three main islands. English is universally spoken.

The islands are comprised of two municipalities, St. Thomas-St. John and St. Croix. Under the revised Organic Act, approved July 23, 1954, legislative power is vested in a unicameral house of 11 Senators, elected for two years. The Governor, appointed by the President, has certain veto powers. The islands are under the jurisdiction

of the Department of the Interior. The governor is Walter A. Gordon, apptd. Aug. 19, 1955.

The islands have a workmen's compensation law, minimum wage and hour act, a full employment act and stringent anti-discrimination laws.

The U. S. Supreme Court voided the Territory's short-residence divorce law in a 5-to-3 decision April 11, 1955.

Rum and bay rum are the chief exports. The islands also produce sugar, bay oil, lime juice concentrates, molasses and hides. Some livestock is raised. St. Thomas and St. Croix are served by the Caribbean and Pan American airlines and several steamship lines. The islands are increasingly popular as a resort area. Mean winter temperature is 78°, summer, 82°.

## Guam

**CAPITAL:** Agaña. **AREA:** 206 square miles. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950): 59,496.

Guam, the largest of the Mariana Islands, now an unincorporated territory, was ceded to the United States by Spain by Article Two of the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898). It is 30 miles long and four to eight and one-half miles wide. Distance from Manila, 1,499 miles; from San Francisco, 5,053 miles, in the typhoon belt of the Western Pacific.

The United States has developed harbor facilities, airfields and other installations to make Guam one of the most important of the chain of bases in the Pacific. It now is the principal Pacific base of the USAF Strategic Air Command. The port of entry is Apra. Guam also is reached by Pan American World Airways.

Following fifty years' rule by the U. S. Navy, the island came under jurisdiction of the Department of the Interior July 1, 1950. The island is administered under the Organic Act of Guam, approved Aug. 1, 1950. The unicameral Guamanian Congress, elected biennially by permanent residents, possesses powers similar to those of an American state legislature.

The natives are a mixed race called Chamorros, with the Malay strain predominating. Language is Chamorro, but Spanish and English also are spoken with English the official language. The Catholic church predominates. Elementary education is compulsory.

Exports include copra and coconut oil. All manufactured products are imported from the States and imports exceed exports by about four to one.

Magellan discovered the group of islands, March 6, 1521, while on his voyage around the world and named the group Ladrones. The islands were colonized (1688) by Spanish missionaries who renamed them the Marianne Islands, in honor of Maria Ana of Austria, Queen of Spain.

## American Samoa

**CAPITAL:** Pago Pago, Island of Tutuila. **AREA:** 76 square miles. **POPULATION** (Census of 1950): 18,037.

American Samoa, comprising the islands of Tutuila, Aunu'u, Manna Islands (Tau, Olosega and Ofu), and Rose Island, a coral atoll, became a possession of the United States by virtue of a convention with Great Britain and Germany (Dec. 2, 1899, confirmed in 1900 and 1904). Another, Swain's Island, was annexed in 1925. Formerly under jurisdiction of the Navy, since July 1, 1951 it is administered by the Department of the Interior. The United States maintains a high powered radio station on Tutuila which reaches the United States, New Zealand, Australia, Honolulu and other islands in the Pacific. The station is open for commercial traffic.

Pago Pago, in Tutuila, is a valuable harbor and a United States Navy coaling station. It was ceded to the United States by the native king, 1872.

American Samoa is 4,150 miles from San Francisco, 2,376 from Hawaii, 1,565 from Auckland and 4,519 from Manila via San Bernardino Strait.

Tutuila has an area of 40.2 square miles. Tau has an area of 14 square miles and the islets of Ofu and Olosega four square miles with a population of a few thousand. Swain's Island has an area approaching two square miles and a few hundred people.

The chief product and export is copra. Taro, breadfruit, yams, coconuts, pineapples, oranges and bananas also are produced for commercial purposes. About 70 per cent of the land is forest.

The natives are of a high type of the Polynesian race. Local laws prohibit foreigners from buying their lands.

Education is compulsory between 7 and 15.

## Wake and Midway Islands

Wake Island, with sister islands, Wilkes and Peale, lies in the Pacific Ocean on the direct route from Hawaii to Hong Kong, about 2,000 miles west of Hawaii and 1,290 miles from Guam. The group is 4½ mi. long, 1½ mi. wide and totals about 2,000 acres.

The United States flag was hoisted over Wake Island, July 4, 1898, by Gen. F. V. Greene, commanding Second Detachment, Philippine expedition. Formal possession was taken Jan. 17, 1899.

The Midway Islands, acquired in 1867, are a group in the North Pacific, 1,200 miles northwest of the Hawaiian Islands, and generally grouped with the latter geographically. The area of the group is 28 square miles.

Wake and Midway are reached by Pan American World Airways.

Kure Island, on the westerly edge of the Hawaiian group, of value as an air base, was placed under control of the Navy by Presidential order Feb. 21, 1936.

Johnson and Kingman's, in the Pacific, also are under control of the Navy.

Howland, Jarvis and Baker Islands, south of the Hawaiian group, also of value as air bases and owned by the United States, were settled and equipped as aerological stations by young Hawaiians acting under the Federal Division of Territories and Insular Possessions.

## Canton and Enderbury Islands

The United States and Great Britain agreed April 6, 1939 on a system of joint control and administration of Canton and Enderbury Islands of the Phoenix group in the Central Pacific, about half way between Hawaii and Australia. The formula applies for fifty years and thereafter indefinitely unless modified or terminated. Each government is represented by an administrative official and the islands are "available for communications and for use as airports for international aviation, but only civil aviation companies, incorporated in the United States or America or in any part of the British Commonwealth of Nations for the purpose of scheduled air services." The United States is permitted to build and operate an airport on Canton that will be open to use by British aircraft and civil aviation companies on equal terms.

## Islands Under Trusteeship

**CAROLINES, MARIANAS, MARSHALLS**

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, comprised of 625 islands in the western Pacific Ocean, including the Caroline, Marshall, and Mariana Islands (except Guam), which were formerly under Japanese mandate, has been placed under the trusteeship system of the United Nations by an agreement approved by the Security Council April 2, 1947, and by the United States government July 18, 1947. Dept. of the Interior took charge July 1, 1951. All of the Mariana Islands except Rota have been transferred to Navy administration.

Germany seized many of the islands in 1898 while the others were under Spanish rule until the Spanish-American War, 1898, when Spain sold them to Germany. After the outbreak of World War I, 1914, Japan took over administration of the islands "to protect the interests of the Western Allies" and later the mandates over them were awarded to Japan. In the period between the two wars, Japan fortified all of the larger islands in violation of its mandates and it was from there that it launched the attack on Pearl Harbor, Dec. 7, 1941.

The total population of the Islands is estimated at 85,000, with only a small percentage of white settlers. Most of the islands are volcanic and picturesque, with luxuriant vegetation, but only a few of them are self-sustaining. The others depend on the United States for their sustenance.

# States: Capitals, Settled, Entry into Union, Area, Rank

State	Capital	Settled	Entered Union	Extent in Miles		Area in square miles <sup>1</sup>			Rank
				Long	Wide	Land	Inland water	Total	
Ala.	Montgomery	1702	1819, Dec. 14	330	200	51,078	531	51,609	28
Arla	Phoenix	1848	1912, Feb. 14	390	335	113,575	334	113,909	6
Ark	Little Rock	1783	1836, June 15	275	240	52,675	429	53,104	26
Cal	Sacramento	1769	1850, Sept. 9	770	375	156,740	1,953	158,693	2
Colo	Denver	1858	1876, Aug. 1	390	270	103,922	325	104,247	7
Conn.	Hartford	1633	1788, Jan. 9	90	75	4,899	110	5,009	46
Del.	Dover	1638	1787, Dec. 7	110	35	1,978	79	2,057	47
Fla.	Tallahassee	1665	1845, Mar. 3	460	400	54,262	4,208	58,560	21
Ga.	Atlanta	1733	1788, Jan. 2	315	250	58,193	393	58,587	20
Idaho	Boise	1842	1890, July 3	490	305	82,769	788	83,557	12
Ill.	Springfield	1720	1818, Dec. 3	380	205	55,935	465	56,400	23
Ind.	Indianapolis	1733	1816, Dec. 11	265	180	36,205	86	36,291	37
Iowa	Des Moines	1788	1846, Dec. 28	300	210	56,045	245	56,290	24
Kan.	Topeka	1727	1891, Jun. 29	400	200	82,108	168	82,276	13
Ky.	Frankfort	1774	1792, June 1	350	175	39,164	531	40,395	36
La.	Baton Rouge	1699	1812, Apr. 30	280	275	45,162	3,361	48,523	30
Me.	Augusta	1624	1820, Mar. 15	235	205	31,040	2,175	33,215	38
Mid.	Annapolis	1631	1788, Apr. 28	200	120	9,881	690	10,571	44
Mass.	Boston	1620	1788, Feb. 6	190	110	7,867	390	8,257	41
Mich.	Lansing	1668	1837, Jan. 26	400	310	57,022	1,194	58,216	22
Minn.	St. Paul	1805	1858, May 11	400	350	80,009	4,059	84,068	11
Miss.	Jackson	1699	1821, Dec. 10	340	180	47,244	468	47,712	31
Mo.	Jefferson City	1764	1820, Aug. 10	300	280	69,226	448	69,674	18
Mont.	Helena	1809	1889, Nov. 8	580	315	145,878	1,260	147,138	3
Nebr.	Lincoln	1847	1867, Mar. 1	415	205	76,003	544	77,227	14
Nev.	Carson City	1850	1864, Oct. 31	485	315	109,789	751	110,540	6
N. H.	Concord	1623	1788, June 21	185	90	9,017	267	9,304	43
N. J.	Trenton	1664	1787, Dec. 19	160	70	7,522	314	7,836	45
N. M.	Santa Fe	1605	1912, Jan. 6	390	350	121,511	155	121,666	4
N. Y.	Albany	1614	1788, July 26	320	310	47,944	1,632	49,576	29
N. D.	Bismarck	1650	1789, Nov. 21	520	200	49,097	3,615	52,712	27
Ohio	Columbus	1788	1803, Mar. 1	230	205	70,057	608	70,665	16
Okl.	Oklahoma City	1889	1907, Nov. 16	585	210	69,031	222	71,222	34
Ore.	Salem	1811	1859, Feb. 14	375	290	96,315	866	99,919	17
Pa.	Harrisburg	1682	1787, Dec. 12	300	180	45,045	686	45,731	32
R. I.	Providence	1636	1790, May 29	50	35	1,053	156	1,214	48
S. C.	Columbia	1670	1788, May 23	285	215	30,305	750	31,055	39
S. D.	Pierre	1836	1889, Nov. 2	380	245	76,536	511	77,047	15
Tenn.	Nashville	1757	1796, June 1	430	120	41,797	447	42,244	33
Texas	Austin	1691	1845, Dec. 29	760	620	263,513	3,826	267,339	1
Utah	Salt Lake City	1847	1896, Jan. 4	345	275	82,346	2,570	84,916	10
Vt.	Montpelier	1724	1791, Mar. 4	155	90	9,278	331	9,609	42
Va.	Richmond	1607	1788, June 25	425	205	39,993	922	40,815	35
Wash.	Olympia	1811	1889, Nov. 11	340	230	66,786	1,406	68,192	19
W. Va.	Charleston	1727	1863, June 20	225	200	24,080	101	24,181	40
Wis.	Madison	1766	1848, May 29	300	290	54,705	1,449	56,154	25
Wyo.	Cheyenne	1834	1890, July 10	365	275	97,506	408	97,914	8

<sup>1</sup>Land and water areas from Bureau of the Census, revised August 17, 1951. Land 2,974,726 sq. mi., inland water 47,661 sq. mi. Total, 3,022,387 sq. mi.

\*First permanent settlement.  
Total area Continental United States (square miles) previous years—(1790, 1800, 1820, 1835, 1840) 1,720,122; (1820, 1830, 1840) 1,792,223; (1850) 2,997,110; (1860-1930) 3,026,789; (1940-1950) 3,022,387.

Land area is defined to include dry land and land temporarily or partially covered by water.  
Inland water is defined to include: permanent inland water surface, such as lakes, reservoirs and ponds.

Total water area 1940 other than inland water 74,364 square miles.  
For water areas of the Great Lakes under U. S. jurisdiction consult Index for The Great Lakes.

## Chronological List of Territories

Name of Territory	Date of Organic Act	Organic Act Effective	Admission as State	Yrs. as Terr.	No. as Gov.
Territory northwest of Ohio River	July 13, 1787	No fixed date			
Territory south of Ohio River	May 29, 1790	No fixed date			
Mississippi	Apr. 7, 1798	When President acted	Mar. 1, 1830 <sup>a</sup>	15	1
Indiana	May 7, 1800	July 4, 1800	June 1, 1796 <sup>b</sup>	16	1
Orleans	Mar. 26, 1801	Oct. 1, 1801	Dec. 10, 1817	19	4
Michigan	Jan. 11, 1805	June 30, 1805	Dec. 11, 1816	16	2
Louisiana-Missouri	Mar. 3, 1805	July 4, 1805	Apr. 8, 1812 <sup>c</sup>	7	1
Illinois	Feb. 3, 1809	Mar. 1, 1809	Jan. 26, 1817	31	4
Alabama	Mar. 3, 1817	When Miss. became a State	Aug. 10, 1817	16	4
Arkansas	Mar. 2, 1819	July 4, 1819	Dec. 3, 1818	9	1
Florida	Mar. 30, 1822	No fixed date	Dec. 14, 1819	2	1
Wisconsin	Apr. 20, 1836	July 3, 1836	June 15, 1836	17	4
Iowa	June 12, 1838	July 3, 1838	Mar. 3, 1845	23	5
Oregon	Aug. 14, 1848	Date of act	May 29, 1848	12	3
Minnesota	Mar. 3, 1849	Date of act	Dec. 28, 1846	7	3
New Mexico	Sept. 9, 1850	On President's Proclamation	Feb. 14, 1859	10	4
Washington	Mar. 2, 1853	Date of act	May 11, 1858	9	3
Nebraska	May 30, 1854	Date of act	Jan. 6, 1912	61	18
Kansas	Mar. 30, 1854	Date of act	Jan. 4, 1896	44	14
Colorado	Feb. 28, 1861	Date of act	Nov. 11, 1889	36	13
Nevada	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Feb. 9, 1867	12	5
Idaho	Feb. 2, 1861	Date of act	Jan. 29, 1861	6	6
Arizona	Mar. 2, 1861	Date of act	Aug. 1, 1876	15	7
Utah	Feb. 24, 1863	Date of act	Oct. 31, 1864	3	1
Montana	Mar. 3, 1863	Date of act	Nov. 2, 1889	28	10
Wyoming	Mar. 26, 1861	Date of act	Feb. 14, 1912	49	18
Oklahoma	July 25, 1868	When officers were qualified	July 3, 1890	27	12
	May 2, 1890	Date of act	Nov. 8, 1889	25	9
			July 10, 1890	22	7
			Nov. 16, 1907	17	7

(a) As the State of Ohio; (b) as the State of Tennessee; (c) as the State of Louisiana; (d) the organic act for Missouri Territory of June 4, 1812, became effective the first Monday in December (7th), 1812.

## Origin of the Names of the States and Territories

**Alabama**—Alabama was an Indian tribe of the Creek confederacy. Alibamu comes from Choctaw words meaning "I clear the thicket."

**Alaska**—From Eskimo, meaning great lands.

**Arizona**—Spaniards called the region arida zona, or dry belt. The name is also ascribed to similar Pima Indian words, ari, small, and zonac, springs, i.e., lack of water.

**Arkansas** (pronounced Arkansasaw)—Algonquian name of Quapaw Indians.

**California**—Bestowed by the Spanish Conquistadores, being the name of an imaginary island, near the earthly paradise, in "Las Serges de Esplandian," a romance of chivalry written by Montalvo, 1510. Baja California (Lower California, Mexico) was first penetrated 1533. The state later was Alta (Upper) California.

**Colorado**—Spanish, meaning red.

**Connecticut**—From Indian, Quonectacut, or Long River.

**Dakota**—An Indian word meaning allies, or allied, designating the Dakota tribes.

**Delaware**—Named for Lord de la Warr of England, governor of Virginia, who entered the bay, 1610.

**District of Columbia**—Named for Columbus by the Federal Commissioners who laid it out in 1791.

**Florida**—Named by Ponce de Leon on Pascua Florida, Feast of Flowers, Easter Sunday, 1513.

**Georgia**—Named for King George II of England.

**Hawaii**—English spelling of Owhyhee, where Capt. Cook was killed by the natives, 1779.

**Idaho**—Indian words, Edah hoe, or Light on the Mountains.

**Illinois**—French name for Illini, an Indian tribe exterminated by Iroquois on Starved Rock. Illini means men.

**Indiana**—State of the Indians.

**Iowa**—Named after a Sioux tribe called Ioways or Alkouse, "sleepy ones," by settlers.

**Kansas**—Named after a Sioux tribe called People of the South Wind.

**Kentucky**—From a Wyandot word, Ken-tah-ten, meaning land of tomorrow.

**Louisiana**—Part of the vast territory called Louisiana by Robert, Cavalier de la Salle in 1682 for Louis XIV of France.

**Maine**—From Maine, an ancient province of France, south of Normandy, owned by Queen Henrietta Maria, wife of King Charles I.

**Maryland**—Named for Queen Henrietta Maria.

**Massachusetts**—Algonquian, from Massadchu-eset, meaning "Great-hill-small-place," a place near the big little hills.

**Michigan**—From Algonquian word Michi, great, and Gama, water, applied to Lake Michigan. Michi comes from the same root as Missi in Mississippi.

**Minnesota**—Two Sioux words—"sky-colored water."

**Mississippi**—From Algonquian words meaning Great River, first written by Tonti as Michi Sepe, later by Fr. Labatt as Missipi. Marquette added another "s". In France it was spelled with one "p" at the time of the Louisiana Purchase.

**Missouri**—From a Sioux tribe of that name.

**Montana**—Spanish for mountain country.

**Nebraska**—From an Otos Indian word meaning Flat River, referring to the Platte River.

**Nevada**—Spanish, meaning snow-clad.

**New Hampshire**—Named (1629) after the County of Hampshire, England, by the patentee, Capt. John Mason of the Plymouth Council.

**New Jersey**—The Duke of York of England, 1664, granted to Lord John Berkeley and Sir George Carteret a patent to the present boundaries to be called Nova Caesaria, or New Jersey, Caesarea, or Caesaria, was the ancient name of the island of Jersey which Carteret had administered.

**New Mexico**—A term applied by the Spaniards

in Mexico to territory north and west of the Rio Grande in the 16th century. Mexico comes from the Aztec word Mexitli, their war god.

**New York**—So called in honor of the Duke of York who got the patent from his brother King Charles II, of England and sent an expedition and took possession of New Netherland, 1664.

**North Carolina**—The patent granted by King Charles I, of England (Oct. 30, 1629), to Sir Robert Heath, his Attorney-General, of the territory between the 31st and the 36th parallels of north latitude from the Atlantic Ocean to the South Seas, decreed its name to be "Carolana or Province of Carolana" from Carolus, Latin for Charles. Under the name of Carolina this territory was under a new patent (dated March 24, 1662-3) granted by King Charles II, of England to the Earl of Clarendon and others.

**North Dakota**—Dakota is a Sioux word meaning alliance of friends.

**Ohio**—Iroquois name, denoting great.

**Oklahoma**—Choctaw word for "red people."

**Oregon**—Various origins of the name have been suggested as follows: Origanum, a wild sage found on the coast; Oreion, or Oregon, a Spanish name for big-ferred (Indian) men; Orcon, a river in Chinese Tartary; Overun-gen, a Shoshone Indian word for "place of plenty"; Aura aqua, Spanish word meaning gently falling waters; Ouragan, a French word for hurricane; Wau-regan, an Algonquian word for "beautiful water."

**Pennsylvania**—William Penn, the Quaker, who was made full proprietor by King Charles II in 1681, suggested Sylvania, or woodland, for his tract. The king's government owed Penn's father, Admiral William Penn, £16,000, and the land being granted in part settlement, the king added the name Penn to Sylvania, against the desires of the modest proprietor, in honor of the admiral.

**Puerto Rico**—From the Spanish Puerto Rico, Rich Port.

**Rhode Island**—Isle of Rhodes, first applied by Verrazano, 1524, was chosen by the General Court of the colony, 1644. One island had been called Aquidneck. The name of Roger Williams' settlement, Providence Plantations, was also used.

**South Carolina**—See North Carolina.

**South Dakota**—See North Dakota.

**Tennessee**—From 1784 to 1788 this was the State of Franklin, or Frankland. Tennesse was the name of the chief town of the Cherokees on the Little Tennessee river.

**Texas**—Named for Tejas, an Indian word meaning friends or allies, applied to Indian tribes living around Spanish missions in eastern Texas.

**Utah**—Named after the Utes, an Indian tribe.

**Vermont**—From French words Vert, green, and Mont, mountain. The Green Mountains were said to have been named by Samuel de Champlain. The Green Mountain Boys were Gen. Stark's men in the Revolution. When the state was formed, 1777, Dr. Thos. Young suggested combining vert and mont into Vermont.

**Virginia**—Named by Sir Walter Raleigh, who fitted out the expedition of 1584, in honor of Queen Elizabeth, the Virgin Queen of England.

**Washington**—Named after George Washington. When the bill creating the Territory of Columbia was introduced in the 32nd Congress, the name was changed to Washington because of the existence of the District of Columbia.

**West Virginia**—So named when western counties left Virginia, 1863.

**Wisconsin**—An Indian name, spelled Ouisconsin and Misconsin by early chroniclers. Means meeting of the waters. Congress made it Wisconsin.

**Wyoming**—The word was taken from Wyoming Valley, Pennsylvania, meaning mountains and valleys alternating. The original valley, site of an Indian massacre, became widely known by Campbell's poem, Gertrude of Wyoming.

## ACCESSION OF TERRITORY BY THE UNITED STATES

Source: Statistical Abstract of the United States

Division	Yr.	Sq. mi.	Division	Yr.	Sq. mi.	Division	Yr.	Sq. mi.
Territory of 1790 <sup>2</sup>		888,811	Gadsden Purchase	1853	29,640	Midway, Wako		
Louisiana Purchase	1803	827,192	Alaska	1867	586,400	Swan Isl., Corn		
By treaty with			Hawaiian Islands	1898	6,423	Island & others		42
Spain			Puerto Rico	1899	3,435	Trust Territory of		
Florida	1819	58,560	Guam	1899	206	the Pacific Isl.	1947	8,475
Other areas	1819	13,443	The Philippines	1899	116,600			
Texas	1845	390,144	American Samoa	1899	76	Continental U. S.		3,022,387
Oregon	1846	285,580	Canal Zone	1904	553			
Mexican cession	1848	529,017	Virgin Islands	1917	133	Grand total		3,628,130

<sup>1</sup>Land and water area in square miles. <sup>2</sup>Includes drainage basin of Red River of the North, not part of any accession, but in the past sometimes considered a part of the Louisiana Purchase. <sup>3</sup>Area not included in totals; became Republic of the Philippines July 4, 1946.

## How the United States Expanded Across Continent and Ocean

When the War of the Revolution ended the 13 original states—Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New Hampshire, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia had a land and water area of 892,135 sq. mi., comprising New England, all land from Canada to Florida and from the Atlantic to the Mississippi. At the request of Congress (acting under the Articles of Confederation) the states gave their unorganized land to the Congress, which passed the Northwest Ordinance of 1787, and formed Northwest Terr., north of the Ohio river, and another territory south of it.

France originally occupied and fortified a large area from Canada to the Gulf via the Great Lakes and the Mississippi, which it lost to Britain by the Treaty of 1763 at the end of the Seven Years' War, also called the French and Indian War. Britain yielded this territory to the U. S. by the Treaty of Paris, 1763. After fighting Indians and British in border campaigns, the U. S. took possession July 11, 1796.

### Louisiana Purchase

The first accession to the United States was the Louisiana Purchase, 827,987 sq. mi. west of the Mississippi. This was held by Spain until ceded to France in 1800, with the proviso that it go back to Spain if France gave it up. In order to free navigation on the Mississippi President Jefferson sent James Monroe and Robert R. Livingston to Paris to buy the Isle of Orleans (New Orleans) and West Florida, for which Congress voted \$2,000,000. Napoleon, defeated in San Domingo, offered the vast Louisiana area. The treaty was signed Apr. 30, 1803; Congress ratified it in October; the U. S. took possession at New Orleans Dec. 20, 1803. The U. S. paid \$11,250,000 (60,000,000 francs), assumed claims of Americans against France, \$3,750,000. Total cost \$15,000,000 excluding interest.

Nobody knew the exact boundaries. After Mar. 10, 1804, the U. S. divided the Purchase into the Territory of Orleans, later the state of Louisiana, and the Territory of Louisiana. Included in the Purchase were the present state of Louisiana west of the Mississippi plus the port of New Orleans; the present areas of Arkansas, Missouri, Nebraska, Iowa and South Dakota; North Dakota except the northeast corner, held by Britain until the treaty of 1819; Minnesota west of the Mississippi; Kansas except a small part in the southwest; Oklahoma except the Panhandle no-man's-land; parts of Colorado and Montana. Sometimes Wyoming was claimed and the territory was thought to have run as far as the Pacific coast, but U. S., Britain, Spain and Russia had conflicting claims and settled them by treaty.

### Spain Gives Up Florida

Spain, which still claimed East Florida and West Florida as far as Mobile, Ala., ceded all rights to the U. S. by treaty Feb. 22, 1819, ratified by Spain 1821. The U. S. gave up claims to an undetermined border in Texas and on the Rio Grande and assumed \$5,000,000 worth of Spanish obligations to Americans; total cost of the second accession, \$6,674,057.

Spain, Britain, France and the Americans had fought in this territory. Spain's title was recognized in 1783. In 1810 the U. S. took possession of large areas along the Gulf, except Mobile, and West Florida declared itself independent and asked annexation. In 1814 Gen. Andrew Jackson took Pensacola from the British.

### Oregon Territory Organized

Organization of the Territory of Oregon in 1848 was not called an accession because the U. S. claimed title by (1) discovery and occupation; (2) a free interpretation of the Louisiana Purchase; (3) treaties with Spain, 1819, Great Britain, 1818, Russia, 1824. The northern boundary was settled by treaty with Britain in 1846.

The Territory extended from the crest of the Rockies to the Pacific coast, north of 42° N. Lat. and included the present states of Oregon, Washington, Idaho and parts of Montana and Wyoming.

### Admission of Texas as State

The third accession came when the Republic of Texas was admitted to the Union as a state, Dec. 29, 1845. This was part of a Mexican state settled by many U. S. citizens. Texas declared its independence in 1836, was recognized by the U. S. and applied for admission into the Union. It was

bounded by the Rio Grande on the Southwest, and the Sabine, Red and Arkansas Rivers on the North and Northeast, and roughly comprised parts of present New Mexico, Colorado, Wyoming and a bit of Kansas as well as Texas of today, 390,144 sq. mi. Today the state has 367,339 sq. mi. Texas had declared for slavery and its admission was opposed by anti-slavery men. Since a two-thirds majority of the Senate could not be attained it was admitted, Mar. 1, 1845, by a joint resolution of Congress, requiring only a majority of both houses. Texas ratified the agreement July 4, 1845.

Texas formally became a state Dec. 29, 1845. Congress gave Texas the right to divide itself into as many as five states "of convenient size" and sufficient population, at its own discretion. The Lone Star flag of the republic has been retained as the state flag of Texas. It can be flown by the side of the Stars and Stripes, but not above it.

### Territory from Mexico

At the end of the Mexican War the U. S. and Mexico signed the treaty of Guadalupe-Hidalgo, Feb. 2, 1848, which gave the fourth large accession of territory. This included the present states of Arizona, New Mexico, California, Nevada, Utah, and Colorado west of the Rockies. The Gila river was a boundary line. The U. S. paid \$15,000,000 to Mexico and assumed claims of U. S. citizens against Mexico. The claim of Texas to part of New Mexico territory was settled in 1850 by paying Texas \$10,000,000. Interest increased both totals.

Inexact boundaries and agitation by railroad men for the Gila river valley to build the Southern Pacific led President Franklin Pierce to send James Gadsden as ambassador to Mexico to negotiate concessions of land. Gadsden got the Mexican dictator, Santa Anna, to yield 29,640 sq. mi. for \$10,000,000 in 1853. This made the Rio Grande the boundary line on the South and the Colorado river on the West.

### Alaska from Russia

Alaska was sold to the U. S. by Russia Mar. 30, 1867, for \$7,200,000 in gold, through the efforts of William H. Seward, secretary of state under President Johnson, after much opposition. It was ratified June 20, 1867, and the U. S. took possession at Sitka Oct. 18, 1867. It has 586,400 sq. mi.

The legend that the U. S. bought Alaska to repay Russia for allegedly preventing Great Britain from rendering aid to the South in the Civil War is without foundation.

### Hawaii Joins U. S.

Hawaii, an independent kingdom with independence guaranteed by Great Britain and France in 1844, had a revolution in 1893 and formed a republic in 1894. The republic asked annexation to the U. S., which was voted 1898. The U. S. assumed the Hawaiian national debt of \$4,000,000. The Territory of Hawaii was established June 14, 1900. It has an area of 6,423 sq. mi.

### Islands from Spain

After the 1898 war with Spain, Spain by treaty of Dec. 10, 1898, ceded Puerto Rico, Guam and the Philippine Islands for \$20,000,000. An additional \$100,000 was paid later for islands of the Philippines not in the original treaty. Puerto Rico is a free commonwealth electing its own executives. Guam is administered by the Dept. of the Interior. The Philippine Islands received their independence July 4, 1946, as the Republic of the Philippines, and executed a treaty of defense with the U. S.

### Panama Canal Zone

After the Republic of Panama was established the U. S. leased the Panama Canal Zone Feb. 26, 1904, for \$10,000,000 outright and annual payments of \$250,000, which sum was increased to \$430,000 annually in 1936, and to \$1,930,000 in 1955.

### Virgin and Other Islands

On Jan. 25, 1917, the U. S. bought the Danish West Indies, comprising the islands of St. Croix, St. Thomas and St. John and numerous smaller islands from Denmark for \$25,000,000. It established territorial government with an elective legislature and a governor appointed by the President. The islands were renamed Virgin Islands, the title first given them by Columbus.

The U. S. also exercises sovereignty over American Samoa since Nov. 1899, and Swain's Island, a naval station, annexed 1925. It took possession of Wake Island in mid-Pacific July 4, 1898, and also owns Midway Islands, in the North Pacific.

## Public Lands of the United States

Source: Bureau of Land Management, U. S. Dept. of the Interior

The term "original public domain" embraces all the area title to which was vested in the United States Government by virtue of its sovereignty. In continental United States, the "original public domain" involved 1,442,200,220 acres of land and 20,232,320 acres of water area, which included the States of Alabama, Florida, Mississippi, and every State north and west of the Ohio and Mississippi Rivers except Texas. In addition, it included the Territory of Alaska. It was acquired in the following manner:

## ACQUISITION OF THE ORIGINAL PUBLIC DOMAIN

How acquired	Land area <sup>1</sup>	Water area <sup>1</sup>	Total area <sup>1</sup>	Cost of Acquisition
	Acres	Acres	Acres	Dollars
State cessions (1781-1802).....	223,415,680	3,400,920	236,825,600	6,200,000
Louisiana Purchase (1803) <sup>2</sup> .....	523,446,400	6,465,280	529,911,680	23,213,568
Red River Basin <sup>3</sup> .....	29,066,880	335,040	29,601,920	6,674,057
Cession from Spain (1819).....	43,342,720	2,801,920	46,144,640	
Oregon Compromise (1846).....	180,644,480	2,741,760	183,386,240	
Mexican Cession (1848) <sup>4</sup> .....	334,479,360	4,201,600	338,680,960	16,295,149
Purchase from Texas (1850) <sup>5</sup> .....	78,842,880	83,840	78,926,720	15,496,448
Gadsden Purchase (1859).....	18,961,920	26,880	18,988,800	10,000,000
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>1,442,200,320</b>	<b>20,266,240</b>	<b>1,462,466,560</b>	<b>77,879,222</b>
Alaska Purchase (1867).....	365,481,600	9,814,400	375,296,000	7,200,000

<sup>1</sup>All areas except for Alaska are given as computed in 1912.<sup>2</sup>Georgia cession, 1802: 56,689,920 acres.<sup>3</sup>Data for the Louisiana Purchase do not include areas eliminated by the Treaty of 1819 with Spain.<sup>4</sup>Such areas are included in the data for the annexation of Texas and the Mexican Cession.<sup>5</sup>This represents the drainage basin of the Red River of the North, south of the 49th parallel. Authorities differ as to the method and as to the exact date of its acquisition. Some hold that it is a part of the Louisiana Purchase. Others maintain that it was acquired from Great Britain.

## DISPOSITION OF THE ORIGINAL PUBLIC DOMAIN

Computed through June 30, 1954

Title passed from the United States:	Acres	Title remaining in the United States:	Acres
Homesteads.....	285,000,000	Grazing districts, etc.	180,000,000
Grants to railroad corporations.....	91,000,000	National forests.....	180,000,000
Military bounties and private land claims.....	95,000,000	Indian reservations.....	56,000,000
Grants to states.....	224,000,000	National parks and monuments.....	12,000,000
Cash sales and other disposals.....	335,000,000	Military reservations.....	12,000,000
		Miscellaneous.....	12,000,000
<b>Total area disposed of.....</b>	<b>1,030,000,000</b>	<b>Total remaining and unentered.....</b>	<b>412,000,000</b>

GRANTS TO STATES  
Computed through June 30, 1954

State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acres	State	Acres
Alabama.....	5,006,506	Kansas.....	7,791,668	N. Hampshire.....	150,000	Tennessee.....	300,000
Arizona.....	10,543,738	Kentucky.....	351,606	New Jersey.....	210,000	Texas.....	180,000
Arkansas.....	11,936,834	Louisiana.....	11,436,076	New Mexico.....	12,701,659	Utah.....	7,501,737
California.....	8,824,016	Maine.....	210,000	New York.....	990,000	Vermont.....	150,000
Colorado.....	4,471,604	Maryland.....	360,000	No. Carolina.....	270,000	Virginia.....	300,000
Connecticut.....	180,000	Mass.....	210,000	No. Dakota.....	3,163,552	Washington.....	3,044,471
Delaware.....	90,000	Michigan.....	12,143,844	Ohio.....	2,758,862	W. Virginia.....	150,000
Florida.....	24,206,305	Minnesota.....	16,421,963	Oklahoma.....	3,095,760	Wisconsin.....	10,179,277
Georgia.....	270,000	Mississippi.....	6,096,911	Oregon.....	7,032,847	Wyoming.....	4,342,520
Idaho.....	4,254,448	Missouri.....	7,416,982	Pennsylvania.....	780,000		
Illinois.....	6,234,635	Montana.....	5,963,338	Rhode Island.....	120,000	<b>Total.....</b>	<b>223,835,244</b>
Indiana.....	4,040,178	Nebraska.....	3,458,711	So. Carolina.....	180,000		
Iowa.....	8,061,262	Nevada.....	2,725,226	So. Dakota.....	3,435,373		

Swamp and overflow lands, 68,895,415 acres; for common schools, 77,523,220 acres; for higher education and other institutions, 12,758,996, agricultural college scrip, 7,830,000 acres; for internal improvements (general items), 7,806,555 acres, for canals and river improvements, 6,103,749 acres; for railroads, 37,128,531 acres; for wagon roads, 3,359,188 acres; and for miscellaneous purposes, 6,429,590 acres. In addition, an estimated 21,447,459 acres have been reserved in Alaska for educational purposes.

## AREAS OF PERFECTED HOMESTEAD ENTRIES 1868-1954 ENDING JUNE 30

	Acres		Acres		Acres		Acres
1868-1905.....	99,916,994	1916.....	7,278,281	1927.....	2,583,627	1938.....	1,361,943
1906.....	3,528,749	1917.....	8,497,390	1928.....	1,815,544	1939.....	1,084,938
1907.....	3,740,568	1918.....	8,236,438	1929.....	1,700,950	1940.....	652,484
1908.....	4,242,711	1919.....	6,524,769	1930.....	1,371,073	1941.....	389,977
1909.....	3,699,467	1920.....	8,372,696	1931.....	1,352,881	1942.....	187,500
1910.....	3,795,863	1921.....	7,726,740	1932.....	1,209,894	1943.....	101,529
1911.....	4,620,197	1922.....	7,307,034	1933.....	908,578	1944.....	50,606
1912.....	4,306,068	1923.....	5,594,259	1934.....	1,123,673	1945.....	34,692
1913.....	10,009,285	1924.....	4,791,433	1935.....	1,640,393	1946.....	29,368
1914.....	9,291,121	1925.....	4,048,910	1936.....	1,764,958	1947.....	25,987
1915.....	7,180,982	1926.....	3,451,105	1937.....	1,914,806	1948.....	18,453
						<b>Total.....</b>	<b>247,751,105</b>

## Laying of First Trans-Atlantic Telephone Cable Begun

Laying of the first trans-Atlantic telephone cable was begun in June, 1955, at Clarenville, Newfoundland, by the British cable ship Monarch. The ship was equipped to place 2,373 miles of cable on the ocean floor to Oban, Argyll, on the mainland of Scotland opposite the island of Mull. It is a joint effort of the American Telephone & Telegraph Co., the Canadian Overseas Telecommunication Co. and the British Post Office. It will cost \$40,000,000, half of which will be borne by the American corporation.

The cable will contain 18 circuits for a one-way conversation. A second cable making a two-way talk possible will be laid in 1956, with a total of

36 circuits. A single cable will connect Newfoundland with Sydney Mines, Nova Scotia, when radio relay will connect with Portland, Me.

The cable varies in diameter from 2½ inches near the shore, where it must be specially protected, to 1 inch in mid-ocean. Since the human voice carries only about 60 miles by cable, 52 repeaters that amplify the voice and 8 equalizers that prevent vocal distortion will be installed as part of the cable. The present method of trans-oceanic telephone is by radio impulses, which are frequently disturbed and unreliable. They will, however, be continued after the cables begin operating.

## The Flag of the United States

### HISTORICAL ORIGIN OF THE STARS AND STRIPES

The flag of the United States originated in an act of the Continental Congress in Philadelphia, June 14, 1777. It was not the first flag under which colonists fought in the American War of Independence, nor did it exist in this form when the Declaration of Independence was issued.

Many different kinds of flags were improvised in the colonies. Some carried Latin mottoes. Sometimes, as in New York, the word Liberty was emblazoned. The Sons of Liberty in Cambridge, Mass., in 1770 raised a plain red flag on the Harvard campus. Later they placed a green pine tree on it. They carried this flag at the battle of Bunker Hill. A favorite device was a rattlesnake, and one famous flag bore the legend "Don't Tread on Me." The rattlesnake was in the public mind after Benjamin Franklin's paper, the Pennsylvania Gazette, suggested sending a cargo of rattlesnakes to London parks in retaliation for British injustice.

In 1775 the Philadelphia Light Horse carried a standard with 13 alternate blue and silver stripes in the upper left-hand corner. Flags with 13 alternating stripes were not uncommon. The Dutch East India Co. had a flag with 13 red and white stripes and a red cross on a white union as early as 1704 and flew it in New York harbor. There is also record of a Dutch flag with 13 yellow and red stripes.

In 1775 the Continental Congress appointed Benjamin Franklin, Benjamin Harrison and Thomas Lynch to go to Boston to confer on a flag. They decided on 13 red and white stripes with the cross of St. George and St. Andrew on a blue field in the corner. This flag was raised by George Washington Jan. 2, 1776, and was known as the Grand Union flag. On June 14, 1777, the Continental Congress resolved "that the flag of the United States be 13 stripes alternate red and white, that the union be 13 stars white in a blue field representing a new constellation." It is believed this flag was used on the sea long before it reached the army. Some historians believe the official flag did not come into use until after Yorktown.

Two legends have become associated with this flag. One is that Washington visited Betsy Ross in Philadelphia and suggested the design, which she then modified, changing the points of the stars from six to five. Historians doubt the accuracy of this account, which was not circulated until the latter half of the 19th century. The other is that the stars and stripes were suggested by the coat of arms of the Washington family at Sulgrave Manor, England. This tale was not heard until 1850, when Martin Tupper, English writer, suggested it. It has no basis.

Francis Hopkinson, a signer of the Declaration of Independence, claimed that he was the designer of the Stars and Stripes. He also designed a number of coins and several items of paper currency in the early days of the Republic. Hopkinson, born in

Philadelphia Sept. 21, 1737, and a graduate of the University of Pennsylvania, was the first native American composer of a secular song "My Days Have Been So Wondrous Free." He was a lawyer and later a judge in New Jersey and Pennsylvania. He played the organ and the harpsichord. He died in Philadelphia on May 9, 1791.

The following description of the significance of the different parts of our national flag was written by a member of the committee appointed by the Continental Congress in 1777 to design a flag:

The stars of the new flag represent the new constellation of states rising in the West. The idea was taken from the constellation of Lyra, which in the land of Orpheus signifies harmony. The blue in the field was taken from the edges of the Covenant's banner, in Scotland, significant of the league-covenant of the United Colonies against oppression, incidentally involving the virtues of vigilance, perseverance and justice. The stars were disposed in a circle symbolizing the perpetuity of the Union; the ring, like the serpent of the Egyptians, signifying eternity. The thirteen stripes showed with the stars, the number of the United Colonies, and denoted the subordination of the states to the Union, as well as equality among themselves. The whole was the blending of the various flags of the army and the white ones of the floating batteries. The red color, which in Roman days was the signal of defiance, denoted daring and the white purity.

The flag of 1777 was used until 1795. Then, on the admission of Vermont and Kentucky to the Union, Congress passed and President Washington signed an act that after May 1, 1795 the flag should have 15 stripes, alternate red and white, and 15 white stars on a blue field in the Union. The stars were arranged in three rows of five each. The flag flown on the Constitution and other ships during the War of 1812 had 15 stripes.

When new states were admitted it became evident that the flag would become burdened with stripes. Congress thereupon ordered that after July 4, 1818, the flag should have 13 stripes, symbolizing the 13 original states; that the union have 20 stars, and that whenever a new state was admitted a new star should be added on the July 4 following admission. No law designates the permanent arrangement of the stars, but when a new state is admitted a new pattern is authorized by executive order.

The flag of the United States (The Stars and Stripes) has 13 horizontal stripes—7 red and 6 white—the red and white stripes alternating, and a union which consists of white stars of five points on a blue field placed in the upper corner next to the staff and extending to the lower edge of the fourth red stripe from the top. The flag now contains 48 stars arranged in six horizontal and eight vertical rows, each star with one point upward.

### Proper Display of the United States Flag

Congress, by joint resolution (approved by the President Dec. 22, 1942) established the following regulations as to the display and use of the American flag by such civilians or civilian groups or organizations as may not be required to conform with regulations promulgated by one or more executive departments of the Government of the United States.

**When to Display the Flag**—The flag should be displayed on all days when the weather permits, especially on New Year's Day, Inauguration Day, Lincoln's Birthday, Washington's Birthday, Armed Forces Day, Easter Sunday, Mother's Day, Memorial Day (half staff until noon), Flag Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Constitution Day, Columbus Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving Day, Christmas Day, and such other days as may be proclaimed by the President of the United States; the birthdays of States (dates of admission); and on State holidays.

It should be displayed daily, weather permitting, on or near the main administration building of every public institution. It should be displayed in or near every polling place on election days. It should be displayed during school days in or near every schoolhouse.

It is the universal custom to display the flag only from sunrise to sunset on buildings and on stationary flagstaffs in the open. However, the flag may be displayed at night upon special occasions when it is desired to produce a patriotic effect. It should be hoisted briskly and lowered ceremoniously. It should not be displayed on days when the weather is inclement.

**How to Fly the Flag**—When the flag is displayed from a staff projecting horizontally or at an angle from the window sill, balcony, or front of a building, the union of

the flag should be placed at the peak of the staff unless the flag is at half staff. When the flag is suspended over a sidewalk from a rope extending from a house to a pole at the edge of the sidewalk, from the flag should be hoisted out, union first, from the building. When the flag is displayed otherwise than by being flown from a staff, it should be displayed flat, whether indoors or out, or so suspended that its folds fall as free as though the flag were staffed. When the flag is displayed over the middle of the street, it should be suspended vertically with the union to the north in an east and west street or to the east in a north and south street.

No other flag or pennant should be placed above or, if on the same level, to the right of the American flag, except during church services conducted by naval chaplains at sea, when the church pennant may be flown above the flag during church services for the personnel of the Navy.

When displayed with another flag against a wall from crossed staffs, should be on the right, the flag's own right, and its staff should be in front of the staff of the other flag; at the center and at the highest point of the group when a number of flags of states or localities or pennants of societies are grouped and displayed from staffs.

When these other flags are flown on the same halyard with the flag of the United States, the latter should always be at the peak. When the flags are flown from adjacent staffs, the flag of the United States should be hoisted first and lowered last. No such flag or pennant may be placed above the flag of the United States or to its right. When flags of two or more nations are displayed, they are to be flown from separate staffs of the same height. The flags should be of approximately equal size.

In June, 1953, Congress passed a new law per-



mitting one exception: the United Nations flag may be flown above that of the United States and other member nations at United Nations headquarters.

**Church and Platform Use of the Flag**—When used on a speaker's platform, the flag, if displayed flat, should be displayed above and behind the speaker. When displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium, if it is displayed in the chancel of a church, or on the speaker's platform in a public auditorium, the flag should occupy the position of honor and be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's right as he faces the congregation or audience. Any other flag so displayed in the chancel or on the platform should be placed at the clergyman's or speaker's left as he faces the congregation or audience.

When the flag is displayed from a staff in a church or public auditorium elsewhere than in the chancel or on the platform it shall be placed in the position of honor at the right of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform. Any other flag so displayed should be placed on the left of the congregation or audience as they face the chancel or platform.

The flag should form a distinctive feature of the ceremony of unveiling a statue or monument, but it should never be used as the covering for the statue or monument.

**The Flag in a Parade**—When carried in a procession with another flag or flags, the flag of the United States should be either on the marching right; that is, the flag's own right, or, if there is a line of other flags, in front of the center of that line.

It should not be displayed on a float in a parade except from a staff, or as otherwise provided. It should not be draped over the hood, top, sides, or back of a vehicle or of a railroad train or boat. When the flag is displayed on a motorcar, the staff shall be fixed firmly to the chassis or clamped to the radiator cap.

When the flag is passing in a parade or in a review, or during the ceremony of hoisting or lowering the flag, all persons present should face the flag, stand at attention, and salute. Those present in uniform should render the military salute. When not in uniform, men should remove the hat with the right hand holding it at the left shoulder, the hand being over the heart. Men without hats should salute in the same manner. Aliens should stand at attention. Women should salute by placing the right hand over the heart.

**The Flag at Half Staff**—When flown at half staff the flag first should be hoisted to the peak and then lowered to the half-staff position. The flag should again be raised to the peak before it is lowered for the day. By half staff is meant lowering the flag to one-half the distance between the top and bottom of the staff. Crepe streamers may be affixed to flagstaffs in a parade only by order of the President.

When used to cover a casket, the flag should be placed so that the union is at the head and over the left shoulder. The flag should not be lowered into the grave nor allowed to touch the ground.

**The Flag in Washington**—When the flag flies from the staff of the White House, from sunrise to sunset, it indicates that the President is in residence.

Over only the East and West Fronts of the Capitol does the national flag fly continuously, night and day. The flags over the House Office Buildings and the Senate Office Building fly only from sunrise to sunset.

Over the Senate and House of Representatives wings of the Capitol the flags fly only while those bodies are in session and during a recess. At adjournment either at the end of a day's work or for a session, they are lowered.

**Prohibited Uses of the Flag**—The flag should not be dipped to any person or thing. Regimental colors, state flags, and institutional flags are to be dipped as a mark of honor. It should never be displayed with the union down save as a signal of dire distress. It should never touch anything beneath it, such as the ground, the floor, water, or merchandise. It should never be carried flat or horizontally, but always aloft and free.

The flag must not be used as drapery or festooned, drawn back, nor up, in folds.

The flag should never be fastened, displayed, or used for covering a speaker's desk, or for drapery the front of a platform. It should never be used or stored so that it will be easily torn, soiled, or damaged in any way. It should never be used as a covering for a ceiling, never have placed upon it, nor on any part of it, nor attached to it any mark, insignia, letter, word, figure, design, picture, or drawing of any nature. It should never be used as a receptacle for receiving, holding, carrying, or delivering anything.

The flag should never be used for advertising purposes in any manner whatsoever, nor be embroidered on such articles as cushions or handkerchiefs and the like, printed or otherwise impressed on paper napkins or boxes or anything that is designed for temporary use and discarded, or used as any portion of a costume or athletic uniform. Advertising signs should not be fastened to a staff or halyard from which the flag is flown.

When the flag is in such condition that it is no longer a fitting emblem for display, it should be destroyed in a dignified way, preferably by burning.

**Flags of the Army**—In the Army Regulations four kinds of national flags are described. flags flown at military posts or on ships and used for display generally; small flags or ensigns used on small boats; and separate battalions and standards which are carried by mounted regiments and separate battalions and are, therefore, smaller in size than colors.

**Display of Bunting**—Bunting may be used to cover a speaker's desk, to drape the front of a platform and to decorate premises. The Act of 1942 reversed the historic red, white and blue of bunting and specified that the blue must be on top, with white and red below it.

[Until this act was passed Americans customarily displayed bunting with red at the top. The historic national song, Columbia, the Gem of the Ocean, closes with "Three cheers for the red, white and blue."—Editor, WORLD ALMANAC.]

## THE PRESIDENT'S FLAG

The flag of the President is of a dark blue rectangular background on which appears the coat of arms of the President in proper colors.

When the President visits a vessel of the United States, the President's flag is broken at the mainmast the moment he reaches the deck and is kept flying as long as he is on board.

When the President is embarked on a boat he usually directs that his flag be displayed from the staff in the bow of his barge. When he passes in a boat flying his flag, vessels of the navy parade the full guards, four ruffles are given on the drum, four flourishes are sounded on the bugle, the National Anthem is played by the band, and officers and men salute.

## The Pledge to the Flag

As revised by Act of Congress, June, 1954

"I pledge allegiance to the flag of the United States of America and to the republic for which it stands; one nation under God, indivisible, with liberty and justice for all."

This, the latest wording of the Pledge to the Flag, has developed from the original, which was drawn up in August, 1892, in the office of the Youth's Companion, a popular magazine for young people, in Boston, Mass. It was first used at exercises on Columbus Day, Oct. 12, 1892.

A change in the wording authorized by act of Congress signed by President Eisenhower June 14, 1954, directed attention to the original pledge and its history. Words added a few years ago were of the United States of America following flag. The insertion in 1954 was under God following nation. The first was supposed to particularize this country for naturalized citizens and immigrant children.

When President Eisenhower signed the act that

added under God he remarked that "in this way we are reaffirming the transcendence of religious faith in America's heritage and future; in this way we shall constantly strengthen those spiritual weapons which forever will be our country's most powerful resource in peace and war." Immediately after the act was signed the pledge was thus recited on the steps of the Capitol in Washington. The original pledge was suggested by James B. Upham, one of the partners of the Perry Mason Co., publishers of the Youth's Companion, according to testimony of its editors. Chas. M. Thompson, an editor, 1890-1925, has written that Upham wrote the first draft, and passed it around to members of the staff, who helped compress it. Among them was Francis Bellamy, who promoted patriotic activities of the Companion and gave the pledge national circulation. The Youth's Companion published a history of the pledge, which it issued also as a leaflet, naming Upham as originator of the draft "afterwards condensed and perfected by him and his associates of the Companion force."

## Principal Rivers of the United States

Source: U S Geological Survey, Corps of Engineers, and U S. Weather Bureau

River	Source, or Upper Limit of Length	Outflow	Miles
Alabama	Junction of Coosa and Tallapoosa Rivers Elmore County, Ala.	Mobile River	315
Allegheny	Porter County, Pa.	Ohio River	325
Altamaha	Junction of Oconee and Ocmulgee Rivers, Montgomery County, Ga.	Atlantic Ocean	137
Altamaha-Ocmulgee	Junction of Yellow and South Rivers New- ton County, Ga.	Atlantic Ocean	392
Androscoggin	Umbagog Lake, Maine	Atlantic Ocean	171
Apalachicola	Junction of Flint and Chattahoochee Rivers, Seminole County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	90
Apalachicola-Chattahoochee	Towne County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico	500
Arkansas	Lake County, Colo.	Mississippi River	1,450
Big Black (Miss.)	Walter County, Miss.	Mississippi River	330
Big Horn	Junction of Wind and Popo Agie Rivers, Fremont County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River	336
Black (Mo-Ark.)	Junction of East and West Forks, Rey- nolds County, Mo.	White River	280
Black Warrior	Junction of Locust and Mulberry Forks, Jefferson County, Ala.	Tombigbee River	178
Brazos	Junction of Salt and Double Mountain Forks, Stonewall County, Tex.	Gulf of Mexico	870
Canadian	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River	906
Cape Fear	Junction of Haw and Deep Rivers, Chat- ham County, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean	202
Cedar (Iowa)	Dodge County, Minn.	Iowa River	329
Cheyenne	Junction of South Fork and Beaver Creek, Fall River County, S. Dak.	Missouri River	290
Chippewa	Junction of East and West Forks, Sawyer County, Wis.	Mississippi River	183
Cimarron	Colfax County, N. Mex.	Arkansas River	609
Clark Fork Bend Oreille (Colorado (Ariz.))	Silver Bow County, Mont. Rocky Mountain National Park, Colo.	Columbia River	505
Colorado (Texas)	Dawson County, Texas	Arizona-Sonora bound- ary line	1,360
Columbia	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Matagorda Bay	840
Columbia, Upper	Columbia Lake, British Columbia	Pacific Ocean	1,214
Connecticut	Third Connecticut Lake, N. H.	To mouth of Snake Riv.	890
Coosa	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.	Long Island Sound	407
Cumberland	Junction of Poor and Clover Forks, Har- lan County, Ky.	Alabama River	286
Delaware	Junction of East and West Branches, at Hancock, N. Y.	Ohio River	687
Deschutes	Lava Lake, Deschutes County, Oreg.	Liston Point at head of Delaware Bay	280
Des Moines	Junction of East and West Forks, Hum- boldt County, Iowa	Columbia River	250
Dolores	Dolores County, Colo.	Mississippi River	327
Flint	Junction of Mud and Camp Creeks, Fay- ette County, Ga.	Colorado River	230
Fox (Wis.)	Columbia County, Wis.	Apalachicola River	265
French Broad	Junction of North and West Forks, Trans- ylvania County, N. C.	Green Bay	175
Genesee	Potter County, Pa.	Tennessee River	210
Gila	Cartron County, N. Mex.	Lake Ontario	144
Grand (Mich.)	Jackson County, Mich.	Colorado River	630
Green (Ky.)	Linton County, Ky.	Lake Michigan	260
Green (Utah-Wyo.)	Junction of Wells and Trail Creeks, Sub- lette County, Wyo.	Ohio River	360
Gunnison	Junction of Taylor and East Rivers, Gun- nison County, Colo.	Colorado River	730
Holston	Junction of North and South Forks, Sul- livan County, Tenn.	Colorado River	150
Housatonic	Town of Washington, Mass.	Tennessee River	140
Hudson	Henderson Lake, Essex County, N. Y.	Long Island Sound	148
Humboldt	Mouth of Bishop Creek, Elko Co., Nev.	Upper New York Bay	306
Illinois	Junction of Kankakee and Des Plaines Rivers, Grundy County, Ill.	Humboldt Sink	290
Iowa	Junction of East and West Branches, Wright County, Ia.	Mississippi River	273
James (N. Dak.-S. Dak.)	Wells County, North Dakota	Mississippi River	291
James (Va.)	Junction of Jackson and Cowpasture Rivers, Botetourt County, Va.	Missouri River	710
Jefferson-Beaverhead-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River in Beaverhead County, Mont.	Hampton Roads	340
John Day	Blue Mountains, Grant County, Oreg.	Missouri River	248
Kanawha	Junction of New and Gauley Rivers, Fay- ette County, W. Va.	Columbia River	281
Kanawha-New	Junction of North and South Forks of New River, Ashe County, N. C.	Ohio River	97
KANSAS	Junction of Smoky Hill and Republican Rivers, Geary County, Kans.	Ohio River	352
Kennebec	Moosehead Lake, Maine	Missouri River	169
Kentucky	Junction of North and Middle Forks, Lee County, Ky.	Atlantic Ocean	164
Klamath	Lake Ewauna, Klamath Falls, Oreg.	Ohio River	259
Little Colorado	Latitude 34°, Apache County, Ariz.	Pacific Ocean	250
Little Missouri	Crook County, Wyo.	Colorado River	300
Merrimack	Junction of Pemigewasset and Winnep- esaukee Rivers, Franklin, N. H.	Missouri River	560
Miami	Indian Lake, Logan County, Ohio	Atlantic Ocean	110
MLK	Junction of North and South Forks, Al- berta Province	Ohio River	160
Minnesota	Big Stone Lake, Minn.	Mississippi River	625
Mississippi	Lake Itasca, Minn.	Mississippi River	332
Mississippi, Upper	Lake Itasca, Minn.	Mouth of S W Pass	2,330
Mississippi-Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	To mouth of Missouri R.	1,171
Missouri	Junction Jefferson, Madison Rivers, Mad- ison County, Mont.	Mouth of S W Pass	3,872
Missouri-Red Rock	Source of Red Rock River, Mont.	Mississippi River	2,466
Mobile	Junction of Alabama and Tombigbee Rivers, Baldwin County, Ala.	Mississippi River	2,714
		Mobile Bay	38

River	Source, or Upper Limit of Length	Outflow	Miles
Mobile-Alabama-Coosa.....	Junction of Etowah and Oostanaula Rivers, Floyd County, Ga.	Mobile Bay.....	639
Mohawk.....	Junction of East and West Branches, Oneida County, N. Y.	Hudson River.....	148
Monongahela.....	Junction of West Fork and Tygart Rivers, Marion County, W. Va.	Ohio River.....	128
Muskingum.....	Junction of Tuscarawas and Walhonding Rivers, Coshocton County, Ohio.	Ohio River.....	110
Neches.....	Van Zandt County, Tex.	Sabine Lake.....	280
Nescho.....	Morris County, Kans.	Arkansas River.....	460
Neuse.....	Junction of Eno and Flat Rivers, Durham County, N. C.	Pamlico Sound.....	260
New.....	Junction of North and South Forks, Ashcroft County, N. C.	Kanawha River.....	255
Niobrara.....	Niobrara County, Wyo.	Missouri River.....	431
North Canadian.....	Union County, N. Mex.	Canadian River.....	760
North Platte.....	Junction of Grizzly and Little Grizzly Creeks, Jackson County, Colo.	Platte River.....	618
Nueces.....	Edwards County, Tex.	Nueces Bay.....	338
Ohio-Allegheny.....	Junction of Allegheny and Monongahela Rivers, Pittsburgh, Pa.	Mississippi River.....	981
Osaage.....	Potter County, Pa.	Mississippi River.....	1,306
Ouachita.....	Junction of Elm and Onion Creeks, Lyon County, Kans.	Missouri River.....	500
Owyhee.....	Polk County, Ark.	Red River.....	605
Pearl.....	Junction of East and South Forks, Owyhee County, Idaho.	Snake River.....	250
Pecos.....	Neshoba County, Miss.	Gulf of Mexico.....	490
Pee Dee.....	Mora County, N. Mex.	Rio Grande.....	735
Pee Dee-Yadkin.....	Junction of Yadkin and Uwharrie Rivers, Montgomery County, N. C.	Winyah Bay.....	233
Penobscot.....	Watauga County, N. C.	Winyah Bay.....	435
Penobscot.....	Profile Lake, Grafton County, N. H.	Merimack River.....	70
Platte.....	Junction of East and West Branches, Medway, Maine.	Atlantic Ocean.....	101
Potomac.....	Junction of North and South Platte Rivers, North Platte, Nebr.	Missouri River.....	310
Powder.....	Junction of North and South Branches, Hampshire County, W. Va.	Chesapeake Bay.....	287
Rappahannock.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Johnson County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River.....	375
Red (Okla.-Tex.-La.).....	Faquier and Rappahannock Counties, Va.	Chesapeake Bay.....	185
Red River of the North.....	Junction of Prairie Dog Town and North Forks, Tillman County, Okla.	Mississippi River.....	1,018
Republican.....	Junction of Otter Tail and Bois de Sioux Rivers, Wilkin County, Minn.	Lake Winnipeg.....	545
Rio Grande.....	Junction of North Fork and Arkaree River, Dundy County, Nebr.	Kansas River.....	445
Roanoke.....	San Juan County, Colo.	Gulf of Mexico.....	1,885
Rock (Ill.-Wis.).....	Junction of North and South Forks, Montgomery County, Va.	Albemarle Sound.....	380
Sacramento.....	Washington County, Wis.	Mississippi River.....	300
St. Croix (Minn.-Wis.).....	Junction of South and Caddo Forks, Hunt County, Tex.	Sabine Lake.....	380
St. Francis.....	Siskiyou County, Calif.	Suisun Bay.....	382
St. John (Fla.).....	Upper St. Croix Lake, Wis.	Mississippi River.....	164
St. Joseph.....	Lake County, Mo.	Mississippi River.....	425
Salmon (Idaho).....	Lake Washington, Brevard County, Fla.	Atlantic Ocean.....	276
San Joaquin.....	Hillsdale County, Mich.	Lake Michigan.....	210
San Juan.....	Custer County, Idaho.	Snake River.....	420
Santee.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Madera County, Calif.	Suisun Bay.....	350
Santee-Wateree-Catawba.....	Silver Lake, Archuleta County, Colo.	Colorado River.....	360
Savannah.....	Junction of Wateree and Congaree Rivers, Richland, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean.....	143
Schuykill.....	McDowell County, N. C.	Atlantic Ocean.....	538
Seloto.....	Junction of Seneca and Tugalo Rivers, Anderson County, S. C.	Atlantic Ocean.....	314
Shenandoah.....	Near Tuscarora, Schuylkill County, Pa.	Delaware River.....	131
Smoky Hill.....	Anglaise County, Ohio.	Ohio River.....	237
Snake.....	Junction of North and South Forks at Riverton, Va.	Potomac River.....	55
South Fork Shenandoah.....	Cheyenne County, Colo.	Kansas River.....	540
South Platte.....	Ocean Plateau, Teton County, Wyo.	Columbia River.....	1,038
Sunquahanna.....	Junction of North and South Rivers at Port Republic, Va.	Shenandoah River.....	100
Suwanee.....	Junction of South and Middle Forks, Park County, Colo.	Platte River.....	424
Tallahatchie.....	Otsego Lake, Otsego County, N. Y.	Chesapeake Bay.....	444
Tallapoosa.....	Junction of North and Log Rivers, Charlton County, Ga.	Gulf of Mexico.....	190
Tar-Paulino.....	Tippah County, Miss.	Yazoo River.....	301
Tennessee.....	Near Embury in Paulding County, Ga.	Alabama River.....	268
Tennessee-French Broad.....	Person County, N. C.	Pamlico Bay.....	215
Tombigbee.....	Junction of French Broad and Holston Rivers, Knox County, Tenn.	Ohio River.....	652
Tongue.....	Junction of North and West Forks of French Broad, Transylvania County, N. C.	Ohio River.....	862
Trinity.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Monroe County, Miss.	Mobile River.....	409
Wabash.....	Junction of North and South Forks, Sheridan County, Wyo.	Yellowstone River.....	246
Washita.....	Junction of East and West Forks, Kaufman County, Tex.	Galveston Bay.....	360
West Branch Penobscot.....	Darke County, Ohio.	Ohio River.....	475
White (Ark.-Mo.).....	Hemphill County, Tex.	Red River.....	500
Willamette.....	Junction of North and South Branches, Somerset County, Maine.	Penobscot River.....	112
Wisconsin.....	Madison County, Ark.	Mississippi River.....	690
Yazoo.....	Junction of Coast and Middle Forks, near Eugene, Ore.	Columbia River.....	190
Yellowstone.....	Le Vieux Desert, Vilas County, Wis.	Mississippi River.....	430
Yukon.....	Junction of Tallahatchie and Yalobusha Rivers, Leflore County, Miss.	Mississippi River.....	188
	Park County, Wyo.	Missouri River.....	671
	Junction of Lewis and Felly Rivers, Yukon Province, Canada.	Bering Sea.....	1,800

# Dams in the United States—Volume and Purpose

## OVER 200 FEET IN HEIGHT

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dep. of the Interior, Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army  
 Height, Difference in elevation, in feet, between lowest point in foundation and top of dam, exclusive of flaps or other projections  
 Length, Overall length of barrier in feet, main dam and its integral features as located between natural abutments  
 Volume, Total volume in cubic yards of all material in main dam and its appurtenant works.  
 Year Date structure was originally completed for use  
 River, Main stream  
 Purpose, Irr, Irrigation, FC Flood Control, P—Power Production; N—Navigation; WS—Water Supply; RR River Regulation, DC Debris Control  
 Parentheses after name with type of dam are Bureau of Reclamation projects indicated as follows  
 (C) Concrete, (E) Earth and (M) Masonry

Name of dam	State	River	Ht.	Length	Volume	Purpose	Yr.
Hoover Boulder (C)	Ariz.-Nev.	Colorado	720	1,244	4,400,000	FC-Irr-P-RR	1936
Shasta (C & E)	Calif.	Sacramento	602	3,460	6,541,000	Irr-P	1945
Hungry Horse (C)	Mont.	South Fork, Flathead	264	2,115	3,080,200	Irr-P-FC	1952
Grand Coulee (C)	Wash.	Columbia	550	1,173	10,580,000	Irr-P-RR-FC	1942
Ross	Wash.	Skagit	544	1,275	874,000	P	(1)
Fontana	N. C.	Little Tennessee	180	2,985	2,812,000	Irr-P	1944
Anderson Ranch (E)	Idaho	South Fork, Boise	146	1,350	9,055,000	Irr-P	1950
Detroit	Mich.	North Santiam	154	1,526	1,357,000	Irr-N-P	1953
Pine Bar	Calif.	Kings	440	1,820	2,200,000	Irr-P	1931
O'Shaughnessy	Calif.	Tuolumne	130	840	675,000	WS-P	1923
Mud Mountain (Stevens)	Wash.	White	425	700	2,300,000	Irr	1918
Owhee (C)	Oreg.	Owhee	417	843	537,000	Irr	1942
Disbo	Wash.	Skagit	386	1,180	350,000	P	1930
San Gabriel No. 1	Calif.	San Gabriel	381	1,540	10,641,000	FC	1938
Pacolina	Calif.	Pacolina Creek	372	640	225,300	FC	1928
Pardee	Calif.	Mokelumne	358	1,337	615,000	WS	1929
Arrowrock (C)	Idaho	Boise	354	1,150	636,000	Irr	1915
Folsom (E)	Calif.	American	346	10,230	14,100,000	FC-Irr-P	(1)
Alber	Wash.	Nisqually	330	1,600	440,000	P	1944
Morris	Calif.	San Gabriel	328	780	416,000	WS	1934
Salt Springs	Calif.	North Fork, Mokelumne	328	1,260	3,171,500	P	1910
Exchequer	Calif.	Merced	326	943	390,600	Irr-P	1926
Buffalo Hill (Shoshone) (C)	Wyo.	Shoshone	325	200	82,900	Irr-P	(1)
Cherry Valley	Calif.	Cherry Creek	325	2,600	7,000,000	Irr-P-FC-WS	1938
Parker (C)	Ariz.-Calif.	Colorado	320	856	250,000	WS-P	1938
Watnaga	Calif.	Watauga	320	900	3,600,000	Irr-P	(1)
Friant (C)	Calif.	San Joaquin	319	3,388	2,135,000	Irr-P	1942
Arlet	Wash.	Lewis	313	1,250	307,000	P	1931
Hwassee	N. Y.	Hwassee	307	1,287	807,200	FC-P	1940
Kensico	N. Y.	Brook	307	1,843	900,000	WS	1916
Elephant Butte (C)	N. M.-Tex.	Rio Grande	301	1,674	629,500	Irr-P	1916
Green Mountain (E)	Calif.	Blue	300	1,060	4,336,000	Irr-P	1943
Horse Mesa (C)	Ariz.	Salt	300	803	162,000	Irr-P	1927
Monticello (C)	Calif.	Putah Creek	295	1,000	270,000	WS-FC-I	(1)
Seminole (C)	Wyo.	North Platte	295	530	120,200	Irr-P	1939
New Croton	N. Y.	Croton	294	2,200	855,000	WS	1906
San Gabriel No. 2	Calif.	West Fork, San Gabriel	290	620	1,200,000	Irr	1935
South Holston	Tenn.	South Fork, Holston	287	1,063	182,000	Irr-FC	1939
Bartlett (C)	Ariz.	Verde	284	1,040	296,600	Irr-P	1923
Don Pedro	Calif.	Tuolumne	284	2,256	2,100,000	FC-P	1953
Bull Shoals	Ark.-Mo.	White	280	1,125	355,800	Irr-P-FC	1941
Roosevelt (M)	Ariz.	Salt	280	1,200	90,000	Irr	1926
Cushman No. 1	Wash.	North Fork, Skokomish	280	2,640	4,000,000	WS	1939
Winona	Mass.	Swift	279	550	335,000	WS	1930
Morona	Calif.	Cottonwood Creek	278	5,093	3,579,000	Irr-P-FC-RR	1942
Marshall Ford (C & E)	Texas	Colorado (Texas)	275	2,975	6,600,000	Irr-FC	1953
Cachuma (E)	Calif.	Santa Ynez	275	800	191,800	P	1919
Lake Spaulding	Calif.	South Fork, Yuba	275	1,020	1,747,000	P	1925
Dix River	Ky.	Dix	270	1,200	2,670,700	WS	1935
El Capitán	Calif.	San Diego	270	1,860	1,181,000	FC-P	1936
Norris	Tenn.	Clinch	265	493	132,000	P	1925
Shannon	Wash.	Baker	265	730	1,799,200	WS-P	1932
Cobbie Mountain	Mass.	Little	260	2,100	13,571,000	Irr-P-FC	(1)
Palisades (E)	Ida.-Wyo.	South Fork Snake	260	1,42	380,000	DC	1941
Harry L. Englebright	Calif.	Boise	260	2,900	5,730,000	P-FC	(1)
Lucky Peak	Idaho	Idaho	260	8,875	5,061,000	N-P	(1)
The Dalles	Oreg.-Wash.	Columbia	260	2,210	98,400	Irr	1927
Lake Pleasant	Ariz.	Aqua Fria	258	3,381	8,693,000	FC-N-P	1955
Look-out Point	Oregon	Middle Fork, Willamette	256	4,650	2,471,800	WS	1931
Ashkan	N. Y.	Isopus Creek	252	800	80,000	FC	1912
Big Tujunga No. 1	Calif.	Big Tujunga Creek	251	860	204,000	Irr-P	1928
Coolidge	Ariz.	Gila	250	2,160	3,520,000	FC-P	1951
Center Hill	Penn.	Caney Fork	250	21,026	125,628,288	FC-P-N	1910
Port Peck	Mont.	Missouri	250	1,042	1,829,000	WS	1942
Nantahala	N. C.	Nantahala	250	1,026	755,000	FC	1952
Mont Morris	N. Y.	Genesee	250	350	225,000	P	1915
Long Lake	Wash.	Spokane	245	2,624	1,500,000	P	1945
Norfork	Ark.	North Fork, White	245	1,885	2,901,300	Irr-RR	1950
Granby (E)	Calif.	Colorado	240	9,300	78,000,000	FC-IRR-N-P	(1)
Oghe	S. D.	Missouri	240	440	147,000	Irr	1951
Kortez (C)	Wash.	North Fork, Skokomish	240	5,736	18,456,000	FC-P	1931
Dixon Canyon (E)	N. M.	Canby Creek	235	19,400	4,405,000	FC-Irr	1940
Cushman No. 2	Wash.	Provo	235	1,304	2,809,000	Irr-WS	1941
Wolf Creek	Ky.	Tipton	235	920	2,048,600	Irr	1926
Conehus	N. M.	Cumbezaud	235	2,315	4,100,000	P-FC	(1)
Deer Creek (E)	Utah.	Elk	235	1,208	575,000	FC	(1)
Tilton (E)	Wash.	Onachita	235	1,000	3,897,900	FC-P	(1)
Chief Joseph	Wash.	Oilstream	235	1,438	3,016,000	Irr	1949
Sutton	W. Va.	South Platte	232	710	103,000	WS	1904
Blakely Mountain	Ark.	Tygart	230	1,921	1,103,300	FC-N	1938
Soldier Canyon (E)	Calif.	Salmon	230	480	729,000	Irr	1914
Cheesman	N. C.	Little Tennessee	230	770	200,000	Irr	1919
Tygart	Calif.	Little Tennessee	230	897	280,000	Irr	1930
Salmon River	Idaho	Rapid Creek	230	1,340	2,400,000	I-FC-WS	1948
Cheesman	Tenn.	Offstream	230	1,120	2,007,000	Irr	1948
Spring Canyon (E)	So. Dak.	Offstream	230	1,120	2,007,000	Irr	1948

Name of dam	State	River	Ht.	Lth.	Volume	Purpose	Yr.
Alcova (E)	Wyo	North Platte	229	763	1,635,300	Irr	1934
Copco No. 1	Calif.	Klamath	227	415	70,300	P	1922
Big Santa Anita	Calif.	Big Santa Anita Creek	235	605	76,200	FC	1927
Morrison Flat	Ariz	Salt	224	505	59,900	Irr-P	1925
Lake Loveland	Calif.	Sweetwater	224	783	.....	Irr-WS	1945
Madden	Calif.	Chagres	223	3,674	523,800	N-P-C-P	1935
Bouquet Canyon	Calif.	Bouquet Creek	221	1,150	2,890,300	WS-P	1934
Boyson (L)	Wyo	Big Horn	220	1,000	1,689,000	Irr-P-FC	1952
Calaveras	Calif.	Calaveras Creek	220	1,200	3,461,000	WS	1925
Upper San Leandro	Calif.	San Leandro Creek	220	660	1,248,000	WS	1924
Stone Canyon	Calif.	Stone Canyon Creek	220	587	729,000	FC-P	1954
Phillipott	Va	Smith	220	892	325,000	Irr-P-FC	1954
Canyon Ferry (C)	Mont	Missouri	218	2,170	3,021,000	P	(1)
Warnship (b)	Utah	Weber	217	1,400	325,000	P	1919
Yadkin	N. C	Yadkin	215	710	81,500	P	1945
La Grande	Wyo-Nebr	North Platte	214	1,070	65,700	Irr	1909
Pathfinder (M)	Calif.	West Canyon	210	933	175,000	Irr	1925
Mulholland	Calif.	West Canyon	210	933	175,000	Irr	1927
Glines Canyon	Wash.	Elwha	210	508	24,600	P	(1)
Garrison	N. D.	Missouri	210	12,000	69,000,000	FC-Irr-N-P	1934
Mathews (Cajaleo)	Calif.	Cajaleo Creek	210	2,170	3,175,000	WS	1934
Allatoona	Ga.	Etowah	210	1,250	735,000	FC-N-P	1951
Wachusett	Mass.	South Fork, Nashua	208	1,476	274,200	WS	1906
Saluda	S. C	Saluda	208	7,838	11,160,800	P	1930
Glendo (E)	Wyo.	North Platte	207	4,610	3,021,300	I-P-FC	(1)
Stewart Mountain (C)	Utah	Salt	207	1,260	120,500	Irr-P	1930
Kentucky	Ky.	Tennessee	206	8,422	8,518,700	FC-N-P	1944
Taylor Park (E)	Colo.	Taylor	206	675	1,115,100	Irr	1931
Tiber (E)	Mont	Missouri	205	4,300	5,375,000	Irr-FC	1921
San Pablo	Calif.	San Pablo Creek	205	1,250	2,400,000	Irr-FC	1952
Cedar Bluff (E)	Kansas	Smoky Hill	204	12,560	8,488,600	Irr-FC	1943
Douglas	Tenn.	French Broad	202	1,705	1,171,000	I-P-P	1943
Carter Lake (E)	Colo.	Oilstream	200	3,810	3,080,000	Irr-P	1952
Neverank	N. Y.	Neverank	200	2,800	750,000	WS	(1)
Clark Hill	Ga. S. C.	Neverank	200	5,680	4,350,000	FC-P	1952
O'Sullivan (E)	Wash.	Lower Crab Cr.	200	19,000	8,753,000	Irr	1949
Santeuil	N. C	Chenah	200	1,150	195,000	P	1928
Kerr (Poston)	Mont	Flathead	200	3,00	77,000	P-Irr	1921
Bull Run	Oreg.	Bull Run	200	935	220,000	WS	1922
Martin	Ala.	Tallapoosa	200	2,000	440,000	P-RR	1942
Merriman	N. Y.	Rondout Creek	200	2,450	7,635,000	P-RR-Irr	1950
Davis (E)	Ariz-Nev.	Colorado	200	1,100	2,500,000	WS	1938
Ralston	Colo.	Ralston Creek	200	1,250	1,850,000	P	1924
Davis Bridge	Vt.	Derfield	200	850	1,300,000	Irr-P	1911
Lake Arrowhead	Calif.	Little Bear Creek	200	850	1,300,000	Irr-P	1930
Walters	N. C	Big Pigeon	200	870	181,200	P	1930

(1) Under construction, data subject to revision. (2) Data not available.

## World's Ten Highest and Largest Dams

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior. All types of dams.

No.	Highest	Ft.	Yr.	No.	Largest	Cubic yds.	Yr.
1	Mauvoisin, Switzerland	776	(1)	1	Fort Peck	125,628,288	1940
2	Hoover	726	1936	2	Oahe	78,000,000	(1)
3	Blackra, India	680	(1)	3	Garrison	69,000,000	(1)
4	Shasta	602	1945	4	Fort Randall	27,000,000	(1)
5	Kurobe No 4, Japan	590	(1)	5	Kingsley	26,000,000	1941
6	Tignes, France	590	1953	6	Gatun (Canal Zone)	25,107,000	1912
7	Grande Dixence, Switzerland	580	(1)	7	Denison	18,290,000	1944
8	Hungry Horse	564	1952	8	Sardis	15,644,000	1940
9	Grand Coulee	550	1942	9	Hansen	14,700,000	1940
10	Bekhme, India	550	(1)	10	Cherry Creek	14,650,000	1950

(1) Under construction. Data subject to revision.

(2) First stage of construction; full height of dam to be 921 feet.

## Ten Highest Foreign Dams

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior

Name	River	Country	Comple- tion	Height (feet)	Volume (cubic yards)
Mauvoisin	Durance de Bagnes	Switzerland	(1)	776	2,740,000
Blackra	Sutlej	India	(1)	680	5,120,000
Kurobe No 4	Kurobe	Japan	(1)	590	2,800,000
Tignes	Isere	France	1953	590	851,500
Grande Dixence	Dixence	Switzerland	(1)	580 (2)	2,260,000
Bekhme	Greater Zah	India	(1)	550	418,000
Zeuzler	Lienne	Switzerland	(1)	524	1,970,000
Okutadami	Tadami	Japan	(1)	508	7,400,000
Santa Giustina	Noce	Italy	1951	500	117,000
Canelles	N. Ribgorzana	Spain	(1)	495	400,000

(1) Under construction. Data subject to revision.

(2) First stage of construction; full height of dam to be 921 feet.

## World's Ten Greatest Reservoirs

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior

No.	Name	Capacity Acre-feet	No.	Name	Capacity Acre-feet
1	Wainganga, India	33,300,000	6	Pine Portage, Canada	11,136,000
2	Lake Mead, Hoover	31,142,000	7	Roosevelt Lake, Grand Coulee	9,402,000
3	Oahe	23,600,000	8	Lac Casse, Canada	8,800,000
4	Garrison	23,000,000	9	Bhakra, India	7,400,000
5	Fort Peck	19,400,000	10	Hirakud, India	6,750,000

Capacity—for full reservoir at highest controlled stage.

## Reservoirs in the United States

WITH CAPACITY OVER 235 BILLION GALLONS

Source: Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior, Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army

Capacity: For full reservoir at highest controlled stage. Area: For water surface of full reservoir.

Year of completion: River—Main stream

P—Pump Irrigation, FC—Flood Control, P—Power Production, N—Navigation, WS—Water Supply, RR—River Regulation.

Reservoir	Location	River	Yr.	Purpose	Capacity		Area sq. mi.
					Acre feet	Bill'n gals.	
Lake Mead (Hoover)	Ariz., Nev.	Colorado	1936	FC-RR-Irr-P	31,342,000	10,145	246
Oahe	So. Dak.	Missouri	(2) 19	FC	24,600,000	7,690	588
Corson	N. Dak.	Missouri	(2) 19	FC-Irr-N-P	23,000,000	7,495	610
Fort Peck	Mont.	Missouri	1910	FC-P-N	19,100,000	6,322	353
Hoosier Lake (Grand Coulee)	Wash.	Columbia	1912	Irr-P-RR-FC	9,402,000	3,064	127
Fort Randall	So. Dak.	Missouri	(2) 19	FC-Irr-N	9,300,000	2,953	167
Wolf Creek	Ky.	Cumberland	1951	FC-P	6,089,000	1,984	99
Kentucky	Ky.-Tenn.	Tennessee	1934	FC-P-N	6,003,000	1,936	408
Lake Texoma (Denton)	Tex.-Okla.	Red	1914	FC-P-RR	5,719,000	1,898	223
Ind. Shoals	Ark.-Mo.	White	1953	FC-P	5,408,000	1,762	111
Shasta	Calif.	Sacramento	1945	Irr-P-FC	4,493,000	1,464	46
Gatun	Canal Zone-Pan.	Chagres	1912	N-FC	4,407,000	1,336	167
Hungry Horse	Mont.	So. Fork, Flathead	1952	Irr-P-FC	3,468,000	1,130	38
John H. Kerr	Va.-N.C.	Romoke	1953	FC-P-N	2,921,000	952	137
Clark Hill	Ga.	Savannah	1952	FC-P	2,900,000	915	123
Blackly Mountain	Arkansas	Ouachita	(2) 19	FC-P	2,768,000	902	75
Lake Okechobee	Fla.	Caloosahatchee	1938	FC-N	2,700,000	880	730
Texasiana	Texas	Sulphur	(2) 19	FC-P-N	2,651,000	860	169
Norris	Tenn.	Clinch	1936	FC-P	2,567,000	830	63
Huford	Georgia	Chatahoochee	(2) 19	FC-P-N	2,495,000	813	62
Lake McConaughy (Kingsley)	Nebr.	North Platte	1941	Irr-P-FC	2,356,000	768	50
Elephant Butte	N. M.-Texas	Rio Grande	1916	Irr-P	2,185,000	712	59
Lake Cherokee (Pensacola)	Okla.	Grand (Neosho)	1910	FC-P	2,197,000	716	73
Lake Murray (Saluda)	S. C.	Saluda	1930	P	2,115,000	689	78
Center Hill	Tenn.	Caney Fork	1951	FC-P	2,092,000	682	36
Caney Ferry	Montana	Missouri	1954	P-Irr-FC	2,050,000	668	55
Whites	Texas	Brazos	1951	FC-P	2,017,500	657	78
Norfolk	Ark. Mo.	North Fork, White	1944	FC-P	1,983,000	646	48
Lake Travis (Marshall Ford)	Texas	Colorado	1942	Irr-P-FC-RR	1,951,000	636	45
Lake Mohave (Davis)	Nev.	Colorado	1950	P-RR-Irr	1,820,000	593	45
Dale Hollow	Tenn. Ky.	Obey	1943	FC-P	1,706,000	556	48
American Falls	Idaho	Snake	1927	Irr	1,700,000	554	88
Lake Martin (Cherokee Bluffs)	Ala.	Tallahassee	1926	P-RR	1,622,000	581	62
Monticello	Calif.	Putah Creek	(2) 19	Irr-WS	1,600,000	521	30
Sardis	Miss.	Little Tallahatchie	1940	FC	1,589,900	512	91
Cherokee	Tenn.	Holston	1942	FC-P	1,565,000	510	49
Albani Falls	Idaho	End Orellle	1953	FC-RR-P	1,542,000	503	147
Douglas	Tenn.	French Broad	1943	FC-P	1,514,000	493	49
Boysen	Wyo.	Big Horn	1952	P-Irr-FC	1,493,000	480	31
Equalizing	Wash.	Offstream	1949	Irr	1,475,000	415	43
Fontana	N. C.	Little Tennessee	1944	FC-P	1,440,000	470	17
Pallsades	Idaho-Wyo.	So. Fork, Snake	1944	P-FC	1,400,000	458	27
Roosevelt	Ariz.	Salt	1911	Irr-P-FC	1,398,000	458	27
Rainy Lake	Minn.	Rainy	1909	N-P	1,398,000	458	345
Tiber	Montana	Missouri River	(2) 19	Irr	1,397,000	455	347
McNary	Washington, Ore.	Columbia	1953	Irr-FC-P	1,345,000	438	59
Grenada	Miss.	Yalobusha	1954	FC	1,337,700	436	102
Lake Almanor	Calif.	No. Fork, Feather	1927	P	1,308,000	426	47
Fort Gibson	Okla.	Grand (Neosho)	(2) 19	FC-P	1,287,000	419	80
Lake Mead (Santee)	S. C.	Santee	1941	P-N-FC	1,280,000	417	133
Quabbin (Winsor)	Mass.	Swift	1939	WS	1,274,000	415	39
Lake of the Ozarks (Bagnell)	Mo.	Ozage	1931	P	1,235,000	402	95
Tenkiller Ferry	Okla.	Illinois	1953	FC-P	1,200,000	401	33
Flathead Lake (Kerr)	Mont.	Flathead	1938	P-Irr	1,219,000	397	189
San Carlos (Coolidge)	Ariz.	Gila	1928	Irr-P	1,210,000	394	34
Wheeler	Ala.	Tennessee	1936	N-FC-P	1,150,000	375	107
Watts Bar	Tenn.	Tennessee	1942	N-FC-P	1,132,000	360	20
Owhee	Ore.-Idaho	Owhee	1932	Irr	1,120,000	366	20
Lake Moultrie (Pinopolis)	S. C.	Offstream	1941	P-N-FC	1,120,000	365	37
Belton	Texas	Leon	1954	FC	1,097,600	357	73
Pickwick Landing	Tenn.-Miss.-Ala.	Tennessee	1938	N-FC-P	1,091,000	356	33
Pathfinder	Wyo.-Nebr.	North Platte	1909	Irr	1,070,000	349	35
Seminole	Wyo.	North Platte	1939	Irr-P	1,026,000	334	12
Guntersville	Ala.-Tenn.	Tennessee	1939	N-FC-P	1,019,000	332	110
Garza-Little Elm	Texas	Trinity (Elm Fork)	1954	RR-FC	1,016,200	331	61
Buchanan (Hamilton)	Texas	Colorado	1937	P-FC-Irr	1,000,000	326	32
Pine Flat	Calif.	Klamath	1953	FC-Irr-P	1,000,000	326	9
Folsom	Calif.	American	1953	FC-Irr-P	1,000,000	326	18
Winnegoshish	Minn.	Mississippi	1884	N	968,000	315	180
Bayou Badreau	Louisiana	Bayou Badreau	1910	FC	967,900	315	70
Upper Klamath Lake	Oregon	Link	1921	Irr-P	873,000	285	142
Conklingville (Sacandaga)	N. Y.	Sacandaga	1930	FC-RR-P	868,000	283	69
Utah Lake	Utah	Jordan	1903	Irr	850,000	277	150
Harlan County	Nebr.	Republican	1953	FC-Irr	850,000	276	84
Jackson Lake	Wyo.-Idaho	Snake	1911	Irr	847,000	276	40
Glendale	Wyo.	North Platte	(2) 19	Irr-FC-P	800,000	261	28
Bridgeport	Texas	West Fork, Trinity	1931	WS-FC-Irr	784,000	255	18
South Holston	Tenn.	South Fork, Holston	(2) 19	P-FC	783,000	255	14
Leach Lake (Federal)	Minn.	Leach Lake	1904	N	743,000	242	251
Bonneville	Wash.-Ore.	Columbia	1943	N-P	740,000	241	34
Lake Tahoe	Calif.-Nev.	Truckee	1913	Irr	732,000	239	188
Possum Kingdom (Morris Sheppard)	Texas	Brazos	1941	FC-P-Irr	730,000	238	32
Allatoona	Ga.	Etowah	1951	FC-P	722,000	235	32

## Hydroelectric Power, Dams and Reservoirs

Source: Federal Power Commission; Bureau of Reclamation, Dept. of the Interior; Corps of Engineers, Dept. of the Army

### FEDERAL HYDROELECTRIC PLANTS

Federal hydroelectric plants in 1955 had a capacity of 10,266,120 kw. The Federal Power Commission reported that Federal hydroelectric construction begun or under way in 1955 would account for 4,310,000 kw additional. Initial capacity of 20 new plants would be 3,494,600 kw, with provision for ultimate capacity of 5,337,600.

In May, 1955, the Federal Power Commission reported the following installed capacities of Federal hydroelectric plants by water basins:

Columbia	3,410,020	Savannah	280,000
Tennessee	2,636,890	White	230,400
Colorado	1,628,000	Roanoke	218,000
Missouri	596,450	Red	88,200
Cumberland	493,460	Arkansas	79,000
Sacramento-San Joaquin	456,000	Mobile-Ala.	74,000

The first Federal hydroelectric plant was the Minidoka on the Snake River, Idaho, 1899. Today the largest Federal plant is the Grand Coulee, Columbia River, Washington, Capacity 1,974,000 kw; second largest, Hoover, Colorado River, capacity 1,249,800 kw, divided between Arizona and Nevada; third largest, Bonneville, Columbia River, Oregon, 518,400 kw.

Federal agencies operating hydroelectric plants are Bureau of Reclamation, Corps of Engineers, U.S.A., Tennessee Valley Authority, National Park Service and Indian Irrigation Service, with a 1954 total of 10,266,120 kw. The Bureau of Reclamation accounts for 4,718,450 kw, the Corps of Engineers 2,868,000 kw, and TVA 2,668,750 kw.

### TENNESSEE VALLEY AUTHORITY

Tennessee Valley Authority is a corporation created by act of Congress May 18, 1933. The act instructed TVA to take over Wilson Dam and a 60,000 kw steam plant at Muscle Shoals, Ala., in the interest of national defense, and to develop fertilizer for agricultural improvement, install flood control, aid navigation, produce hydroelectric power for sale, support research in chemistry, chemical engineering and metallurgy, conserve natural resources, including forestry, fish and game; aid industrial and community development, supervise employe housing, and cooperate with state and local governments for the general welfare. It develops electric energy by both water power and steam.

TVA is financed by appropriations by Congress and by revenue derived from the sale of electrical energy and fertilizer. Originally also bonds covered funds advanced by the U.S. Treasury and RFC, now being repaid. Source and disposition of TVA funds for 21 years, 1933-54 in millions:

Received from appropriations, bonds, etc.	\$1,895
Received from gross revenues	1,031
<b>Total receipts</b>	<b>\$2,926</b>
Invested in plant	1,630
Expended for operations	930
Repaid to U.S. Treasury	123
On hand, cash, receivables, etc.	243
	<b>\$2,926</b>

When TVA summarized 21 years of development at the end of its fiscal year, June 30, 1954, the whole system had an installed generating capacity of 6,076,685 kw, 57% in hydro plants and 43% in steam plants. New construction was expected to give the integrated system 10,000,485 kw by December, 1956. A great part of its electrical energy was delivered to the Atomic Energy Commission, while 148 municipal and rural cooperative systems distributed more than 11 billion kwh to business, industries and farms in fiscal year 1954.

In fiscal 1954 the net investment in the power plant, after depreciation, was \$983,365,000. Revenue from power was \$133,948,000 and net revenue \$28,820,000. Investment in chemical facilities after depreciation reached \$22,649,000. TVA pays local and state taxes to seven states, but no U.S. income tax.

In the 1954-55 planting season TVA furnished 21,000,000 seedlings for reforestation, 15,000,000 of which were for planting in the Valley, the balance being produced for other agencies on contract. In 21 years 240,000 acres have been reforested.

By the end of 1954 TVA expected to have 60%

of its generating capacity in steam plants. Kingston, largest in the world, to supply AEC at Oak Ridge, will have capacity of 1,440,000 kw. Shawnee, to supply AEC Paducah plant, will have capacity of 1,350,000 kw. Both plants have begun operation. TVA steam plants burned 7,279,686 tons of coal in fiscal 1954, and expect to use about 18,000,000 tons annually when all the steam-electric facilities now under construction are completed.

In 1954 TVA had 23,933 fulltime employes, working 40 hours a week. They have collective bargaining and an independent retiring system administered by management and employes.

TVA has built 20 dams and is operating 30 in the Tennessee Valley. It provides a navigable channel of 11 ft. depth for 630 mi., moving over 1,250,000,000 ton-miles of freight annually.

TVA has a board of 3 directors, appointed by the President. The general manager is administrative head. There are 27 major officials. President Eisenhower appointed Brig. Gen. Herbert D. Vogel chairman (confirmed, Aug. 11, 1954). Hq: Knoxville, Tenn., and Washington, D.C.

### POWER ADMINISTRATIONS

Bonneville Power Administration (Dept. of the Interior) markets the electric energy generated at Federal power projects in the Pacific Northwest, chiefly in the Columbia River basin and other basins in Washington, Oregon, western Montana and northern Idaho. The projects are built and operated by the Bureau of Reclamation and the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. BPA sells power at wholesale, for either resale or direct consumption, to public bodies, cooperatives and private agencies at the lowest possible rates, taking into account operation and maintenance, amortization of the Government's investment, interest and other costs. Wholesale rates prepared by BPA must be approved by the FPC.

Preference in available supply of power is given to public bodies and cooperatives. Resale of power to ultimate consumers must be at rates which are reasonable and nondiscriminatory. BPA has authority to sell power generated at Grand Coulee, Hungry Horse, Bonneville, Detroit, McNary, Big Cliff, Lookout Point and the following dams under construction: The Dalles, Chief Joseph, Chandler, Dexter and Albeni Falls. In addition BPA may market power from 12 additional presently authorized projects in the area when constructed. The BPA had 6,656 circuit miles of transmission lines and 166 substations in operation as of Jan. 1, 1955. During calendar year 1954 BPA delivered 19.7 billion kwh to 118 customers for \$46,207,000.

Southwestern Power Administration (Dept. of the Interior) markets electrical energy generated at reservoir projects controlled by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Arkansas, Louisiana, and parts of Kansas, Missouri, Texas and Oklahoma, under conditions similar to those of BPA. Its 7 projects and installed capacity (kw):

Bull Shoals, White River, Ark.	160,000
Norfolk, North Fork R., Ark.	70,000
Narrows, Little Missouri, Ark.	17,000
Whitney, Brazos R., Texas	30,000
Denison, Red R., Okla.-Texas	70,000
Ft. Gibson, Grand (Neosho) R., Okla.	45,000
Tenkiller Ferry, Illinois R., Okla.	34,000
<b>Total kw</b>	<b>426,000</b>

SPA operates and maintains 1,004 miles of high voltage transmission lines and 18 substations and switching stations. During the year ended June 30, 1954, SPA sold 822,129,018 kwh of energy, distributed as follows: REA cooperatives, 41.4%, municipalities, 10.7%, Federal Government loads, 3.5%, private utility companies, 44.4%. Total revenue from sale of power was \$4,711,999.

Southeastern Power Administration (Dept. of the Interior) markets power produced at projects controlled by the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, in Virginia, West Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Kentucky, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee. Specifically the power plants at Allatoona (Ga.), Clark Hill (Ga.-S. C.), John H. Kerr (Va.-N. C.), Wolf Creek (Ky.), Dale Hollow (Tenn.) and Center Hill (Tenn.) with a capacity of 836,000 kw and has the following under construction, with year scheduled for opening and capacity in kw:

Jim Wood, Fla., 1950	30,000
Baton Rouge, La., 1957	86,000
Chattanooga, Tenn., 1957	36,000
Old Hickory, Tenn., 1956	100,000

During the year ended June 30, 1954, SEPA sold 1,779,400,000 kwh gross revenue \$7,931,023

### HOOVER DAM, BOULDER CANYON

Hoover Dam completed in 1936 by the Bureau of Reclamation, on the Colorado River, Arizona-Nevada, is the principal engineering structure of Boulder Canyon project. It is 126 feet high, 1,214 ft long at top, contains 4,400,000 cu yds of concrete. Its reservoir, Lake Mead, extends 115 miles upstream and has a storage capacity of 31,142,000 acre-feet and is the largest artificial lake by volume in the world.

In the U-shaped Hoover Dam power plant there are 18 generators, having a total capacity of 1,249,000 kw, driven by turbines totaling 1,742,000 h p. The installed capacity is sufficient to supply the normal domestic needs of 7,500,000 persons. The United States has executed contracts for disposal of all firm and secondary energy generated at the plant until 1987, the end of the amortization period. The Department of Water and Power of the Los Angeles and the Southern California Edison Company operate the generating equipment.

The Federal investment in the Boulder Canyon project is to be repaid with interest at 3% by revenues from power and water storage, except for \$25,000,000 allocated to flood control, which is to be repaid without interest. Since 1936, the project has produced revenue of \$124,572,325 and paid into the U. S. Treasury \$77,056,302, of which \$57,486,169 was for interest and \$19,570,133 for principal.

### M McNARY DAM

McNary Dam, dedicated by President Eisenhower Sept. 23, 1954, is located on the Columbia River between Oregon and Washington about 190 miles east of Portland, Ore. McNary Lock and Dam is named for the late U.S. Senator, Charles L. McNary. It was authorized March 2, 1945, and construction was started in May, 1947, by the Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army. The project is expected to cost about \$287,000,000. The dam includes a gate-controlled spillway 1310 feet long, a powerhouse 1,422 feet long and a navigation lock, which provides the world's highest single-lift with a maximum of 92 feet. The navigation lock chamber is 86 ft. wide and 675 ft. long. The project's total length is 7,300 feet. The completed powerhouse will contain 14 units with a total rated capacity of nearly 1,000,000 kw. Completion is scheduled for December, 1956.

### GRAND COULEE DAM

The world's largest dam, power plant and pumping plant are located on the Columbia River in Washington, 92 miles west and north of Spokane and 240 miles east of Seattle.

Built by the United States Bureau of Reclamation as the key water control structure in the million-acre Columbia Basin Project, the dam is 550 feet high, 4,173 feet long, contains more than 10,585,000 cubic yards of concrete. Nearly half its volume is below the river surface. The central spillway is 1,650 feet wide, and the waterfall over it is half as wide and twice as high as Niagara Falls. Within the dam are 8½ miles of inspection galleries and 2½ miles of shafts. Buried in the concrete are 1,700 miles of thin-wall steel tubing, through which cold water was circulated during the construction period to cool the concrete.

The Grand Coulee power plant, consisting of two powerhouses on the down-stream side of the dam, contains 18 main generators of 108,000 kw each, and three smaller station units, with a combined capacity of 1,974,000 kw. Each main generator with its turbine weighs 1,500 tons. The plant holds all records for hourly (2,321,000 kwh), daily (53,181,000 kwh), monthly (1,514,140,000 kwh), and yearly (14,698,303,400 kwh) production of electric energy.

Power from the Grand Coulee Dam made possible the atomic energy installations at Hanford, Wash., as well as the development of large aluminum plants, making 40% of all U.S. aluminum.

The pumping plant raising water for irrigation from the 151-mile reservoir Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake, behind Grand Coulee Dam ultimately will contain 12 of the largest capacity pumps ever built, any two of which could supply the water needs of New York and Chicago combined. Six of the units already have been installed to pump 4,320,000 gallons per minute into reservoirs and

canals. Water is raised 350 feet by the dam and an additional 280 feet by the pumps, total 630 feet.

Columbia Basin Project, begun July 16, 1934, is intended to reclaim about 1,000,000 acres of semi-arid and for irrigation 125 miles south of Grand Coulee Dam. North and South Dams have created an equalizing reservoir by sealing off both ends of the dry Grand Coulee into which water is pumped from Lake Franklin D. Roosevelt and distributed by gravity flow through other reservoirs, canals, siphons, and laterals. Irrigation from the primary works began in 1952 when water was made available to about 66,000 acres. Facilities to supply about 47,000 acres more each year are expected to irrigate 515,000 acres by 1961.

As a self-liquidating development, the Columbia Basin Project will repay to the United States Treasury virtually its entire cost, estimated at \$750,056,000. More than three-fourths of the outlay will be repaid through the sale of power produced by the Grand Coulee power plant.

### MISSOURI RIVER BASIN PROJECT

In the vast basin of the Missouri River there is in progress a water and land resource development considered the largest undertaking of its kind in history. It affects a 529,000 square-mile region, comprising one-sixth of the continental United States, and includes the construction of reservoirs and other engineering features which, with soil and water conservation, will provide flood control, irrigation, electric power and navigation. There will also be related gains in the development of fish and wildlife, recreation, pollution abatement and forest and mineral resources.

The program proposes more than 112 multipurpose reservoirs in the Missouri River and its tributaries with a capacity of 107,400,000 acre-feet; irrigation of more than 3,589,000 additional acres of land and supplemental water for approximately 752,000 acres now receiving an inadequate supply; hydroelectric plants with an ultimate generating capacity of 2,816,650 kw. and an annual output of more than 13 billion kilowatt-hours. Soil and moisture conservation will affect many million acres of farms, ranches, range lands and forests and control of floods will reduce damage on 5,000,000 acres of valley lands and to 50 municipalities.

Under the Pick-Sloan Plan, the Bureau of Reclamation works upstream and on the tributaries to develop water primarily for irrigation, while the U. S. Corps of Engineers works primarily for flood control and navigation in downstream areas. Hydroelectric power developed on the Army dams is marketed by the Bureau of Reclamation along with power generated at Bureau dams. Legislative authority for joint execution of the program is the Flood Control Act of Dec. 22, 1944.

The Governors of Colorado, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, South Dakota and Wyoming, and representatives of the Corps of Engineers, Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and Interior, Health, Education & Welfare, and Federal Power Commission, make up a Missouri Basin Inter-Agency Committee which is coordinating the diversified program.

Although not yet wholly authorized, about one-fifth of the program has been accomplished. Power plants at Engineer-constructed dams at Fort Peck, Mont., and Fort Randall, S.D., are in operation, with an installed capacity of 485,000 kilowatts. Three others—Garrison, N.D., 400,000 kw., 1955; Gavins Point, S.D., 100,000 kw., 1956; and Oahe, S.D., 425,000 kw., 1961, will furnish a total of 1,410,000 kilowatts of generating capacity.

Under the Bureau of Reclamation, 15 irrigation units have been completed or are under construction, and advance planning is under way leading to start of construction on 15 other units. Fourteen Reclamation-built dams are functionally complete and in operation: Cedar Bluff, Bonny, Kans.; Enders, Trenton, Medicine Creek, Neb.; Dickinson, Heart Butte, Jamestown, N.D.; Shadepark, Angostura, S.D.; Boysen, Keyhole, Kortes, Wyoming; and Canyon Ferry, Montana. Power plants are in full operation at Boysen, Kortes, Canyon Ferry, and Angostura.

Over-all cost of the Missouri River Basin program was estimated in 1955 at \$5,164,660,000, of which \$12,400,000 was for Department of Agriculture projects; \$2,677,360,000 for Bureau of Reclamation projects; and \$2,474,900,000 for Corps of Engineers projects. By June, 1955, expenditures by the Corps of Engineers totaled \$903,713,600 and for the Bureau of Reclamation, \$298,790,000.



## CAPACITIES OF HYDROELECTRIC STATIONS COMPLETED OR UNDER CONSTRUCTION BY THE CORPS OF ENGINEERS, U.S. ARMY

Project	First power production	Name plate capacities		
		Existing installation (KW)*	Under construction (KW)*	Planned ultimate installation (KW)
Alheid Falls Reservoir, Idaho.....	1955	42,600		42,600
Allatoona Reservoir, Georgia.....	1950	74,000		110,000
Blakely Mountain Reservoir, Arkansas.....	1955	75,000		75,000
Booneville Dam, Oregon-Washington.....	1938	518,400		518,100
Buford Dam, Georgia.....	1954		86,000	86,000
Bull Shoals Reservoir, Arkansas-Missouri.....	1953	160,000		320,000
Center Hill Reservoir, Tennessee.....	1951	135,000		135,000
Cheatham Lock and Dam, Tennessee.....	1957		36,000	36,000
Chief Joseph Dam, Washington.....	1956	256,000	768,000	1,280,000
Clark Hill Reservoir, Georgia-South Carolina.....	1953	280,000		280,000
Dale Hollow Reservoir, Tennessee.....	1949	54,000		54,000
Dallas Dam, Oregon-Washington.....	1953		1,092,000	1,248,000
Denison Dam (Lake Texoma), Oklahoma-Texas.....	1945	70,000		175,000
Detroit Reservoir, Oregon.....	1954	118,000		118,000
Ft. Gibson Reservoir, Oklahoma.....	1953	45,000		67,500
Ft. Peck Dam, Montana.....	1944	85,000		165,000
Ft. Randall Reservoir, South Dakota.....	1954	280,000	40,000	320,000
Garrison Reservoir, North Dakota.....	1955	160,000	50,000	400,000
Gavins Point Reservoir, South Dakota-Nebraska.....	1957		100,000	100,000
Jim Woodruff Lock and Dam, Georgia.....	1956		30,000	30,000
John H. Kerr Reservoir, North Carolina-Virginia.....	1953	204,000		204,000
Lookout Point Reservoir, Oregon.....	1955	135,000		135,000
McNary Lock and Dam, Oregon-Washington.....	1954	700,000	280,000	980,000
Narrows Reservoir, Arkansas.....	1950	17,000		25,500
Norfolk Reservoir, Arkansas-Missouri.....	1944	70,000		140,000
Osha Reservoir, South Dakota-North Dakota.....	1961		170,000	425,000
Old Hickory Lock and Dam, Tennessee.....	1956		100,000	100,000
Philpott Reservoir, Virginia.....	1954	14,000		14,000
St. Marys River (Soo Locks), Michigan.....	1952	18,400		18,400
Table Rock Reservoir, Arkansas-Missouri.....	1960		100,000	200,000
Tenkiller Ferry Reservoir, Oklahoma.....	1954	34,000		34,000
Whitney Reservoir, Texas.....	1954	30,000		30,000
Wolf Creek Reservoir, Kentucky.....	1952	270,000		270,000
<b>Totals.....</b>		<b>3,845,400</b>	<b>2,882,000</b>	<b>8,136,400</b>

\*As scheduled for Jan. 1, 1956.

## Principal Waterways in the United States

Source: Maj. Gen. S. D. Sturgis, Jr., Chief of Engineers, Department of the Army

The United States has the world's greatest system of navigable harbor channels and inland waterways, as a result of Federal improvements carried out by the Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army.

The Mississippi River System is the most extensive segment of the inland waterway network. It links with navigable channels the Great Lakes on the North and the Gulf of Mexico on the South. Improved tributaries of the Mississippi extend like broad turnpikes to rich sources of raw materials and to great centers of industry.

On the Lower Mississippi, there is a deep-draft channel enabling ocean vessels to proceed to New Orleans and Baton Rouge, approximately 250 miles inland. From Baton Rouge to Minneapolis and St. Paul, the Mississippi River has a navigable channel with minimum depth of 9 ft. Dependable 9-ft. navigation on the Upper Mississippi has been made possible by 27 locks and dams.

On the Ohio River, from its mouth to Pittsburgh, a distance of 981 miles, the Corps of Engineers constructed the nation's most extensive system of 46 navigation locks and dams. This provides a dependable 9-ft. channel. There is a rise of 420 feet on the Ohio, from its mouth to Pittsburgh, necessitating extensive canalization. Important tributaries of the Ohio, such as the Monongahela, Allegheny, Kanawha, and Tennessee have also been developed with 9-ft. channels.

The Illinois Waterway, connecting the Mississippi with the Great Lakes, is completely canalized over its 327 miles with a minimum navigable depth of 9 feet, the depth also designed for the Missouri River from its mouth to Sioux City, a distance of 761 mi. The Mississippi river system has generally a 9-ft. channel, and 12 ft. from Cairo, Ill., south.

## Great Lakes Connecting Channels

Great Lakes, forming part of the northern boundary of the United States, is the world's busiest inland waterway system. Its usefulness has been made possible by developed connecting channels. For instance, St. Marys River, connecting Lake Superior with the other Great Lakes, has a natural rapids at Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., with a fall of 21 ft. Four locks were built to overcome this natural barrier, the deepest of which is the

MacArthur. Approximately 85% of the iron ore produced in the U. S. is transported to the steel mills via this route. The present Welland Ship Canal, which overcomes the barrier formed by Niagara Falls, was constructed by Canada.

A protected Intracoastal Waterway extends 1,000 mi. along the Atlantic coast and the same distance along the Gulf coast. This connects many natural coastal waterways and provides a channel for tows and light-draft vessels. The Atlantic section has a channel 12 ft. deep from Trenton, N. J., to Melbourne, Fla. From Melbourne to Miami it is 8 ft., and from Miami to Key West 4 ft.

## Gulf Intracoastal Waterway

On the Gulf Intracoastal Waterway, a navigable channel with 12-ft. depth extends from Galveston, Tex., to Brownsville, Texas, at the Mexican border. The main channel is to be extended to its eastern terminus in Apalachee Bay.

There are numerous routes leading many miles inland from the coastal shores to port cities, industrial and agricultural areas. An excellent example is the improved navigable waterway via the Tombigbee, Warrior and Black Warrior rivers to the Birmingham, Ala., steel area, 470 miles. The Hudson River and New York State Barge Canal, with navigable channels, connect the New York area and the eastern coast with the Great Lakes

## Pacific Coast Waterways

On the Pacific coast, the Columbia River has a deep draft channel serving the ocean ports of Portland, Ore., and Vancouver, Wash., and continuing to the head of the Bonneville Pool, with a light-draft channel therefrom to Pasco, Wash. Eventually, it is planned to have a developed navigable channel all the way to Lewiston, Idaho, via the Columbia and Snake Rivers, 460 miles.

Ocean vessels can navigate to many inland cities, Philadelphia is 100 miles inland on the Delaware River. Baltimore is 150 miles inland. Washington, a similar distance inland, has a deep draft channel, enabling ocean vessels to navigate up the Potomac River. Jacksonville, Wilmington and Savannah are other ocean ports miles inland from the coast. Houston, Texas, is connected with the Gulf of Mexico by a ship canal of 58½ mi.

The U. S. frigate Constellation was awarded to Baltimore for permanent custody after the General Assembly of Maryland and Baltimore agreed to pay for its partial restoration. The frigate was built at Baltimore in 1797, and although partially rebuilt, retains the original lines. It will be exhibited near historic Fort McHenry.

## WASHINGTON, CAPITAL OF THE UNITED STATES

Washington, D. C., headquarters of the National Government, is the focal point of interest visited annually by increasingly large numbers of citizens. With a population of 802,178 (Census of 1960), it is believed to shelter up to 3,000,000 visitors during the year. It is the destination of many conventions and numerous schools send students in chartered buses to make the rounds of monuments, galleries and Government offices, many of which have free lectures and conducted tours.

Washington is reached by the Pennsylvania, Chesapeake & Ohio Baltimore & Ohio Fredericksburg & Potomac, and Southern railroads through Union Station, and by the Old Dominion line. Its National Airport is served by Allegheny, American Capital, Colonial Eastern, National, Northwest, Resort, TWA and United airlines. Andrews Field, U. S. Air Force base near Washington, also serves civilian aircraft.

The architecture of the public buildings has been affected by the styles of periods but in general has retained the simplicity of the Greco-Roman fundamentals. Most of the buildings erected in recent decades conform externally to classical lines, but their interiors are the most modern and streamlined of office structures, sacrificing monumental impressiveness to function. The principal expression of classical ideals within and without is the Supreme Court Building. The most imposing interior hall is the rotunda of the National Gallery of Art.

The central design extends from the Capitol through the elm-bordered Mall to the Washington Monument and thence over the reflecting basin to the Lincoln Memorial. A cross-axis is formed by the White House, the Washington Monument, and the Thomas Jefferson Memorial. Arlington Memorial Bridge, across the Potomac to Virginia, leads to Arlington National Cemetery, the Custis-Lee Mansion and the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier.

Along the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue from the Treasury to the Capitol are the Departments of Commerce, Labor, Post Office and Justice, the Archives, Interstate Commerce, Internal Revenue and the Federal Trade Commission. These buildings have a uniform cornice line and an adaptation of classical exteriors. On the south they face Constitution Avenue, a monumental thoroughfare extending two-and-a-half miles from the Capitol to the Lincoln Memorial. A frame for this memorial is formed on the north side of the avenue by five white marble buildings set back of deep gardens—buildings of the Pan-American Union, Atomic Energy Commission, Federal Reserve, National Academy of Sciences and American Institute of Pharmacy. The Interior Department occupies two squares between C and E, 18th and 19th Streets. Framing the grounds south of the White House are the Corcoran Gallery of Art, the American Red Cross, Constitution Hall and Continental Memorial Hall of the D. A. R.

Ford's Theater, in which President Lincoln was shot by John Wilkes Booth Apr. 14, 1865, now houses the Oldroyd collection of Lincoln memorabilia and many other historical objects, including Booth's weapons. Across the street is the Peterson house, in which Lincoln died, with much original furniture.

Capitol Hill, dominated by the Capitol, has in its environs the Senate and House Office buildings, the U. S. Supreme Court, the Library of Congress, Folger Shakespeare Library, Union Station, U. S. Botanic Garden and Government Printing Office. The latter has free conducted tours.

See article on District of Columbia, page 196.

### The Capitol

The Capitol building in Washington, D. C., is situated on a plateau 88 ft. above the level of the Potomac River and covers an area of 153,112 sq. ft., or approximately 3½ acres. Its length, from north

to south, is 751 ft. 4 in.; its width, including approaches, is 350 ft., and its location is described as being in latitude 38° 53' 22" north and longitude 77° 00' 31" west from Greenwich. Its height above the base line on the east front to the top of the Statue of Freedom is 287 ft., 5½ ins.

The original plan for the Capitol was drawn by Dr. William Thornton, of Tortola, West Indies, and accepted April 5, 1793. It had a central section, nearly square, a low dome and rectangular buildings north and south, 126 by 120 ft. The southeast cornerstone of the north section was laid by President Washington with Masonic ceremonies Sept. 18, 1793. Sandstone from Aquia Creek, Va., was used. The northern wing was completed first and housed Government courts and the Congress from 1800 on. The architects were Stephen H. Hallet, Geo. Hadfield and James Hoban, the latter architect of the White House. For the southern section, now including Statuary Hall, the architect was B. H. Latrobe. This was occupied by the House of Representatives in 1807, but not completed until 1811. All interiors were burned by the British, 1814.

B. H. Latrobe had charge of rebuilding until Dec., 1817, when Charles Bulfinch built the central part, 1818-1829. The Capitol was reoccupied 1819.

The present Senate and House wings were begun 1851; Thos. U. Walter, architect. Daniel Webster spoke at the cornerstone laying of the House wing, July 4, 1851. The walls of the wings have white marble from Lee, Mass., and columns from Cockeysville, Md. The House moved in Dec. 16, 1857, the Senate Jan. 4, 1859. The original dome, wood covered with copper, was replaced, 1856, by the present dome of cast iron, completed 1865. Its greatest exterior diameter is 135 ft. 5 in. The rotunda is 97 ft. diameter, height from floor to base of lantern, 180 ft. 3 in. The dome has 108 windows and there are 365 steps from the architect's office to the top of the dome. In the "eye" of the dome is a great fresco by Constantino Brumidi, the Apotheosis of Washington. Below the dome runs a 300-ft. frieze in fresco, portraying history from Columbus, 1492, to Kitty Hawk, 1903. Brumidi painted one-half by 1880. Costaglini added panels by 1888. On May 11, 1954 President Eisenhower dedicated the whole frieze, completed by Allyn Cox in 1953.

The Statue of Freedom surmounting the dome is of bronze and weighs 14,985 pounds. It was modeled in plaster by Thomas Crawford, father of F. Marion Crawford, the novelist, in Rome, for \$3,000, and cast in bronze by Clark Mills, on the Bladensburg Road, Md. It cost \$20,796.82. It was placed in its present position Dec. 2, 1863.

The Senate chamber is 113 ft. 3 in. long and 80 ft. 3 in. wide. The Hall of Representatives (House) is 139 ft. long and 93 ft. wide. Reconstruction, 1949-1951, cost \$2,387,000 for the Senate and \$2,735,000 for the House.

The Capitol has a floor area of 14 acres, and 435 rooms are devoted to office, committee, and storage purposes. There are 679 windows, and 554 doorways. In 1955 an old project of extending the central east front 40 feet in line with the Senate and House wings was revived. It would provide new offices and improve the facade.

A nondenominational room for meditation and prayer, 17 ft. square, was opened off the rotunda in March, 1955. Decorated in blue, it has a white oak altar with an open Bible and candelabra, and 2 kneeling benches. A stained-glass window depicts Geo. Washington kneeling in prayer, while side panels show the obverse and reverse of the Great Seal. Also depicted are a candle and an open book, and a sentence from the 119th Psalm: "Thy word is a lamp unto my feet and a light unto my path." The 13 original states have stars and all states are named in a laurel wreath.

Frederick Law Olmsted designed the terraces. The grounds now cover 131.1 acres. The House

### Hours for Visiting National Capitol and White House

Source: Washington

The Capitol in Washington is open from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m. daily. The only exceptions are Christmas, New Year's Day and Thanksgiving Day. Should either the House or the Senate remain in session beyond 4:30 p.m., the wing of the Capitol in use will stay open until the session closes.

Tours are conducted through the Capitol from 9 a.m. to 3:55 p.m. They include a brief visit to Senate and House, with a nominal charge.

Bureau, United Press

Visitors wishing to hear a debate on the floors of Congress must obtain a visitor's card from either their Representative or Senator, for admission to the Visitors' Gallery. Their offices are in the Senate and the House Office Buildings. No pass is needed for open committee meetings.

The White House is open from 10 a.m. to 12 noon, Tuesday through Saturday. Only the public rooms in the basement and the first floor rooms may be visited. No permit is required.

Office building, erected 1905-08, enlarged later, cost \$4,860,155. It has a subway tunnel to the Capitol and 690 rooms. An additional building, 251 rooms, was built 1932-1933, cost \$7,805,705. The Senate Office building, 1906-1909, enlarged 1931, cost \$8,390,892.

In July, 1955, Congress by joint resolution authorized construction on the Capitol grounds by popular subscription of a 110-ft. bell tower in memory of Sen. Robert A. Taft of Ohio (1889-1955).

Inaugurations of Presidents take place on a platform erected over the great steps on the East front. The oath of office is administered by the Chief Justice of the United States. Inauguration Day formerly March 4, was usually rainy, and it was on such an occasion that William Henry Harrison, in 1841, caught the fever that killed him a month later. On account of the weather William Howard Taft was inaugurated in the Senate chamber in 1909. The ceremony now takes place on Jan. 20.

#### NATIONAL STATUARY HALL

Statuary Hall was created by an act of July 2, 1864 in the old hall of the House of Representatives. States were invited to contribute not more than two statues of distinguished persons judged worthy of national commemoration by the states. In 1933 the number of statues in Statuary Hall was limited to 48, others to be placed in other parts of the Capitol. To date 78 statues have been contributed by 42 states. The Hall contains:

Alabama — Gen. Joe Wheeler	Missouri — Thomas H. Benton
Arkansas — Uriah M. Rose	Nebraska — William Jennings Bryan
Arizona — John Campbell Greenway	New Hampshire — Daniel Webster
California — Junipero Serra	New Jersey — Richard Stockton
Connecticut — Roger Sherman	New York — Robert R. Livingston
Delaware — Caesar Rodney	North Carolina — Zebulon B. Vance
Florida — John Gorrie	Ohio — William Allen
Georgia — Alexander H. Stephens	Oklahoma — Sequoyah
Idaho — George L. Shoup	Oregon — Rev. Jason Lee
Illinois — Frances E. Willard	Pennsylvania — Robert Fulton
Indiana — Gen. Lew Wallace	Rhode Island — Roger Williams
Iowa — S. J. Kirkwood	South Carolina — John C. Calhoun
Kansas — John J. Ingalls	South Dakota — Gen. Wm. Henry Harrison
Kentucky — Henry Clay	Tennessee — John Sevier
Louisiana — Huey Pierce Long	Texas — Sam Houston
Maine — Hannibal Hamlin	Utah — Brigham Young
Maryland — Charles Carroll	Vermont — Ethan Allen
Massachusetts — Samuel Adams	Virginia — Robert E. Lee
Michigan — Lewis Cass	Washington — Marcus Whitman
Minnesota — Henry M. Rice	West Virginia — Francis H. Pierpont
Mississippi — Jefferson Davis	Wisconsin — Robert M. LaFollette

Other statues in the Capitol:

In the Hall of Columns: (Street Floor, House Wing). Alabama — J. L. M. Curry. Arkansas — James P. Clarke. California — Thomas Starr King. Florida — E. Kirby Smith. Illinois — James Shields. Indiana — Oliver P. Morton. Iowa — James Harlan. Kansas — George W. Glick. Massachusetts — John Winthrop. Michigan — Zachariah Chandler. Mississippi — James Z. George. Missouri — Francis P. Blair. Nebraska — J. Sterling Morton. New Jersey — Philip Kearny. North Carolina — Charles B. Aycock. Vermont — Jacob Collamer. West Virginia — John E. Kenna.

In the Rotunda: Ohio — James A. Garfield. Tennessee — Andrew Jackson. Virginia — George Washington.

In the Small Vestibule North of Statuary Hall are: New York — George Clinton. Pennsylvania — J. P. G. Muhlenberg. Texas — Stephen F. Austin. In the Vestibule fronting the old Supreme Court Room are: New Hampshire — John Stark. Rhode Island — Nathaniel Greene.

In the Senate Connection are: Delaware — John M. Clayton. Georgia — Dr. Crawford W. Long. Idaho — William E. Borah. Kentucky — Ephraim McDowell. Maryland — John Hanson.

In the House Connection are: Connecticut — Jonathan Trumbull. Maine — William King. South Carolina — Wade Hampton. Oklahoma — Will Rogers. Wisconsin — Jacques Marquette. Oregon — Dr. John McLoughlin.

#### The White House

The White House, the President's residence, stands in tree-shaded grounds (18 acres) on the south side of Pennsylvania Avenue, between the Treasury and the Executive Office Building. The main building, 170 by 85 ft., has 6 floors, with the East Terrace, 135 by 35 ft., leading to the East Wing, a 3-story building, 139 by 82 ft., used for offices and as an entrance for official functions. The West Terrace, 174 by 35 ft., contains offices and a swimming pool, and leads to the Executive Office, 3 stories high, 148 by 98 ft., erected in 1902 and enlarged several times since.

The White House was originally called the President's Palace, and has been called the President's House. Although the building is known officially as the Executive Mansion, President Theodore Roosevelt was the first to have the name White House engraved on his stationery.

The White House was designed by James Hoban, an Irish-born architect, in a competition that paid \$500. The main facade resembles the Duke of Leinster's house in Dublin, on which the design was supposedly based. Details of other faces and the interior arrangement were probably devised from contemporary houses abroad. President Washington chose the site, which was included on the plan of the Federal City prepared by the French engineer, Major Pierre L'Enfant. The cornerstone was laid Oct. 13, 1792. President Washington was not present and never lived in the house. President John Adams entered in November, 1800, and Mrs. Adams hung her washing in the partially completed East Room.

The walls are of gray sandstone, quarried at Aquila Creek, Va. Thos. Jefferson developed the east and west terraces and built one-story offices, woodsheds and a wine cellar. On Aug. 14, 1814, during Madison's administration, the house was burned by the British after the Stuart portrait of Washington and other relics had been removed and turned over to Mrs. Dolly Madison. James Hoban completed rebuilding by Dec., 1817, and President Monroe moved in. The walls were then painted white to obliterate marks of the fire.

The south portico was added in 1824 and the north colonnade and porch in 1829, according to Latrobe's plans, based on sketches by Hoban, approved by Jefferson. In 1947 President Truman had a second-floor porch built into the south portico. In 1948 he had Congress authorize complete rebuilding because the White House was unsafe. He moved to Blair House, 1651 Pennsylvania Ave., and returned to the White House in March, 1952, living there until Jan. 20, 1953, when it became the home of President Eisenhower.

Reconstruction cost \$5,761,000. The interior was completely removed, New underpinning 24 ft. deep was placed under the outside walls and a steel frame was built to support the interior. All trim and metal work were preserved and incorporated in the new house. A deep basement with 2 floors was constructed, extending partly under the lawn. It contains a modern kitchen, heating and air conditioning equipment and a bomb shelter.

Formerly the house had one elevator—now there are five—a main elevator, a service elevator, and three freight elevators. A ramp leads from the third floor to the new sun parlor, or solarium, over the south portico. Permanent devices for broadcasting and television transmission were installed on the first floor. Where there were formerly 48 rooms and 14 baths in the part of the house used as living quarters, there are now 54 rooms and 16 baths. In all, the White House now has 132 rooms and 20 baths and showers, compared with 62 rooms and 14 baths prior to the renovation.

Six classic columns separate the entrance lobby from the main corridor. The entrance to the main stairway is now from the east side of the lobby. Seals of the 13 original states are carved on the marble-faced openings of the stairway. The President's seal in bronze originally embedded in the floor of the main foyer, has been placed above the entrance to the main hall. Portraits of Andrew Jackson and Zachary Taylor hang on the stair wall.

The East Room always has been used for formal functions and some historic receptions of royalty and foreign dignitaries have been held here. In this room White House marriages have been per-

## United States—Washington, D. C.

here Presidents who died in office have and gold with drapery of white and lemon-yellow damask. Several high-backed Adam sofas, recently added, add a note in blue. The grand piano bears on the gold theme. There are elaborate oval chandeliers and full-length portraits of George and Martha Washington.

**The Green Room**, used for informal receptions, has green silk damask on the walls, a white marble fireplace, white enamel wainscoting and door trim, and a seal with the U. S. seal for a centerpiece. The color scheme varies between green and gold. A portrait of John Quincy Adams hangs over the mantel.

**The Red Room**, used by the President's wife when receiving guests, has walls of deep red silk damask reproduced from the Rubens room in Windsor Castle. There is a portrait of Woodrow Wilson over the white marble fireplace. Some of the chairs are covered with white silk damask.

Between these rooms is the elegant **Blue Room**, used for receiving foreign diplomats and guests to state dinners. The walls are of blue silk damask with gold medallions. The fireplace is white and gold with an 18th century Adam mirror, and gold eagle is painted over the bare window draperies.

**The State Dining Room**, used for formal dinners and luncheons, has walls of paneled oak, painted light green, a carved mantelpiece with green marble facing, with a portrait of Lincoln by G. A. Healy above it. Gold silk damask drapes are used for the windows and the side chairs are upholstered in red cloth. The table is a 4-pedestal antique Hepplewhite, with carved chairs in Hepplewhite manner. An over-mantel of a painting of flowers, framed in gilt over a mirror was presented by King George VI through the Princess Elizabeth, now the Queen of England.

There are 9 bedrooms of the second floor and 4 guest rooms have been added to the third floor suites. The east and west rooms on the second floor are sitting rooms. The President's oval study is decorated in green satin damask with an eagle motif taken from the President's seal. His bedroom has 18th century English furniture.

The room of the President's wife is in mauve and another family bedroom is in green gold chintz. The private dining room has draperies of red damask and a portrait of President Tyler. This floor has portraits of George Washington, Franklin Pierce and Harry S. Truman.

The Lincoln Room contains Lincoln's long bed. It has Victorian furniture, with a body Brussels carpet with yellow roses and green leaves on beige. The bedcover is white linsey woolsey with a cotton fringe.

The White House has many famous gifts and historic objects on display. The ground floor room used for exhibiting the china collection of the Presidents has been paneled in pine from the old timbers of the house and fitted with red upholstery. A full length portrait of Mrs. Grace Coolidge dominates this room.

The Library also has been paneled in pine from the original beams. Its rug, with the U. S. seal is in light purple tones and this color is reflected in the window drapes.

The Oval Room, used by President F. D. Roosevelt for his inside chats, now has walls decorated with portraits of White House hostesses. Dolly Madison, Angelica van Buren, Julia Gardner Tyler, Sarah Polk, Lou Henry Hoover and Edith Coughlin Roosevelt.

Reference: *White House Profile*, by Bess Furman.

### Library of Congress

The Library of Congress, Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., is the world's largest establishment devoted exclusively to library work. It occupies two buildings, an ornate Italian Renaissance structure (1897), and a modern Annex of Georgia white marble (1939). They cover 13 acres, contain 36 acres of floor space and have 250 miles of book shelves.

L. Quincy Mumford, professional librarian, became the 11th Librarian of Congress when he was sworn into office by Associate Justice Harold H. Burton, Sept. 1, 1954. He was appointed by President Eisenhower to succeed Luther H. Evans, who became director general of Unesco. Mr. Mumford was president of the American Library Assn. during 1954-55.

Congress, on April 24, 1800, provided for the purchase of books for the use of Congress and for a suitable apartment for them in the Capitol. The Library had over 3,000 vols when it was looted by British troops in the burning of the

Capitol, Aug. 24-25, 1814. In January 1815, Congress purchased Thomas Jefferson's library of 6,487 vols. In 1851 a fire destroyed about half the collections. In 1866 the service library of the Smithsonian Institution was transferred to the Library, and in 1870 the Library became the repository for materials deposited for copyright. A system of international exchange was organized in the 1840's.

At the end of the fiscal year June 30, 1955 the Library held more than 34,000,000 items. There were over 100,000 books and pamphlets, 151,000 bound newspaper volumes, more than 14,500,000 manuscripts over 2,300,000 maps and views, more than 2,000,000 pieces and volumes of music over 2,600,000 photographic negatives, prints and slides, 458,000 photograph recordings, 582,000 fine prints, 106,000 reels and strips of microfilm, 112,000 motion picture reels; also broadsides, photo-stats, and posters.

More than 748,000 readers were served during the fiscal year 1955. The Legislative Reference Service answered more than 56,600 inquiries from Congress. The Library registered copyright claims for 224,732 works and took in \$681,017 in fees, which were transferred to the U. S. Treasury. It distributed more than 23,000,000 catalog cards to about 10,000 subscribers, who paid over \$968,400, which also went to the Treasury. During the fiscal year \$13,950,376 was available for use. Of this sum \$9,399,636 was appropriated by Congress, \$3,054,483 was transferred from other Government agencies, and \$981,161 was derived from gifts.

The serially published Library of Congress Catalog reproduces the cards it prints for books, maps and atlases, motion pictures and filmstrips, music, and photograph records. The quinquennial cumulation of its subject catalog, published in the fall of 1955, contained more than 11,210 pages, recording approximately 1,000,000 entries for books cataloged during 1950-54. Other bibliographical publications included the Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog (1950-1954), the Catalog of the Jean Hersholt Collection of Hans Christian Andersen, Introduction to Asia: A Selective Guide to Background Reading, Scientific and Technical Serial Publications; Soviet Union, 1945-1953, and a Walt Whitman Catalog.

### Exhibits and Other Activities

Among the permanent exhibits are Jefferson's "rough draft" of the Declaration of Independence, one of the original copies of the Bill of Rights, the first and second drafts of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address; manuscripts and other memorabilia of Presidents Washington, Jefferson, Lincoln and Wilson, the Gutenberg Bible and the Grant Bible of Mainz and General Eisenhower's military banner. Two major literary exhibits commemorated the centennial of Walt Whitman's *Leaves of Grass* and the sesquicentennial of Hans Christian Andersen's birth. Special exhibits marked the centennial of Robert M. La Follette's birth and the birthdays of Hawthorne, L. Enfant, Audubon and Bartholdi; also the American first editions of 1855. The manuscripts of Charles Lindbergh's *The Spirit of St. Louis* was displayed on the 27th anniversary of his Atlantic flight. Major exhibits in music included manuscripts and memorabilia of Richard Rodgers, William Schuman, Geraldine Farrar and Fritz Kreisler. Important among prints and photographs were the 13th National Exhibition of Prints, the 12th White House News Photographers Association exhibit, an exhibit of Arnold Genthe's photographs and loan exhibits from abroad of Japanese woodcuts, contemporary Italian prints, photographs of Venetian villas and British prints. Special exhibits honored the visits to the Library of the President of Liberia, the Chancellor of Austria, and the Prime Ministers of Japan, Thailand, and Burma.

During fiscal 1955, composers William Schuman and Richard Rodgers presented manuscripts to the Music Division. The Prints and Photographs Division received the Brady-Handy Collection, presented by Mrs. Mary H. Evans and Mrs. Alice H. Cox and containing more than 3,000 negatives made by their great-uncle, Mathew B. Brady, and C. Handy. The Manuscripts Division acquired the papers of Kermit Roosevelt, James R. Garfield, Peyton C. March, Oden Mills, Nelson T. Johnson, among others.

The Gertrude Clarke Whittall Poetry and Literature Fund sponsored three lectures on Walt Whitman by Gay W. Allen, Mark Van Doren, and David Daiches, and a reading of Whitman's poetry by Arnold Moss to honor the *Leaves of Grass* cen-

ennial. The fund also sponsored readings and lectures by Carl Sandburg, Jessica Tandy and Hume Cronyn, Lord Dunsany, Thornton Wilder, Frank C. Baxter and Merrill Moore.

### National Gallery of Art

The National Gallery of Art, situated on the area bounded by Seventh Street, Constitution Avenue, Fourth Street, and Madison Drive on the Mall in Washington, D. C., was established March 24, 1937, as a bureau of the Smithsonian Institution.

The building, costing about \$15,000,000, was erected with funds given by the late Andrew W. Mellon. It was completed under the direction of Paul Mellon, Donald D. Shepard, and David E. M. Bruce, trustees of the A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust. The architects were John Russell Pope and associates, Otto R. Eggers and Daniel Paul Higgins. The building is of rose-white marble, 765 feet in length and classical in style. The Andrew W. Mellon Memorial Fountain, in front of the building, was dedicated May 9, 1952. It was designed by Eggers and Higgins.

The central architectural feature of the Gallery is the rotunda, covered with a coffered dome supported by 24 columns of dark green marble. The diameter of the rotunda and the height of the dome from the marble floor both measure 100 feet. Flanking the rotunda on either side are two long galleries for larger pieces of sculpture. At the end of each of these galleries is a garden court, with a colonnade of 16 monoliths of Indiana limestone. In the center of each court has been installed a 17th Century fountain from the park of Versailles.

The principal collections now comprise over 26,000 works, including paintings, sculpture, prints, drawings, and examples of decorative arts.

In addition to providing the building, Mr. Mellon also gave his collection, consisting of 126 paintings and 26 pieces of sculpture, the latter largely from the Dreyfus Collection. These paintings cover the various European schools from the 13th Century to the 19th, and include such masterpieces as Raphael's *Alba Madonna*; the Niccolini-Cowper *Madonna*, and St. George and the Dragon; Van Eyck's *Annunciation*; Botticelli's *Adoration of the Magi*; nine Rembrandts, and three Vermeers. Twenty-one paintings in the Mellon Collection came from the famous Hermitage Gallery in Leningrad. Also in this collection are the Vaughan Washington, by Gilbert Stuart, and the Washington Family, by Edward Savage of the American School.

The National Gallery has been augmented by the Samuel H. Kress collection. Among the masterpieces are Giorgione's *Adoration of the Shepherds*, Raphael's portrait of *Blind Alcott*, a *Madonna* by Giotto and 9 paintings by Giovanni Bellini; also French paintings from the 17th to the early 19th centuries.

The Jos. E. Widener collection of over 100 paintings includes 14 Rembrandts, 8 Van Dycks, 3 Vermeers and examples of Italian masters; also Renaissance and French sculpture and examples of the decorative arts.

The Chester Dale collection includes masterpieces by Tintoretto, El Greco, Rubens, Zurbaran, Boucher, Drouais and Chardin, and a group of American paintings. French 19th and 20th century paintings have been placed on loan by Mr. Dale.

Lessing J. Rosenwald has given 17,146 prints to the National Gallery. The print collection also includes gifts from Miss Ellen T. Bullard, Miss Elisabeth Achens, Mr. and Mrs. J. Watson Webb, Mrs. Walter B. James, Mrs. Addie Burr Clark, George Matthew Adams and heirs of Frank Crowninshield. From the Collection of Edgar William and Bernice Chrysler Garbisch has come an important group of American primitive paintings.

The Index of American Design, at the National Gallery of Art, is a collection of some 22,000 water color renderings and photographs of American crafts and folk arts. The Library has over 12,000 vols.

### Arlington National Cemetery

Arlington National Cemetery administered by the Department of the Army, is located at Fort Myer, Va., on the south bank of the Potomac River opposite Washington. It was established June 15, 1864, on land, originally the estate of George Washington Parke Custis, and later the home of Robert E. Lee.

It now embraces more than 420 acres. An official report on Feb. 28, 1954, showed 81,994 military, naval and civilian persons buried there, of whom 4,720 are unidentified. Among the unknown dead

are 2,111 who died in the Civil War on the battlefields of Virginia and 167 who lost their lives when the battleship *Maine* was blown up in Havana Harbor Feb. 15, 1898.

Large memorial structures include the Temple of Fame; the Confederate Monument (1914); the U.S.N. Maine memorial (1915), and the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater (1920).

Among famous Americans buried in Arlington National Cemetery are Pierre Charles L'Enfant, who planned the City of Washington; Gen. Phil Sheridan, Gen. Philip Kearny, Adm. W. T. Sampson, Gen. Walter W. Gresham, Gen. Tasker H. Bliss, Robert Todd Lincoln, William Jennings Bryan, Adm. Robert E. Peary, Adm. Horatio G. Wright, former President William Howard Taft, Major Walter Reed, Admiral Marc Mitscher, General John J. Pershing, James V. Forrestal and General H. H. Arnold.

### TOMB OF UNKNOWN SOLDIER

The Tomb of the Unknown Soldier of World War I is situated on the east front of the Arlington Memorial Amphitheater facing Washington across the Potomac. It is a simple monument of white marble bearing the inscription, "Here rests in honored glory an American soldier known but to God."

The Unknown Soldier was one of four unidentified American soldiers whose bodies, by Congressional resolution, were disinterred from four U. S. Army cemeteries in France (October, 1921). The bodies were placed in caskets and taken to Chalons-sur-Marne where a wounded and decorated veteran, Sgt. Edward F. Younger, selected one casket by placing on it a spray of white roses. The casket arrived in Washington Nov. 9, 1921, on the cruiser *Olympia*, Adm. Dewey's flagship in the Battle of Manila Bay, and was placed in the rotunda of the Capitol on the same catalogue on which had rested the bodies of the three martyred Presidents Lincoln, Garfield and McKinley. The body was placed in the tomb on Armistice Day, Nov. 11, 1921, in the presence of President Harding and high officials and military and naval officers.

### Custis-Lee Mansion

On the hilltop stands Arlington, the former home of Robert E. Lee, which was officially designated the Custis-Lee Mansion by an act of Congress in 1955. A house with a large portico with heavy Doric-style columns, and balanced wings, it was built by George Washington Parke Custis, grandson of Martha Washington and father of Mary Ann Randolph Custis who married Lee in this house in 1831. Here Lee wrote his resignation from the U. S. Army. The property was taken by the Government, later restored to the Lee family and then sold to the Government.

### Famous Churches

Washington contains many churches that have historical or architectural interest for the visitor. On Mount St. Alban, 400 ft. above the Potomac in Northwest Washington rises the Cathedral of St. Peter and St. Paul, also called Washington Cathedral, seat of the Protestant Episcopal diocese. It was begun in 1908 and was planned to be 334 ft. long, with a transept of 135 ft., two towers 195 ft. and a central tower to rise 262 ft. It has a number of fine chapels. Among notables buried in the cathedral are President Woodrow Wilson, Admiral George Dewey, Bishop Satterlee and Melville E. Stone. Above Wilson's tomb hang three flags one carried by the first troops to go abroad in 1917.

Also architecturally imposing is the National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception, at the Catholic University of America, a Romanesque-Bizantine design 465 ft. long, with a transept of 331 ft. and provision for a dome rising 254 ft. This was begun in 1920.

Two Protestant churches are each called Church of the Presidents, because Presidents attended them during terms of office. St. John's Episcopal Church, across Lafayette Sq. from the White House, designed by Benj. Latrobe in 1816, was attended by Presidents from Madison to F. D. Roosevelt. They also favored the New York Ave. Presbyterian Church, New York Ave., at 13th St. N.W. Here is present a room which Lincoln sat, and a room which Eisenhower attended. Dates from 1860 with chime.

## Armed Forces Institute of Pathology

The Armed Forces Institute of Pathology, 14th and Alaska Ave., N.W. Washington, D. C., is the central laboratory of pathology for the United States Army, Navy and Air Force, the Veterans Administration, the U. S. Public Health Service, The Atomic Energy Commission and other agencies. It is made up of four major departments and the Administrative Service.

Department of Pathology is concerned with diagnosis, consultation, research and advanced training in the pathology of diseases of medicomilitary importance. It is charged with review, confirmation or modification of the pathologic diagnosis on surgical and autopsy material from hospitals of the Armed Services and Veterans Administration. It conducts experimental, morphologic and statistical research and provides instruction in advanced pathology, both general and related to medical specialties. A total of 581,088 cases are available for study by qualified civilians.

Medical Illustration Service is responsible for the collection, preparation, publication, exhibition, and file of medical illustration material of importance to the Armed Forces. Its facilities are also available to the Medical Services of the Army, Navy, Air Force, and prescribed Federal and civilian medical agencies.

American Registry of Pathology operates 22 component registries in special fields of pathology as the central agency for a corresponding number of national medical, dental, and veterinary societies. Its files contain approximately 119,000 cases. Loan sets of slides for microscopic study are available to qualified physicians.

Medical Museum, 9th and Independence Ave., S.W., exhibits materials of professional and historical importance for the graduate study of physicians and allied scientists, and the education of laymen. Demonstrations of wounds range from those inflicted by arrows and tomahawks during Indian wars to those caused by atomic explosions.

## Armed Forces Medical Library

Armed Forces Medical Library, formerly the Army Medical Library, is the largest medical library in the country.

It contains nearly 1,000,000 items, including approximately 470,000 books, 423,000 pamphlets, 55,000 portraits and photographs, and nearly 600 incunabula. It receives about 10,000 serials regularly, about half of them in foreign languages. Material in the Armed Forces Medical Library may be obtained by microfilm and photostat, subject to copyright restrictions; some volumes may be borrowed as inter-library loans. All rare books and manuscripts are housed in the Library's History of Medicine Division, 11,000 Euclid Avenue, Cleveland 6, Ohio. The Library publishes the Current List of Medical Literature, a monthly index of articles in medical journals, the Armed Forces Medical Library Catalog, an annual catalog of titles added to the collections; and the Index-Catalogue, a basic medical bibliography since 1880.

## Corcoran Gallery of Art

The Corcoran Gallery of Art, 17th St., between New York Ave., and E St., N.W., Washington, was donated by William Wilson Corcoran in 1869 and is privately endowed. Numerous benefactors, including Sen. W. A. Clark, have augmented its collections.

The Gallery has a wide range of American and European art, including paintings by Cole, Innes, Peale, Sully, Ryder, Davies, Eakins, Bellows, Luks, Melchers, etc.; drawings by Sargent; etchings by Whistler, Pennell and others.

Modern French paintings include a series on the life of Joan of Arc by Boutet de Monvel. There are Flemish tapestries, Gobelins, bronzes by Barye and sculpture by Hiram Powers, including his Greek Slave, and a large number of miniature portraits of Americans by St. Memin.

Recent notable exhibitions have been, American Professional (1950). Privately Owned (1952), and The Sword in America (1954) as well as the Corcoran Biennial Exhibitions of Contemporary American Oil Painting.

## D. A. R. Headquarters

National Society, Daughters of the American Revolution (org. 1890), occupies three formal buildings: Memorial Continental Hall, Constitution Hall and Administration, connecting the two, on a block bounded by 17th and 18th Sts., and C

and D Sts., N.W. At either side are the Red Cross and the Pan American buildings.

The buildings contain offices, the Museum, with priceless heirlooms, 28 State rooms, furnished by state organizations; the auditorium of Constitution Hall, and the Library, dedicated 1949. Notable works of art include Martha Washington by E. P. Andrews, and George Washington by Rembrandt Peale. The Library has over 40,000 vols., many manuscripts and genealogical records. Microfilms of state census records, 1850-1880, may be consulted by appointment. The Genealogical Library is open to the public.

## Folger Shakespeare Library

The Folger Shakespeare Library on Capitol Hill, Washington, D. C., is a research institution devoted to the advancement of learning in the background of Anglo-American civilization in the 16th and 17th centuries. It has the largest collection of Shakespeariana in the world with 79 copies of the First Folio and 239 copies of the Quartos. Its most significant collections, however, are source materials useful in the study of English civilization in the period before 1700. Its collection of English books printed before 1640 is the largest in the Western Hemisphere. It also has extensive source materials for the history of theatre and drama from the Middle Ages to the end of the 19th century, both English and American. It owns a large collection of 16th and 17th century books gathered by Sir Leicester Harmsworth, English newspaper publisher. The library owns approximately 250,000 volumes, many excessively rare.

The library was founded and endowed by Henry Clay Folger, a former president of the Standard Oil Co. of New York, and his wife, Emily Jordan Folger. He left its administration to the trustees of his alma mater, Amherst College. The library is available to all accredited scholars and advanced students working in fields where it has materials. It awards annually a certain number of grants-in-aid to promising scholars. Its exhibition gallery is open free every day except Sundays and holidays. Dr. Louis B. Wright is director.

## Thomas Jefferson Memorial

The Thomas Jefferson Memorial stands on the south shore of the tidal basin in West Potomac park. It was dedicated by President Franklin D. Roosevelt Apr. 13, 1943, the 200th anniversary of the birth of Thomas Jefferson. The Pantheon style was adopted because it represents Jefferson's artistic preference, and the simplicity of the design is in keeping with his tastes in architecture.

The design is a modification of that produced by John Russell Pope and carried to completion after his death in 1937 by his associates, Otto R. Eggers and Daniel P. Higgins. The Memorial consists of a circular structure in marble, which contains a marble-lined central circular chamber 86.3 ft. in diameter, with a domed ceiling. The center of the room is dominated by a heroic full-length figure of Thomas Jefferson by the American sculptor, Rudolph Evans.

On the frieze of the main entablature is an inscription: "I have sworn upon the altar of God eternal hostility against every form of tyranny over the mind of man." On four panels on the sides of the memorial chamber are inscribed passages from the writings of Jefferson, including the Declaration of Independence. They express his convictions of personal liberty and religious freedom and the obligation of the government to keep pace with human progress.

The exterior of the structure is surrounded by a peristyle of Ionic columns, each 43 feet high. The flat dome which surmounts the Memorial is 95 feet 8 inches above the floor at its apex. A portico eight columns wide and two bays deep, surmounted by a low pediment, dominates the principal facade of the Memorial. A sculptural group depicting Jefferson reading a draft of the Declaration of Independence to a committee of the Continental Congress, by Adolph A. Weinman, occupies the center of the tympanum. The complete composition is posed on a circular stylobate consisting of steps and broad terraces.

The exterior of the Memorial is constructed of Imperial Danby Vermont marble. Georgia white marble is used for the interior. The entire structure is 183 feet 10 inches in diameter to exterior of stylobate and 151 feet 10 inches in diameter to exterior of peristyle. Height from floor of Memorial Room to top of dome, exterior 95 feet 8 inches; interior, 91 feet 8 inches. The 26 Ionic columns are each 5 feet 3 inches in diameter and 41 feet high. The portico is 92 feet 8 inches wide, 38 feet 4

inches deep and 62 feet 2 inches high. The interior columns are 5 feet in diameter and 39 feet 2 inches high. Congress appropriated \$3,000,000 to build the Memorial.

### Lincoln Memorial

The Lincoln Memorial, in Potomac Park, Washington, D. C., on the axis of the Capitol and Washington Monument, was designed by Henry Bacon, architect of New York City, and dedicated May 30, 1923. It cost \$2,940,000.

The exterior of the Memorial symbolizes the Union of the United States of America. Surrounding the walls of the Memorial Hall is a colonnade of the States of the Union, the frieze above it bearing the names of the 36 States existing at the time of Lincoln's death. On the attic walls above the colonnade are inscribed the names of the 48 States existing today. These walls and columns enclose the sanctuary containing three memorials to Abraham Lincoln. The place of honor is occupied by a colossal marble statue of the man himself, facing the Washington Monument and Capitol. On the north wall is inscribed Lincoln's Second Inaugural Address; on the south wall is the Gettysburg Address.

The columns are not vertical, but are slightly tilted inward toward the building, and the tilt of the four corner columns is even more exaggerated. The outside face above the columns is also inclined inward, but less than the columns. The wall of the Memorial Hall inclines inward least of all. This was done to avoid the optical illusion of bulging at the top.

The foundations of the Memorial rest upon bedrock from 44 to 65 feet below the original grade. The superstructure of white Colorado-Yule marble is approximately 80 feet high and rests on a base composed of three immense marble steps. Masonry approaches from the direction of the Washington Monument and the Capitol ascend a terrace retained by a 14-foot granite wall. This wall on the east and west sides is 256 feet, 10 inches long and 187 feet long on the north and south sides. The walls of the Memorial are enclosed by a continuous colonnade 188 feet, 4 inches long and 118 feet, 6 inches wide. The 38 columns in the colonnade, including the two standing in the entrance, are 44 feet high, 7 feet 5 inches in diameter at the base, and the shafts are composed of 11 drums each.

Greek Ionic columns 50 feet high and 8 feet, 6 inches in diameter at the base divide the interior of the Memorial into three chambers. The walls of the interior are Indiana limestone, and the ceiling, which is 60 feet above the finished floor, is designed with bronze girders ornamented with laurel and pine leaves. The panels between the girders are of Alabama marble saturated with paraffin to produce translucency.

The outstanding feature of the Memorial is the statue of Abraham Lincoln, designed and modeled by Daniel Chester French. It represents Lincoln as the war President seated in a great armchair 12½ feet high, over the back of which drapery has been placed, 28 blocks of Georgia white marble compose the statue, which is 19 feet high from head to foot. The extreme width, including the drapery over the chair, is 19 feet. The statue rests upon an oblong pedestal of Tennessee marble 10 feet high, 16 feet wide, and 17 feet deep, which in turn rests upon a platform of Tennessee marble.

The two murals by Jules Guerin typify allegorically the principles which were evident in the life of Lincoln. Each is 60 feet long and 12 feet high. In front of the Memorial is the Reflecting Pool, about 2,000 ft. long, ending in a Rainbow Pool, with a fountain of 200 jets.

### Mount Vernon

Mount Vernon on the south bank of the Potomac, 16 miles below Washington, D. C., is part of a large tract of land in Northern Virginia which was originally included in a royal grant made to Lord Guleppeper, who in 1874 granted 5,000 acres to Nicholas Spencer and John Washington. The division between Spencer and Washington put John Washington's son Lawrence in possession of the Washington half in 1690. Later it became the property of Lawrence Washington's son Augustine, the father of George Washington.

The present house is an enlargement of one apparently built on the site of an earlier one by Augustine Washington, who lived there 1735-1738. His son Lawrence came there in 1743, when he renamed the plantation Mount Vernon in honor of Admiral Vernon under whom he had served in the West Indies. Lawrence Washington died in 1753 and was succeeded as proprietor of Mount Vernon by his half-brother, George Washington.

To Mount Vernon in 1759 Washington brought his wife, Martha Dandridge Custis, having previously enlarged the house from 1½ to 2½ stories. Here he cultivated a farm and employed a shoemaker, a tailor, a dozen textile workers and other help. Just before the Revolution he planned additions, and when he was called away to war his kinsman Lund Washington supervised the work, which was completed after Washington returned in 1783. During the Revolution Washington visited Mount Vernon only twice, on the way to and from Yorktown in 1781. His wife often stayed with him at headquarters. He returned to the house on Christmas Eve, 1783. In 1789 he left to become President and lived in New York and Philadelphia, with brief visits to the plantation. He came back in 1797 and died in Mount Vernon Dec. 14, 1799. He was buried in the old family vault. He had made plans for a new burial vault and this was built in 1831. Both his remains and those of Martha, who died in 1802, were transferred there.

Mount Vernon was left to Washington's nephew, U. S. Supreme Court Justice Bushrod Washington, and by him to his nephew, John A. Washington, whose son, John Augustine Washington was the last private owner. In 1858, when the place was run down, Miss Ann Pamela Cunningham of South Carolina organized the Mount Vernon Ladies Assn., which bought the mansion and 200 acres, since extended to 475 acres. The Association reassembled original Washington furniture and repaired the buildings. It restored the kitchen garden, flower garden and experimental botanical garden, reconstructed the greenhouse and built a museum. It is believed that 16 trees planted by Washington still exist, and that the boxwood of the flower garden dates from 1798.

The Association preserves house and tomb with the visitor's fee. The Regent of the Mount Vernon Ladies' Association is Mrs. Albert Harkness. About 30 states are represented by vice regents. The resident superintendent is Chas. C. Wall.

### National Academy of Sciences

The National Academy of Sciences is a private non-profit corporation electing its own members from among the leading scientists in the United States. It was established by Act of Congress, approved by President Lincoln, March 3, 1863, for the furtherance of science and to advise the Federal Government upon request in scientific and technical matters.

The National Research Council was organized by the Academy in 1916, with the cooperation of the major scientific and technical societies, to enable the scientists and engineers of the country to associate their efforts with those of the Academy in service to science and to the Government. It has representatives of more than 100 societies and of the Government, and a number of members-at-large.

The building and general maintenance of the Academy—Research Council are financed by a \$5,000,000 endowment by the Carnegie Corporation in 1919. Other expenses are met by contracts, grants, bequests, and gifts from private and government sources.

### National Archives and Records

The Declaration of Independence, the Constitution of the United States and the Bill of Rights are now enshrined in the National Archives Exhibition Hall, whither they were brought from the Library of Congress in December, 1952. These charters and many other famous documents of American history are on view weekdays, 9 a.m. to 10 p.m., and Sundays and holidays, except Christmas Day, 1 p.m. to 10 p.m.

Readable facsimiles of the three documents are available in an inexpensive 16-page publication, *Charters of Freedom*, and facsimiles of other historical documents, such as the Emancipation Proclamation and the first Inaugural Address of George Washington are also available. Certain series of records of high research value are available on microfilm.

The National Archives and Records Service is a part of the General Services Administration. It consists of the National Archives and the Divisions of Records Management and the Federal Register in Washington, and the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library in Hyde Park, N. Y. It is headed by Dr. Wayne C. Grover, Archivist of the United States.

Its functions are to promote the efficient management of records throughout the Government; to facilitate the orderly destruction of Federal records

no longer needed and the economical storage of those needed for a short time only; to preserve, describe, and render reference service on those selected for permanent preservation; to publish the daily Federal Register, the Code of Federal Regulations, the statute-at-large and the U. S. Government Organization Manual, and to supervise collections in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library. There are now nearly 800,000 cubic feet of records in the National Archives Building in Washington. They date from the Revolutionary War through World War II and include more than 250,000 sound recordings, 900,000 maps and charts, 2,000,000 photographic items and the equivalent of 75,000 reels of motion-picture film. About 400,000 reference services are supplied annually.

### National Geographic Society

The National Geographic Society was founded in 1888 "for the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge." It occupies its own buildings at 1146 Sixteenth Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.—headquarters for the Society's publications, for its expeditions and staff field trips to all parts of the world, and for its scientific projects.

The Society publishes the illustrated monthly National Geographic Magazine for its 2,150,000 members (1955), as well as occasional books, and special monographs describing scientific research it has sponsored. Large-scale maps in 10 colors are issued quarterly by the cartographic division. The 1955 subjects were: Atlantic Ocean, Southeast Asia, New England, and Eastern South America.

The Society's library numbers 22,000 books on geography. Its collection of published and unpublished photographs totals nearly 500,000. Memorabilia, paintings, and photographs of world geography are exhibited in its Explorers Hall. A notable 1955 addition was Adm. Robert E. Peary's 45-starred United States flag, flown at the North Pole April 6, 1909, and carried on all of his Arctic travels. The Peary family presented it to the Society at ceremonies in Constitution Hall on May 6, when a Special Gold Medal of the Society was bestowed on Mrs. Peary for her part in her husband's early explorations.

The Society's news service staff issues an average of six bulletins weekly on progress of expeditions and researches and on geographic backgrounds to headline news. These are sent to daily newspapers, press associations, and radio and TV news outlets. Geographic School Bulletins are sent weekly during the school year to 27,000 teachers and students for classroom use, at nominal cost.

Two major publishing events marked the Society's accomplishments in 1955. In October it published *Indians of the Americas*, a book with 400 illustrations, 262 in color. Matthew W. Stirling, Hiram Bingham, and Neil M. Judd are among contributing authorities.

In August the first sections of the National Geographic Society-Palomar Observatory Sky Atlas were distributed to observatories, universities, and scientific institutions on every continent. The year marked the virtual completion of the Sky Survey, begun in 1949. Additional sections of this 1,758-plate "portrait of the universe" are being delivered through 1956. Astronomers will use the Atlas to select celestial objects worthy of study through large telescopes.

A Texas-size dark region on a large desert area of Mars, reported by E. C. Slipher after preliminary study of 20,000 new Mars photographs, represents what Dr. Slipher terms the greatest change noted in the planet's surface since it was first mapped 125 years ago. It is attributed to primitive plant life. The photographs were taken at the Lamont-Hussey Observatory, Bloemfontein, South Africa, by the National Geographic Society-Lowell Observatory Expedition in 1954.

The National Geographic Society-Calyppo Oceanographic Expeditions, continuous since late 1952 under direction of French Navy Capt. Jacques-Yves Cousteau, photographed underwater shelves along islands of the western Indian Ocean in 1955, then returned to Red Sea and Mediterranean projects. Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, M.I.T., devoted his third summer to improving the group's camera and photoflash equipment. He made tests of a capable model of a camera to be built for the Society depths of more than 6 miles.

Anthropologists Philip Drucker, Smithsonian Institution, and Robert F. Heizer, University of California, led a Society-cosponsored expedition,

January through May, which made extensive excavations at La Venta, southern Mexico. Continuing earlier research on the 1,500-year-old Olmec culture, the scientists uncovered carved stone monuments, tile courts, jade, and pottery from three distinct periods of construction.

With National Geographic support, the University of Miami Marine Laboratory continued research on pelagic fishes of the Florida coast, bearing on the sea food supply; and Dr. Carl W. Gartin, Cornell University, continued his long-range study of auroras and their possible relation to wire and radio communication disturbances.

Chief Justice Earl Warren and Benjamin M. McKelway, editor of the Washington Star, were elected to the Board of Trustees of the Society in 1955.

Officers of the Society are: Chairman of the Board of Trustees, Gilbert Grosvenor; President and Editor, John Oliver La Gorce; Vice President and Associate Editor, Melville Bell Grosvenor; Vice President and Secretary, Thomas W. McKnew; Treasurer, Robert V. Fleming. Research Committee Chairman, Lyman J. Briggs; Vice Chairman, Alexander Wetmore.

### The Pentagon

The Pentagon is the world's largest office building. It is situated on the Virginia side of the Potomac River, and covers 34 acres. It houses personnel of the Dept. of Defense, which includes the Depts. of the Army, Navy and Air Force. The Secretary of Defense, the Secretaries of the three departments and the military Chiefs of Staff have offices here. The building does not accommodate all the personnel of the Dept. of Defense.

The Pentagon was completed Jan. 15, 1943, at a cost of about \$83,000,000. It covers 34 acres and has 200 acres of lawns and terraces. It is 5 stories high and consists of 5 rings of buildings connected by 10 corridors, with a 5-acre pentagonal court in the center. Each of the outermost sides of the building is 921 ft. long and the perimeter is seven-eighths of a mile. The gross floor area is approximately 6,500,000 sq. ft. There is a mezzanine below the first floor and a basement below that. The latter is used for records and offices and accommodates 3,000 persons.

Daytime population is 26,000, 70% civilians. The war-time peak in April, 1945, was 26,500.

Parking space covers 69 acres and can hold 9,200 vehicles. The bus terminal has 894 bus trips in and out daily.

Many facilities for daily use, such as a bank, drug store, medical and dental clinics, ticket agency, are located in the Pentagon. It has the largest private exchange switchboard, staffed by approximately 200 persons. This serves the entire Dept. of Defense and has over 45,000 telephones connected by 175,000 miles of cable, handling 280,000 calls a day.

Some of the workers eat 2 or 3 meals in the building. A staff of approximately 675 prepares and serves meals from 3 kitchens to 2 restaurants, 6 cafeterias, 9 beverage bars and an outside snack bar located in the inner court which is open during the summer months. During an average day Pentagon personnel consume approximately 30,000 cups of coffee, 3800 quarts of milk and milk products and 7,000 soft drinks.

### Walter Reed Army Medical Center

Walter Reed Army Medical Center has three locations. Headquarters, at 6825 16th St., N.W., Washington, D. C., comprises Walter Reed Army Hospital, Army Medical Service Graduate School, Central Dental Laboratory, and the Armed Forces Institute of Pathology.

The hospital has an average of 1,400 bed patients daily, exclusive of out-patients. The school spearheads the Army's medical, dental, and veterinary educational and research programs. The laboratory annually produces more than 10,000 dentures for Army personnel. The institute is the central laboratory of pathology for the Army, Navy, Air Force, Veterans Administration, Public Health Service, and other agencies.

A section at Forest Glen, Md., houses the hospital's ambulatory center, the Army Prosthetics Research Laboratory, engaged in research on artificial limbs, an audiology and speech correction center, and the Army's first school of practical nursing for enlisted personnel. The third section is a housing development for enlisted personnel at Glenhaven, Md.

The Center has facilities comparable to a city of 6,000. Major General Leonard D. Heaton is in command. Visitors are welcome.



## Smithsonian Institution

Smithsonian Institution was established in 1846 under the terms of the will of James Smithson, an Englishman, who bequeathed his fortune in 1826 to the United States to found in Washington an institution for the "increase and diffusion of knowledge among men."

The Smithsonian issues 14 series of scientific publications which are distributed free to libraries, learned societies, and educational institutions throughout the world. It also maintains a library of more than 800,000 volumes, mainly transactions of learned societies and scientific periodicals.

Branches of the Institution are the National Museum, the National Gallery of Art, the National Collection of Fine Arts, the Freer Gallery of Art, the International Exchange Service, the Bureau of American Ethnology, the National Zoological Park, the Astrophysical Observatory, including the Division of Radiation and Organisms, the National Air Museum, and the Canal Zone Biological Area.

The United States National Museum is the depository of the national collections. It is rich in the natural history, geology, paleontology, archeology and ethnology of America, and has large and important collections illustrating American history, including military and naval material, as well as valuable series relating to engineering and industries. It is an educational and research museum, and issues scientific publications.

A "First Ladies Hall" was opened in 1955 at the Smithsonian. Composed of facsimiles of White House parlors during various eras, the hall has 37 plaster models wearing inaugural gowns or favorite dresses of Presidents' wives or White House hostesses from Martha Washington to Mamie Eisenhower.

The National Air Museum, estab. 1946, contains aeronautical exhibits, including the Kitty Hawk plane of the Wright brothers, Lindbergh's Spirit of St. Louis, Wiley Post's Winnie Mae and Langley's planes.

The National Collection of Fine Arts contains numerous important art works, including a valuable collection of etchings and engravings from

George P. Marsh; the Harriet Lane Johnston bequest, comprising numerous portraits and other works by British, Flemish, Dutch, and Italian masters; the Ralph Cross Johnson collection of rare paintings by Italian, English, French, Flemish, and Dutch masters; the William T. Evans collection, comprising 150 examples of the works of contemporary American artists, the Gellatly collection of paintings, glassware, and other objects. A special room is devoted to the paintings of Albert Pinkham Ryder.

The Freer Gallery of Art, the gift of Charles L. Freer, has rich collections of Chinese and Japanese art, paintings by Thayer, Dewing, Homer, and Tryon, and paintings and etchings by Whistler, including his Peacock Room.

## Washington National Monument

The Washington National Monument is a tapering shaft or obelisk of white marble, 555 feet, 5½ inches in height and 55 feet, 1½ inches square at the base. Eight small windows, two on each side, are located at the 500 foot level, where Washington points of interest are indicated.

The erection of the monument by the Washington National Monument Society with funds obtained by popular subscription was authorized by Congress in 1848. The cornerstone was laid July 4 of the same year. Work progressed slowly until 1854 when \$300,000 had been subscribed and 156 feet of the shaft erected. In that year the enterprise became the subject of controversy and contributions ceased. Work was resumed 1878 at Government expense by the Corps of Engineers.

The capstone weighs 3,300 lbs. and was placed Dec. 6, 1884. The monument was dedicated Feb. 21, 1885, and opened Oct. 9, 1888. It weighs 81,120 tons. It is dressed with white Maryland marble in 2-ft. courses. The first 150 ft. are backed by rubble masonry. New England granite was used from this point to the 452-ft. level. Above this only marble was used. The capstone is crowned by a small pyramid of aluminum 8.9 inches high, weighing 100 ounces. Set into the interior walls are 169 memorial stones from foreign countries, the 48 states, cities and organizations.

## Ghosts in White House Get Short Shift from Presidents

Source: Arthur Krock, Washington columnist, in the New York Times, June 2, 1955

When President Truman moved back to the rebuilt White House in late March, 1953, the ghostly rappings on doors in the night that he had heard previously were heard no more. . . . The old subject of White House ghosts was revived by something the former President said in reply to this question asked him by his daughter Margaret during a televised interview: "Remember the night . . . that you heard a knock on your bedroom door in the White House?" "Yes," was the answer. "I heard the knock and answered it about 3 a.m. There wasn't anybody there. I think it must have been Lincoln's ghost walking the hall." The experience was repeated several times.

On the telephone from Kansas City the former President told this correspondent that his mention of the sounds had been serious, but not his attribution of their cause. He doesn't believe in ghosts: he soon discovered the noises were among the warning signals that parts of the interior of the structure were on the verge of collapse. "But I was awakened several times by authentic knocks on my door," he recalled, "for instance, during the organization meeting of the United Nations in 1945 when (Secretary of State) Stettinius, working by a clock 3 hours earlier than Washington, had some urgent message for me."

This homely explanation will be most disappointing to all believers in the supernatural, however reassuring it is to those who, like the late Charles A. Dana, can say "I don't believe in ghosts but I have been afraid of them all my life." But the two other living men who have occupied the White House support it. "I didn't hear any of the sounds in the White House that President Truman heard," said Herbert Hoover. "But," he added jocosely, "I did hear a lot of others—many of them fantastic." President Eisenhower, when the question was put to him, simply said No.

The Hoover regime ended March 4, 1933, before the White House began to "fall down," as Mr. Truman described its condition. All but the inside walls and part of the roof had been taken out and reconstructed more than 10 months before President Eisenhower moved in. So Mr. Truman's

explanation of his nocturnal experiences is reasonable.

Nevertheless, a ghost story in this grand and historic setting will not be so easily refuted. In this legend the dominant White House ectoplasm is that of Abraham Lincoln. According to Bess Furman in White House Profile. Theodore Roosevelt "many times fancied that Lincoln's spirit still pervaded" it. Early in the New Deal a girl secretary insisted that one mid-afternoon she had seen Lincoln pulling on his boots, sitting on the bed he in life had slept in. Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt told Miss Furman that she had felt Lincoln's presence in the White House "repeatedly."

Before the ghost of Lincoln monopolized the still watches of the night Dolly Madison's appeared to the satisfaction of White House workers who, in the Wilson Administration, were about to move her rose garden and then and there desisted. A boy ghost, his materialization sworn to by members of President Grant's household, was easily identified as Willie Lincoln, who died in the White House. Abigail Adams used to pass through the locked doors of the East Room in the Taft Administration; at any rate, there were folk in the Executive Mansion who said so. And years before the recent rebuilding a colored footman anxiously advised one of F. D. R.'s guests not to get up and open his door "because there won't be nobody there."

Adlai E. Stevenson spent at least one night in Lincoln's bedroom and bed. He heard no eerie sounds and saw no apparitions. But he confessed that he did not sleep very soundly after picking up a book entitled *The Corpse Was Cold*.

Now that the second floor of the White House has been entirely rebuilt, with steel beams and joists substituted for the old wooden ones, the spirits, if they roam at all, can glide about silently if they are so minded. . . . Mr. Truman said that when his daughter's piano broke down the floor and projected one leg through the ceiling of the state dining room below he knew it was time to move out of the place. Maybe the ghosts thought so, too.

## STATE OF NEW YORK

The State of New York, known as the Empire State, was one of the original 13 states that fought the American War of Independence. It was named by Charles II, King of England, for his brother, the Duke of York, when he ordered New Netherland taken from the Dutch in 1664. The colony had a population of 180,000, of British, Dutch and Palatine German origin, when it declared its independence of Great Britain July 9, 1776. It adopted its first constitution April 20, 1777 and elected George Clinton governor. It ratified the Constitution of the United States July 26, 1778. New York City became the first capital of the United States and George Washington took his oath as first President in Federal Hall, at Broad and Wall Sts., April 30, 1789.

### Governors of New York State

Name	Residence	Elected	Name	Residence	Elected
George Clinton	Ulster Co.	July 9, 1777	John A. Dix	New York City	Nov. 5, 1872
John Jay	New York City	April, 1795	Samuel J. Tilden	New York City	Nov. 3, 1871
George Clinton	Ulster Co.	April, 1801	Lucius Robinson	Ulster	Nov. 7, 1870
Morgan Lewis	Dutchess Co.	April, 1804	Alonzo B. Cornell	New York City	Nov. 4, 1872
Daniel D. Tompkins	Richmond Co.	April, 1807	Grover Cleveland	Buffalo	Nov. 7, 1882
John Taylor	Albany	March, 1817	David B. Hill	Ulster	Jan. 6, 1885
De Witt Clinton	New York City	1817	Roswell P. Flower	New York City	Nov. 3, 1881
Joseph C. Yates	Schenectady	Nov. 6, 1822	Levi P. Morton	Rhinecliff	Nov. 3, 1886
De Witt Clinton	New York City	Nov. 3, 1824	Frank S. Black	Troy	Nov. 3, 1896
Nathaniel Pletcher	Sandy Hill	Feb. 11, 1828	Theodore Roosevelt	Oyster Bay	Nov. 8, 1898
Martin Van Buren	Kinderhook	Nov. 5, 1828	Benj. R. Odell Jr.	Newburgh	Nov. 6, 1900
Enos T. Throop	Auburn	Mar. 12, 1829	Frank W. Higgins	Olean	Nov. 8, 1904
William L. Marcy	Troy	Nov. 7, 1832	Charles F. Hughes	New York City	Nov. 6, 1906
William H. Seward	Anbun	Nov. 7, 1838	Horace White	Syracuse	Oct. 6, 1910
William C. Bouck	Fultonham	Nov. 8, 1842	John A. Dix	Thomson	Nov. 8, 1910
Silas Wright	Canton	Nov. 5, 1844	William Sulzer	New York City	Nov. 5, 1912
John Young	Genesee	Nov. 3, 1846	Martin H. Glynn	Albany	Oct. 17, 1913
Hamilton Fish	New York City	Nov. 7, 1848	Charles S. Whitman	New York City	Nov. 3, 1914
Washington Hunt	Lockport	Nov. 5, 1850	Alfred E. Smith	New York City	Nov. 5, 1918
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 2, 1852	Nathan L. Miller	Syracuse	Nov. 2, 1920
Myron H. Clark	Catandigua	Nov. 7, 1854	Alfred E. Smith	New York City	Nov. 7, 1922
John A. King	Queens Co.	Nov. 4, 1856	F. D. Roosevelt	Hyde Park	Nov. 6, 1928
Edwin D. Morgan	New York City	Nov. 2, 1858	Herbert H. Lehman	New York City	Nov. 8, 1932
Horatio Seymour	Deerfield	Nov. 4, 1862	Charles Poletti	New York City	Nov. 8, 1942
Reuben E. Fenton	Brewsburh	Nov. 8, 1864	Thomas E. Dewey	New York City	Nov. 3, 1942
John T. Hoffman	New York City	Nov. 3, 1868	Averell Harriman	Central Valley	Nov. 2, 1954

The Constitution of 1777 did not specify the time when the Governor should enter on the duties of his office. Gov. Clinton was declared elected July 9, and qualified on July 30. On Feb. 13, 1787, an act was passed for regulating elections, which provided that the Governor and the Lieutenant Governor should enter on July 1 after their election.

"Lt. Gov.; became Governor upon resignation of Gov. Tompkins.

"The Constitution of 1821 provided that the Governor and Lt. Gov. shall, "on and after the year 1823, enter office Jan. 1."

"Lt. Gov., became Governor following death of Gov. Clinton.

"Lt. Gov., became Governor upon resignation of Gov. Van Buren who became U.S. Secretary of State.

"Gov. Cleveland resigned Jan. 6, 1885 to become President of U.S.

"Lt. Gov., became Governor upon resignation of Cleveland, and was elected Nov. 6, 1885 for a full term.

"Gov. Hughes resigned Oct. 6, 1910, to become Justice of the Supreme Court of the U.S.

"Lt. Gov., became Governor upon resignation of Hughes.

"Gov. Sulzer was impeached and removed from office Oct. 17, 1913.

"Lt. Gov., became Governor upon removal of Sulzer.

"Gov. Lehman resigned Dec. 2, 1942, to become Director of Foreign Relief and Rehabilitation.

"Lt. Gov., became Governor for 29 days upon resignation of Lehman.

## New York State General Fund Receipts and Expenditures

Source: Executive Department, Division of the Budget

Fiscal Year Ending March 31	Receipts		Expenditures		
			State purposes	Local assistance	Total
1913	\$617,399,403.31		\$210,608,797.87	\$250,149,280.54	\$460,758,078.41
1946	667,890,414.08		212,110,110.16	267,816,114.64	479,926,224.80
1947	715,585,931.07		280,302,590.36	376,570,498.72	656,873,089.07
1948	709,867,361.98		315,388,213.32	390,661,864.21	705,950,067.53
1949	727,917,301.16		324,786,166.33	400,885,632.25	725,672,098.58
1950	857,915,322.79		361,357,036.20	503,642,623.62	866,999,659.82
1951	881,746,791.91		361,074,110.77	530,208,461.41	891,282,572.18
1952	996,217,779.40		443,131,481.44	557,213,988.02	999,345,469.46
1953	1,074,842,979.03		476,117,418.46	577,480,425.32	1,053,597,843.78
1954	1,090,453,872.70		475,628,169.28	594,239,087.35	1,074,867,256.63
1955	1,159,155,104.32		510,893,308.36	647,244,416.48	1,158,137,725.11
1956 (est.)	1,229,100,000.00		533,925,015.68	694,807,884.60	1,227,732,900.28

Receipts prior to 1951 include General Fund revenues and shared taxes distributed to localities. Expenditures prior to 1951 include General Fund expenditures and the shared tax distribution. The tax-sharing program has been superseded by a new program of per capita assistance.

## Births, Deaths, Marriages, with Rates, New York State

Source: New York State Department of Health  
Births and Deaths are for the resident population. Marriages recorded.

Year (Cal.)	Estimated population July 1	Rates per 1,000 population			Deaths under 1 year	Rate per 1,000 live Births
		Births	Deaths	Marriages		
1945	14,094,635	234,110	152,913	120,314	16.6	31.9
1946	14,228,272	285,145	152,427	182,981	20.0	29.1
1947	14,385,942	323,397	156,862	165,431	22.5	28.1
1948	14,548,650	301,598	157,713	158,021	20.7	27.2
1949	14,708,681	301,025	154,910	134,115	20.5	26.1
1950	14,921,889	300,752	156,143	141,075	20.2	24.8
1951	15,230,384	316,243	158,501	132,045	20.8	24.5
1952	15,450,937	326,035	160,724	123,722	21.1	24.1
1953	15,623,729	325,077	164,763	125,863	20.8	24.5
1954*	15,770,184	348,194	159,540	123,060	21.4	23.5

\*Provisional.

## New York State Parks with Campsites

Source: Divisions of Parks and Lands &amp; Forests, New York State Conservation Department

## THE PALISADES INTERSTATE PARK

The Palisades Interstate Park is a chain of parks that lie along the west bank of the Hudson River beginning at Fort Lee in New Jersey, embracing the Palisades, a large part of the Highlands of the Hudson, and terminating at Cornwall, in New York. The rocks of the Palisades are said by geologists to be 150,000,000 years old.

Within the area of the Park, under the supervision of the Palisades Interstate Park Commission, is the Stony Point Battlefield Reservation.

The total area of the Park is 51,907 acres, of which the Harriman Section covers 39,935 acres; Bear Mt. area, 4,490; Storm King, 1,937; Hook Mt., 555; Bauvett, 536; Tallmadge Mt., 781; Haverstraw, 43; Palisades, 46; Stony Point, 45; Nyack Beach, 73; and High Tor, 491.

Every section of the Park is accessible by motor highways and by interior roads. In the summer season, steamboats run to Hook Mountain and Bear Mountain. The Mohawk Coach Lines and the West Shore Railroad reaches the eastern borders, and the Erie the western.

The main artery connecting the several sections of the Park is the U. S. Route 9-W readily accessible by way of the Holland Tunnel, the George Washington Bridge and from New York City and from Yonkers, over the Yonkers-Alpine Ferry. It is a scenic highway almost constantly in sight of the Hudson River. New York State Route 17 gives access to the southern and western portions of the Harriman Section of the Park and U. S. Route 6 crosses the northeastern corner of the Bear Mountain-Harriman Section. From the east side of the Hudson River, access to the Park may be had over the Bear Mountain Parkway and the Bear Mountain Bridge.

Camping facilities are available by permit at Lake Tiorati and Lake Welch in Harriman State Park.

## WESTCHESTER COUNTY PARKS

Hudson River Shore—Kingsland Point (85 acres) at North Tarrytown; Croton Point (504 acres) near Harmon.

Long Island Sound Shore—Glen Island (105 acres) off New Rochelle, connected with the mainland; Playland—Eye Beach (273 acres), all-year resort. Playland is the largest recreational center in the Westchester County Park System. In addition to a splendid salt-water beach and freshwater swimming pool, boardwalk and picnic groves, it has one of the world's most modern amusement parks, game rooms. Playland is an all-year resort.

Inland Parks—Tibbetts Brook (161 acres) at Yonkers, north of Van Cortlandt Park; V. Everitt Macy (202 acres) at Ardsley, encompassing Woodlands Lake; Silver Lake (41 acres) in the Town of Harrison; Blue Mountain Reservation (1,588 acres) in the southern part of Peekskill; Ward Pound Ridge Reservation (4,100 acres) forest lands located at Cross River; Mohansic (1,100 acres) include Mohansic Lake on Taconic Parkway; Williams Woods (23 acres) at Mt. Vernon, adjoins Hutchinson River Parkway; Saxon Woods Park (850 acres) along Hutchinson River Parkway in Scarsdale; Maple Moor (160 acres) along Hutchinson River Parkway in Mamaroneck River Valley; Sprain Lake (130 acres) in Yonkers; Hawthorne Playfield on Saw Mill River Parkway at Pleasantville, and 6 acres at Hawthorne Circle; Ridge Road Picnic Area (170 acres) in the Town of Greenburgh.

## PARKWAYS

The Saw Mill River Parkway runs from Van Cortlandt Park to Mt. Kisco to Bedford Hills. The Cross County Parkway connects the Saw Mill River Parkway, Yonkers, with the Hutchinson River Parkway, New Rochelle. The Hutchinson River Parkway extends from the New York City line in Pelham Bay Park to the Connecticut line, where it connects with the Merritt Parkway, which extends east. The Bronx River Parkway extends from the city line northerly 12½ miles to the Taconic State Parkway at Valhalla. The Central Westchester Parkway runs from Westchester Avenue northerly for a distance of two miles to its intersection with Route 22, in the city of White Plains and the Town of Harrison.

## LONG ISLAND STATE PARKS

Valley Stream (130 acres), 18 miles from N. Y., from Southern State Parkway to Merrick Road. Hempstead Lake (905 acres), 21 miles from N. Y., on Southern State Parkway.

Bethpage (1,529 acres), 37 miles from N. Y., north of Farmingdale. Bethpage occupies a rolling wooded tract north of Farmingdale on the Nassau-Suffolk County line. Four 18-hole golf courses and a clubhouse are available. A fifth

18-hole golf course is under construction and will be available for use in 1957. There are picnic groves, over ten miles of bridle paths and pedestrian trails, a stable where well-trained saddle horses may be hired, and a polo field where games may be witnessed every Sunday afternoon during the polo season.

Jones Beach (2,413 acres), 33 miles from N. Y., is reached by the Grand Central and Northern State Parkways, the Southern State Parkway, Sunrise Highway, or Merrick Road to either the Meadowbrook, Wantagh or Capree State Parkways. Jones Beach State Park may also be reached from Long Beach by the Loop Causeway and the Meadowbrook Parkway; and via the Long Island Railroad to Freeport or Wantagh with bus connections. Jones Beach has over 2 miles of ocean bathing beach, a stillwater bathing area in Zachs Bay, salt water diving, swimming and wading pools in the West Bathhouse, restaurants, cafeterias, boardwalk. The Marine Stadium seats 8,205. Arabian Nights, a musical spectacle with music from Rimsky-Korsakov, was presented at the Marine Stadium during 1954 and held over into 1955 by Guy Lombardo.

Belmont Lake (395 acres), 42 miles from N. Y. Sunken Meadow (1,002 acres), 46 miles from N. Y., near Kings Park; on Long Island Sound.

Capree (298 acres), 47 miles from N. Y. at Fire Island Inlet.

Bayard Cutting Arboretum (643 acres), 50 miles from N. Y. on Connetquot River, south of East Islip.

Heckscher (1,520 acres), 50 miles from N. Y. on Great South Bay, south of E. Islip.

Fire Island (800 acres), 49 miles from N. Y., ferry from Capree.

Wildwood (503 acres), 73 miles from N. Y. on Long Island Sound.

Orient Beach (348 acres), 118 miles from N. Y. on Gardiners Bay.

Hither Hills (1,755 acres), 122 miles from N. Y., on the ocean, west of Montauk.

Montauk Point (158 acres), 132 miles from N. Y. on the ocean.

## CATSKILL MOUNTAIN REGION

At the public campsites in the Adirondack and Catskill regions there is a service charge of 50 cents per permit per night or \$3.00 per week. Permits are limited to 6 persons.

Catskill Park contains 600,000 acres, of which the state owns more than 221,000 acres. The park is situated in the Hudson, Delaware and Mohawk valleys. There is a rim of high, rough, and precipitous mountains extending from the northern end of the park along the northeast and easterly part. The Catskill section is reached by rail on the New York Central to Rhinecliff, thence by ferry to Kingston the terminus of the Catskill Mountain branch of the New York Central railroad; and by the New York, Ontario and Western railroad. The chief campsites are:

Beaver Kill—turn north from State Highway, route 17, two miles west of Livingston Manor. The campsite is about five miles from this point over hard surfaced roads.

Woodland Valley—turn south from State Highway, route 28, one mile west of Phenicia. Five mile run on good macadam to campsite.

Devil's Tombstone—turn north from State Highway, route 28, at Phenicia or south from State Highway, route 23-A, two miles east of Hunter. The campsite is at the southerly entrance to the Stony Clove, a narrow defile between Hunter and Plateau mountains, through which the highway passes.

North Lake—turn north from State Highway, route 23-A, at Haines Falls. There follows a drive of three miles. Parking service charge.

## UP-STATE PARKS

Taconic, at Copake Falls (6,210 acres). 80 miles from N. Y., Lake Tuganick (858 acres) 115 miles from N. Y., Clarence Fahnestock Memorial (3,400 acres), 9 miles from Cold Spring; Margaret Lewis Norris (323 acres) on Hudson River, 9 miles north of Poughkeepsie.

Echo Lake (64 acres) at Millwood, N. Y. Hunter Brook (14 acres), 5 miles east of Peekskill, N. Y. Kitchawan (20 acres), 2 miles north of Millwood.

Wall tents, 12 x 14 with floor, outside fireplace, table and benches accommodating six. Wall tents, 8 x 10, and accommodating four. Camp sites are rented to those supplying their own equipment.

Cottages accommodating as many as from two to eight persons. Application for accommodations should be made in advance to the superintendent at Taconic park and the caretaker at the others. The Taconic State Parkway includes the former Bronx River Parkway extension, and passes through Putnam and Dutchess Counties.

**Selkirk Shores**, on Lake Ontario, 4 miles W. of Pulaski, Green Lakes, 10 miles E. of Syracuse; **Chenango Valley**, on Chenango River, 12 miles N. of Binghamton; **Gilbert Lake**, 12 miles N. W. of Oneonta; **Chittenango Falls**, 3 miles N. of Cazenovia, Clark Reservation, 2 miles S. E. of Syracuse.

**Buttermilk Falls** (675 acres), 2½ miles S. of Ithaca; **Cayuga Lake** (188 acres), 3 miles from Seneca Falls, Robert H. Treman State Park (989 acres), 5 miles S. W. of Ithaca; **Fair Haven Beach** (816 acres), on Lake Ontario, 15 miles S. W. of Oswego; **Fillmore Glen** (857 acres), 1 mile S. of Moravia; **Stony Brook** (554 acres), 3 miles S. of Dansville; **Taughannock Falls** (533 acres), on Cayuga Lake, 8 miles N. of Ithaca; **Watkins Glen** (568 acres), in Village of that name; **Newtown Battlefield Reservation** (330 acres), 5 miles S. E. of Elmira.

**Letchworth Park** (9,323 acres, 3 waterfalls), on upper Genesee River, 50 miles S. of Rochester.

**Hamlin Beach State Park**, 28 miles from Rochester (822 acres).

**Allegheny** (57,963 acres), 70 miles from Buffalo, 30 miles from Jamestown, 10 miles from Bradford, Pa.; **Lake Erie** (355 acres) 7 miles from Dunkirk; **Cuba Lake** (650 acres) near Cuba, N. Y.

**State Reservation at Niagara**, **Whirlpool State Park** (126 acres); **Devil's Hole State Park** (42 acres); **Beaver Island State Park** (722 acres), Grand Island; **Buckhorn Island State Park** (923 acres), Buckhorn Island.

**Thousand Islands State Parks**, 13 in number between Sackets Harbor and Chippewa Bay.

**John Boyd Thacher** (1,108 acres), 15 miles southwest of Albany on State route 157.

**Lake George Beach** off U. S. route 9 at Lake George Village.

#### ADIRONDACK REGION

At the public campsites in the Adirondack and Catskill regions there is a service charge of 50 cents per permit per night or \$3.00 per week. Permits are limited to 6 persons.

The Adirondack Forest Preserve with its 2,184,067 acres, its mountains, streams and lakes, is, with a single exception, the largest forest preserve in the United States. The State has provided many public sites, all marked by signs, but visitors must register with the caretaker in charge.

The developed campsites are:

**Lake George Battleground**—route U. S. 9, about one-fourth mile south of Lake George village at the southerly end of Lake George.

**Hearthstone Point**—two miles north of Lake George Village on Bolton road, State Highway, route 9N.

**Rogers Rock**—Two miles north of Hague-on-Lake-George, on route 9N.

**Eagle Point**—Two miles north of Pottersville on U. S. Highway, route 9, on Schron Lake.

**Sharp Bridge**—Sixteen miles north of Schroon Lake on the Schroon River and U. S. highway, route 9.

**Paradox Lake**—On the shore of Dark Bay, about three-quarters of a mile from State Highway, route 73. The entrance highway to the camp leaves the

State Highway two miles east of Severance and one mile west of Paradox.

**Crown Point Reservation**—Turn east from route 8 and 22, about half way between Crown Point and Port Henry. Route 8 leads directly to the camp and to Champlain bridge, a distance of four miles.

**Wilmington Notch**—Between the Ausable River and State Highway, route 86. Wilmington is the nearest village, 3 miles away.

**Poke-O-Moonshine**—On U. S. Highway, No. 9; between Elizabethtown and Keesville, about six miles south of the latter village.

**Cumberland Bay**—Turn east off U. S. Highway 9, just north of Plattsburg, on road to ferry. Parking service charge.

**Meadowbrook**—On State Highway, route 86, 4 miles east of Saranac Lake.

**Meacham Lake**—On State Highway No. 10, nine-tenths miles north of Lake Clear Junction.

**Fish Creek Pond**—On State Highway, route 10, between Saranac and Tupper Lake.

**Rollins Pond**—Three miles west of State Highway 10, via the Fish Creek Pond campsite road.

**Cranberry Lake**—Turn from State Highway route 3 at Cranberry Lake Village; 2 miles over dirt road to campsite.

**Lake Eaton**—On the north shore of Lake Eaton, a quarter of a mile from State Highway, route 10. Entrance to the camp is two miles west of Long Lake.

**Forked Lake**—At end of town highway five miles west of State Highway 10 at Deerland on Long Lake.

**Golden Beach**—On the easterly shore of Raquette Lake, close to State Highway, route 28, about 3 miles east of Raquette Lake village.

**Lake Durant**—On State Highway No. 28, 3 miles east of Blue Mt. Lake.

**Sacandaga**—On State Highway, route 30, and the Sacandaga River, 4 miles south of Wells.

**Moffitt Beach**—Turn north from State Highway, route 8, 2 miles west of Speculator.

**Poplar Point**—On State Highway, route 8, on the northwest shore of Piseco Lake about three miles west of the hamlet of Piseco.

**Little Sand Point**—On Piseco Lake about one mile west of Poplar Point on State Highway 8.

**Point Comfort**—On Piseco Lake and State Highway, route 8, three miles west of the Poplar Point site.

**Caroga Lake**—On easterly shore of East Caroga Lake nine miles north of Gloversville on State Highway, route 29A.

**Lewey Lake**—Midway between Speculator and Indian Lake village, reached by dirt road from Speculator and macadam from Indian Lake. The road is part of State Highway, route 10.

**Pixleys Falls**—Six miles south of Boonville on State Highway, route 46.

**Whetstone Gulf**—Just off State Highway, route 26, six miles south of Lowville.

**Eighth Lake**—At west end of Eighth Lake, five miles west of Raquette Lake village on State Highway, route 28.

**Eel Weir**—Five miles south of Ogdensburg, near State Highway, route 87. To reach site turn west from route 87 about halfway between Ogdensburg and Heuvelton.

**Northampton Beach**—Adjacent to State route 30, two miles south of Northville.

#### SALT-WATER FISHING OFF LONG ISLAND, NEW YORK

Waters off Long Island are a favored fishing resort of the East. The season is May through October, but fish may be caught even in the colder months. Sport fishing is done from boats that carry large parties for the day or can be chartered for private groups. There is also much fishing from anchored boats and opportunity for surf casting. Fish appear as follows:

May—Sea bass, weakfish, porgies, pollack.

June—Bluefish, weakfish, sea bass, striped bass, blackfish.

July—Blue fish, weakfish, fluke, flounder, mackerel, tuna and bonito. Broadbill swordfish by hook and harpoon off Montauk and South Shore.

August and September—In addition to the usual run, snappers, kingfish and large sea bass, available until the heavy gales of October.

Fishing stations, with boats, bait and tackle, are located at Amityville, Babylon, Bay Shore, Bayville, Center Moriches, Centerport, Cold Spring Harbor, East Hampton, Freeport, Fort Pond Bay, Glen Cove, Glenwood Landing, Greenport, Hampton Bays, Lake Montauk, Lindenhurst, Mattituck Inlet, Mill Creek, Montauk, New Suffolk, Northport, North Sea, Oyster Bay, Pt. Lookout, Port Jefferson, Port Washington, Riverhead, Rockaway Beach, Sag Harbor, Sayville, Shelter Island, Sheephead Bay, Shinnecock Canal, South Jamesport, Stony Brook, Westhampton Beach.

## New York State Mountain Peaks and Lakes

Source: U. S. Geological Survey. Figures show feet above mean sea level

## CHIEF ADIRONDACK PEAKS

The principal mountain group, occupying an area of 5,000 square miles in the north-northeast area.

Peak	Elev. ft.	Peak	Elev. ft.	Peak	Elev. ft.
Mount Marcy.....	5,344	Allen.....	4,350	McKenzie.....	3,869
Algonquin.....	5,114	Big Slide.....	4,240	Blue Ridge (Cloud Cap).....	3,868
Haystack.....	4,960	Esther.....	4,240	Sentinel Peak.....	3,840
Skylight.....	4,926	Upper Wolf Jaws.....	4,185	Lyon.....	3,830
Whiteface.....	4,860	Lower Wolf Jaws.....	4,175	Bartlett Ridge.....	3,820
Dix.....	4,857	Street.....	4,166	Averil Peak.....	3,810
Gray.....	4,840	Donaldson.....	4,160	Couchsachraga.....	3,781
Iroquois.....	4,840	Phelps.....	4,160	Boreas.....	3,776
Basin.....	4,827	Sawteeth.....	4,110	Blue.....	3,767
Gothic.....	4,736	Seymour.....	4,100	Sentinel Range.....	3,760
Colden.....	4,714	Cascade.....	4,098	Wakely.....	3,748
Glant.....	4,627	Porter.....	4,090	Lewey.....	3,742
Santaoni.....	4,607	South Dix.....	4,060	Twin Mountains.....	3,721
Redfield.....	4,606	Colvin.....	4,057	Henderson.....	3,708
Wright.....	4,570	Dial.....	4,030	Wallface.....	3,700
Nippletop.....	4,555	Emmons.....	4,020	Hurricane.....	3,694
Saddleback.....	4,515	East Dix.....	4,012	Blue Ridge (Hoffman).....	3,693
Panther Peak.....	4,442	Blake's Peak.....	3,980	Cheney Cobble.....	3,683
Armstrong.....	4,430	Green.....	3,980	Little Moose (Kismeth).....	3,630
Tabletop.....	4,427	MacNaughton.....	3,966	Calamity.....	3,620
Rocky Peak.....	4,420	Cliff.....	3,960	Gore.....	3,605
Hough.....	4,410	Moose.....	3,905	Jay.....	3,600
Macomb.....	4,405	Snowy.....	3,903	Lun Brook.....	3,556
Seward.....	4,361	Nye.....	3,890	Noonmark.....	3,556
Marshall (Herbert).....	4,360	North River.....	3,870	Adams.....	3,535

## CHIEF CATSKILL MOUNTAIN PEAKS

They cover an area of 1,000 square miles, principally in Greene, Ulster, Sullivan, and Delaware counties, west of the Hudson River.

Peak	County	Elev. ft.	Peak	County	Elev. ft.	Peak	County	Elev. ft.
Balsam Cap.....	Ulster	3,700	High Peak.....	Greene	3,660	Rose.....	Ulster	3,123
Balsam.....	Greene	3,565	Hunter.....	Greene	4,025	Round Top.....	Greene	3,470
Balsam.....	Ulster	3,590	Huntersfield.....	Greene	3,450	Rusk.....	Greene	3,680
Bls., Rnd. Top.....	Ulster	3,723	Indian Head.....	Greene	3,585	Slide.....	Ulster	4,204
Bearpen.....	Del.-Greene	3,500	Lone.....	Ulster	3,740	Spruce.....	Ulster	3,380
Belle Ayr.....	Ulster	3,466	McGregor.....	Delaware	3,253	Spruce Top.....	Greene	3,620
Big Indian.....	Ulster	3,721	Mili Brk Rdge.....	Ulster-Del.	3,380	Stoppel Point.....	Greene	3,425
Black Dome.....	Greene	3,390	Monobaculus.....	Ulster	3,400	Sugarloaf.....	Greene	3,647
Blackhead Peak.....	Greene	3,937	Monsaup.....	Ulster	3,450	Table.....	Ulster	3,356
Bloomberg.....	Delaware	3,448	Mor's le R'ng.....	Delaware	3,253	Thos. Cole.....	Greene	3,935
Cornell.....	Ulster	3,906	North Dome.....	Greene	3,593	Twin.....	Greene	3,782
Denman.....	Sullivan	3,051	Overlook.....	Ulster	3,150	Utsayanthe.....	Delaware	3,213
Dry Brook Rdg.....	Del.-Ulster	3,510	Panther.....	Ulster	3,760	Van Wyck.....	Ulster	3,260
Evergreen.....	Greene	3,531	Pecamoose.....	Ulster	3,863	Vly.....	Greene	3,476
Far.....	Ulster	3,619	Pisgan.....	Delaware	3,365	West Kill.....	Greene	3,777
Glant Ledge.....	Ulster	3,218	Platpat.....	Greene	3,850	Wildcat.....	Ulster	3,268
Graham.....	Ulster	3,400	Plattekill.....	Delaware	3,213	Widm. High Pt.....	Greene	3,508
Halcott.....	Greene	3,537	Richmond.....	Greene	3,213	Wittenberg.....	Ulster	3,802
Hemlock.....	Ulster	3,264	Rocky.....	Ulster	3,620			

## CHIEF LAKES AND PONDS IN NEW YORK STATE

Lake	County	Sq. M.	Elev. Feet	Lake	County	Sq. M.	Elev. Feet
Beaver River Flow.....	Herkimer	3.95	1,660	Long.....	Hamilton	6.14	1,630
Big Moose.....	Hamilton-Herkimer	1.98	1,824	Meacham.....	Franklin	1.88	1,881
Black.....	St. Lawrence	17.16	272	Moose-Little.....	Herkimer	1.05	1,793
Blue Mountain.....	Hamilton	2.05	1,789	Onclida.....	Onondaga-Onswego	99.8	368
Brandereth.....	Hamilton	1.38	1,787	Onondaga.....	Onondaga	4.75	363
Brant.....	Warren	2.12	801	Onondaga.....	Onondaga	3.50	784
Canadaraigo.....	Otsego	3.06	1,276	Otsego.....	Otsego	6.23	1,194
Canandaigua.....	Ontario-Yates	16.57	686	Owasco.....	Cayuga	10.3	710
Cayuga.....	Cay-Tomp-Seneca	66.4	381	Pack.....	Fulton	1.07	1,360
Cazenovia.....	Madison	1.72	1,190	Placid.....	Hamilton	4.32	1,601
Champlain.....	Essex-Clinton-Vt.	439.0	95	Pleasant.....	Essex	2.35	1,724
Chateaugay, upper.....	Clinton	3.85	1,310	Raquette.....	Hamilton	8.43	1,742
Chautauqua.....	Chautauqua	20.9	1,308	Raquette Pond.....	Franklin	1.60	1,562
Chazy.....	Clinton	2.32	1,531	Round.....	Hamilton	1.21	1,718
Clear.....	Franklin	1.59	1,610	Sacandaga.....	Hamilton	2.50	1,724
Conesus.....	Livingston	5.08	818	St. Regis, upper.....	Franklin	1.08	1,617
Cross.....	Cayuga-Onondaga	3.40	370	Saranac, 1, lower.....	Franklin	3.46	1,534
Follenby Pond.....	Franklin	1.42	1,548	Saranac, 1, middle.....	Franklin	2.6	1,530
Porked.....	Hamilton	1.95	1,741	Saranac, 1, upper.....	Franklin	7.95	1,571
Fulton Chain—1st.....	Herkimer	1.03	1,706	Saratoga.....	Saratoga	6.78	304
Fulton Chain—4th.....	Herkimer	3.29	1,707	Schroon.....	Essex-Warren	6.61	807
George, Lake.....	Seneca-Warren	44.44	317	Seneca.....	Seneca-Schuyler	16.7	444
Greenwood.....	Orange	3.0	610		Ontario-Yates.....		
Hemlock.....	Livingston	2.90	896	Silver.....	Clinton	1.36	1,393
Hinokley, reservoir.....	Herk-Onclida	5.11	1,225	Silver.....	Wyoming	1.19	1,356
Honeyoye.....	Liv-Ontario	2.61	800	Skaneateles.....	Cay-Cortl-Onond.	13.8	807
Honedaga.....	Herkimer	1.46	2,187	Upper, Little.....	St. Law-Franklin	5.91	1,542
Indian.....	Hamilton	6.96	1,650	Wolf Pond.....	Hamilton	3.80	1,711
Keuka.....	Yates-Schuben	17.43	709	Woodhull.....	Franklin	1.35	1,556
Lila.....	Hamilton	2.26	1,714		Herkimer	1.74	1,556
Little.....	Schuyler	1.27	1,096				

Lake Erie borders on New York State for an airline distance of 84 miles.

Area in U. S.—4,990 square miles.

Lake Ontario forms the northern boundary of N. Y. State for an airline distance of 146 miles.

Area in U. S.—3,470 square miles.

Finger Lakes form a group of glacial lakes in central New York. From west to east they are—Canandaigua, Keuka, Seneca, Cayuga, Owasco, Skaneateles.

There are about 2,300 lakes, ponds, or reservoirs in New York State, of which 78 have an area of 1 square mile or more.

## Unemployment Insurance in New York State

Source: New York State Department of Labor

Contributions, 1954 .....	\$ 212,906,000
Benefit Payments, 1954 .....	288,324,000
Funds on Hand, Jan. 1, 1955 .....	1,267,384,000

The Unemployment Insurance Law of the State of New York was enacted in April, 1936, and was the second of its kind in the United States. Collections from employers began in 1936 and first payments to the unemployed were made in 1938.

Since that time various amendments have altered the provisions of the law. Benefit rates set at \$7 to \$15 a week in 1938 have been \$10 to \$30 since January, 1952; duration of payments, originally 3 to 16 weeks, were increased to 26 weeks in 1945; the original waiting period of 3 to 5 weeks was reduced to one week in 1945; compensation is now for days instead of full weeks of unemployment, coverage has been extended to seamen, employees of the Federal government, permanent employees of the state and other government subdivisions which so elect, and reductions have been made in employers' contributions.

### WHAT EMPLOYER PAYS

Employer contributions to the Fund were reduced from 3% to 2.7% in 1940. Beginning July 1, 1945, actual contributions could be lower than 2.7% because of the tax credit provision in the law. In 1954 contribution rates varied from 0.5% to 2.7%, depending on each employer's own experience with unemployment. The law also provides for subsidiary contributions, payable in addition to regular contributions. They may amount to 1/2 of 1% of payrolls or 1% of payrolls. As required by the Social Security Act, all monies collected are deposited with the Secretary of the Treasury in an Unemployment Trust Fund, subject to requisition by the State Division of Employment for the payment of benefits. Contributions are payable quarterly. Since Jan. 1, 1938, contributions have been payable on the first \$3,000 of wages.

Tips, bonuses, vacation pay, and other gratuities are wages on which contributions must be paid. Dismissal wages are not. Payments made by an employer under a retirement, sickness, or accident disability plan, effective Jan. 1, 1940, are not wages to be used as a basis for benefit payment.

Employers, whether subject to the law or not, are required to keep accurate records of wages paid to each employee. Once subject, an employer ceases to be subject only after he has not employed four or more persons in employment in: 1) the preceding calendar year if liability is to cease at the start of a calendar year, 2) or the lapsed calendar quarters of the instant year plus the preceding calendar year if liability is to cease during the year. A delinquent employer who erroneously contributed to the unemployment compensation fund of another state is not held liable for penalties and interest.

Employment of four or more persons makes an employer subject to the law on and after the first of the 15 days within which employment occurs.

### VOLUNTARY COVERAGE

The following employers not subject to the law may become voluntarily insured with the consent of the Industrial Commissioner: firms with fewer than four employees; non-profit-making religious, scientific, charitable, literary and educational bodies (excepting such bodies whose primary activity is the production of plays or concerts for public entertainment); New York State municipal corporations and other governmental subdivisions, except certain employees of the State government and employees of custodians or custodial engineers in cities having population of more than 500,000.

The State Board of Mediation has 7 members appointed by the Governor, with hq at 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and district offices in Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y.

The function of the Board is to prevent or settle labor disputes by voluntary mediation. Any party to a dispute may ask the Board to mediate or arbitrate. In an existing, imminent or threatened labor dispute, the Board may upon its own motion, or upon the direction of the Governor must, take steps to effect an amicable and expeditious settlement of differences. The Board arranges conferences between disputants, and assists in negotiating and drafting agreements.

On-the-Job Training for Veterans is an earn-while-learning program to give servicemen training in a particular field of employment. The program was reactivated by the 82nd Congress to provide training for Korean veterans. The Dept. of

Employment excluded from coverage under the State law which cannot voluntarily be covered includes: employment of spouse or minor child; employment as a golf caddy; employment during all or any part of a school year or vacation as a part-time worker of any person in regular attendance during the daytime as a student in an institution of learning (although compensation for such employment is taxable where the employer is also subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act); employment in agriculture; employment of a 25% stockholder by a firm not subject to the Federal Unemployment Tax Act; and employment covered by the Federal Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act.

### BENEFITS TO UNEMPLOYED

Benefits are payable to claimants who in an individual base period (52 weeks preceding the filing of a valid original claim for benefits) worked in insured employment in at least 20 weeks and earned remuneration totalling \$300 (averaging at least \$15 per week) in any 20 weeks. Such benefits are payable for not more than 26 weeks of unemployment within the claimant's individual benefit year (52 weeks following the filing of a valid original claim). The weekly benefit rate is based on the claimant's average weekly wage, and varies from 2/3 of the average weekly wage for claimants entitled to the \$10 weekly minimum, to 1/2 of the average weekly wage for claimants entitled to the \$30 maximum. Benefits are paid weekly for each fourth and subsequent day of total unemployment within the week, known as effective days, after a waiting period of four effective days, which need not be consecutive.

The partial earnings under which a claimant may get benefits are limited to \$30 a week.

To permit prompt settlement of benefit claims, employers are required to supply wage information within seven days after receiving a request.

If "reasonably fitted" by training and experience eligible claimants must accept offered employment unless its acceptance requires joining a company union, jeopardizing his labor union status, working in an establishment where an industrial controversy exists, working for substantially less than the wages, hours, or conditions prevailing for similar work in the locality, or working at a place unreasonably distant from home at increased expense unless the expense is provided for. An employee may also refuse employment for other good cause, but benefits are not paid if he has withdrawn from the labor market.

A 1941 amendment provided a 42-day disqualification for workers who voluntarily leave their employment without good cause. Another amendment provided for a 7-week suspension of benefit rights rather than an extended waiting period for loss of employment due to misconduct, a strike, lockout, or other industrial controversy. The same amendment made provision for reduction of benefits in cases of wilful false statements.

### BENEFITS FOR VETERANS

A revision in 1952 extended to veterans the same privileges possessed by civilians. The term of military service was disregarded and the 52 weeks of civilian life prior to the filing of a claim were made the base period.

### INSURANCE APPEAL BOARD

The Unemployment Insurance Appeal Board consists of three members appointed for 6 years each by the Governor. The Board hears appeals from the decisions of Unemployment Insurance Referees on disputed claims for insurance benefits and on contested rulings of the Industrial Commissioner affecting employer liability.

### State Mediation Board

The State Board of Mediation has 7 members appointed by the Governor, with hq at 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and district offices in Albany, Buffalo and Syracuse, N. Y.

The function of the Board is to prevent or settle labor disputes by voluntary mediation. Any party to a dispute may ask the Board to mediate or arbitrate. In an existing, imminent or threatened labor dispute, the Board may upon its own motion, or upon the direction of the Governor must, take steps to effect an amicable and expeditious settlement of differences. The Board arranges conferences between disputants, and assists in negotiating and drafting agreements.

If a labor dispute, which vitally affects the public's interest, has not been settled through mediation, the Board may certify this matter to the Industrial Commissioner, who is empowered to approve a Board of Inquiry. The latter may hold public or private hearings, subpoena witnesses, take testimony and receive evidence, and issue a factual report.

### On-the-Job Training for Veterans

On-the-Job Training for Veterans is an earn-while-learning program to give servicemen training in a particular field of employment. The program was reactivated by the 82nd Congress to provide training for Korean veterans. The Dept. of

Labor supervises this in New York State, with hq at 40 Howard St., Albany, N. Y. The Apprenticeship Council of 7 members and 3 ex-officio members establishes standards for apprenticeship agreements and canvasses job opportunities.

## New York State Personal Income Tax Law

Source: State Income Tax Bureau

The New York State Personal Income Tax Law was first adopted in 1919, and as amended embodies the following provisions:

Residents and non-residents of New York State are taxable—a resident on income from all sources except those specifically exempted by the law; a nonresident on compensation from services actually rendered in New York, or income derived from a business carried on, or from property located within, New York State.

A return is required of every taxpayer when, if single, his net income and net capital gain for the taxable year is \$1,000 or more or, if married and living with spouse, the aggregate net income and net capital gain of both is \$2,500 or more.

A return must be rendered in any case irrespective of the amount of net income where the gross income and capital gain amounts to \$5,000 or over.

The ordinary tax based on net income which is computed as usual is levied at the following graduated rates, which are applied to the amount of net income after reflecting credit for the personal exemptions: 2% on the 1st \$1,000; 3% on the 2nd and 3rd \$1,000; 4% on the 4th and 5th \$1,000; 5% on the 6th and 7th \$1,000; 6% on the 8th and 9th \$1,000; 7% on all over \$9,000.

### Personal Exemptions

A single person, or a married person not living with husband or wife, may claim a personal exemption of \$1,000.

A person, who, during the taxable year, was the head of a family, or was married and living with husband or wife, may claim an exemption of \$2,500. Only one exemption of \$2,500 is permitted against the aggregate net income received by both.

A head of a family is an individual who actually supports and maintains, as a family unit, one or more dependent individuals who are closely connected with him by blood relationship, relationship by marriage or by adoption, and whose right to exercise family control and provide for these dependent individuals is based upon some moral or legal obligation.

In addition to the personal exemptions just mentioned, an allowance of \$400 may be claimed for each person, other than husband or wife, under eighteen years of age or incapable of self-support because mentally or physically defective, or over 18 years of age and in fulltime attendance at

an approved school or college, who was receiving his or her chief support from the taxpayer. If the exemption status changed during the year the exemption must be apportioned. The dependency credit can be claimed only by the person who provides the chief support and cannot be divided between two individuals. If the taxpayer did not occupy the status of head of family except by reason of there being one or more dependents for whom he would be entitled to credit under this paragraph, the credit under this paragraph shall be disallowed with respect to one of such dependents.

If the exemption status changes during the taxable year the exemption allowable for the periods prior and subsequent to the change must be apportioned on the basis of time.

Life insurance premiums are deductible up to \$150. Extraordinary medical expenses are deductible within regulated limits.

Where a taxpayer actually changes residence from or to the state during a taxable year, a return is required to be filed for period of residence and one for period of non-residence provided the net income is of sufficient amount for the whole taxable period as defined above to require one.

### Filing Dates

Returns are due on or before April 15 of each year with respect to the previous calendar year or on or before the fifteenth day of the fourth month following the close of a fiscal year.

A fiscal year means an accounting period of 12 months ending on the last day of any month other than December.

The normal tax may be paid in full when the return is filed or it may be paid in quarterly installments, the first installment being due at the time of filing. If this is filed on April 15, subsequent installments are due July 15, Nov. 15, and Feb. 15, of the following year. In no event shall any installment except the last be less than \$10.

### Capital Gain Tax

In addition to the normal tax there is due a net capital gain tax. Net capital gain is the excess of gain over loss with respect to the sale or exchange of capital assets. The rate is one-half of the normal rates. It, also, is payable in installments in the same manner as the normal tax.

## Division of Veterans' Affairs

The Division of Veterans' Affairs of New York State is a branch of the executive department and is administered by a State Director appointed by the Governor. He must be a veteran.

Assisting the Director is a Veteran Affairs Commission, which helps coordinate activities of various agencies, providing service for members of the Armed Forces and veterans. It consists of various state officials and three additional members, veterans, named with consent of the Senate. They serve without pay, but have an allowance of \$20 per diem when attending meetings.

The Division of Veterans' Affairs establishes a State Veterans' Service Agency, which assists veterans and their families with relation to educational training and retraining, health, medical and rehabilitation facilities, special rights and privileges under Federal, state and local laws, employment and similar matters. Each county outside the metropolis establishes a County Veterans' Service Agency and cities may establish a City Veterans'

Service Agency. These bodies carry on in their fields the work outlined for the State Veterans' Service Agency. The costs are paid by the county and the city respectively, except that the State Director may make certain allowances for maintenance and operation, which are limited by law in amount and in no case exceed 50% of the total expenditures.

For the fiscal year beginning Apr. 1, 1955, the state appropriated \$190,930 for salaries in the executive and administrative units, maintenance and operation \$96,103, and \$952,000 under maintenance undistributed for services and expenses for veteran counseling, clerical and other services; total, \$1,239,033.

The executive office received \$31,134; the legal, research and training \$46,041, the publicity office \$10,978. In the three area offices, New York City, Albany and Buffalo, the area veteran director in each office received \$9,395. Traveling expenses amounted to \$35,000 and communications \$24,000.

## Unincorporated Business Tax

An unincorporated business tax is imposed by Article 16-A of the New York State Tax Law. This is a tax on net incomes of unincorporated businesses carried on in New York State and is due at the rate of 4%.

An exemption of \$5,000 (or a ratable portion thereof for a period less than twelve months) is permitted, and the tax is not due in those cases in which the net income is less than the exemption.

The computation of gross income and net income follows closely the computation made for purposes of the Personal Income Tax Law. However, in addition to the deductions permitted for the Personal Income Tax there is allowed a reasonable amount on account of the personal services of the individual conducting the business or the members of a partnership carrying on an unincorporated busi-

ness, if such person is actively engaged in the conduct of the business.

The amount so allowable can, in no event, exceed in the aggregate 20% of net income nor can it exceed \$5,000 for each individual or member.

If business is carried on both within and without New York State the net income must be apportioned so as to allocate to the State a proportion of the total income which, under the circumstances in each case, will equitably reflect the amount of income actually earned within the State.

The returns must be made in conjunction with the returns filed under the provisions of the Personal Income Tax Law. Special blanks for this purpose have been prepared by the Tax Commission and should be secured by every unincorporated business entity which is subject to the tax.

The tax is filed.

Workmen's Compensation in New York State

Source: New York State Workmen's Compensation Board  
New York's Disability Benefits Law, which went into effect April 13, 1949, constitutes Article IX of the Workmen's Compensation Law of New York under which workmen's compensation benefits for occupational disabilities and deaths have been payable since July 1, 1914. New York, recognizing the similarity of many aspects of "on-the-job" and "off-the-job" disability benefits, was the first state to combine their administration. The new law provides cash benefits up to \$33 a week during thirteen weeks in a year or for a single disability. These benefits partially replace wages lost due to non-occupational disability.

The benefits differ in character from those provided for occupational disabilities. All workers for employed by four or more employees are covered by the law, except certain groups traditionally exempt. Special provision is made for the disabled unemployed. Employees are required to contribute by pay-roll deduction 1/2 of 1% of wages earned on and after July 1, 1950, but not more than 30 cents a week. Employers, who contribute the balance of cost, may secure payment of benefits by purchasing insurance, qualifying as a self-insurer, or by submitting acceptable welfare plans. The Disability Benefits Law, which became effective July 1, 1950, when non-occupational disability benefits became payable, is administered by Angela R. Parist, chairman of the Workmen's Compensation Board.

With respect to occupational accident or disease, the Workmen's Compensation Law of New York requires coverage whenever one or more employees are engaged in any of the listed hazardous employments carried on for pecuniary gain. In addition, the statute requires compensation coverage by any employing organization whether or not the work embraces the listed hazardous employments and regardless of whether carried on for pecuniary gain if four or more workmen or operatives are employed. An amendment of 1947 makes mandatory coverage of executive officers of corporations subject to the law.

Farm and Domestic Help

It expressly excludes farm laborers and domestic servants, except that an amendment of 1946 extends coverage to domestic workers, other than those employed on farms, employed by the same employer for a minimum of 48 hours per week in cities and villages having a population of 40,000 or more. The workers excluded may be covered voluntarily. It also excludes lumbering operations by a farmer for the production of firewood for sale to the general public provided not more than four persons are engaged in such work.

An amendment of 1929 specifically exempts teachers, ministers, and non-manual workers for a religious, charitable, or educational corporation.

An amendment of 1931 includes in the coverage of the compensation law private or domestic chauffeurs employed as such in New York City. No penalty is placed, however, upon employers who fail to insure such chauffeurs.

All State employees are entitled to compensation, but only such municipal employees as are included among the listed hazardous occupations. An amendment of 1952 extends workman's compensation to resident physicians and internes in municipal hospitals and prisons.

There is mandatory coverage for voluntary firemen.

Railroad employees injured in interstate commerce are excluded by the Federal Employers' Liability Act.

Masters and crews of vessels on navigable waters are excluded by the Admiralty jurisdiction of the Federal courts. Longshoremen and other maritime workers if injured on docks are protected by the compensation law, but if injured upon navigable waters, including dry docks, compensation is paid under the Federal "Longshoremen's and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act," approved March 4, 1927. Masters and crews engaged in unloading or repairing are excluded from compensation if the vessel on which accident occurs is under eighteen tons net.

An injured employee or others must give written notice of the accident to the employer within

thirty days unless failure to give such notice is excused by the Board on the ground that notice for sufficient reason could not have been given or that the employer had knowledge of the accident, or on the ground that the employer had not been prejudiced by the omission. A compensation claim must be filed within 2 years after injury or disablement. In cases of disablement caused by compressed air illness, by latent or delayed pathological bone, blood, or lung changes, or malignancies due to occupational exposure to certain substances, the claim may be filed beyond two years if filed 90 days after occurrence of disablement and if the knowledge that the claim is or was due to the nature of employment. The requirement as to filing does not apply to a minor, or an incompetent who has no legal guardian or committee, nor to an employee to whom compensation has been paid or medical care furnished.

The first payment of compensation becomes due on the fourteenth day of disability and thereafter is payable bi-weekly.

The accident must not be due to the injured employee's wilful intent to injure himself or another or solely to his intoxication.

In the case of an accident which occurred prior to July 1, 1935, the employer is required to provide proper and adequate medical attention and the employer may select the physician.

In case of an accident after such date the injured employee may select a physician authorized by the Chairman of the Board.

Compensation to a disabled employee is 2/3 of his average weekly wages but not to exceed \$36 per week, or less than \$12 per week, and the minimum rate in cases of permanent total disability shall not be less than \$15 per week nor in cases of temporary total disability less than \$12 per week.

In death cases awards are made provided therefor in accordance with a schedule provided therefor. The total amount of benefits must not exceed 2/3 of the average weekly wage of the deceased based on maximum earnings of \$260 a month. In the case of widows and children of deceased employees wages are not deemed less than \$78 a month.

Temporary total disability—two-thirds of the average weekly wage for the period of disability, but not to exceed \$6.500.

Temporary partial disability—when there is a decrease in earning capacity, the compensation provided is two-thirds of the difference between the injured employee's average weekly wages before the accident and his wage earning capacity thereafter, but shall not exceed a total of \$5.500.

Compensation for Disease

The Law allows compensation for any and all occupational diseases if the disability is occasioned after September 1, 1935.

For silicosis or other dust diseases, compensation is payable for total disability or death only. A 1947 amendment removed any limitation as to amount of benefits and transferred to the special fund (\$15, subd. 8) liability after the first 260 weeks in cases of death or total disability from silicosis or other dust diseases. In cases of death after September 1, 1947, where total disability occurred prior thereto, the special fund is liable after the first 104 weeks.

Minors under 18 years of age who are employed in violation of the Labor Law are entitled to double compensation.

Laws 1945, Chapter 872, provides that an employee who has any permanent physical impairment who incurs a subsequent industrial accident or disease producing a permanent disability caused by both conditions that is substantially greater than that which would have resulted from the subsequent injury or occupational disease alone shall receive compensation and medical expenses from the carrier for the resulting disability. Such carrier, however, shall be entitled to reimbursement from the special Disability Fund for all such payments after the first one hundred and four weeks of disability. If such subsequent injury results in death, the carrier shall be reimbursed for all death benefits payable in excess of one hundred and four weeks.

Public School Statistics, New York State

Source: New York State Department of Education

Yr.	Daily attend.	Teachers	Teacher wages	Total expend.	Val. of schools	Yr.	Daily attend.	Teachers	Teacher wages	Total expend.	Val. of schools
			\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000				\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1945	1,566,225	71,806	199,417	354,727	1,105,264	1950	1,700,358	79,670	315,962	\$48,901	1,433,772
1946	1,552,891	73,079	198,465	380,100	1,131,815	1951	1,724,780	81,930	345,626	\$49,904	1,371,725
1947	1,595,713	73,686	248,621	432,247	1,161,934	1952	1,771,484	84,080	385,579	\$46,831	1,789,617
1948	1,628,023	75,025	277,125	500,216	1,247,269	1953	1,877,484	87,565	408,604	\$92,520	2,403,388
1949	1,656,432	77,085	297,623	584,820	1,337,806	1954	1,959,004	91,384	432,918	1,103,613	

Expenditures excluding monies from the sale of bonds and certificates of indebtedness were: (1945) \$352,480,890; (1946) \$378,143,894; (1947) \$425,614,877; (1948) \$477,887,493; (1949) \$528,719,498; (1950) \$563,376,271; (1951) \$616,183,761; (1952) \$668,883,518; (1953) \$754,722,000; (1954) \$821,271,032



## Minimum Wage Law and Other Protection for Workers

Source: New York State Department of Labor

Minimum wage standards were established in New York State in 1937 by enactment of the law entitled Minimum Wage Standards for Women and Minors. It is administered by the Division of Industrial Relations. Women in Industry and Minimum Wage, who is responsible for enforcement of laws concerning hours of labor, employment of women and minors, child labor, payment of wages, industrial homework and equal pay. The Division has its offices in the State Dept. of Labor, 80 Centre St., New York, N. Y.

The law empowers the Industrial Commissioner to investigate wages paid to women and minors in any occupation, except domestic service in the home of the employer or labor on a farm, and if the Commissioner believes that a substantial number of women or minors receive wages insufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health, to appoint a board to report on minimum wage rates in such occupations.

The wage board is composed of not more than 3 representatives of employers, an equal number of representatives of employees and not more than 3 disinterested members representing the public. Within 90 days, or up to 180 days if necessary, it must report and also recommend minimum wage standards for women and minors in the occupations under consideration. The board is required to hold public hearings and in recommending minimum wage standards may take into account (1) the amount sufficient to provide adequate maintenance and to protect health, (2) the value of the service rendered, and (3) wages paid for like or comparable work.

If the Commissioner, after public hearings,

rejects the report, he refers the matter to the same wage board or to a new one. If he accepts the report in whole or in part, he issues a wage order and administrative regulations to be effective within 60 days.

Violation of a wage order is a misdemeanor. Any employee who is paid less than the wage established by an order may recover in a civil action the full amount due him. Any employer discriminating against an employee for giving testimony or serving on a wage board is guilty of a misdemeanor.

Provision is made for reconsideration and review of the minimum wage standards after a wage order has been in effect for six months, and for appeal to the courts on the validity and reasonableness of any order.

No adult male, 21 years of age and over, may be paid less than the minimum wage standards or rates fixed for women and minors in any industry or occupation under a minimum wage order.

Minimum wage orders covering about 1,275,000 workers are in effect in the amusement and recreation, beauty service, building service, cleaning and dyeing, confectionery, counselor staff occupations (children's camps), hotel, laundry, restaurant, and retail trade industries.

No employer may discriminate in rates of pay because of sex. Differentials in pay between employees based on seniority, length of service, merit, skill, experience, training, work schedules, locality of employment, productivity, or quality of work are permitted provided this practice is applied to both sexes alike.

## New York Labor Relations Act; Anti-Discrimination

Source: New York State Department of Labor

The New York State Labor Relations Act applies particularly to industries in intrastate commerce, excepting from its applications employers and employees admittedly subject to the National Labor Relations Act or the Federal Railway Labor Act. Employees of the state, municipality or educational organizations, domestic servants and farm laborers are exempt.

The act affirms the rights of employees to self-organization, to form, join or assist labor unions, to bargain collectively through representatives of their own choosing, free from interference, restraint, or coercion of employers. It makes the representatives selected by the majority of the employees the exclusive bargaining agency in respect to conditions of employment. Employees may at any time present grievances to employers directly or through representatives.

The State Labor Relations Board has 3 members appointed by the Governor with consent of the Senate, salary, \$14,800 yr. It is authorized to formulate the appropriate unit for collective bargaining and it may also conduct investigations, hearings and elections, if necessary, to ascertain proper representatives. Individuals hired for the duration of a strike are barred from participation in elections. Company unions cannot be listed on ballots.

The Board cannot intervene in representation controversies between persons or groups within a labor organization or between labor organizations affiliated with the same parent organization.

In cases of alleged unfair practices, the Board can hold hearings, subpoena persons, records, etc., and take testimony. If violations are proved, the Board can serve cease and desist orders upon the employer and may take further action, such as or-

dering reinstatement with back pay of employees discriminated against by the unfair labor practice. The Board may petition the State Supreme Court for enforcement of orders issued at the close of unfair labor practice proceedings, and the employer may petition the Court to vacate such orders. Interference with the activities of the State Labor Relations Board or with employees' exercise of their rights in an election of representatives is penalized.

Annual reports and record of decisions are available at the Board's offices, 270 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y. The Chairman, Jay Kramer and Joseph Di Fede, Members, Philip Feldblum and Frank D. Maurin, Members. Philip Feldblum is General Counsel and A. M. Goldberg is Executive Secretary.

### AGAINST DISCRIMINATION

The State Commission Against Discrimination is composed of 5 members appointed for 5 years by the Governor of New York with consent of the Senate, salary \$11,950 yr. The Commission "formulates policies to eliminate and prevent discrimination in employment because of race, creed, color or national origin, either by employers, labor organizations, employment agencies or other persons, and is empowered to take action against such discrimination." It may make rules, start investigations, pass on complaints, and create advisory bodies and conciliation councils of representative citizens, serving without pay but with reimbursement of expenses. Anyone protesting the decisions of the Commission may obtain judicial review.

Offices: 270 Broadway, New York. John R. Fox, executive director; 212 State St., Albany, N.Y.; also offices in Buffalo, Syracuse, Binghamton, White Plains, Rochester, N. Y.

## Housing in New York State

Source: State Division of Housing

To help meet New York State housing, urban planning, and redevelopment needs, the State Division of Housing, under the direction of Commissioner Joseph P. McMurray, operates a slum clearance, low rent public housing and community redevelopment program involving financial and technical aid to local housing authorities; supervises a lower middle income family program and limited dividend and limited profit rental and cooperative housing, and offers advisory service in community redevelopment and private large scale housing construction.

Financial aid for slum clearance and low rent housing was initiated in 1939 and is given to the

extent of \$935,000,000 in loans to local housing authorities and up to \$25,000,000 per year for 50 years in annual subsidies. As of Mar. 31, 1955, the agency had made loan and subsidy contracts for 80 such housing developments containing 53,229 apartments. In 32 municipalities throughout the state, Of this number 57 projects were completed, 7 were under construction and 16 were in planning stages.

For families of low income and lower middle income, the state encourages the development of and supervises 21 privately-owned limited dividend rental and cooperative housing projects built between 1927 and 1955, which contain 11,145 apartments.

## Local Non-Property Taxes in New York State

Source: New York State Department of Audit and Control

The Legislature of the State of New York has authorized counties and cities to impose various local non-property taxes in addition to the real property tax.

Chapter 278 of the Laws of 1947, as amended, authorizes counties and cities with the exception of New York City to impose any or all of the following taxes:

1. A tax on retail sales of tangible personal property at a rate not in excess of 2% of receipts, and a compensating use tax.
2. A tax on receipts from sales of food or drink in restaurants and similar establishments, where the charge is \$1.00 or more, at a rate not in excess of 3%.
3. A tax on the consumption or use of gas, electricity, water, refrigeration or steam (or service in these categories) for domestic or commercial use, and on telephone or telegraph service of any nature, at a rate not in excess of 3% of the charge.
4. A tax on the privilege of selling alcoholic beverages at retail for on or off premises consumption at a rate not in excess of 25% of the State license fee.
5. A tax on admissions to places of amusement, including roof gardens, cabarets, etc., and on dues and admission fees to social, athletic or sporting clubs, at a rate not in excess of 5%.
6. A tax on coin-operated amusement devices at a rate not in excess of \$25 per year for each machine.
7. A tax on the use of motor vehicles at a rate not in excess of \$5.00 per year on non-commercial passenger vehicles weighing less than 3,500 pounds and \$10 on heavier passenger vehicles and trucks.
8. A tax on hotel room occupancy at a rate not in excess of 5% of the rent.

The following cities and counties have adopted non-property taxes:

Sales and Compensating Use Tax—Erie and Monroe Counties, and the cities of Auburn, Niagara Falls, Poughkeepsie and Syracuse.

Consumers' Utility Tax—Cities of Binghamton, Buffalo, Cohoes, Elmira, Johnstown and Troy.

Admissions and Dues Tax—Cities of Binghamton and Elmira.

Hotel Room Occupancy Tax—Cities of Elmira and Long Beach.

In addition, all cities of the state with the exception of the City of Sherrill have imposed a 1% tax on the gross income or gross operating income of utilities, as authorized by § 20b of the General Law. Pursuant to § 138d of the Village Law, enacted in 1950, the authority to impose a similar tax was extended to all villages having a population of 5,000 or more, and 40 villages have imposed such a tax.

School districts wholly or partly in cities of less than 125,000 population are authorized, in accordance with Chapter 811 of the Laws of 1951, to impose a tax of 3% on consumers' utility bills. This tax is imposed by the city school districts of Gloversville, Long Beach, Niagara Falls, Schenectady and Watertown.

In addition, on request of a majority vote of the whole number of school authorities of a school district located wholly or partly in a city under 125,000 population, such city is authorized to adopt and amend local laws imposing for school district purposes any of the taxes which the city may impose for city purposes except the consumers' utility tax. In a school district located partly in a city, the tax must also be imposed in that part of the school district which is located outside of the territorial limits of the city.

Since the City of Niagara Falls allocates 25% of its receipts from the 2% sales tax to the city school district, the school district imposes a tax

of .5% within that part of its territorial limits outside of the city.

### CITY OF NEW YORK TAXES

The City of New York has been authorized to impose the following taxes:

- (1) Chapter 873, Laws of 1934, as amended, authorizes the city to impose: a retail sales tax on tangible personal property at a rate not in excess of 3% and a compensating use tax; a 1% and 3% utility tax; a tax on the gross income of conduit companies at the rate of 3%.
- (2) Chapter 302, Laws of 1934, as amended, authorizes a tax on the privilege of doing business. The present rates are as follows: General business tax— $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of the gross receipts of any other than a financial business (1 10 of 1% in the case of certain low mark-up businesses) and  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% of the gross income of financial businesses.
- (3) Chapter 341, Laws of 1946, as amended, authorizes New York City to impose the tax on occupancy of hotel rooms at the rate of 5%.
- (4) Chapter 278, Laws of 1947, as amended, empowers New York City to impose at the same rates most of the taxes that upstate municipalities were authorized to levy—restaurant, consumers' utility, privilege of selling liquor, admissions, coin-operated amusement devices and motor vehicle taxes.
- (5) A tax of 1c per pack of 20 cigarettes was imposed pursuant to Chapter 235, Laws of 1952.
- (6) Chapter 202, Laws of 1953, as amended, empowers New York City to impose a payroll tax at a rate not in excess of  $\frac{1}{2}$  of 1% provided, among other conditions, that the city transfer its transportation system to the newly created transit authority.

All of the taxes authorized are imposed by the city at the present time, with the exception of the coin-operated amusement tax, the payroll tax and the liquor tax. New York City imposed the admissions tax effective July 1, 1954, and the liquor tax expired effective June 25, 1953.

Although, § 110 of the Public Housing Law authorizes all cities to impose certain taxes for housing subsidies, New York City is the only city that has levied any of these taxes. It imposes a tax on occupancy for any gainful purpose and a tax on the possession and operation of vending machines selling tangible personal property.

### TAXES ON RACING

Chapter 339, Laws of 1946, as amended, authorizes counties and the City of New York to levy a tax on pari-mutuel pools, other than harness racing. The present rate of the tax is 2%; the rate decreases 1% each year until the authorization expires December 31, 1955. This tax is imposed by New York City and Nassau and Saratoga Counties. Nassau County's tax is administered by New York City since Belmont Track is partly in the city.

Chapter 236, Laws of 1952, as amended, authorizes counties and the City of New York to impose a tax not to exceed the rate of 15% on admissions to running horse race meetings. The City of New York, Nassau County and Saratoga County receive revenues from this tax.

Chapter 148, Laws of 1952, as amended, authorizes any county, except a county wholly within a city, to impose a tax, not to exceed 15%, on admissions to harness horse race meetings conducted in the county except race meetings conducted within a city having a population in excess of 100,000. Any city having a population in excess of 100,000 is also authorized to impose a tax at the same rate on admissions to harness horse race meetings conducted in the city. Genesee, Nassau, Onondaga and Saratoga Counties and the City of Yonkers have adopted the tax.

## Public Assistance in New York State

Source: State Department of Social Welfare

Public assistance in New York State consists of the home relief program, including veteran relief, financed by state and local funds, and the four special types of assistance in the financing of which the Federal Government participates—old age assistance, aid to dependent children, assistance to the blind, and aid to the disabled.

During 1954 a monthly average of 227,668 cases received public assistance of \$247,547,572. Of this amount 37.1% was from Federal funds, 32.0% from state funds and 30.9% from local funds.

Home relief expenditures for the year were \$31,-

771,885, helping a monthly average of 30,200 cases.

Old-age assistance granted to a monthly average of 106,038 persons was \$95,375,948.

A monthly average of 48,924 families received \$78,762,968 under the aid to dependent children program.

Assistance to the blind, covering an average of 4,351 persons per month, was \$4,373,637.

Aid to the disabled covered a monthly average of 38,185 persons and involved expenditures of \$37,263,134.

## New York State Canal System

Source: State Department of Public Works

The Erie Canal was opened Oct. 26, 1825. The construction of the improved canal was begun in 1903 when, by referendum, a bond issue was authorized for that purpose. This 1903 legislation further stipulated that the canals of the state were to be toll free. The depth of the channel is 14 feet from Waterford to Oswego, and 12 feet elsewhere in the canals; depth over lock sills is 12 feet; the locks are 310 feet long, with usable length 300 feet, 43½ feet in beam, overhead clearance not to exceed 15½ feet above the water surface.

Although there is a canal terminal at Buffalo, the Barge Canal terminates at the Niagara River at Tonawanda. There are 35 locks in the 338 miles between Tonawanda and Waterford, which lift shipping 564 feet to the Niagara River level at Tonawanda. Between Tonawanda and Lake Erie the Federal lock at Black River raises shipping to Lake Erie, an elevation of approximately 573 feet.

On the Erie branch, the Mohawk River is utilized from Troy to Rome; from Rome to Sylvan Beach, land cuts and the enlarged channel of Wood Creek are utilized; then Oneida Lake and Oneida River. Seneca and Clyde Rivers to Lyons, where another land cut is made to a point near Pendleton; then Tonawanda Creek to the Niagara River.

The Oswego Canal, which joins the Erie Canal at Three River Point and extends to Lake Ontario at Oswego, is practically the Oswego River canalized.

The Champlain Canal extends from the Erie Canal at Waterford to Lake Champlain at Whitehall. It is formed by the canalized Hudson River from Waterford to Fort Edward, and an artificial channel from Fort Edward to Whitehall.

The Cayuga and Seneca Canal is formed by the

canalization of Seneca River and Cayuga and Seneca Lakes. This canal joins the Erie Canal near Montezuma.

The Cayuga branch extends southerly to the head of Cayuga Lake at Ithaca.

The Seneca branch extends from the junction at the foot of Cayuga Lake up the Seneca River to and through Seneca Lake to Watkins.

The Champlain Canal was opened for traffic in 1918. The Oswego Canal in 1917, and the complete route from Troy to Buffalo in 1918.

The total length of the canals is 525 miles.

They are under the supervision of the Superintendent of Public Works, who acts through the Superintendent of Operation and Maintenance.

The principal office is in the State Office Building, Albany, N. Y.; district offices in Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester and Buffalo.

The state grain elevator and Barge Canal terminal at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn, was transferred to the Port of New York Authority, and all other canal terminals in New York City were turned over to the city in 1944.

The State of New York owns and operates a modern grain elevator of 1,000,000 bushel capacity in Oswego as a facility for handling grain moved on the canal system. Terminals or docks, with warehouses have been established at many of the cities and villages along the canal system. The Federal Government has dredged the Hudson River to Albany to a channel depth of 27 feet at mean low water and the City of Albany has established a modern port so that deep water navigation has been brought 150 miles closer to the Great Lakes. Albany has the 15th largest grain elevator capacity in the U. S., 13,500,000 bu., to accommodate transshipment from the canal system to ocean vessels for export.

### CARGO TRAFFIC, NET TONS, BOTH WAYS ON N. Y. STATE CANALS

Year	Manufact. Products	Agricultural Products	Other and Total	Year	Manufact. Products	Agricultural Products	Other and Total
	Net Tons	Net Tons	Net tons		Net Tons	Net Tons	Net tons
1940....	3,550,345	772,875	4,768,160	1951....	4,376,533	702,241	5,211,472
1945....	1,851,673	607,889	2,968,682	1952....	3,881,988	479,887	4,487,858
1949....	3,264,157	648,172	3,949,739	1953....	4,051,016	341,687	4,497,231
1950....	4,200,098	269,883	4,615,613	1954....	3,387,775	383,417	3,869,335

## New York State Banking Statistics

Source: New York State Banking Department

Class		Number		Deposits (\$1,000)			Resources (\$1,000)		
As of	In N. Y.	Outside	State	In N. Y.	Outside	State	In N. Y.	Outside	State
Dec. 31, 1954	City	N. Y. C.	Total	City	N. Y. C.	Total	City	N. Y. C.	Total
State banks,	8	88	96	\$162,718	\$329,474	\$492,192	\$177,054	\$360,531	\$538,485
Trust companies,	34	79	113	18,261,606	3,496,876	21,758,481	20,547,899	3,808,141	24,356,040
Savings banks,	53	76	129	12,371,646	3,126,357	15,498,003	13,685,710	3,479,682	17,165,392
Private banks,	2	1	3	209,581	1,756	211,337	260,277	1,909	262,186
Industrial banks,	5	5	10	104,191	38,320	142,511	123,128	44,391	167,519

Shareholders (equivalent of deposits): Credit Unions \$33,419,729.99, Savings and Loan Associations \$810,207,778.11, Savings and Loan Bank of State of N. Y., Deposits \$7,780,234.86, Resources \$15,279,031.55.

The total deposits and total assets of all institutions under supervision of the Department, as of December 31, 1954, amount to \$39,108,666,320.59 and \$48,587,085,607.15 respectively.

### SAVINGS BANK LIFE INSURANCE, NEW YORK STATE

Savings Bank Life Insurance is legal reserve life insurance and operates in New York state under supervision of the State Banking and Insurance Departments. Mutual savings banks may issue policies for insurance not exceeding \$5,000 for each person, when requested by voluntary buyers. There are no solicitors. All forms of life insurance are available, including group insurance.

All issuing banks contribute 1% of premium income to the Savings Bank Life Insurance Fund, to serve as a central guaranty fund, supplementing

reserves and surplus funds required by law. An actuary and a medical director are provided by the fund, which is directed by 7 trustees appointed by the Supt. of Banks, with approval of the Governor.

In New York on Jan. 1, 1955, there were 167,507 policies in force for \$260,106,794.49, including group insurance of \$31,962,850. There were 42 issuing banks and 24 agency banks. An agency bank accepts applications for insurance and refers them to issuing banks, and acts as a collection agency for the receipt of premiums.

### James Rumsey, American Steamboat Pioneer, Honored in London

A memorial tablet to James Rumsey (1743-1792) was erected in St. Margaret's, Westminster, London, England, in May, 1955. Rumsey, whose career had many reverses, was buried in St. Margaret's churchyard on Christmas Eve, 1792.

Like John Fitch, Rumsey applied his theory of operating boats by steam under difficulties. He had the support of General George Washington, to whom he explained in 1784 his devices for operating boats on the Potomac against the current by machinery. On Dec. 3 and 11, 1787 Rumsey demonstrated an experimental steamboat at Shepherdstown, now in West Virginia. He used a steam engine to operate a force pump that pushed water through the stern, a form of jet propulsion.

Rumsey published his theory in A Plan Where-

in the Power of Steam is Fully Shown, in 1788. The Rumseian Society was organized in Philadelphia to support him, and Benj. Franklin and Benj. Rush gave him letters to British scientists. He also had encouragement from Thomas Jefferson, then in Paris. He hoped to become associated with Boulton & Watts of London in developing a steamboat, but failed to get sufficient financial backing. He obtained patents for his device in London.

Rumsey completed a steamboat, the Columbian Maid, at Dover, England, December, 1792. He was stricken by apoplexy while lecturing on the principles of steam navigation to a learned society in London. In April, 1792, four months after his death, his boat was operated by jet propulsion upstream at 4 knots on the Thames.

## St. Lawrence Seaway Project of U. S. and Canada

The St. Lawrence Seaway Project is being undertaken by the United States and Canada to provide a channel for ocean-going ships to proceed as far inland as Duluth, Cleveland and Chicago via the St. Lawrence river and the Great Lakes. A power project is associated with the Seaway. The 83rd Congress in 1954 authorized Federal support and created the Development Corp. The Seaway into Lake Erie is to be open in 1959.

The project will provide new canals with 7 new locks between Montreal, Quebec and Ogdensburg, N. Y., and deeper river channels. The U. S. will dredge the channel at Thousand Islands and Canada will deepen the Welland Canal. Canada will build 4 locks at Montreal and 2 at Iroquois, Ont. U. S. will build 2 near Massena, N. Y. These are in addition to locks already in position on the Welland and Sault Ste. Marie Canals. They will permit vessels to rise to the level of Lake Superior, 602 ft. above sea level.

The Seaway will permit iron ore vessels from the ore port of Seven Islands, Quebec, to travel to the American mills at the foot of Lake Michigan by inland waters. Manufactured goods from Midwest plants will be placed on shipboard at inland ports for ocean transport.

The St. Lawrence Power project was begun in 1954 by the Power Authority of the State of New York, Robt. Moses, ch., and the Hydroelectric Power Commission of Ontario. It will be paid for by bonds backed by anticipated revenue. Cost will be about \$600,000,000, and first power will be available in 1958. The power project creates the pool making possible the Seaway.

Iroquois Dam, near Ogdensburg, N. Y., is a buttressed concrete gravity structure with gate-controlled sluiceway openings. Barnhart Island power plant will have an integrated concrete dam 3,200 ft. long, and controlled water will drive 32 turbine generator units, 16 on each side of the International boundary, each capable of 88,800 hp. Each generator will have a rating of 57,000 kw, and total maximum capacity of the 16 will

be 940,000 kw.

Project figures published Sept. 1, 1955, by Power Authority of the State of New York showed 3,978 employed during August, of whom 2,216 were U. S., 1,762 Canadian. There were 49 major supply and construction contracts in progress.

### CHANNEL AND LOCK DATA

Project channel	Length, between
depth . . . . . 27 ft.	upper and
Minimum channel	lower service
width in river . . . 450 ft.	gates . . . 880 ft.
Bottom width	Usable length . . . 788 ft.
of canals . . . . . 442 ft.	Maximum lift . . . 49 ft.
Lock dimensions:	Height of lower
Width . . . . . 80 ft.	miter gates . . . 85 ft.

### FUTURE TRAFFIC ESTIMATES

Annual tonnage today . . . 10,000,000	Coal . . . 3,700,000
Estimated tonnage, 1959 . . . 36,500,000	Wood pulp . . . 700,000
Grain . . . . . 12,100,000	Non-ferrous
Iron ore . . . . . 10,500,000	ores . . . 800,000
Petroleum . . . . . 2,300,000	General
	cargo . . . 6,400,000
	Estimated tonnage, 1955-70 . . . . . 52,000,000

Access of the public to the works will be made available in 1956 by new roads and railroads. The route to three "overlooks" is given in a folder, obtainable from Massena Chamber of Commerce, Massena, N. Y., Power Authority, 270 Broadway, New York, N. Y., and Seaway Development Corp., Washington, D. C.

The officials in charge are:

St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp.—Lewis G. Castle, Admin., M. W. Oettershagen, Deputy Admin. Advisory Board: John C. Beukema, Harry C. Brockel, Kenneth M. Lloyd, Hugh Moore, Edward J. Noble.

Power Authority of the State of New York—Robert Moses, ch., William Wilson, vice ch.; John E. Burton, Edward H. Case, Charles Poletti, William S. Chapin, general manager and secretary; J. Burch McMorran, chief engineer; Thomas F. Moore, Jr., general counsel; Henry B. Taliaferro, director of power utilization.

## Housing in New York City

Source: Citizens' Housing & Planning Council of New York, Inc.

Housing in New York City is planned for families to rent, mostly in apartment buildings of 3 or more units. Privately financed buildings generally contain fewer than 300 dwelling units. In recent years large scale projects with more than 300 units have been built with government assistance. The major programs:

**Public Housing** is built under the auspices of the New York City Housing Authority, for families of low income, with financial assistance from Federal, state, or city governments. As of August, 1955, 49 projects containing 57,800 units with rentals ranging from \$6 to \$9.33 per room per month, including gas and electricity, were completed; 5 projects with 7,800 units with a rental range of \$6.03 to \$11.49 including utilities were partially occupied; 7 projects with 9,300 units were under construction, and 16 projects with 17,200 units were pending. In addition the Authority has a no-cash subsidy program in which rents cover all costs. Completed were 20 projects containing 21,100 units renting at \$15.36 and \$16.59, including utilities. Two projects with 2,100 units to rent at \$21.44 per room were under construction, and 4 projects with 5,400 units were pending.

**Urban Redevelopment Projects**—The city acquires substandard areas and sells them off, chiefly to private developers, at a reduced price.

The loss is shared by Federal and city governments on a  $\frac{1}{3}$  and  $\frac{2}{3}$  basis. As of August, 1955, the 12 developments approved comprise 16,400 housing units at estimated rentals ranging from \$17 to \$55 per room per month. Two of the 12 projects with 2,950 units were under construction, and the other 10 sites were being cleared.

**Cooperatives**—As of June, 1953, publicly assisted cooperatives (receiving partial tax exemption or Federal Housing Administration mortgage insurance under Section 213 of the National Housing Act) totaled 29 projects with 26,700 units at monthly carrying charges from \$12 to \$26 per room per month and average down payments from \$30 to \$675 per room. These figures included completed projects and those planned and under construction.

**FHA 606 and 207 Projects**—As of June, 1953, the FHA had insured mortgages on 45 projects containing 35,500 units with rentals from \$23 to \$35 per room per month, including gas and electricity.

**Bank and Insurance Co. Projects**—As of August, 1955, 10 projects containing 31,800 units with average rentals ranging from \$15 to \$65 per room per month were in operation. Some of these were built on a straight investment basis and others received government aid in the form of partial tax exemption.

## New York City's Estimated Housing Needs, 1955-1965

	Units		Units
To replace the balance of obsolete or substandard dwellings remaining after anticipated elimination of substandard units by public and private operations . . . . .	200,000	some freedom in moving . . . . .	53,000
For additional household formation . . . . .	175,000	To replace losses of standard housing due to fire, disaster and public improvements . . . . .	10,000
To undouble families and single persons now involuntarily doubled up . . . . .	85,000	Total additional construction required . . . . .	523,000
To provide a vacancy rate of 3% to permit		Estimated new construction, private & public . . . . .	302,000
		Deficit of standard housing units in 1965 . . . . .	221,000

# CITY OF NEW YORK

## Its History, Political Divisions and Official Buildings

New York, N. Y., is the post office designation of the largest metropolis in the United States. Officially it is City of New York, and popularly it is called New York City. Originally located on Manhattan Island, it expanded first into part of Westchester County. In 1898 it was organized into boroughs, which include Brooklyn and other localities on Long Island, and Staten Island.

Manhattan Island, the present Borough of Manhattan, is the seat of the central government of New York, N. Y. It was discovered Sept. 11, 1609, by Henry Hudson, on a voyage for the Dutch East India Co. Discovery by Verrazano in 1524 is not clearly proved. The first houses were built by Adrian Block in lower Manhattan in 1613. On May 6, 1626, Peter Minuit, director general of New Netherland, as the Dutch called the colony, paid the Indians the equivalent of \$24 in trinkets for Manhattan. When the settlement had around 200 people it was named New Amsterdam.

The Dutch erected a church in 1633 and in 1635 built Fort Amsterdam where the U. S. Customs House now stands. In 1642 they built a public meeting house on the site of 73 Pearl St. In 1653 they erected a wall to protect their settlement, from which Wall St. takes its name. On Feb. 2, 1653, when the place had 800 pop. it was incorporated as a city.

On Sept. 8, 1664, British troops occupied New Amsterdam without resistance, took over the government from the Dutch director general, Peter Stuyvesant, and called it New York, after the Duke of York, brother of Charles II of England. Without notice to the Dutch King Charles had conferred upon the Duke title to all the Dutch land in America, including the present states of New York, New Jersey and part of Connecticut. Thomas Willett of Plymouth was made the first English mayor, June, 1664. On Aug. 9, 1673, the Dutch recaptured the city and named it New Orange, after the Prince of Orange. War in foreign parts resulted in the defeat of the Dutch by the English, and in November, 1674, the Dutch gave up New Netherland, taking in exchange Surinam, in South America. The province and the city were renamed New York.

### NEW YORK UNDER THE BRITISH

The British made easy terms for the Dutch and many prominent Dutch merchants and landowners became loyal subjects. The city was divided into 6 wards Dec. 8, 1683, with an alderman for each. The first charter was granted Apr. 27, 1686. The first printing press arrived Apr. 12, 1693 and the first newspaper was issued Oct. 16, 1725.

In 1760 the city built a city hall at the northeast corner of Broad and Wall Sts. A library was founded 1754. A stage service to Philadelphia was opened 1756. Streets were first lighted at public expense, 1762. Trinity Church, first of the Anglican communion, was first erected 1698.

### DURING THE REVOLUTION

New York was a focal point for both Continental and British during the American Revolution. Washington had his headquarters for a time in the Kennedy house, which stood at present No. 1 Broadway and later became British headquarters. The Declaration of Independence was read to the American troops July 9, 1776, in the presence of Washington near the present City Hall. The Americans lost the Battle of Long Island Aug. 27, 1776, and the British occupied New York Sept. 14, 1776. Over 500 houses were destroyed by fire Sept. 21, 1776. The Americans entrenched on Harlem Heights, where they fought several actions; on Nov. 15, 1776, they lost Fort Mifflin in upper Manhattan, to the British and left the island.

Washington reentered New York on Evacuation Day, Nov. 25, 1783. On Apr. 30, 1789, Washington took the oath of office as first President on the balcony of Federal Hall, Broad and Wall Sts., where a bronze statue by J. Q. A. Ward now stands. New York was the national capital until 1790, when it had a population of 33,131. Until 1797 it was the capital of the state.

### NEW YORK IN THE U. S. A.

Robert Fulton's first practical steamboat, the Clermont, went up the Hudson from New York to Albany Aug. 11, 1807, arriving in 32 hours. The first horse railroad in the world started 1832 in Fourth Ave. In 1835 a large part of New York east of Broadway was burned. In 1844 the uniformed police force was organized and on May 2, 1865 the paid fire department took the place of volunteers.

By act of the state legislature, Kingsbridge, north of Manhattan, and West Farms and Morrisania, east, 12,317 acres, were joined to the city Jan. 1, 1874. In 1894 adjacent towns voted on annexation. Eastchester and Pelham Manor voted

favorably; Mount Vernon and Westchester (town) unfavorably, the latter by only one vote. The legislature overrode Westchester and joined it to the city with Eastchester and Pelham Manor, total over 39 sq. mi., or 26,017 acres.

### GREATER NEW YORK

On Jan. 1, 1898 Greater New York was formed by organizing the adjacent counties into boroughs. New York on Manhattan became the Borough of Manhattan; Brooklyn gave up its independent organization and with Kings County became the Borough of Brooklyn; the city areas north and east of Manhattan became the Borough of the Bronx; Queens County became Queens Borough and Richmond County (Staten Island) became Richmond Borough. Each borough has a president, with the mayor of New York as chief executive.

The term Greater New York never proved popular and is not used by the Bureau of the Census. New York's public business is transacted chiefly in a group of buildings extending from the miniature City Hall of 1812, in City Hall Park—between Broadway and Park Row, Chambers and Vesey Streets—and the large Criminal Courts Building and Tombs Prison at 100 Centre Street. Half of the buildings flank Foley Square and create a Civic Centre of varying architectural designs.

The City Hall was erected from 1803 to 1812 from designs by Joseph F. Mangin and John McComb. It is a handsome adaptation of formal Italian Renaissance, with a large porch and a clock cupola surmounted by a figure of Justice. Although one of the smallest buildings in this area—216 by 105 feet—its position in the park gives it a fine setting. It was built of Stockbridge marble save for the rear wall, which for economy was made of red sandstone. The exterior facing of the City Hall was completely replaced in 1955 because of the destructive weathering of the original marble.

The City Hall contains the mayor's office, chambers of the City Council and the Board of Estimate, the Art Commission and a museum. The chair used by Washington when inaugurated president, his desk, and chairs of the first Congress, used in Federal Hall, New York, are here. Large paintings of Lafayette, Washington, Hamilton, Clinton, John Jay and Henry Hudson by John Trumbull, S. F. B. Morse and other painters adorn the walls.

Directly north of the City Hall stands City Court Building, erected 75 years ago by the Tweed administration. West of the City Hall stands the Liberty Pole, on the approximate spot where the Revolutionary patriots raised five poles that were cut down by the British. Statues of Nathan Hale and Horace Greeley, and a plaque commemorating the first reading of the Declaration of Independence are found here. An oak commemorates the unjust hanging of Jacob Leisler in 1691 as the result of a British political feud.

The Hall of Records, an ornate building of 1911, ornamented with huge allegorical figures and portrait statues, stands at Chambers and Centre Sts. It contains real estate records, the New York County Register, the Surrogate's Court and the Commissioner of Jurors. East of Centre St. the Municipal Building of 1913 stands astride Chambers St., from Centre to Park Row. It is 40 stories high with a tower surmounted with a 20-ft. gilded figure of Civic Fame by Adolph A. Weinman. It contains the marriage license bureau and marriage chapel, the city's broadcasting station, WNYC, and the Municipal Reference Library.

### ON FOLEY SQUARE

North on Centre St. lies Foley Square. Like the Roman Forum, it was once a pond and a swamp. The nearest building facing Centre St. at the east is the United States Court House, designed by Cass Gilbert, architect of the Woolworth building, and completed by his son, Cass Gilbert, Jr., in 1936. Its 32-story tower is filled with Federal offices and courts. North of it stands the Supreme Court Building, of 1932, an eight-story hexagonal neoclassic structure with Corinthian pillars and a granite staircase 100 feet wide. Across Worth St. stands the State Office Building, completed 1930, of a less ornate and more functional classical design. It is the headquarters of the State Tax Commission. West of Centre St., facing south, is the Health Department Building, similar in design to the State building, erected in 1935 and containing the Health, Hospital and Sanitation Dept.

These official buildings face the landscaped area of Foley Square, which today occupies the site

of Collect pond, where John Fitch is supposed to have tried out a model of a steamboat in 1796. On the other ground to the northwest the slaves who rebelled in 1712 were executed. Behind the Supreme Court Building is the site of Five Points, notorious slum area in the early 19th century.

The Criminal Courts Building and Tombs Prison, erected 1941 stand directly north of the State Building on Centre St., bounded also by Leonard, Baxter, and White Sts. They replace the old Criminal Courts Building and Tombs that faced Lafayette St., demolished in 1948. The freed area will have the projected Magistrates Courts. The Criminal Courts Building rises 17 stories and is faced with polished green granite and hard gray limestone. It contains 25 two-story court rooms, and the prison, which occupies 12 stories of the

north wing, has 835 cells and is connected with the court rooms by two bridges.

Here are the offices of the District Attorney, and the following courts: General Sessions, Special Sessions, Magistrates and Traffic, also Grand Jury chambers, the Correction Dept., State Parole Board, Children's Society, Legal Aid Society, probation bureaus, psychiatric clinics, hospital and kitchen facilities and libraries. On the eleventh floor there is a chapel with a revolving platform in three parts, adjustable to the needs of Catholic, Protestant and Jewish services. On the east the building overlooks Columbus Park, which occupies the site of Mulberry Bend, a slum abolished through the efforts of Jacob A. Rills 60 years ago when Theodore Roosevelt was Commissioner of Police with headquarters nearby.

## BROOKLYN, A GREAT CITY WITHIN A CITY

### Civic Center Becomes Hub of Official and Educational Activities

For many years Brooklyn was an independently organized city on Long Island, across the East River from its friendly rival, New York, which grew up on Manhattan island. The need for administrative unity in the vast expanding population of these areas prompted the organization, on Jan. 1, 1898, of Greater New York, in which Brooklyn and Kings County became the Borough of Brooklyn, and New York became the Borough of Manhattan.

Brooklyn gave up the office of mayor and accepted a borough president, but its administrative offices remained in and around the former City Hall, now Borough Hall, at Court, Fulton and Jerusalem Sts., erected 1836-49 after a Graeco-Roman design, with marble pillars and portico. Brooklyn also retained its postal identity and, to the satisfaction of civic pride, passed Manhattan in population in the 1920-30 decade. In the most recent estimate of population, 2,832,000, it has a lead of about 1,000,000 over Manhattan, which has fewer residents today than it had in 1920.

#### THE CHANGING CITY

In recent years large physical changes have taken place in Brooklyn, the most conspicuous being in the Civic Center area. Leveling of many acres of old buildings, opening of new streets and highways and development of open spaces and parks conform to far-reaching plans of New York's Dept. of Parks. The Brooklyn Bridge Plaza is today a wide, formal approach to the first bridge to span the East River to Manhattan. Near it is S. Parkes Cadman Plaza Park, with the War Memorial Community House, erected by popular subscription at a cost of \$500,000.

Adjoining it Walt Whitman Park was being constructed in 1955. This honors the great Brooklyn poet, Walt Whitman, who was born at West Hills, L. I., May 31, 1819, grew up in Brooklyn as schoolboy, printer and journalist; edited the Brooklyn Eagle, 1846-48, the free-soil organ The Freeman, 1849, and the Brooklyn Times, 1851-1859. In 1855 he published Leaves of Grass, a major work of American literature.

In stages of building in 1955 were the Supreme Court Building, to cost \$17,300,000; the Court of Domestic Relations, the Welfare Center and the City Prison for Male Adults. Completed was the building of the American Red Cross. Adjoining or near the Center are the Transit Authority building, and Pratt Institute, which has

embarked on a building program. A large area near the Center will be constructed to house the expanding facilities of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. Long Island University has added 7½ acres to its holdings in this area for expansion.

Brooklyn is also the site of extraordinary rebuilding in other areas. The removal of the Elevated railroad has provided better traffic facilities and business opportunities, and the slum clearance and large-scale housing projects, with public and private financing, are bringing comfortable living quarters to many parts of the borough.

A structure that has contributed to the advantages of Brooklyn Heights is a promenade, of cantilever construction, that overlooks the harbor and is the third deck of the Brooklyn-Queens connecting highway. The waterfront also is subject to considerable reconstruction, the Port of New York Authority having allocated \$85,000,000 to rebuild two miles to greater usefulness.

#### BROOKLYN NAVY YARD

Brooklyn Navy Yard is the famous Federal base known for its extensive services to the Navy during the two World Wars. Among its recent accomplishments are the U. S. carrier Saratoga, a \$200,000,000 investment in defense, and the Independence, begun in 1955.

When New York was New Amsterdam, Dutch farmers bought 930 acres near Gowanus Kill in 1636, and a Walloon immigrant bought 300 acres near the present Wallabout Bay in 1637. The bend in the East River at the present U. S. Navy Yard was called *waal boght*—harbor bend. In 1645 a farm was located at Roode Hoek (Red Hook) named for its red soil. In 1646 a village was organized and called Breuckelen, after a town in the province of Utrecht, Holland. In this period settlements grew up at Flatlands (New Amersfoort), Flatbush, (Midwout), Brooklyn, Bushwick, and New Utrecht. Gravesend was settled by English.

In 1660 Breuckelen had 31 families and 134 inhabitants. After the British came in 1664 the name was spelled Broekland, Brooklin, Brookline and Brooklyn. It was incorporated as a village in 1816, as a city in 1834. In 1835 it had 24,529 people and King's County had 32,057. Williamsburg joined to Brooklyn in 1855. Ferries ran from Long Island to Manhattan from 1642 to 1883. The Brooklyn Bridge was opened May 24, 1883; it was built by John A. Roebling and his son, Col. Washington A. Roebling, and cost \$15,000,000.

## Seal and Official Flags of New York City

#### THE CITY SEAL

Arms. Upon a shield, saltire wise, the sails of a windmill. Between the sails, in chief a beaver, in base a beaver, and on each flank a flour barrel.

Supporters. Dexter, a sailor, his right arm bent, and holding in his right hand a plummet; his left arm bent, his left hand resting on the top of the shield; above his right shoulder a cross-staff. sinister, an Indian of Manhattan, his right arm bent, his right hand resting on top of the shield his left hand holding the upper end of a bow, the lower end of which rests on the ground. Shield and supporters resting upon a horizontal laurel branch.

Date. Beneath the horizontal laurel branch the date 1664, being the year of the capture of New Amsterdam by the English and the first use of the name of the City of New York.

Crest. Upon a hemisphere, an American eagle with wings displayed.

Legend: Upon a ribbon encircling the lower half

of the design the words "Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci." The whole encircled by a laurel wreath. The City Clerk is the custodian of the City Seal.

#### THE OFFICIAL CITY FLAG

A flag combining the colors, orange, white and blue, arranged in the perpendicular bars of equal dimensions (the blue being nearest to the flag-staff) with the standard design of the seal of the city in blue upon the middle, or white bar, omitting the legend "Sigillum Civitatis Novi Eboraci," which colors shall be the same as those of the flag of the United Netherlands in use in the year 1626.

#### THE MAYOR'S FLAG

The same in design as the official flag of the city, except that upon the middle or white bar, and above the design of the seal in a semi-circle, there shall be five blue five-pointed stars, typifying the five boroughs of the city. The dimensions of such flag shall be 33 inches by 44 inches.

## Population of New York City by Boroughs

Estimates by Department of Health, City of New York

Year	Manhattan	Bronx	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Totals
1790 (U. S. Census)	33,131	1,761	4,495	6,159	3,835	49,491
1800 " "	60,515	1,755	5,740	6,642	4,504	79,216
1810 " "	96,373	2,267	8,303	7,444	5,347	119,734
1820 " "	123,706	2,782	11,187	8,246	6,135	152,056
1830 " "	202,589	3,033	20,535	9,049	7,082	242,278
1840 " "	312,710	5,346	138,882	18,593	15,061	391,114
1850 " "	515,547	23,593	279,122	32,003	25,492	1,478,103
1860 " "	813,069	37,393	419,921	45,468	33,029	1,911,698
1870 " "	1,164,673	61,950	699,495	56,559	38,991	2,507,414
1880 " "	1,441,216	88,908	838,547	72,050	51,693	3,437,202
1890 " "	1,850,093	200,507	1,166,582	152,999	85,969	4,766,883
1900 " "	2,331,542	430,980	1,634,351	284,041	116,531	5,620,048
1910 " "	2,284,103	732,016	2,018,358	469,042	158,346	6,930,446
1920 " "	2,284,103	732,016	2,018,358	469,042	158,346	6,930,446
1930 " "	1,867,312	1,265,258	2,698,285	1,079,129	174,411	7,454,995
1940 " "	1,889,924	1,394,711	2,738,175	1,550,849	191,555	8,042,000
1950 " "	1,960,101	1,451,277	2,767,000	1,642,000	183,000	8,886,000
1951 (estimate).	1,956,000	1,448,000	2,771,000	1,658,000	187,000	8,078,000
1952 (estimate).	1,962,000	1,449,000	2,773,000	1,674,000	190,000	8,041,000
1953 (estimate).	1,948,000	1,504,000	2,734,000	1,682,000	200,000	8,010,000
1954 (estimate).	1,923,000	1,502,000	2,734,000	1,682,000	202,000	8,010,000
1955 (estimate).	1,898,000	1,486,000	2,731,000	1,693,000	202,000	8,010,000

## Area of New York City

Source: City Planning Commission, City of New York

The City (five boroughs) of New York has an extreme length, north and south, of 36 miles; and an extreme breadth of 16.2 miles, measuring from the North River along 23d Street, Manhattan, and thence to the easterly border of Queens Borough.

From the western border of the Borough of Richmond to the eastern border of Queens Borough, the distance is 25 miles.

Manhattan Borough is 13.4 miles long and its extreme breadth is 2.3 miles; Bronx, length 8.3 miles, breadth 8.0 miles; Brooklyn, length 11.6

miles, breadth 10.9 miles; Queens, length 18.3 miles, breadth 13.8 miles; Richmond, length 13.9 miles, breadth 7.3 miles.

The area of the City of New York in square miles, including inland waters, as computed by the U. S. Bureau of the Census is: Bronx, 54.4; Brooklyn, 88.8; Manhattan, 31.2; Queens, 120.6; Richmond, 64.4. Total: 359.4.

The area of the City exclusive of inland waters, computed by the City Planning Commission is: Bronx, 43.4; Brooklyn, 76.39; Manhattan, 22.3; Queens, 113.10; Richmond, 60.31. Total: 315.5.

## Altitudes in New York City

Points of High Elevation in the City of New York given in the datum planes of the various Boroughs.

- Manhattan**
1. Fort Washington Ave. at W. 184th St. 251
  2. Fort Washington Ave. at W. 190th St. 231
  3. Audubon Avenue at W. 193rd St. 230
  4. Fort Washington Ave. at 184th St. 260
  - (natural surface off the Avenue)
  5. Inwood Hill Park natural surface 230

Other elevations in Manhattan above sea level, expressed in feet and decimals thereof, are: Custom House, 17.06; Bowling Green, 21.75; Pine St. and Broadway, 40.78; Municipal Building, 41.61; City Hall, 44.74; Astor Place, 43.01; Union Square, 45.73; Columbus Circle, 86.64; Central Park near W. 93rd St., 114.14; Amsterdam Ave. at Trinity Cemetery, 148.73; Audubon Ave., at W. 174th St., 185.92; Wadsworth Ave. near W. 182d St., 188.33; High Bridge water tower, at the street level, 203.25.

The highest track elevation (altitude above Mean High water at base of rail) on the subways is 161.2 feet, on the Washington Heights line at Fort Washington Avenue and 175th Street (8th Ave., subway system).

The lowest track elevation (depth below Mean High water at base of rail) is 113.12 feet under the East Channel of the East River on the 60th Street River Tunnels of the B. M. T. Broadway—7th Ave.—60th St.—Queens Line.

## The Bronx

1. Grosvenor Ave. corner W. 252nd St. 276
2. Riverdale 162
3. University Avenue at Strong Street 179
4. Moshulu Parkway North at West Gun Hill Road 284.5
5. Private property within the loop of Grosvenor Avenue north of West 250 Street

The highest natural elevation in the Bronx—284 feet 6 inches—is on the hill bounded by Iselin Ave., Highland Ave. and W. 250th St., Riverdale Hill. Other Bronx altitudes are: Jerome Ave., near E.

- Brooklyn**
1. Prospect Park W. and 18th St. 182.7
  2. Greenwood Cemetery inside 9th Ave. gate between 8th and 9th Avenues. 197
  3. Forest Park Barbey Street and Highland Blvd. 167.7

Other Brooklyn altitudes are: Base of the Museum on Eastern Parkway, at Washington Ave., 132 feet; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West), 163.44; 9th Ave. (Prospect Park West), 155.34; Prospect Park West south of 14th St., 170.32; Plaza, at Flatbush and 5th St., 162.16; Union St., 170.32; Plaza, at Flatbush and 5th St., 162.16; Union St. and 5th Ave., 118.96.

## Queens

1. Southerly Service Roadway of Grand Central Parkway at Station 374.00
2. Near Glen Oaks Club House 1650 feet east of Little Neck Parkway and 2000 feet west of Nassau County Line 259

## Richmond

1. Windsor Road between Todt Hill Road and Little Clove Road 284
2. Highest point in the City (natural surface), S. W. of the intersection of Todt Hill Road and Ocean Terrace, 300' s. w. of Todt Hill Rd. and 540' s. e. of Ocean Terrace 409.8

Todt Hill, Staten Island, 409.8 ft. is the highest point on the New York-New Jersey seaboard. It rises from the Richmond Road at Dongan Hills on the rapid transit railway, and overlooks New Dorp and the Burial Cemetery, where the Vanderbilts lie morian.

## Police and Crime Statistics in New York City

Source: The Police Commissioner. Juvenile delinquency not included

Year (Cal.)	Arrests			Police Force	Police Dept. Expend.	Year (Cal.)	Arrests			Police Force	Police Dept. Expend.
	Homi- cide	Other Fel.'s	Tot. all Crime				Homi- cide	Other Fel.'s	Tot. all Crime		
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars		No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars
1940...	295	13,701	895,675	18,748	67,041,871	1949...	296	14,229	963,795	18,562	102,031,389
1941...	207	12,507	458,280	15,579	68,870,317	1950...	271	13,903	1,044,652	19,016	107,884,025
1942...	205	12,507	458,280	15,579	68,870,317	1951...	246	15,814	1,183,630	18,451	122,983,327
1943...	282	13,340	493,741	15,068	69,839,909	1952...	275	16,682	1,182,590	18,702	122,369,982
1944...	325	14,525	697,734	17,245	70,216,692	1953...	311	17,729	1,371,973	19,849	130,767,571
1945...	302	14,707	758,205	17,492	89,143,376	1954...	275	19,715	1,593,429	20,080	144,565,032
1946...	320	13,627	783,359	18,116	94,697,137						

On Sept. 1, 1954, the city's police strength reached the highest point in its history, 20,218.

# City Mayors, Vote: First

## New York City Since 1665

Mayors	Terms	Mayors	Terms
1. Peter B. Widener	1745-1749	71. John W. W. W.	1855-1858
2. Peter B. Widener	1749-1751	72. John W. W. W.	1858-1860
3. Peter B. Widener	1751-1753	73. John W. W. W.	1860-1862
4. Peter B. Widener	1753-1755	74. John W. W. W.	1862-1864
5. Peter B. Widener	1755-1757	75. John W. W. W.	1864-1866
6. Peter B. Widener	1757-1759	76. John W. W. W.	1866-1868
7. Peter B. Widener	1759-1761	77. John W. W. W.	1868-1870
8. Peter B. Widener	1761-1763	78. John W. W. W.	1870-1872
9. Peter B. Widener	1763-1765	79. John W. W. W.	1872-1874
10. Peter B. Widener	1765-1767	80. John W. W. W.	1874-1876
11. Peter B. Widener	1767-1769	81. John W. W. W.	1876-1878
12. Peter B. Widener	1769-1771	82. John W. W. W.	1878-1880
13. Peter B. Widener	1771-1773	83. John W. W. W.	1880-1882
14. Peter B. Widener	1773-1775	84. John W. W. W.	1882-1884
15. Peter B. Widener	1775-1777	85. John W. W. W.	1884-1886
16. Peter B. Widener	1777-1779	86. John W. W. W.	1886-1888
17. Peter B. Widener	1779-1781	87. John W. W. W.	1888-1890
18. Peter B. Widener	1781-1783	88. John W. W. W.	1890-1892
19. Peter B. Widener	1783-1785	89. John W. W. W.	1892-1894
20. Peter B. Widener	1785-1787	90. John W. W. W.	1894-1896
21. Peter B. Widener	1787-1789	91. John W. W. W.	1896-1898
22. Peter B. Widener	1789-1791	92. John W. W. W.	1898-1900
23. Peter B. Widener	1791-1793	93. John W. W. W.	1900-1902
24. Peter B. Widener	1793-1795	94. John W. W. W.	1902-1904
25. Peter B. Widener	1795-1797	95. John W. W. W.	1904-1906
26. Peter B. Widener	1797-1799	96. John W. W. W.	1906-1908
27. Peter B. Widener	1799-1801	97. John W. W. W.	1908-1910
28. Peter B. Widener	1801-1803	98. John W. W. W.	1910-1912
29. Peter B. Widener	1803-1805	99. John W. W. W.	1912-1914
30. Peter B. Widener	1805-1807	100. John W. W. W.	1914-1916
31. Peter B. Widener	1807-1809	101. John W. W. W.	1916-1918
32. Peter B. Widener	1809-1811	102. John W. W. W.	1918-1920
33. Peter B. Widener	1811-1813	103. John W. W. W.	1920-1922
34. Peter B. Widener	1813-1815	104. John W. W. W.	1922-1924
35. Peter B. Widener	1815-1817	105. John W. W. W.	1924-1926
36. Peter B. Widener	1817-1819	106. John W. W. W.	1926-1928
37. Peter B. Widener	1819-1821	107. John W. W. W.	1928-1930
38. Peter B. Widener	1821-1823	108. John W. W. W.	1930-1932
39. Peter B. Widener	1823-1825	109. John W. W. W.	1932-1934
40. Peter B. Widener	1825-1827	110. John W. W. W.	1934-1936
41. Peter B. Widener	1827-1829	111. John W. W. W.	1936-1938
42. Peter B. Widener	1829-1831	112. John W. W. W.	1938-1940
43. Peter B. Widener	1831-1833	113. John W. W. W.	1940-1942
44. Peter B. Widener	1833-1835	114. John W. W. W.	1942-1944
45. Peter B. Widener	1835-1837	115. John W. W. W.	1944-1946
46. Peter B. Widener	1837-1839	116. John W. W. W.	1946-1948
47. Peter B. Widener	1839-1841	117. John W. W. W.	1948-1950
48. Peter B. Widener	1841-1843	118. John W. W. W.	1950-1952
49. Peter B. Widener	1843-1845	119. John W. W. W.	1952-1954
50. Peter B. Widener	1845-1847	120. John W. W. W.	1954-1956

\* Acting      Resigned Sept. 1, 1932      Resigned Aug. 31, 1950

## Mayors of the City of Brooklyn, 1834-1898

Mayors	Terms	Mayors	Terms
1. George H. H.	1834	11. George H. H.	1876-1877
2. John H. H.	1835-1836	12. James H. H.	1878-1879
3. John H. H.	1837-1838	13. John H. H.	1880-1881
4. John H. H.	1839-1840	14. John H. H.	1882-1883
5. John H. H.	1841	15. John H. H.	1884-1885
6. John H. H.	1842-1843	16. John H. H.	1886-1887
7. John H. H.	1844	17. John H. H.	1888-1889
8. John H. H.	1845-1846	18. John H. H.	1890-1891
9. John H. H.	1847-1848	19. John H. H.	1892-1893
10. John H. H.	1849-1850	20. John H. H.	1894-1895
21. John H. H.	1851-1852	22. John H. H.	1896-1897
23. John H. H.	1853-1854	24. John H. H.	1898-1899
25. John H. H.	1855-1856		
26. John H. H.	1857-1858		
27. John H. H.	1859-1860		
28. John H. H.	1861-1862		
29. John H. H.	1863-1864		
30. John H. H.	1865-1866		
31. John H. H.	1867-1868		
32. John H. H.	1869-1870		
33. John H. H.	1871-1872		
34. John H. H.	1873-1874		
35. John H. H.	1875-1876		
36. John H. H.	1877-1878		
37. John H. H.	1879-1880		
38. John H. H.	1881-1882		
39. John H. H.	1883-1884		
40. John H. H.	1885-1886		
41. John H. H.	1887-1888		
42. John H. H.	1889-1890		
43. John H. H.	1891-1892		
44. John H. H.	1893-1894		
45. John H. H.	1895-1896		
46. John H. H.	1897-1898		

## Vote for Mayor, New York City, 1950-1953

Borough	1950				Total	Ross A. L. P.
	Cons. Rep.	Dem.	Lib.	Impol.		
Manhattan	102,775	166,240	6,470	214,990	484,475	47,230
Brooklyn	54,796	177,517	6,717	217,030	456,060	34,770
Queens	113,742	271,770	98,786	384,306	768,604	14,600
Richmond	12,981	11,177	841	12,918	35,917	1,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>284,474</b>	<b>711,554</b>	<b>23,904</b>	<b>935,351</b>	<b>1,955,283</b>	<b>77,600</b>

Borough	1953				Total	Ross A. L. P.
	Wagner Dem.	Wingman Rep.	Liberal	Ind.		
Manhattan	210,000	117,870	20,000	2,600	350,470	40,000
Brooklyn	200,000	117,870	117,870	2,600	438,340	30,000
Queens	200,000	210,000	100,000	10,000	520,000	10,000
Richmond	10,000	10,000	10,000	10,000	40,000	1,000
<b>Totals</b>	<b>620,000</b>	<b>455,740</b>	<b>247,870</b>	<b>15,200</b>	<b>1,338,810</b>	<b>81,000</b>

\* Total includes David L. Weiss, Soc. Workers, 3,054; Nathan Katz, Ind. Co. 910; others 100  
 \* Unrecorded 30,000 votes

## Fires and Fire Losses in New York City

Source: New York City Fire Department

Loss	Yr	No	Loss	Yr	No	Loss	Yr	No	Loss
1940	1941	1942	1943	1944	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949
44,764	10,991	165	1944	44,437	10,991	165	44,437	10,991	165
1945	44,437	10,991	165	1946	44,437	10,991	165	1947	44,437
1948	44,437	10,991	165	1949	44,437	10,991	165	1950	44,437



### New York City Assessed Values and Tax Levies

Source: City of New York, Tax Department.

Year (Fiscal)	Assessed Value				
	Ordinary Real Estate	Real Estate of Corporation	Special Franchise		Total of 3 Preceding Columns
			Dollars	Cents	
1900	1,145,420.00	144,111.89	60,427.07	17,000.00	1,366,959.96
1901	1,285,000.00	170,000.00	71,000.00	18,000.00	1,534,000.00
1902	1,400,000.00	190,000.00	74,000.00	18,000.00	1,682,000.00
1903	1,500,000.00	200,000.00	75,000.00	18,000.00	1,793,000.00
1904	1,600,000.00	210,000.00	84,000.00	18,000.00	1,912,000.00
1905	1,700,000.00	220,000.00	85,000.00	18,000.00	2,023,000.00
1906	1,800,000.00	230,000.00	86,000.00	18,000.00	2,134,000.00
1907	1,900,000.00	240,000.00	87,000.00	18,000.00	2,245,000.00

ASSESSED VALUATIONS, BY BOROUGH.

Including the load

Year-Ends	Land Value Total	The Five Boroughs				Richmond
		Manhattan	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	
1928	\$ 868,542,409	\$ 200,000,000	\$ 296,415,740	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,147,669	\$ 60,998,000
1940	\$ 978,989,000	\$ 213,113,000	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 79,876,000
1950	\$ 974,424,225	\$ 213,113,000	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 75,311,225
1960	\$ 993,299,339	\$ 213,113,000	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 94,186,339
1970	\$ 956,205,548	\$ 213,113,000	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 157,092,548
1980	\$ 994,459,167	\$ 213,113,000	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 195,346,167
1990	\$ 1,107,965,245	\$ 213,113,000	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 308,852,245
2000	\$ 1,195,425,483	\$ 213,113,000	\$ 320,000,000	\$ 100,000,000	\$ 166,000,000	\$ 406,312,483

GROSS TAX RATES ON REAL PROPERTY, BY DOMICILES

Year	Manhattan	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond	Year	Manhattan	Brooklyn	Queens	Richmond
Official	Brown				Fiscal	Brown			
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents		Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
1918-19	3.02	3.01	3.03	2.97	1918-19	3.33	3.40	3.44	3.61
1919-20	3.05	3.00	3.02	2.96	1919-20	3.40	3.47	3.47	3.70
1920-21	3.04	3.04	3.07	3.04	1920-21	3.76	3.79	3.76	3.78
1921-22	3.08	3.08	3.07	3.06	1921-22	3.80	3.80	3.80	3.83

[illegible]

## Building Construction in New York City, by Boroughs

Source: Department of Housing and Buildings

Source Department of Insurance and Buildings										
Manhattan			Bronx		Brooklyn		Queens		Richmond	
Yr	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost	No. of bldgs.	Est. cost
		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars		Dollars
1943	1	2,012,150	1	479,600	31	6,479,402	1,624	12,473,787	158	2,202,340
1944	1	1,213,524	1	626,010	229	6,655,559	1,548	13,181,160	48	98,846
1945	1	408,550	1	998,162	156	2,855,280	1	1,519,047	1	83,190
1946	1	2,614,100	1	1,640,867	1,042	10,186,855	2,787	21,113,850	210	771,951
1947	1	28,119,278	1	1,259,835	1,439	19,212,910	61	58,441,999	324	1,600,825
1948	1	40,000,000	1	10,477,890	1,178	14,129,285	6	8,826,917	1	4,915,190
1949	1	47,686,506	1	29,682,784	1	13,541,378	8	145,165,342	1	4,812,944
1950	1	81,676,500	1	80,860,911	1	90,412,401	9	187,199,864	7	20,429,112
1951	1	109,138,865	1	66,119,005	1	65,199,108	4	111,691,822	1	546,620

## TOTAL - WHOLE CITY

Year	No. of bids	Est. cost	Year	No. of bids	Est. cost	Year	No. of bids	Est. cost	Year	No. of bids	Est. cost
1984	1,041	21,872,879	1989	4,887	16,419,298	1994	11,137	26,154,990	1999	19,283	40,111,000
1985	822	21,872,879	1990	8,928	17,048,655	1995	12,717	24,666,611	2000	17,775	37,775,000
1986	822	21,872,879	1991	8,928	17,048,655	1996	12,717	24,666,611	2001	17,775	37,775,000
1987	822	21,872,879	1992	8,928	17,048,655	1997	12,717	24,666,611	2002	17,775	37,775,000
1988	822	21,872,879	1993	8,928	17,048,655	1998	12,717	24,666,611	2003	17,775	37,775,000

MULTI-FAMILY HOUSES ERECTED IN NEW YORK CITY

Private dwellings, hotels and apartment hotels are not included in the

Year	Line items	Appt. ments in	Estimated cost	Year	Line items
1941	11	1,000	1,000	1941	11
1942	20	1,000	5,145,262	1942	20
1943	30	40	5,145,014	1943	30
1944	40	40	2,145,145	1944	40
1945	50	40	1,491,200	1945	50
1946	60	40	26,110,415	1946	60
1947	70	40	71,594,197	1947	70

## New York City Bonded Debt

Source: Office of the Comptroller, Bureau of Accountancy

As of July 1*	Long-term debt corporate stock serial bonds, & assess. bonds	Sinking fund holdings	Net funded debt, col. 1 less col. 2	Tax notes, capital notes and budget notes	Revenue bills and tax anticipation notes
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1945	2,942,065,797	656,932,744	2,285,233,053	2,300,000	43,400,000
1946	2,895,125,078	700,156,025	2,194,969,053	6,500,000	29,850,000
1947	2,850,717,190	742,350,331	2,111,366,859	43,500,000	25,000,000
1948	2,892,405,879	784,197,951	2,108,207,928	51,000,000	37,900,000
1949	2,956,918,919	822,517,713	2,134,401,206	38,200,000	46,300,000
1950	3,139,894,614	868,616,090	2,273,278,524	37,620,000	57,000,000
1951	3,240,545,785	908,555,682	2,331,990,103	32,500,000	52,500,000
1952	3,352,877,063	946,422,044	2,406,455,019	22,677,000	51,000,000
1953	3,412,762,649	957,932,245	2,454,830,404	17,500,000	36,500,000
1954	3,488,594,445	940,933,730	2,547,660,715	16,000,000	46,600,000

\*The fiscal year of the City commences on July 1 and terminates on June 30 of the year following.

## CITY DEBT LIMIT SUMMARY

As of July 1	Constitutional debt—incurring power	Debt limit after deducting all outstanding debt	Reserves for projects authorized	Unencumbered debt margin	As of July 1	Constitutional debt—incurring power	Debt limit after deducting all outstanding debt	Reserves for projects authorized	Unencumbered debt margin
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1945	1,802,142	378,506	198,299	180,207	1950	1,738,797	234,686	219,533	15,153
1946	1,595,949	365,489	248,659	116,830	1951	1,796,182	(a) 295,108	276,883	18,225
1947	1,612,300	260,881	162,075	104,806	1952	1,889,989	(b) 358,201	312,203	45,997
1948	1,643,608	275,833	192,269	83,563	1953	1,936,350	374,613	342,104	32,539
1949	1,688,934	244,469	197,840	48,628	1954	2,036,901	359,834	288,656	70,798

(a) Includes expansion of \$35,000,000 due to exemption of debt. (b) Includes \$22,500,000.

CITY CURRENT REVENUES AND EXPENDITURES  
(Exclusive of Revenues and Expenses of the Transit System)

Fiscal year July 1 to June 30	Expenditures				Total expenditures
	Revenues	Interest city debt	Redemption & amortiza- tion of debt	Expenditures other than debt service	
	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars	dollars
1945-1946	783,090,174	105,698,201	67,334,935	595,756,034	768,689,270
1946-1947	902,929,259	104,016,174	66,413,173	744,641,699	918,071,046
1947-1948	1,024,596,866	103,929,155	68,101,180	854,829,663	1,026,859,991
1948-1949	1,120,139,691	104,700,087	80,162,038	919,889,522	1,104,751,647
1949-1950	1,114,487,954	106,634,968	87,341,816	975,726,871	1,169,703,655
1950-1951	1,251,450,084	110,620,408	114,997,888	1,011,755,252	1,240,703,348
1951-1952	1,338,025,755	112,694,547	114,681,380	1,113,913,919	1,341,289,846
1952-1953	1,431,684,479	114,504,131	142,689,750	1,190,125,871	1,476,319,752
1953-1954	1,536,515,837	117,662,275	167,377,110	1,232,377,837	1,517,417,222

## Education Statistics, New York City

## Regular Day School Activities Only

School Year Ending in June	Average Daily Register	Average Daily Attendance	Number of School Buildings	School Organi- zations	Expenses of Instruction Day School Salaries	Day School Teaching Positions
	No.	No.	No.	No.	Dollars	No.
1944	871,533	762,460	712	699	114,519,399.42	29,450
1945	847,817	750,612	710	696	114,931,041.23	28,580
1946	829,940	734,127	709	695	126,337,936.47	29,019
1947	834,083	747,034	708	695	134,762,091.08	31,033
1948	836,359	753,838	710	696	147,248,608.75	30,258
1949	846,978	764,798	716	704	155,640,562.70	31,071
1950	856,627	765,283	723	712	160,415,594.47	31,921
1951	858,883	760,229	732	722	172,387,604.97	32,072
1952	864,548	761,143	747	737	189,618,652.50	32,118
1953	893,048	790,808	750	740	195,295,425.31	33,891
1954	898,957	795,808	767	757	199,191,708.50	33,891

## Street Numbers in New York City

To find the location of a number on the following Avenues of Manhattan, cancel the last figure of the number, divide the remainder by 2 and add the given key number.  
Thus: Where is 596 Seventh Avenue? Divide 59 by 2=30, plus 12 42nd Street.

Ave. A	add 3	Up to 400	add 16	7th Ave	add 12	Edgecomb Ave	add 134
Ave. B	add 3	Up to 600	add 18	Above 1800	add 20	Pt. Wash. Ave	add 158
Ave. C	add 3	Up to 775	add 20	8th Ave	add 9	Lenox Ave	add 110
Ave. D	add 3	From 775 to 1286		9th Ave	add 13	Lexington Ave	add 26
Ave. E	add 3	See below:		10th Ave	add 11	Manhattan Ave	add 100
1st Ave	add 3	Up to 1500	add 45	11th Ave	add 60	Park Ave	add 34
2nd Ave	add 3	Above 2000	add 24	Amsterdam Ave	add 165	Pleasant Ave	add 101
3rd Ave	add 10			Audubon Ave	add 60	St. Nicholas Ave	add 110
4th Ave	add 8	Ave. of the Americas (6th Ave)		Columbus Ave	add 127	Wadsworth Ave	add 173
5th Ave	add 13	subtract 12 or 13		Convent Ave	add 127	West End Ave	add 60

## EXCEPTIONS

Broadway: Up to 754, below East 8th St.  
Above 754, apply above rule, but deduct following key numbers:

From 754 to 853 deduct 29.

From 857 to 958 deduct 25.

Above 1000 deduct 30.

Note: From Washington Square North most cross-town streets have 100 numbers to the block.

Numbering of these streets start east and west from Fifth Avenue.

Riverside Drive: Below 567, drop last figure, add 72; do not divide by two.

Above 577, drop last figure, add 78.

Central Park West: Drop last figure add 60.

5th Avenue: From 775 to 1286, drop last figure and deduct 18 from remainder.

## New York City Transit System in 1955

New York, N. Y., is served by the largest municipally owned and operated transit system in the United States, comprising the following routes and miles:

Rapid Transit (Subway and Elevated) . . . . .	228.07
Trolley . . . . .	19.15
Trolley coach . . . . .	28.86
Bus . . . . .	519.91
<b>Total mileage . . . . .</b>	<b>795.99</b>

### TRANSIT AUTHORITY TAKES CHARGE

Early in 1953 the City of New York faced mounting deficits in transit operation, in excess of available revenue. Proposals to raise more money by taxation were revised by the State Legislature, which on Mar. 26 created the five-member New York Transit Authority to assume operation. By relinquishing the transit system the City was enabled to increase realty taxes by \$50,000,000 or impose a .5% payroll tax.

The New York Board of Estimate voted to lease the system to the Authority for five years, beginning June 15. The Authority, Maj. Gen. Hugh J. Casey ch., Sidney H. Bingham, exec. dir. and gen. mgr., was to make operation self-sustaining, exclusive of capital costs.

The Transit Authority on July 15, 1953, announced new rates of fare were made necessary despite economies, especially "taking into account items of deferred maintenance, the reserve for which, set up by the Board of Transportation, was retained by the City of New York under its agreement, making it necessary for the Authority to pay the cost of such items out of current operating revenues." The Authority explained no changes in fare could be made between July 30, 1953, and Jan. 1, 1954. It then announced new rates, effective July 25, 1953, as follows:

1. On rapid transit lines 15 cents, by purchase of a token for deposit in turnstile.
2. On surface lines 15 cents, except that the present additional charge of 5 cents for transportation across the Whitestone Bridge will be continued.

3. There will be no present change in policy as to transfer privileges in any part of the system.

4. For pupils in elementary or high school grades of public or non-public elementary or secondary day schools, requiring transportation when traveling to or from school, the charges for such transportation on school days, subject to regulations adopted by the Authority, will be as follows:

(a) For those in the elementary grades, a flat charge of \$1.00 per month, whether the riding is on surface lines or rapid transit lines, or both.

(b) For those in high school grades: 5 cents for each one-way trip on a surface line; on rapid transit, prior to Feb. 1, 1954, students paid full fare en route to school and rode free en route from school upon presentation of eligibility cards; since Feb. 1, 1954, the above conditions are in effect for the first two-thirds of each school term while for the last third the high school student may ride free both ways upon presentation of his card, thus effecting an average 5-cent fare for the school term.

5. Children under 6 years of age, when accompanied by an adult, will be permitted to ride, free of charge, on both surface lines and rapid transit lines, in accordance with regulations to be promulgated by the Authority.

The new 15-cent fare necessitated a change in turnstile coin boxes and issuing of tokens.

### TRANSIT INVESTMENT AND DEBT

During the year ended June 30, 1955 the City of New York expended approximately \$56,000,000 for additions and improvements on its transit properties. The total of the City's investment at that date was approximately \$1,839,000,000 of which \$1,522,000,000 was disbursed directly by the City for construction and equipment of transit lines and \$317,000,000 for the BMT-BQT and IRT-Manhattan properties acquired under the Unification Plan consummated in June 1940.

### CITY'S TRANSIT DEBT

	Construction and equipment	Cost of unification	Total
Total outstanding debt . . . . .	\$986,672,888.77	\$311,811,651.88	\$1,338,263,540.65
Sinking fund reserve . . . . .	276,526,955.28	76,927,441.01	353,454,396.29
Unamortized transit debt . . . . .	710,145,933.49	234,884,210.87	979,809,144.36

The above does not include City's 3-year Serial Bonds authorized by the 1952 Legislature for the temporary financing of deficits from operation of the transit system.

It would have been impossible for the City to have carried out its transit development plans or to have purchased the privately-owned systems under unification if the following exemptions of debt had not been authorized by constitutional amendments:

### CITY'S EXEMPT TRANSIT DEBT

	Total originally exempted	Outstanding debt exempted
Securities issued under Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, exempted as self-sustaining under the state constitution . . . . .	\$51,013,724.86	\$6,306,724.86
Exempted for Independent Subway System . . . . .	300,000,000.00	221,436,100.11
Exempted for transit unification . . . . .	315,000,000.00	311,811,651.88
Exempted for Second Avenue and other projects . . . . .	500,000,000.00	15,310,000.00
<b>Total . . . . .</b>	<b>\$1,166,013,724.86</b>	<b>\$554,854,476.85</b>

### FIXED CHARGES ON TRANSIT DEBT

The City's tax budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, included \$43,233,065.29 for interest and \$27,586,753.27 for amortization and redemption, a total of \$70,819,823.56 for service on the

transit debt. The tax budget for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1956 includes \$44,578,986.54 for interest and \$27,906,263.65 for amortization and redemption, a total of \$72,485,250.19 for transit debt service.

### RAPID TRANSIT AND SURFACE—REVENUE PASSENGERS New York City Transit System (a)—Year ended June 30

Year	Rapid transit	Surface	Total	Year	Rapid transit	Surface	Total
1945 . . . . .	1,941,372,167	499,447,592	2,440,819,759	1951 . . . . .	1,635,728,973	590,007,654	2,225,736,627
1946 . . . . .	2,001,526,648	521,353,640	2,522,880,288	1952 . . . . .	1,573,642,697	571,209,126	2,144,851,823
1947 . . . . .	2,061,400,973	563,858,042	2,620,259,015	1953 . . . . .	1,551,796,171	546,807,919	2,098,604,090
1948 . . . . .	2,031,142,410	632,310,951	2,663,453,361	1954 . . . . .	1,416,434,555	448,517,493	1,864,952,048
1949 . . . . .	1,764,469,530	637,869,902	2,402,339,432	1955 . . . . .	1,378,149,559	419,461,163	1,797,610,722
1950 . . . . .	1,680,843,742	653,563,527	2,334,407,269				

(a) Operated by the Board of Transportation of the City of New York to June 14, 1953, and from June 15, 1953 by the New York City Transit Authority.

# Port of New York Authority; Airports, Tunnels, Bridges

Source: Headquarters, 111 Eighth Ave., New York, N. Y.

The Port of New York Authority is a self-supporting public corporate agency of the states of New Jersey and New York, created in 1921 to deal with terminal and transportation facilities, and to improve and protect the commerce of the New Jersey-New York Port District.

The Port Authority is administered by a board of 12 commissioners, 6 from each state, appointed by the Governors of New York and New Jersey. They serve without pay for terms of 6 years. The commissioners are:

New York—Howard S. Cullman, honorary chairman; Bayard F. Pope, vice chairman; Eugene F. Moran, S. Sloan Colt, Charles S. Hamilton, Jr., Chas. H. Sells.

New Jersey—Donald V. Lowe, chairman; Horace K. Corbin, John F. Sly, Jess Harrison Davis, David Van Aistyne, Jr., Dow H. Drukker, Jr.

Charged with the protection of port commerce the Port Authority appears before such regulatory bodies as the Interstate Commerce Commission, the Civil Aeronautics Board and the Federal Maritime Board in the interest of the unified port area. It maintains trade promotion offices in New York, Washington, Chicago and Cleveland and a Latin American office at Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.

## GROWTH OF AIRPORTS

The Port Authority operates four major airports: La Guardia, New York International, Newark Airport and Teterboro Airport, Bergen County, N. J. Totals for 2 years:

	1953	1954
Passengers .....	8,279,110	9,320,838
Cargo, lbs. ....	243,638,900	245,559,000
Mail, lbs. ....	64,965,600	80,774,600

La Guardia Airport, occupying 550 acres in the Borough of Queens, was opened Dec. 2, 1939, by the City of New York and leased to the Port Authority in June, 1947. During 1954 it handled 4,908,840 passengers, 44,001,000 lbs. of mail, and 99,874,600 lbs. of cargo. It cost \$39,000,000 to build and up to Jan. 1, 1955, the Port Authority had invested an additional \$7,000,000.

New York International Airport, 5,070 acres at Idlewild, Borough of Queens, one of the world's largest airports, was opened by the Port Authority July 1, 1948, and dedicated by President Truman July 31, 1948. During 1954 it handled 2,939,908 passengers, as against 2,250,000 in 1953, and 87,135,700 lbs. of cargo, slightly less than in 1953. There were 8 hangars in use in 1955. The City of New York invested \$53,600,000 and the Port Authority spent or committed \$86,500,000 up to Jan. 1, 1955.

Plans for a vast passenger terminal development at International Airport were announced Feb. 21, 1955, by the Port Authority. At an outlay of \$60,000,000 it will build a Terminal City of 10 buildings capable of accommodating 140 aircraft at one time. There will be an 11-block long arrival building with 2 adjacent wing buildings, 7 individual terminal buildings, and roadways, taxiways, aprons and related facilities, all within a 655-acre central oval. Construction was scheduled to start in the fall of 1955, and the arrival and wing buildings are to be completed early in 1957.

Newark Airport, comprising 2,300 acres, a pioneer in the field of commercial aviation, is one of the leading air terminals of the nation. A \$8,500,000 Terminal Building, featuring enclosed arcades for passenger loading and a glass-walled observation deck above the 500-foot-long main concourse, was opened July 29, 1953. Total investment in the airport as of Jan. 1, 1955, was approximately \$50,900,000, of which \$27,000,000 came from the Port Authority.

Passenger service between La Guardia, International (Idlewild) and Newark airports by helicopter was begun July 9, 1953, by New York Airways, which had been carrying mail between the airports since Oct. 15, 1952. Sixteen flights are made daily between New York and Newark airports in five Sikorsky S-55 helicopters.

Teterboro Airport, Teterboro, N. J., is intended for use of private, executive and corporate aircraft, and to handle specialized types of air cargo and for industrial activities related to aeronautics.

The first roof-top landing platform for helicopters was built in 1951 atop the Authority's building, 111 Eighth Avenue, Manhattan. There

are also landing areas at Pier 41 East River and the Battery, for the Port Authority, New York City Police and Coast Guard helicopters.

## TUNNELS

Holland Tunnel, opened Nov. 13, 1927, was the first long underwater tunnel for motor traffic. Located under the Hudson River, the tunnel connects Canal St., Manhattan, with 12th and 14th Sts., Jersey City. It was named in honor of its first chief engineer, Clifford M. Holland.

The tunnel has two tubes, each with two traffic lanes. The north tube, carrying westbound traffic, is 8,557 feet long. The south tube, for eastbound traffic, is 8,371 feet long. The tubes have an external diameter of 29 ft., 6 in., and 30 ft., 4 in., and the roadway is 93 feet below mean high water at the maximum tunnel depth. Eighty-four fans in four ventilation buildings provide a change of air in the tunnel every 1½ minutes.

The Holland Tunnel and its approaches cost \$54,000,000. Traffic volume in 1954 was 19,814,439 vehicles, compared with 19,443,674 in 1953. Trucks numbered 4,610,722 in 1954, and 4,704,743 in 1953. Lincoln Tunnel, under the Hudson River, joins midtown Manhattan (West 38th Street) and Weehawken, N. J. The south tube was opened Dec. 22, 1937, and the north tube on Feb. 1, 1945. Construction of a third two-lane tube south of the present tube was begun on Sept. 25, 1952, to be ready for use in 1957.

Each of the two existing tunnel tubes has two traffic lanes. The north tube, carrying westbound traffic, is 7,482 feet long. The south tube, for eastbound traffic, is 8,216 feet long. The tubes have an external diameter of 31 feet, and the roadway is 97 feet below mean high water at the maximum tunnel depth. Fifty-six fans in three ventilation buildings provide a change of air in the tunnel every 1½ minutes.

On the New Jersey side, a six-lane, three-mile main approach expressway rises from a spacious plaza in a loop. This expressway, including a direct connection with the New Jersey Turnpike, cost \$17,000,000. In Manhattan, direct ramps connect the tunnel with the Port Authority Bus Terminal's suburban bus level and public roof parking area. These ramps are radiant-heated to prevent snow accumulation.

The existing tubes and approaches of the Lincoln Tunnel cost \$88,000,000, and the third tube will cost an additional \$100,000,000, including additional approaches. In 1954 the tunnel was used by 20,997,803 vehicles; in 1953, by 20,771,876.

## BRIDGES

George Washington Bridge, opened to traffic on Oct. 25, 1931, is the second longest suspension bridge in the world. The bridge spans the Hudson River between Port Lee, N. J., and West 178th St., Manhattan. Its eight traffic lanes connect directly with the arterial highways of northern New Jersey and the northern terminus of the New Jersey Turnpike.

On the New York side, the bridge is linked directly with Riverside Drive and Henry Hudson Parkway. Tunnels under 178th and 179th Sts., Manhattan, provide non-stop cross-town arteries between the bridge and the Harlem River Drive and the east side of Manhattan. In New Jersey there are direct ramp connections with Palisades Interstate Parkway.

The George Washington Bridge is 4,760 feet long between anchorages and has a river span of 3,500 feet. The length of bridge and its approaches, including tunnels to Amsterdam Avenue, is 11,130 feet. With an overall width of 124 feet, the bridge has a 90 foot roadway. Its massive towers in New York and New Jersey are 600 feet above the water and contain 43,070 tons of steelwork. There are 105,000 miles of wire in the main cables of the bridge, enough to go around the earth four times.

The cost of the George Washington Bridge and its approaches to date is \$75,000,000. In 1954 a total of 32,961,931 vehicles used the bridge, compared with 30,805,252 in 1953.

Bayonne Bridge, opened Nov. 15, 1931, connecting Bayonne, N. J., and Port Richmond, Staten Island, is the longest steel arch bridge in the world. It has an arch span of 1,675 feet and total length, including approaches, of 8,100 feet. Its midspan channel clearance of 150 feet permits uninterrupted use of the Kill Van Kull by deep-sea vessels.

Goethals Bridge, opened June 29, 1928, spans Arthur Kill between Elizabeth, N. J., and Howland Hook, Staten Island. The bridge was named for Maj. Gen. George W. Goethals, builder of the Panama Canal, who was the first consulting engineer of the Port Authority. It is a cantilever structure, similar in design to the Outerbridge Crossing. The bridge clears Arthur Kill channel by 135 feet, without interruption to the passage of over 2,000 ships each year. The total length of the truss spans of the bridge is 1,152 feet. The bridge plus approaches in New Jersey and Staten Island is 8,702 feet long.

Outerbridge Crossing, opened June 29, 1928, spans Arthur Kill between Perth Amboy, N. J., and Tottenville, Staten Island. It was named for Eugenius H. Outerbridge, first chairman of the Port Authority. It is a cantilever structure with a midspan channel clearance of 135 feet over Arthur Kill. Total length of the truss spans of the bridge is 2,100 feet. The bridge plus its approaches in New Jersey and Staten Island is 10,140 feet long.

#### NEW BRIDGES PROPOSED

A \$400,000,000 program of bridge and arterial construction over the next five years was recommended Jan. 17, 1955, in a joint report on arterial facilities in the New York-New Jersey Metropolitan Area by the Port Authority and the Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority. The recommended program includes a \$220,000,000 12-lane double deck suspension Narrows Bridge, connecting Fort Hamilton in Brooklyn and Fort Wadsworth in Staten Island; an \$82,000,000 6-lane lower deck for the George Washington Bridge, and a \$93,000,000 6-lane single-deck Throgs Neck suspension bridge connecting Criders Point in Queens and Fort Schuyler in the Bronx. The joint report also recommended con-

struction of extensive connecting highways beyond the immediate approaches to the bridge projects. Such highways, to cost about \$200,000,000, would require financing from Federal and State funds since they could not be provided on a self-supporting basis.

#### MARINE AND INLAND TERMINALS

The agency's terminal facilities include the Port Authority Building, 111 Eighth Ave., Manhattan, housing the Union Railroad Freight Terminal; the New York Union Motor Truck Terminal, 325 Spring St., Manhattan; the Port Authority Grain Terminal and Columbia Street Pier at Gowanus Bay, Brooklyn; the Newark Union Motor Truck Terminal, Port Newark in Newark, N. J., a 26-berth marine terminal which has been completely rehabilitated with new cargo buildings, deepened 35-foot channel, and other facilities; and the Hoboken-Port Authority Piers, leased from the U. S. Maritime Administration and the City of Hoboken.

The Port Authority on January 26, 1954, leased the Hoboken facility to the American Export Lines, Inc. for 15 years. The terminal is being improved at a cost of \$17,000,000 and will include by the end of 1956 two new piers, a rehabilitated existing pier, and a recently modernized headhouse and upland area. American Export Lines took over the \$6,300,000 Pier C on Mar. 1, 1955. Construction of Pier A, of the same basic design as Pier C, began in April, 1955.

The Port Authority Bus Terminal, largest in the world, occupies the entire block between W. 40th and W. 41st Sts. and Eighth and Ninth Aves., Manhattan. The terminal's ramps connect directly with the Lincoln Tunnel. It handles 130,000 passengers and 5,000 buses each weekday, including 60,000 daily commuters from New Jersey.

## Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority

Source: General Offices, Randall's Island, New York

The Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority is governed by a board of three members appointed by the Mayor of the City of New York for overlapping terms of six years each. The members are Robert Moses, chairman; George V. McLaughlin and William J. Tracy, vice chairmen, George E. Spargo, general manager and secretary; Arthur S. Hodgkiss, asst. general manager. The Authority administers:

**Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel (1950)** connects Brooklyn and Manhattan under New York Harbor with access at the Battery in Manhattan and at Hamilton Avenue and Gowanus Parkway in Brooklyn.

The tunnel has two tubes, each with two traffic lanes. It is 9,117 feet long, the longest tunnel under water in this country and the second longest vehicular tunnel in the world. The longest is under the Mersey at Liverpool, 11,254 feet. Tubes have an outside diameter of 31 feet. Four ventilating stations and 53 fans, 8 feet in diameter, supply 10,000 tons of fresh air an hour through the tunnels. The tunnel cost approximately \$82,000,000. The base toll is 35c per passenger vehicle.

**Triborough Bridge (opened on July 11, 1936)** connects Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens. The project comprises three bridges, a suspension bridge, a vertical lift bridge, and a fixed bridge all connected by long viaducts. The suspension bridge, having 1,380 feet of main span with side spans making a total of 2,780 feet, crosses the East River at Hell Gate and spans a channel 800 feet wide. The vertical lift bridge, crossing the Harlem River, has a length of 310 feet and spans a channel of 204 feet. In weight and area it is the largest vertical lift span in the world. The fixed bridge is a truss 353 feet in length and spans the Bronx Kills. The Triborough Bridge is three miles long. The connecting arteries, built by the Authority but maintained by the City in Manhattan, the Bronx and Queens, cover 14 mi.

**Bronx-Whitestone Bridge (opened on April 29, 1939)** connects the Bronx and Queens, and crosses the East River about two miles west of the point where it widens into Long Island Sound. The main span of 2,300 feet makes it the fifth longest suspension bridge in the world. The channel width is 1,000 feet.

**Henry Hudson Bridge (single deck opened Dec. 1936, upper deck May, 1938)** crosses the Harlem River at Spuyten Duyvil where the Harlem connects with the Hudson River. The length of the entire structure is 2,000 feet and it spans a channel of 418½ feet.

**Marine Parkway Bridge (completed July 3, 1937)** crosses Rockaway Inlet from Flatbush Avenue,

Brooklyn, to the Jacob Riis Park in the Rockaways. This bridge is 4,022 feet in length and has three main channel spans of 540 feet, the center span being the longest vertical lift highway span in the world.

**Cross Bay Parkway Bridge, reconstructed and widened to accommodate six traffic lanes (completed June 3, 1939)**, crosses Jamaica Bay, leading from the mainland to the Rockaway Peninsula. It includes a bascule bridge over a 100-foot channel.

**Jacob Riis Park Parking Field (completed July 3, 1937)** is located in the Rockaways. It is a 70-acre parking field capable of parking 9500 cars at one time. Construction is of concrete.

**Queens Midtown Tunnel (opened for traffic Nov. 15, 1940)**, crosses under the East River between East 38th Street, Manhattan, and Borden Avenue, Long Island City. The length of the tunnel is 6,200 feet. At its deepest point the roadway is 95 feet below the surface of the East River, and consists of two separately driven steel and cast-iron lined tubes, each 31 ft. in outside diameter accommodating two lanes of traffic. Two ventilating towers and 46 fans 8 ft. in diameter supply 8500 tons of fresh air per hour to the tunnels.

**East Side Airlines Terminal and Public Parking Garage.** The Terminal was opened to the public on Dec. 1, 1953 and is located in block bounded by First Avenue, East 37th Street, the Queens Midtown Tunnel Approach Street and East 38th Street. It is the point of arrival and departure of all airlines' buses serving International and LaGuardia Airports.

**West Side Airlines Terminal** was constructed 1954-55 to open September, 1955, to serve passengers for Newark Airport.

**New York Coliseum, Public Garage and Office Building.** See Centers of Public Interest in New York City.

#### TRAFFIC—1954

Triborough .....	38,189,185
Bronx-Whitestone .....	26,014,261
Henry Hudson .....	25,193,981
Cross Bay Parkway .....	6,574,179
Marine Parkway .....	6,307,866
Jacob Riis Parking Field .....	317,590
Queens Midtown Tunnel .....	13,937,429
Brooklyn-Battery Tunnel .....	16,468,721

For 12 months ending December 31, 1954, the Authority reported income of \$32,269,956.42, an increase of 4.7% over the preceding year. Cost of operation averaged 16% of revenues. In the same period 132,983,212 vehicles used the facilities.

# CENTERS OF PUBLIC INTEREST IN NEW YORK CITY

## Capsule Guide to Parks, Libraries, Art Galleries, Monuments

Newest addition to New York's public buildings is the New York Coliseum, occupying a two-block area west of Columbus Circle, scheduled to open May, 1956, and provide needed space for exhibitions and conventions. It is administered by the Triborough Bridge & Tunnel Authority, Robt. Morris, ch., with an associated housing project supervised by the City of New York.

The Coliseum is costing \$30,000,000 and occupies ground conveyed to the Authority by the City for \$2,182,000. The Authority will pay the City \$42,000 a year in lieu of taxes and all income over annual net revenues of \$1,225,000. The four-level, 9-acre Coliseum will be surmounted by a 20-story office structure along West 58th St. Besides the exhibition floors the Coliseum will have offices and service rooms, and the basement and sub-basement will have parking facilities for 666 self-parked or 850 attendant-parked vehicles.

Building of the new Aquarium began in October, 1954, at Seaside Park, Coney Island. It replaces the older Aquarium at Battery Park, closed in 1941. The new building is a \$1,500,000 segment of the larger \$10,000,000 project, and the joint undertaking of the New York Zoological Society, the Dept. of Parks and the City of New York. It will be 216 ft. long, 120 ft. wide, with an outdoor tank 60 by 40 ft., and many large and small indoor tanks. Sea water obtained from points offshore will supply 1,000 gallons a minute to the facilities.

### American Acad. of Arts and Letters

The American Academy of Arts and Letters is a privately endowed, honorary institution, founded in 1904 by the National Institute of Arts and Letters, a body consisting of 250 members which had been organized in 1898 by the American Social Science Association. The purpose of the Academy is the furtherance of literature and the fine arts. Membership, which is limited to 50, is based upon distinguished creative work in literature, art and music. Only members of the Institute are eligible.

The Academy occupies its own buildings at 633 West 153th Street and 632 West 156th Street, New York City. Its annual meeting takes place in December. In May of each year the Academy and the Institute hold a ceremonial at which new members of both organizations are inducted, medals awarded and fifteen \$1,000 arts and letters grants given. An exhibition of the works of newly elected members and of the recipients of honors is held in the art gallery and the museum at that time.

Officers of the Academy: Archibald MacLeish, president; Mark Van Doren, chancellor; Douglas Moore, secretary; Deems Taylor, treasurer; Gilmore D. Clarke, Barry Faulkner, Robert Sherwood and Chauncey B. Tinker, directors.

Officers of the Institute: Marc Connelly, president; Louis Kronenberger, secretary; Virgil Thomson, treasurer; Grace Leighton, Otto Luening, Oronzio Maldarelli, James Kellum Smith, Malcolm Cowley and William Zorach, vice presidents.

Members of the Academy: W. H. Auden, Gifford Beal, Bernard Berenson, Ernest Bloch, Van Wyck Brooks, Arthur Brown, Jr., Pearl S. Buck, Gilmore D. Clarke, Aaron Copland, E. E. Cummings, William Adams Delano, John Dos Passos, Barry Faulkner, William Faulkner, Robert Frost, John Hersey, Charles Hopkinson, M. A. DeWolfe Howe, Anna Hyatt Huntington, Archer Milton Huntington, Robinson Jeffers, Leon Kroll, Joseph Wood Krutch, Lee Lawrie, Walter Lippman, Archibald MacLeish, Paul Manchip, Carl Milles, Douglas Moore, Allan Nevins, Frederick Law Olmsted, Bliss Perry, Herbert Putnam, Edward W. Redford, Carl Sandburg, Henry D. Sedgwick, Roger Sessions, Henry H. Shepley, Robert E. Sherwood, Eugene Speicher, John E. Steinbeck, Deems Taylor, Chauncey Brewster Tinker, Mark Van Doren, Thornton Wilder, Frank Lloyd Wright, Mahonri M. Young.

For 1955 awards consult index.

### New York Botanical Garden

The New York Botanical Garden occupies 230 acres of Bronx Park, New York, adjacent to Fordham Road and with a station on the Harlem division of the New York Central R. R. It includes the Museum, a four-story building that houses a library, an herbarium, exhibits and a 700-seat lecture hall. Its laboratories will be removed to the new Laboratory Building, started in 1954. Separate from the Museum is the extensive Conservatory, recently reconstructed, filled with plants from many parts of the world, including aroids, tropical ferns, aquatics and cacti. There is a waterfall, and a pool with a glass front permits views of plant life under water. There are also a 40-acre hemlock forest, a rock garden, an azalea garden and meadows of daffodils. The 8-acre Montgomery Conifer collection contains 200 rare specimens. A formal rose garden has 400 varieties and 7,000 plants. Lilacs, rhododendrons, and tulip trees are extensively cultivated.

The reconstructed Lorillard Snuff Mill on the

Bronx River was opened in April, 1954, with rooms for group activities and restaurant service at a cost of \$166,000. The mill, long operated by the Lorillard tobacco family, was built in 1840. The old DeLancey grist mill once stood on the river bank and was the site of skirmishes in the Revolutionary War.

### Brooklyn Institute Activities

Brooklyn Institute of Arts and Sciences is privately endowed and supports concerts, lectures and other cultural and educational activities at the Brooklyn Academy of Music building, which it leases from the City of New York. The building occupies a block on Lafayette Ave., from Ashland Pl. to St. Felix St. The Institute also operates Brooklyn Central Museum, Brooklyn Children's Museum and Brooklyn Botanic Garden. The City of New York contributes towards maintenance.

**Brooklyn Botanic Garden, Eastern Parkway, Washington and Flatbush Aves.:** 50 acres of "gardens within a garden," among which are the Rose, Rock, Japanese, Herb and Wild Flower gardens; mass plantings of Japanese cherry trees, azaleas, tulips, daffodils, crocus, chrysanthemums and water lilies. The model Children's Garden is over 40 years old. The laboratory building, erected 1918, has a library, herbarium, lecture and study rooms, and scientific research laboratories.

**Brooklyn Children's Museum, 185 Brooklyn Ave.,** provides a wide variety of activities for children after school and on Saturdays. Club groups in science, cultural history and natural history meet throughout the week. Motion pictures are shown Tuesday through Saturday. Demonstrations and gallery programs are held on Saturdays. A small collection of live animals can be handled by the children under special supervision. School classes have individually planned programs. The Museum provides material from its loan collection for classroom use.

### Brooklyn Museum

**The Brooklyn Museum, Eastern Parkway and Washington Ave., Brooklyn, New York,** was established at its present site in 1897. It is open weekdays 10 to 5 p.m.; Sundays and holidays, 1 to 6 p.m., closed Christmas Day. Admission is free.

Its collections of decorative and useful objects and fine arts are comprehensive and include American Indian, Colonial U. S., Alaska, Africa, Central America, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Mexico, Peru. The Egyptian section has a large Old Kingdom exhibit with a royal sarcophagus of c. 2600 B. C. The Coptic art is rich in textiles.

European paintings and water colors include works by Bellini, Vermeiren, Hals, Ribera, Gercault, Degas, Monet, Gauguin, Tissot.

American paintings and water colors include works by Allston, Fiske, Blackburn, Peale, Copley, Blakelock, Stuart, Cassatt, Eakins, Homer, Sargent, Sully, West, Mount, Quidor, Inness, Heade. The American rooms are unique in that an entire main floor and staircase is often shown as a unit. The earliest example is the Maj. Nicholas Sewall house from Secretary, Md., c. 1710; the latest a Moorish room from J. D. Rockefeller's house.

Its collections from South America, pre-Columbian and later, are of exceptional value. There are many fine Peruvian textiles.

The museum has a collection of over 6,000 prints, with a good representation of modern French and American prints; a large Egyptological library and a general reference library of art and ethnology.

The Brooklyn Museum Art School gives 60 courses in fine and commercial art and enrolls over 1,300. The Design Laboratory for professional designers provides work rooms for study of the collections.

### Brooklyn Public Library

The Brooklyn Public Library in Brooklyn, N.Y., estab. 1897, has a Central Building, 40 branches, seven sub-branches, and an Extension Dept. operating two bookmobiles and distributing books to schools, hospitals and camps.

Administration headquarters are in the Central Building (Ingersoll Memorial), Grand Army Plaza, Brooklyn. This building, built by the City of New York at a cost of \$5,000,000, was opened in 1941. New construction in 1953-54 added special study rooms, exhibit space and an auditorium. There are separate children's and young people's rooms and five major subject divisions. The library serves one of the largest children's reading public in the U.S. Its juvenile circulation exceeds 3,000,000 a year.

In the last year of record 687,509 card-holders borrowed 8,048,606 books.

The library's collection totals approximately 1,912,492 volumes. Notable are the collections of music books and scores, costumes, chess and checkers, Civil War books, local history, books on education, and Old Juveniles. A large collection of photographic records is available for home use. Framed prints of fine paintings are also circulated. Club rooms for Senior Citizens are maintained in the Flatbush Branch. Special reference work to assist business men is done in the Business Reference Branch, 197 Montague St. Audio-visual aids are offered, and a telephone reference service is in daily operation. The library has produced its own 16mm film describing its services for all ages, and it publishes a monthly News Bulletin.

Chief Librarian is Francis St. John. The Board of Trustees, 1955-56, follows: Henry J. Davenport, pres.; Charles J. Mylod, vice pres.; Harold J. Bailey, sec.; Edmund P. Looney, treas. and Joseph D. Allen, Duncan Cranford, Irving Engel, Msgr. Francis X. FitzGibbon, Elizabeth Goodman, Denis M. Hurley, Marion Crary Ingersoll, Henry Q. Middendorf, Joseph Resnick, Harriet T. Righter, William A. Shea, John J. Smith, Jay S. Unger, Edward A. Vosseler, Rev. Alfred Grant Walton, and Oliver D. Williams. Ex-officio: the Mayor of the City of New York, the Comptroller, the President of the Borough of Brooklyn.

### Cooper Union

The Cooper Union for the Advancement of Science and Art, 7th St. and 4th Ave. at Cooper Square, New York, N.Y., was founded, 1859, by Peter Cooper, inventor, iron-master, and philanthropist. It serves the public through six educational divisions:

The School of Engineering, tuition-free, grants the bachelor's degree in chemical, civil, electrical, or mechanical engineering through day and evening sessions.

The Art School offers tuition-free training in the fine or graphic arts or architecture in day or evening sessions.

The Green Camp, a 1,000-acre tract at Ringwood, N.J., given by Norwin Hewitt Green, great-grandson of Peter Cooper, offers students in both schools educational and recreational facilities.

The Museum for the Arts of Decoration, founded, 1896, by Peter Cooper's two granddaughters, serves the working artist, decorator, designer, and general public through its collections of drawings, prints, furniture, ceramics, woodwork, metalwork, costume accessories, wallpaper, and textiles dating from 1500 B.C. Other collections: 13,000 original drawings for ornament and decoration by European and American masters from the 16th to the 20th century; a representative collection of engravings and etchings from Mantegna to Picasso, and works by American artists. A program of frequently changing special exhibitions is offered without admission charge.

The Cooper Union Library offers reading and research privileges, including out-of-town and local newspaper collections. The book collection totals 110,000 volumes. Its Museum Library contains books, pamphlets and auction catalogs on fine and applied arts, including a special collection of engravings and original books of design of the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries. Its Picture Library contains over 600,000 classified clippings and photographs.

The free Forum lectures, concerts, and dance-

demonstrations are held three times weekly from October to May in the Great Hall where Abraham Lincoln made his famed Cooper Union address Feb. 27, 1860. Twelve presidents besides Lincoln and many other personalities have spoken there.

### Empire State Building

Empire State Building, at Fifth Ave., between 33rd and 34th St., is 1,472 ft. high and the tallest building in the world. Its height was augmented in 1950 by the addition of a 232-ft. television sending tower. The TV tower is used as a transmitter by all seven of New York's television stations, i.e., WCBS-TV (2), WRCA (4), WABD (5), WABC-TV (7), WOR-TV (9), WPIX (11), WATV (13). Completed May 1, 1931, from plans by Shreve, Lamb and Harmon on the site of the original Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, it has 102 stories, 75 elevators, 2 basements, and can-house 25,000 tenants. There are observation stations on the 86th and the 102nd floors. The first president of the building corporation was Alfred E. Smith, and among the directors have been Pierre S. du Pont, Louis G. Kaufman, August Heckscher, John J. Raskob. On October 14, 1954, Henry J. Crown of Chicago became the owner of the building, thus marking the second time in the building's history that one man has owned the structure. On July 28, 1945, a B-25 bomber hit the building 915 ft. above the street, killing 13, injuring 25.

### Federal Hall Memorial

Federal Hall Memorial National Historic Site, n.e. cor. Wall and Nassau Sts., New York, occupies the Greek Revival structure of 1842, formerly the U. S. Sub-Treasury. A heroic statue of Washington commemorates his taking the oath as first President Apr. 30, 1789, on the balcony of Federal Hall on this site. The Continental Congress began meeting in the colonial City Hall here Jan., 1785; here it issued the call for the Constitutional Convention in Philadelphia, 1787, sent the Constitution to the states for ratification, and adopted the Northwest Ordinance, 1787. When the Congress designated New York as the U. S. capital, Sept., 1788, the City Hall was rebuilt by Major L'Enfant into Federal Hall. Congress here established the State, War and Treasury Dept., and the Supreme Court, and, Sept. 25, 1789, adopted the Bill of Rights. Federal Hall was removed in 1812.

The John Peter Zenger Memorial on the third floor, opened 1953, commemorates by dioramas and documents the victory of the printer, Zenger, for freedom of the press, Aug. 4, 1735. Zenger was tried here for libel because he fought the abuses of the British Gov. Cosby. He occupied a cell on the top floor of the City Hall.

FRANCES TAVERN, Broad and Pearl Sts., was erected 1719 as the DeLancey mansion, acquired 1762 by Samuel Fraunces and operated as the Queen's Head Tavern. The Long Room was the scene of Washington's farewell to his officers, Dec. 4, 1783. After harsh use in the 18th century it was restored by the Sons of the Revolution in the State of New York and is their headquarters.

### Freedom House

Freedom House, estab. 1941, was formed to advance the ideals of a free society. Among its founders were Wendell L. Willkie, Herbert Bayard Swope, Herbert Agar and George Field. The president is Dr. Harry D. Oideonse, President of Brooklyn College. It is housed in the Willkie Memorial Building, established by Freedom House in association with friends of the late Wendell L. Willkie, and dedicated Oct. 8, 1945, the first anniversary of his death. The aim of the founders of this Memorial Building is inscribed on a plaque at the entrance: "We Carry on in the Spirit of his Service to All Men and One World." The building was financed by voluntary contributions at a cost of \$250,000.

The Memorial is a nine-story structure at 20 West Fortieth Street, New York, N.Y., facing the New York Public Library and Bryant Park. Inside the lobby, a tablet extends from the floor to the two-story ceiling against a terra cotta background. On this is inscribed in stainless steel letters a quotation from a speech made by Willkie at Duke University Jan. 14, 1943: "We must establish beyond any doubt the equality of man."

Organizations that make their headquarters in the building include Freedom House, the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, the Anti-Defamation League and Metropolitan Council of B'nai B'rith, the Citizens' Housing and

Planning Council of New York, the Common Council for American Unity, the Public Education Association, the World University Service, the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions, and the American Council of Voluntary Agencies for Foreign Service.

### Frick Collection

The Frick Collection, 1 E. 70th St., New York 21, N. Y., was founded by the late Henry Clay Frick (1849-1919).

The principal part of the Collection consists of 14th to 19th century paintings, several of which have been acquired since Mr. Frick's death. Among the masters represented are Duccio, Castagno, Piero della Francesca, Gentile and Giovanni Bellini, Titian, Tintoretto, Veronese, Holbein, Hals, Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Terborch, Rubens, Vermeer; El Greco, Velazquez, Goya, Monet, Renoir; Boucher, Fragonard, Chardin, Ingres, Hogarth, Gainsborough, Reynolds, Romney, Raeburn, Constable, Turner and Whistler.

There are also bronzes and portrait busts by Vecchiotta, Laurana, Bertoldo, Pollaiuolo, Bellano, Riccio, Cellini, Giovanni Bologna, Hans Vischer, Adriaen de Vries, Jonghelinck, Derbais, Girardon, Coysevox, Pajou, and Houdon—of whose famous Diana a unique terra cotta version is here.

The Collection further includes Limoges painted enamels of the 18th century, with pieces by Nardon Penicaud, Léonard Limosin, Martial Raymond, and Jean Court; 17th and 18th century Chinese and French porcelains; English, French and Italian period furniture.

These works of art are not displayed as in the conventional museum but are the furnishings and decoration of an early 20th-century house which is itself a part of the Collection. One of the rooms is an oak-paneled library, hung with portraits and landscapes of the English School. Another is a drawingroom, containing French 18th-century furniture of exceptional interest and a notable series of wall-panels by Fragonard. A third, reproducing an 18th-century boudoir, is decorated with panels which Boucher painted for Madame de Pompadour.

### American Geographical Society

The American Geographical Society, Broadway at 156th St., New York, N. Y., was organized in 1851 and is primarily a research institution. Its object is the advancement of geographical knowledge. To this end it carries on original investigations, issues publications, maintains a library and map collection, presents lectures, and awards honors and medals for exploration and geographical research.

Most recent publications of the Society are *Glacier Variations and Climatic Fluctuations*, by H. W. Ahlmann and *Geography in the Making*; The American Geographical Society 1851-1951, by J. K. Wright; *Geography of the Northlands*, G. H. T. Kimble and Dorothy Good, editors; and *Finland and its Geography*, Raye R. Platt, editor.

The Society's collections contained approximately 132,000 volumes of books and periodicals, 245,000 maps, 3,500 atlases, and 38,000 photographs.

### Governors Island

Governors Island, lying in New York harbor half a mile south of the Battery and reached by a small ferry, contains 173.35 acres and has been a U. S. Army headquarters for nearly 150 years. It is now HQ for First Army, which has charge of the military activities of New England states, New York and New Jersey. Its shoulder patch, a "big black A," superimposed on a red and white background, is a familiar sight on the streets of New York.

The island was purchased from the Indians by Wouter van Twiller, second director of New Netherland, June 18, 1637. In 1698 it was set aside for the benefit of "His Majesty's Governors," and for this reason is spelled Governors, without an article or apostrophe.

The picturesque old fort, Castle Williams, was built 1807-1811 by Col. Jonathan Williams, nephew of Benj. Franklin. It is in the form of 3/8ths of a circle, 200 ft. in diameter, with walls of red sandstone 8 ft. thick, 40 ft. high, originally mounting 100 guns. Castle Williams was used as a prison for Confederates during the Civil War. South Battery, built 1812, is now the Officers Club. Fort Jay, built 1794-1806, marks the site of original Revolutionary fortifications. In 1809 it was renamed Fort Columbus; the name Fort Jay was restored in 1904.

Generals who have served on the island include Grant, Scott, Gaines, Hancock, Schofield, Miles, Shafter, Merritt, Chaffee, Arthur MacArthur, Leonard Wood, Bliss, Bullard, Ely, Sumner, Drum, Wainwright, Van Fleet, Hodges, Walter Bedell Smith, Willis D. Crittenger, Withers A. Burress, and now in command, Lt. General Thomas W. Herren.

GRANT'S TOMB, Riverside Dr., at W. 122nd St. "Who is buried in Grant's Tomb?" is a familiar radio quip. Both Gen. U. S. Grant, 18th President, and Mrs. Grant are buried there. The tomb is 165 ft. tall, 300 ft. above the Hudson. It was built by popular subscription.

DEFENDERS MEMORIAL GROVE, north of Grant's Tomb, is an island of trees given to New York City by the Daughters of the Defenders of the Republic, 1946. The Chaplains Memorial commemorated four chaplains who went down in the U. S. S. *Dorchester*. A bronze tablet commemorates the dead of the Korean War.

### Hall of American Artists

The Hall of American Artists is located in the rotunda of the Gould Memorial Library, at New York University in New York, N. Y. Founded by W. Franchlyn Paris and offered to the University (1919) as a memorial to American painters and sculptors, this group contains portraits in bronze of the following artists, all executed by American sculptors and endowed by popular subscription:

James A. McNeill Whistler by Edmund T. Quinn; J. Q. A. Ward by Hermon A. MacNeil; J. Q. A. Ward by himself; Elihu Vedder by Albin Polasek; Augustus St. Gaudens by John Flanagan; Walter Shirlaw by Paul W. Bartlett; Charles S. Pearce by Paul W. Bartlett; Clinton Ogilvie by Paul W. Bartlett; Samuel F. B. Morse by Horatio Greenough (1841); Francis D. Millet by Albin Polasek; George Inness by Scott Hartley; Charles W. Hawthorne by Albin Polasek; Charles Grafty by Albin Polasek; Daniel Chester French by Margaret French Oresson; Frank Duveneck by Charles Grafty; William M. Chase by Albin Polasek; Henry K. Brown by H. K. Bush-Brown; Carroll Beckwith by George T. Brewster; Charles H. Niehaus by Adolph Alexander Weinmann; Henry Merwin Shady by E. Amateis; Frederic MacMonnies by John Flanagan, and a self-portrait by Frederick Ruckstul.

### Hayden Planetarium

The American Museum Hayden Planetarium, 81st Street near Central Park West, New York, N. Y., is a theatre of the sky. Here, guided by a Zeiss planetarium projector, the stars and other heavenly bodies are projected by rays of light on a 75-foot dome, giving an illusion of the night sky. About 9,000 stars, including stars of the sixth magnitude are shown.

Sky-shows have proved most popular, especially the Conquest of Space. Other favorites are Trip to the Moon, Color in the Sky, and Easter in the Heavens. A special Christmas show is given each December in which theories regarding the Star of Bethlehem are discussed with the aid of the Planetarium projector.

In the corridors of the planetarium building are many interesting scientific exhibits including a large collection of meteorites and several transparencies of the world's finest astronomical photographs. A series of vivid "black-light" murals grace the walls of the first floor corridor and dramatically illustrate in color such subjects as sunspots, auroras and eclipses.

Additional activities include fall and spring courses in astronomy and navigation. These talks are planned for children as well as adults and are held in the planetarium dome. Amateur interest in astronomy is encouraged by instruction in telescope making. Anyone may make a mirror for his own telescope by registering for this course.

### Hall of Fame

The Hall of Fame for Great Americans is located on the campus of New York University on University Heights in the Bronx, New York, N. Y. The Hall and adjoining buildings were built with funds contributed by the late Mrs. Finley J. Shepard (Helen Gould). Only persons dead 25 years or more are now eligible.

Names to be inscribed in the Hall of Fame are chosen every five years by a College of Electors, consisting of approximately 100 American men and women of distinction, representing every state. Busts and tablets are donated by individuals and



associations. Following are the 83 names chosen up to and including 1950.

1900	1910
John Adams	George Bancroft
John James Audubon	Phillips Brooks
Henry Ward Beecher	William Cullen Bryant
William Ellery Channing	James Fenimore Cooper
Henry Clay	Oliver Wendell Holmes
Peter Cooper	Andrew Jackson
Jonathan Edwards	John Lothrop Motley
Ralph Waldo Emerson	Edgar Allan Poe
David Glasgow Farragut	Harriet Beecher Stowe
Benjamin Franklin	Frances Elizabeth Willard
Robert Fulton	1915
Ulysses Simpson Grant	Louis Agassiz
Asa Gray	Daniel Boone
Nathaniel Hawthorne	Rufus Choate
Washington Irving	Charlotte Saunders Cushman
Thomas Jefferson	Alexander Hamilton
James Kent	Joseph Henry
Robert Edward Lee	Mark Hopkins
Abraham Lincoln	Elias Howe
Henry Wadsworth Longfellow	Francis Parkman
John Marshall	Samuel Langhorne Clemens (Mark Twain)
Horace Mann	James Buchanan Eads
Samuel Finley Breese Morse	Patrick Henry
George Peabody	William Thomas Green Morton
Joseph Story	Alice Freeman Palmer
Gilbert Charles Stuart	Augustus Saint-Gaudens
George Washington	Roger Williams
Daniel Webster	1925
Ell Whitney	Edwin Booth
	John Paul Jones
	1930
	Matthew Fontaine Maury
	James Monroe
	James Abbott McNeill Whistler
	Walt Whitman
	1935
	Grover Cleveland
	Simon Newcomb
	William Penn

Stephen Collins Foster

1950

Susan B. Anthony  
Alexander Graham Bell  
Josiah Willard Gibbs  
William Crawford Gorge  
Theodore Roosevelt  
Woodrow Wilson

For results of the election of 1955, scheduled for late in the year, consult Index.

## Hispanic Museum and Library

The Hispanic Society of America, founded 1904 by Archer M. Huntington, is a free public museum and reference library devoted to the art and literature of Spain and Portugal, and to the presentation of their culture. It occupies two monumental buildings on Audubon Terrace, between 155th and 156th Sts., west of Broadway, New York, N. Y. Its paintings include primitives of the Catalan, Aragonese, Valencian and Castilian schools, works of the 16th and 17th centuries by Morales, El Greco, Zurbarán, Ribera and Velázquez, and of the 18th century by Goya. Modern artists represented include Zuloaga, Viladrich, López Mezquita and Sorolla, whose canvases on the regions of Spain were painted for the room in which they are exhibited.

Among the exhibits are pre-Roman and Roman bronzes, jet statuettes and amulets, Hispano-Moresque lustreware, Roman and Spanish glass, tiles and pottery; metalwork, including silver for ecclesiastical use; furniture and textiles. The latter include Hispano-Moresque silks, gold and silver brocades, velvets, ecclesiastical vestments, jaces, and rugs from Cuenca, Salamanca and Alcazar.

The library contains 250 Hispanic incunabula, including several by Lambert Palmart of Valencia; the famed collection of the Marquis of Jerez de los Caballeros; first and rare editions. Photographs of fine and decorative arts, including costumes, of Spain, Portugal and Hispanic countries, are available for study. The Society has published numerous books on Hispanic art, history, and literature including many studies of the museum and library collections prepared by members of its staff. In 1954 to commemorate the 50th anniversary of the founding, a history of the Society was issued. President is Archer M. Huntington; secretary, Charles Eldredge.

## METROPOLITAN MUSEUM OF ART

The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fifth Avenue at 82nd St., New York 28, N. Y., was founded in 1870. The Museum is open daily 10 a.m. to 5 p.m., Sundays and holidays 1 to 5 p.m. Admission is free. The collections illustrate the arts and cultures of ancient Assyria, Egypt, Greece, Rome, and the countries of the Far East, as well as the arts of Europe and the United States. This collection is the largest of its kind in the Western Hemisphere, consisting of over 1,000,000 works of art representing almost every kind devised by man in the past 5,000 years.

### EUROPEAN PAINTINGS

The famous collection of European paintings, including oils, pastels, watercolors, miniatures, and drawings, numbers more than 3,000. From this collection some 700 masterpieces which trace the evolution of painting in Europe from the 13th through the 20th century are exhibited in 44 completely modernized galleries, which opened in January, 1954. Byzantine, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Flemish, British, French, and German paintings are displayed by historical periods.

Among the masterpieces in the collections are two Raphaels, some 30 Rembrandts, and important pictures by Bellini, Boucher, Bouts, Brouwer, Bruegel, Castagno, Cézanne, Claude, Constable, Corot, Courbet, Daumier, David, Degas, Dürer, Gainsborough, Giorgione, Goya, El Greco, Guardi, Hals, Holbein, Ingres, Lawrence, Manet, Memling, Monet, Murillo, Poussin, Renoir, Reynolds, Ribera, Rubens, Sassetta, Segna, Steen, Tintoretto, Tiepolo, Titian, Turner, van der Weyden, van Dyck, van Eyck, Van Gogh, Velázquez, Vermeer, Veronese, Watteau, etc.

Recent accessions include: The Sacrifice of Iphigenia by Romanelli, Pieta by Carreno de Miranda, the Marquise de Jaucourt by Vigée LeBrun, Crucifixion by Salvador Dalí, Saint Catherine by El Greco, and the Pérussis Altarpiece by an unknown French painter of 1480.

### AMERICAN PAINTINGS AND SCULPTURE

The collections of American paintings and sculpture present a well-rounded survey from Colonial

times to the present. Artists represented include Allston, Bingham, Blackburn, Blakelock, Cassatt, Chase, Copley, French, Eakins, Homer, Inness, Martin, Morse, Mount, Peale, Powers, Rimmer, Rogers, Ryder, Saint-Gaudens, Sargent, Smibert, Stuart, Sully, Trumbull, West, and Whistler. Portraits of the 18th and early 19th century are shown in the American Wing.

The collection of modern American paintings, acquired chiefly through funds given by George A. Hearn, has been augmented since 1949 by purchase of works by contemporary artists. These include Albright, Bazilets, Demuth, Dove, Evergood, Hartley, Hopper, Knaths, Kuhn, Kunjishi, MacIver, Marin, McFee, O'Keeffe, Pereira, Shah, Sheeler, Stamos, Tomlin, Wood, and Wyeth.

### THE AMERICAN WING

Included in the collections of American art is a wing developed to the decorative arts from the 17th through the first quarter of the 19th century. In rooms reconstructed with original woodwork, there have been assembled furniture, metalwork, ceramics, glass, prints and paintings.

The earliest room is the parlor from the Thomas Hart House, Ipswich, Mass., 1640. Of particular interest is the Assembly Room from the City Tavern, Alexandria, Va., where Washington attended his last birthday ball (1798). The exhibit includes an important Philadelphia Chippendale room from the Samuel Povel house at Albany from the Van Rensselaer Manor house at Albany, N. Y., and a group of early 19th century rooms containing furniture by McIntire and Phyle. The south exterior wall of the American Wing is the facade of the United States Branch Bank formerly at what is now 30-32 Wall St., built 1822-24.

### PRINTS

The Print collection consists of woodcuts, engravings, etchings and lithographs dating from c 1450 to the present. In addition to illustrated books and works by great artists such as Mantegna, Rembrandt, Daumier and Goya, the collection includes original prints and drawings used by cabinetmakers, architects, interior decorators, silversmiths,

writing masters, and lace-makers. There are also important series of trade cards, bookplates, and cigarette insert cards.

#### ANCIENT ART

**Egypt**—The Egyptian collection of 35,000 objects presents a chronological picture of 30 centuries. Outstanding are a matubeth tomb erected about 4,400 years ago for a Memphite dignitary, named Pery-neb, rebuilt in its original form; a series of painted wooden funerary models from the tomb of the Theban grandee, Meket-Re (c. 2,000 B.C.); jewelry and other treasures of the Princess Sit Hat-Hor-Yunet (XVII Dynasty), and of three princesses of the XVIII Dynasty; a series of life-size and colossal statues of Queen Hatsheput (c. 1500 B.C.) and small works of art of the New Kingdom.

**Greece and Rome**—Notable among numerous examples of the arts of Greece and Rome are a Greek statue of a youth, the best-preserved of the early Attic statues of this type; a number of Athenian sculptured gravestones from the 6th to the 4th century B.C.; Roman copies of Greek statues, notably a wounded Amazon and an Aphrodite of the Medicean type; Greek and Roman pottery; a Cycladic marble statuette of a harpist of about 2500 B.C.; bronzes from the 8th century B.C. to the 3rd century A.D., among them a Greek statuette of a horse, a sleeping Eros and a portrait of the Roman Empress Livia; wall paintings from a villa at Boscoreale, near Pompeii.

#### ORIENTAL ART

**Ancient Near East**—The collection of the art of the Ancient Near East contains some Assyrian reliefs. Sumerian sculpture of the 3rd millennium B. C. is exhibited. Gold, silver, and bronze objects from Iraq and Persia are of the first millennium B.C. Ancient Persian pottery and a collection of sealstones are arranged chronologically.

**Near East**—The Museum's Near Eastern collections contain many outstanding examples of Islamic and pre-Islamic decorative arts. Its beautiful carpets form one of the important collections of the world. Many of them, including the famous Anhalt carpet, are great examples of 16th century weaving. Persian manuscripts and miniature paintings, many from the Alexander Smith Cochran collection, are by the greatest artists in Persian calligraphy and painting from the 14th to the 18th century. A representative collection of Near Eastern ceramics is particularly rich in Persian, Mesopotamian and Turkish pottery. The Museum's excavations at Nishapur in Persia yielded 9th and 10th century types of pottery hitherto unknown, as well as carved stucco panels and wall paintings. Enameled glass vessels of the 13th and 14th centuries from Syria are among the most important pieces of the extensive glass collection. Very fine inlaid brasses of the 13th to 15th centuries distinguish the metalwork collection. The art of India, Hindu and Mohammedan, is represented by miniatures, sculpture, jewelry and textiles.

**Far East**—The Far Eastern collections number some 30,000 objects. The Chinese sculpture collection includes superb examples from the Han to the Ch'ing Dynasty (206 B.C. to 220 A.D.). The Chinese paintings rank high and the Chinese ceramic collection is the best in this country. The textiles, especially the Manchu court robes, form one of the best collections in the world. There are also a few very fine examples of Japanese painting and sculpture, a small but good representation of Japanese prints, lacquers and potteries and Chinese jade.

#### MEDIEVAL ART

The collections of medieval art in the Metropolitan Museum, form the most important assemblage of medieval art in America. Five modernized galleries—a Sculpture Hall, a Tapestry Hall, a Romanesque Chapel and two smaller galleries, one of them a Medieval Treasury-house about 1,000 objects from the beginning of the Christian era.

Gifts by J. Pierpont Morgan and later by his son J. P. Morgan brought to the Museum world-famous groups of Early Christian, Byzantine, Romanesque and Gothic objects. Notable sequences of ivories, enamels, sculpture and furniture have been augmented. The metalwork of the Migration Tribes, the Albanian gold and silver treasure, silver plates from Cyprus, Byzantine enamels, jewelry and ivories are outstanding. The Gothic tapestries, ranging from the 14th century to the beginning of the Renaissance, are unique. A stained-glass window from Saint-Germain-des-Prés in Paris, a Romanesque and a Gothic head from Notre-Dame of Paris, a 13th century Rhenish statue of St. James the Less, a 12th century figure of a king from St. Denis, sculptures from the Château de Brion are particularly noteworthy.

#### EUROPEAN DECORATIVE ARTS

**Renaissance Arts**. Objects are displayed in 12 modernized galleries. Chief is the Renaissance Sculpture Hall containing large-scale works. The sculptures include fine examples by Lombardo, Malano, Mino, Riccio, Rossellini, Torrigiano and Vittoria. There are also galleries devoted to the decorative arts of Italy, France, Spain and England, in painting, sculpture, woodwork and furniture, ceramics, metalwork, musical instruments and armor. The little intarsia room from the Ducal Palace at Gubbio is one of the most perfect of Italian period rooms of the Renaissance. Tapestries include two unique French hangings from a set made for Diane de Poitiers, and a series of four Brussels tapestries representing the Twelve Ages of Man, a recent gift of the Hearst Foundation. The famous Cellini cup, a masterpiece of goldsmithery, is in the Altman collection.

**Post-Renaissance Arts**. Adjoining medieval and renaissance decorative art are 17 galleries and 8 period rooms containing the Museum's remarkable collection of European furniture and decorative objects of the post-renaissance period. The ground floor galleries accommodate collections of European ceramics, silver, gold, glass and horology.

On the first floor is the dining room designed by Robert Adam for Lansdowne House in London, two so-called Indo-Chinese tapestries woven by John Vanderbank of Soho, a set of early 18th century furniture with silvered mounts, and examples of English portraiture grace the galleries. The French section begins with galleries of Louis XIV woodwork and large embroidered hangings. There are also a Savonnerie carpet from the Louvre, a bust of Louis XV by Lemoyne, and one of Franklin by Houdon. In the style of Louis XVI are a small boudoir from the Hôtel Crillon in Paris and an oval room from Bordeaux. The resplendent salon from the Hôtel de Tessé on the Quai Voltaire, Paris, is the setting for Louis XVI furniture. On this floor is a bedroom from the Palazzo Sagredo, Venice, and a gallery of Tiepolo frescoes with Italian 18th century furniture.

Other displays include a collection of silver bequeathed by Catherine D. Wentworth, a collection of Italian majolica, English ceramics, and many examples of French, German and Austrian porcelain, given by R. Thornton Wilson. In this section are shown rare pieces of Oriental Lowestoft from the Helena Woolworth McCann collection, and gold watches and snuff boxes from the collection of J. P. Morgan.

#### ARMS AND ARMOR

The collection of arms and armor contains signed works by the best-known artist-armourers of Augsburg, Nuremberg, and Milan, and over 450 pieces with historical associations. Among the latter are the embossed casque signed by Philip de Negrol of Milan and the embossed shield of Henry II of France; the etched and gilded armor for man and horse (dated 1527) of Gahot de Genoulhac, Grand Master of Artillery of France; four harnesses from the English Royal Armoury at Greenwich, worn in Elizabeth's reign, and the sword with chiseled hilt of Ambrogio di Spinola, Spanish commander-in-chief in the Netherlands. The Near East and Far East collections include many remarkable objects from Turkey, India, Persia, and Malaya. The Japanese works are the finest outside of Japan.

#### MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS

The collection of 4,000 musical instruments includes pre-historic instruments as well as those of Europe, Asia, Africa, Oceania and America.

The European section, of about 1,300 objects, includes early lutes, archlutes, citterns, and guitars; also the first pianoforte built (1721) in Florence by Bartolommeo Cristofori (still in playing condition); the earliest double virginal now in existence, built by Johannes Ruckers in Antwerp (1581); numerous Italian, German, Flemish, and English harpsichords, among them examples by Jerome de Zentis, Joannes Couchet, Louis Bellot, and others; clavichords dating from 1537 to the 18th century, a spinetino made in Venice (1640) for the Duchess of Urbino; and two violins made by Antonius Stradivarius, the Francesca (1694) and the Antonius (1721). The evolution of wind instruments from the Renaissance up to the modern orchestra is illustrated by an unbroken sequence of examples.

#### THE CLOISTERS

The Cloisters in Fort Tryon Park, New York, N. Y., is a branch of the Metropolitan Museum of Art, devoted to European medieval art. Incorporated in the building are five cloisters reconstructed with original elements from the French monas-

teries of Cuxa, St. Guilhem-le-Désert, Bonnefont, Trie and Froville. Among the other medieval monuments shown here are a Romanesque chapel rebuilt from sections of the former church at Langon, a complete chapter house of the 12th century from Pontaut and a 13th century sculptured portal from Moutiers-St. Jean.

Displayed in the three rooms of the Treasury are about 200 objects of medieval art. The Chalice of Antioch, earliest-known Christian chalice, is on view in the main room.

### Museum of American Indian

The Museum of the American Indian, Heye Foundation, at Broadway and 155th Street, New York, N. Y., forms one of the group of buildings which New York owes to the public spirit of Archer M. Huntington, who gave the site of the museum, which was built and equipped at a cost of \$350,000.

The Museum has more than 2,000,000 exhibits, and can display but about one tenth of these at one time. The top floor is devoted to laboratories, work and study rooms, which are open under suitable conditions to students, Dr. George G. Heye, who founded the Museum and turned over to it nearly 500,000 specimens, is the director.

In 1925 Mr. Huntington gave to the Museum six acres, near Pelham Bay Park. A modern storage and study museum building has been erected on the site. Four totem poles and replicas of several types of Indian dwellings occupy a portion of the grounds. The library of the Museum, containing some 25,000 volumes, complete runs of important publications in its field and thousands of pamphlets, is in the new building. Huntington Free Library and Reading Room, 9 Westchester Square, The Bronx, New York, N. Y.

### Museum of City of New York

The Museum of the City of New York on Fifth Ave., between 103rd and 104th Sts., New York, N. Y., was incorporated 1923 to illustrate the history and life of the city by permanent and special exhibitions. Its collections include dioramas, paintings, prints, maps, photographs, portraits, miniatures, vehicles, fire engines, ship models, costumes, silver, furniture, theatrical and musical memorabilia, rare books and manuscripts.

Among its permanent exhibits are two main floor galleries devoted to the history and development of the City from Indian days to the present; a Fire Department gallery with engines, models and memorabilia; two complete rooms from the city house of the late John D. Rockefeller and several period rooms and costume alcoves including the 1905 drawing room from the Park Avenue house of Harry Harkness Flagler; a collection of silver by old New York makers; a complete Old New York toy shop; a Stock Exchange history; military uniforms of New York City units and individuals; and a history of the Port of New York in collaboration with the Marine Museum.

Recent special exhibitions of historical importance have been: New York Comes of Age, 1789-1825—life in New York from Washington's inauguration to the opening of the Erie Canal; The Sea and the City—300 years of the port of New York; The Face of New York; Ethel Barrymore and Her Career; Shipyards of New York.

### Museum of Modern Art

The Museum of Modern Art, 11 West 53rd St., New York, N. Y., (estab. 1929) emphasizes modern art and its application to practical activities and furnishes popular instruction by lectures and exhibits. It also sends exhibits around the U. S. and abroad. Its collections include a representative collection of modern paintings of the United States, Europe and Latin America; a most complete collection of post-Rodin sculpture, early 20th century and French, German and American, some late 19th century and many 20th century drawings and prints. In architecture the Museum has both models and photographs of modern work and design.

Of special value is the large motion picture collection, which includes films of historic importance, as well as primitives, avant-garde examples. American films from the start of the industry and Russian, German, French and British films. About 500 films are available to organizations throughout the country for study and 106 titles are shown annually in the Museum's theatre. The collection of photographs of the 19th and 20th centuries is unusually large and valuable.

### Museum of Natural History

The American Museum of Natural History, founded 1869, occupies a group of buildings begin-

ning at Central Park West and 79th St., New York. Here are exhibited large displays illustrating the habits of man and beast from the most primitive times to the present, with extensive reconstruction of fossilized remains, dioramas of men and animals in their natural settings, and collections of objects from the smallest insects to the skeleton of the huge brontosaurus, which in life weighed over 25 tons.

The museum is especially rich in its display of mammals from all parts of the earth. Groups of elephants, gorillas, antelopes, rhinoceroses, giraffes, lions, are portrayed in their natural habitat. While some visitors gape at the huge tyrannosaurus, others are captivated by more than 400 different kinds of birds from the Pacific area, including the extinct moa, found in the Whitney Memorial Hall of Pacific Bird Life. In the Hall of Primates, monkeys and apes are displayed close to primitive man. In the Theodore Roosevelt Memorial building emphasis is on the animal life of New York state, and here birds, insects, reptiles and mammals are shown. Roosevelt memorabilia is also shown.

In May, 1953, the museum opened Brontosaurus Hall, first of six new exhibition rooms showing the development of life on earth. The largest specimen exhibited was the skeleton of a Brontosaurus lizard, 67 ft. long, 16 ft. high, which weighed 30 tons and lived many millions of years ago. In May, 1954, the Hall of North American Mammals was completed. Here 90 mounted animals are displayed in a variety of geographical settings representing 29 different habitat groups. The latest addition of the museum's display is the Hall of Oil Geology, opened in March, 1955. This tells the story of petroleum, from its origin in the earth millions of years ago to its emergence through man-made wells for countless uses in today's mechanized world.

Noteworthy are the collections of minerals and gems, fossil fishes, marine life, woods and trees, including a 45 ft. fossilized tree trunk, ages old, and the cross section of a California sequoia, 16 ft. in diameter, believed to have begun growing in the 6th century, A.D. A 76-foot whale, the skeleton of P. T. Barnum's elephant Jumbo is also shown. The Museum's Department of Astronomy is housed in The American Museum-Hayden Planetarium.

### National Academy of Design

This, the oldest organization in America composed exclusively of artists, is located at 1083 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y. It was organized 1825 with Samuel F. B. Morse first president. Its members are Associates and Academicians, the latter elected from the Associates. When an Academician is elected he presents the society with one of his works. Thus the Academy has acquired a valuable collection illustrating the development of American painting, sculpture and allied arts. The Academy finances scholarships, awards donations of works to institutions and operates a school of fine arts at 3 East 89 Street.

Officers: President, Lawrence Grant White; 1st Vice President, Eliot Clark; 2nd Vice President, Karl Gruppe; Corr. Secretary, Ernest Fienne; Treasurer, William Platt.

Council: Gladys Rockmore Davis, John C. Pellew, Dean Cornwell, William A. Smith, Stephen Csoka, Fritz Elchenberg.

#### Academicians, 1955

Painters: Xavier Gonzalez, William R. Leigh. Sculptors: Nathaniel Choate, Joseph Renier, Carl L. Schmitz. Architects: Frederic R. King, John W. Root, Edgar I. Williams.

#### Associates, 1955

Sculptor: Adolph Block. Architects: Hugh Ferriss, John Harneson, Albert Simons, Hugh A. Stubbins, Jr. Graphic Artist: Herbert Waters. Aquarist: Rexford Brandt.

AMERICAN NUMISMATIC SOCIETY, founded 1858, maintains a museum of coins and other currency, ancient and modern, medals and decorations at Broadway and 156th St., New York.

### New York Historical Society

The New York Historical Society (founded 1804) is located at 170 Central Park West between 76th and 77th Streets, New York, N. Y. The society maintains a library, museum and gallery of art. The library contains 400,000 volumes and large collections of pamphlets, newspapers, prints, cartoons, broadsides, maps and manuscripts, relating to American and New York history.

## NEW YORK PUBLIC LIBRARY

The New York Public Library, which, with the Library of Congress and Harvard University Library ranks as one of the three largest in the United States, was given its present organization in 1895, by the consolidation of the Astor and Lenox libraries and the Tilden Trust. These constitute the basis of the Reference Department of the Library, at Fifth Ave., and 42nd St., which is supported from private funds. A number of circulating libraries were acquired, from 1800 to 1904, to form the basis for the present Circulation Department, which is maintained by the city of New York. This department operates 41 branch libraries in Manhattan, 28 in the Bronx and 11 in Richmond.

During 1954-55 the Library had special exhibitions of the People and the Book, the background of 300 years of Jewish life in America; the Prints of André Razc and Louis Schanker; Leaves of Grass; "Batter up!", an exhibition of baseball material from the Library's shelves; Diaghilev; the Negro.

Among its permanent exhibitions are United States Postage Stamps, 1850-1928; a Washington Irving Collection; and the history and development of printing.

The Library regularly publishes essays on results of literary research. Its recent publications include Tobacco or Codfish, Lord Baltimore Makes His Choice; Goethe and Music; The Literature of Jazz; Stephens, Yeats, and Other Irish Concerns; The Liebmann Collection of American Historical Documents; Nathaniel Hawthorne, the Years of Fulfillment, 1804-1853.

The Reference Department has over 3,500,000 books and well over 1,000,000 readers a year. The number of visitors to the central building runs from 7,000 to 10,000 per day. From July 1, 1953-June 30, 1954, the Library and its branches lent for home use a total of 10,725,425. Typical of the book circulation are the figures for January, 1954: home use, adult, 674,555; juvenile, 283,605; total: 958,160.

### BERG COLLECTION

This collection was founded 1940 by Dr. Albert A. Berg in memory of his brother, Henry W. Berg, and is one of the world's great collections of English and American literature. It is particularly strong in the writings of the 18th and 19th centuries and, in addition to first editions, presentation copies and other unusual volumes, contains a large amount of manuscript and association material. The collection consisted originally of books gathered by the Berg brothers. Later the

Here are to be found a file, beginning in 1730, of New York's first newspaper, the New York Gazette, a complete file of New York City Directories, from the first one printed in 1786; an unusual collection of genealogical material; and an excellent local history section covering every state in the Union. There are manuscripts by Horatio Gates, James Duane, Rufus King, Albert Gallatin, James Alexander, John Lamb, William Alexander, General Steuben, Beckman, Robert R. Livingston, Luther Bradish, and Cadwallader Colden, and 200 letters by George Washington.

Also of importance are the original articles of Burgoyne's surrender; an orderly book record of Nathan Hale's execution; letters patent from Charles II to Edmund Andros, 1674, authorizing him to take over New Netherland from the Dutch Governor; Lord Cornbury's Charter to the City of New York; the correspondence of the American Fur Co. with its Western posts; the manuscripts of Henry O'Reilly relating to the telegraph, and Philip Hone's manuscript diary, 1828-51.

The Landauer Business History Collection comprises letterheads, advertising cards, broadsides, posters and other historical material.

Among the museum collections are important association pieces, including the Beckman family coach, used before the Revolutionary War; the remains of the equestrian statue of King George III, and the statue of William Pitt; original furniture of Federal Hall, where Washington was inaugurated first President. There also are the Prentiss period rooms, Beckman Mansion rooms, a large collection of toys, early carriages and fire fighting equipment.

The Port of New York Gallery is given over to the maritime history of New York and is fitted in the style of a sailing vessel, from the "cabin" of which views of the New York skyline may be seen as it appeared at various times in its history.

The Gallery of Art now numbers more than 2,000 paintings, including European old masters,

important collections of the late W. T. H. Howe and Owen D. Young were added. On his death in July, 1950, Dr. Albert A. Berg bequeathed a generous endowment to the collection.

### GEORGE ARENTS COLLECTION

This is a special library of books and other material about tobacco formed by George Arents and given to the Library by him and his family. There are well over 7,000 volumes. They begin with the earliest mention of tobacco in the printed accounts of 16th-century American exploration, and include historical, literary and economic material relating to the development, enjoyment and commercial status of tobacco and the tobacco industry.

### SPENCER COLLECTION

The Spencer Collection of Illustrated Books and Books in Fine Bindings came to the Library through the will of William Augustus Spencer who died in the Titanic disaster. Some of the Library's finest illuminated manuscripts, including the Tickhill Psalter, an English manuscript of the 14th century, are in this collection. Original drawings for illustrations, as well as printed books, are featured.

### OFFICERS AND TRUSTEES

Officers, 1954: Morris Hadley, president; Henry Bruere, first vice-president; Roy E. Larsen, second vice-president; Roland L. Redmond, secretary; Junius S. Morgan, treasurer; Edward G. Freehafer, director.

Board of trustees, 1955: George Arents, W. Vincent Astor, Dana T. Bartholomew, Henry Bruere, William Adams Delano, Edward G. Freehafer, Morris Hadley, Mrs. Douglas Horton, Arthur Amory Houghton, Jr., Devereux C. Josephs, Roy E. Larsen, Junius S. Morgan, Newbold Morris, Carl H. Pforzheimer, Charles Pratt, Roland L. Redmond, Elihu Root, Jr., John Mortimer Schiff, Francis Cardinal Spellman, Mrs. Arnold Whitridge. Ex officio members: The Mayor of New York, the Comptroller and the President of the Council. Honorary trustees: Myron C. Taylor, John Foster Dulles, and Dr. Harry Woodburn Chase.

### MUNICIPAL REFERENCE LIBRARY

The Municipal Reference Library, a branch of the New York Public Library, is on the 22nd floor of the Municipal Bldg., Chambers St., with a public health division at 125 Worth St. With more than 100,000 vols. it has important city records, real estate atlases, etc., and a file of civil service examinations and other material of use to those wishing to enter the city's service.

1,500 of the paintings are American portraits by such artists as Charles Willson Peale, Gilbert Stuart, John Wollaston, Benjamin West, Asher B. Durand, John Wesley Jarvis, and many others. The Society also possesses the original water color drawings made by John James Audubon for his "Birds of America."

### Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum

The Solomon R. Guggenheim Museum, 1071 Fifth Avenue, between 88th and 89th Streets, New York, N.Y., is a gallery exhibiting XXth century works of art. It is supported by the Solomon R. Guggenheim Foundation, established 1937 "for the promotion and encouragement of art and education in art and the enlightenment of the public, especially in the field of art." Director is James Johnson Sweeney.

Noteworthy among the paintings and sculptures in the Guggenheim Collection are major works by Archipenko, Arp, Bonnard, Brancusi, Calder, Campendonk, Cézanne, Chagall, Feininger, Gabo, Gleizes, Gris, Kandinsky, Klee, Léger, Malevitch, Marc, Metzinger, Miro, Modigliani, Mondrian, Pevsner, Picasso, Redon, Rousseau, Schwitters, Seurat, Severini, Vantongerloo, Villon, Vordemberge-Gildewart, Vuillard.

Recent acquisitions include works by Braque, Calder, Cézanne, Feininger, Giacometti, deKooning, Larionov, Miró, Modigliani, Ohashi, Ozenfant, Pevsner, Picabia, and Van Doesburg, as well as paintings from the exhibitions Younger European Painters and Younger American Painters, among them Burri, Deyrolle, Hartung, Lansky, Manessier, Pollakoff, Riopelle, Scott, Singier, Ubac, Vieira, de Silva, Winter, Callaghan, DuCasse, Ernst, Gottlieb, Guerrero, Kline, Carl Morris, Kyle Morris, Mueller, Okada, Pollock, and Wonnor.

A new museum building designed by Frank Lloyd Wright is planned to fill the block-long

site from 88th to 89th Streets, the site of the present temporary galleries.

### Pierpont Morgan Library

The Pierpont Morgan Library, 29-33 East 36th Street, New York, N. Y., is based on collections begun by J. Pierpont Morgan about 1880. In 1924 his son, J. P. Morgan, gave the library and an endowment to a board of trustees as a memorial to his father. On March 26, 1924, the Library was incorporated as an educational institution by the New York state legislature. Its collections, which comprise medieval and renaissance illuminated and textual manuscripts, incunabula, authors' autograph manuscripts, historical and literary autograph letters and documents, bookbindings, master drawings, and prints, are open to students engaged in research, and the exhibition rooms are open to the public daily, 9:30 a.m. to 5 p.m., except Sundays, holidays and during August.

In 1955, three major exhibitions were held: Children's Literature in Books and Manuscripts, Drawings and Prints by Albrecht Durer, and Recent Acquisitions.

Children's Literature (Nov. 19, 1954-Feb. 28, 1955) featured the Library's recently acquired dedication manuscript of Perrault's *Contes de ma mere l'oye*, 1695, which contains Little Red Riding Hood, Puss in Boots, Sleeping Beauty, Blue Beard, and The Fairies. Shown with it were thirty early printed editions of Perrault's *Contes*, many of which were borrowed from private collectors and institutions, the most comprehensive group of these tales ever assembled. Some of the other examples of immortal children's books shown were the original manuscript of *Struwwelpeter*, lent by the Germanisches Museum, Nuremberg, autograph manuscripts of Mark Twain's Tom Sawyer and Huckleberry Finn, lent by, respectively, Georgetown University and The Buffalo & Erie County Public Library, and the Morgan Library's autograph manuscript of Dickens' *A Christmas Carol*.

The Drawings and Prints of Albrecht Durer (March 17-April 16) displayed 25 Durer drawings, 6 belonging to Morgan Library and 19 to private collectors and institutions, a large selection of engravings and woodcuts, broadsides, books, and woodblocks. The "Self-Portrait" of 1493, "A Kneeling Donor," 1506, an unpublished "Portrait of a Man," 1520, and a drawing of Durer's patroness, Susannah of Bavaria, 1525, were among the drawings exhibited.

The exhibit called Recent Acquisitions (May 11-July 29) included an Anglo-Saxon manuscript Gospels believed to have been illuminated by the Monks of Glastonbury about 1000 A.D. and an Italian 14th-century medical picture book for the use of physicians of the School of Salerno. A rare first state of a Rembrandt etching and drawings by Pozzoserrato, Gaspard Poussin, Saint-Aubin and Tiepolo were among the selections shown; printed books included a Missal for the Use of Langres (Paris, 1491), the first missal in which cuts were printed in color, and a profusely illustrated Book of Hours for the Use of Noyon (Paris, 1498) from the press of Pisouchet. Two long autograph letters of Erasmus were outstanding among the acquisitions in the field of autograph manuscripts, letters, and documents.

Also included were selections from several archives lately acquired: letters and poems from James Thomson to Elizabeth Young; letters from Voltaire's mistress, the Marquise Du Chatelet to the Count d'Argental; letters and poems from Coleridge and the Wordsworths to Sir George and Lady Beaumont, correspondence from and to William Ernest Henley, and revealing letters from John Ruskin to the pupils of Wintonhall and from his close friends, the Cowper-Temples.

### Rockefeller Center; Radio City

Rockefeller Center, the largest privately-owned business and entertainment center in America, is located in the heart of New York City, from 48th to 52nd Streets, between Fifth Avenue and the Avenue of the Americas. More than 75,000 men were directly employed in the construction of its 15 buildings. Construction of the first—the Americas Building (formerly RKO)—was started in September, 1931. The most recent is the 19-story addition to the United States Rubber Co. Bldg., occupying the site of the demolished Center Theatre. The surface area of Rockefeller Center covers 549,856 sq. ft., more than 12½ acres, of which 510,705 sq. ft. are leased for a long period from Columbia University. Rockefeller Center pays Columbia an annual rental of \$3,800,000.

The lease with options for renewal runs until 2069 when the Center will become the property of the university.

The part of Rockefeller Center comprising theaters and radio and television studios is often referred to as Radio City. It comprises approximately one-fifth of Rockefeller Center. The studios of the National Broadcasting Co. are located in the 70-story RCA Building (850 ft. tall). The other structures and their heights are: International Bldg (512 ft.), Time & Life Bldg (490 ft.), Esso Bldg. (424 ft.), the Americas Bldg. (409 ft.), United States Rubber Company Bldg. (378 ft.), RCA Building West (343 ft.), United States Rubber Company Bldg. Addn. (230 ft.), Associated Press Bldg. (226 ft.), Eastern Air Lines Bldg. (225 ft.), Radio City Music Hall (121 ft.), International Building North (92 ft.), Palazzo d'Italia (92 ft.), British Empire Bldg. (90 ft.), and La Maison Francaise (90 ft.).

The estimated daily population of Rockefeller Center is 160,000. More than 34,000 work there and 126,000 persons visit there every day. In the Center are the offices of more than 900 firms.

In the Center are 20 eating places; an 800-car parking garage; U. S. Post Office; government passport bureau; landscaped roof gardens; consulates of 21 foreign countries; and, in season, an outdoor skating pond. The RCA Building, in gross area 2,908,903 sq. ft., has a ground area of 99,770 sq. ft. with a frontage of 155 ft. on the Avenue of the Americas, 472 ft. on 49th St., 468 ft. on 50th St. and 191 ft. on Rockefeller Plaza. On the 70th floor is the Observation Roof, 904 ft. above mean high water level, and 850 ft. above the street. The Rainbow Room, located on the 65th floor, is open at the cocktail hour. Of the 168 elevators, 8 are the fastest in the world, moving up 66 floors in 37 seconds.

Radio City Music Hall, largest exclusively indoor theater in the world, seats 8,200 people. Its stage, 144 ft. wide by 87 feet deep, has a proscenium arch 60 ft. high and 100 ft. wide at the base.

Bisecting the Center is Rockefeller Plaza, a private street 60 ft. wide between 48th and 51st Streets. Adjoining lies the Lower Plaza, a court 125 ft. long and 95 ft. wide, used for ice skating in the winter, and for an outdoor cafe in the summer. The Prometheus Fountain, by Paul Manship, is located in the Lower Plaza.

### Theodore Roosevelt Museum

The Theodore Roosevelt Museum, established 1923, by the Theodore Roosevelt Association, is situated in Theodore Roosevelt House, the restored birthplace of the late President at 28 East 20th Street, New York, N. Y. In the Museum are exhibited photographs, cartoons, letters, books, manuscripts, guns, swords, saddles, hunting trophies, wearing apparel and numerous other items of interest related to the late President. Much of the material is chronologically arranged.

Among the items are his buckskin "chaps," his branding irons and other paraphernalia as a cowboy, the spectacle-case which saved his life when he was shot in Milwaukee (1912), and the bullet-perced speech he carried in his left breast pocket, as well as trophies of the Spanish War and letters and documents relating to the Presidency. The cartoon collection is especially notable.

Theodore Roosevelt House is itself a museum. The first and second floors of the residence in which the Roosevelt family lived in the 1850s and 1860s have been restored by the Woman's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Association, and apart from their Roosevelt interest are important as a reproduction of a well-to-do American home of the middle nineteenth century. Many original pieces of furniture are shown, including the bedroom set of the room in which Theodore Roosevelt was born, and the miniature chairs he used in his earliest childhood.

Sagamore Hill, Oyster Bay, L. I., home of Theodore Roosevelt, 1887-1919, was restored by the Theodore Roosevelt Association, and dedicated as a national shrine, June 14, 1953, by President Eisenhower, Gov. Dewey (N. Y.) and Herbert Hoover, former President. It is open daily except Tuesday. The Roosevelt grave is near the village.

### United Nations Headquarters

United Nations Headquarters occupies approximately 18 acres between First Ave and Roosevelt Drive (East River), E. 42nd and E. 48th Streets. Its Secretariat building is 544 ft., 39 stories tall, 287 ft. wide on two sides that are entirely of glass set in aluminum, and two sides 72 ft. wide of Vermont marble. It shelters the staff and infor-

## STATUE OF LIBERTY NATIONAL MONUMENT

A statue known the world over and symbolizing to European immigrants the freedom and security of a democratic land is the statue of Liberty Enlightening the World, popularly known as the Statue of Liberty, on Bedloe's island in the harbor of New York. Rising 305 ft. 1 inch above the water line, this substantial figure of a woman holding aloft a torch that is illuminated at night, is located 1½ land miles or 2,860 yards from the southernmost tip of Manhattan and reached by a ferry that accommodates well over 500,000 visitors a year. The island is the property of the Federal Government and is administered by the National Park Services of the U. S. Dept. of the Interior.

The United States owes this great symbolical statue to French friendship and the personal enthusiasm of an Alsatian sculptor, Frederic Auguste Bartholdi, who was born Apr. 2, 1834, in Colmar, Alsace, and died Oct. 4, 1904, in Paris. Bartholdi is known in France for a number of famous works, foremost among them the sculptured lion commemorating the heroic defense of Belfort. He is also the sculptor of the Bartholdi fountain in Washington, D. C., and of a statue commemorating Lafayette's arrival on American shores that was placed in Union Square, New York. During the Paris Commune that followed the defeat of France by Prussia in 1871, Bartholdi came to the United States. He was moved by the idea of placing a statue in the harbor and immediately began plans to bring it about. With the help of the Franco-American Union, in which E. de Laboulaye was active, he solicited contributions from French citizens. In France 180 cities formed committees and \$250,000 was raised, chiefly by small donations.

### STATUE MADE IN SECTIONS

Bartholdi began his work in 1874. His mother, Charlotte Beyeys Bartholdi is reputed to have served as a model for the Statue. The first study model measured 1.25 meters or 4 ft. in height. This model was reproduced to a height of 2.85 meters. Another model was later obtained, measuring 11 meters or 36 ft. in height. On this basis he computed the statue in sections. Wood patterns were made and sheets of copper 3-32 of an inch thick were hammered into shape on them by hand. A framework of four huge steel supports was designed by Gustave Eiffel, whose fame endures in the Eiffel tower.

The hand of the statue holding aloft the torch was exhibited at the Centennial exposition in Philadelphia in 1876. It was then taken to New York City and exhibited on a pedestal in Madison Square.

On Washington's birthday, Feb. 22, 1877, President Hayes authorized the use of Bedloe's island for the statue, the site having been suggested by Bartholdi and approved by Congress.

The head was shown at the Paris exposition of 1878. When framework and base were put in place in Paris the American ambassador, Levi P. Morton, drove the first rivet on Oct. 24, 1881, the centennial of the battle of Yorktown, in which French and Americans were allies.

The statue was finished May 21, 1884, and formally presented to Ambassador Morton July 4, 1884, by Ferdinand de Lesseps, head of the Franco-American Union. He had built the Suez Canal and was at work on the ill-fated Panama Canal project at the time.

### CORNERSTONE OF PEDESTAL LAID

On Aug. 5, 1884, the Americans in turn laid the cornerstone for the pedestal on Bedloe's island. This was to be built on the foundations of the star-shaped Fort Wood, which had been erected by the Government in 1811. The fort originally mounted 24 heavy guns and had a garrison of from 50 to as many as 600 troops. The island,

originally owned by Bedloe (later Bedloe), was purchased by the corporation of the city of New York during 1759, in order to erect a pest house.

The American committee had raised \$125,000, but when the pedestal was 15 ft. high, this was found to be inadequate. Joseph Pulitzer, owner of The World of New York City, on Mar. 16, 1885, called for general subscriptions. By Aug. 11, 1885, he had raised \$100,000. This came from 120,000 individuals. The statue was already on these shores, having arrived dismantled, in 214 packing cases, in the steamship Isere, which reached New York from Rouen, France, in June, 1885.

New York citizens eagerly followed the work of fitting the statue together. The pedestal was made of concrete with granite facing and steel girders were built into it to connect with the framework of the statue and hold it in place. The first rivet of the statue was driven July 12, 1886, and the last on Oct. 28, 1886, when President Grover Cleveland dedicated the statue in the presence of the sculptor, Bartholdi.

The cost of the statue was estimated at \$250,000 and that of the pedestal at \$280,000, but expenses mounted and estimates of the total range from \$500,000 to \$600,000. The statue weighs 450,000 lbs. or 225 tons. The copper sheeting weighs 200,000 lbs. There are 167 steps from the land level to the top of the pedestal, 168 steps inside the statue to the head, and 54 rungs on the ladder leading to the arm that holds the torch. Visitors may enter the head, which holds from 30 to 40 persons, but not the torch. The statue is open daily.

The torch was originally maintained by the Lighthouse Service. Funds for permanently lighting the whole statue were raised by subscription by The World of New York in 1916 and President Wilson turned on the lights Dec. 2, 1916. The island was used by the United States Army until 1937, when the post was abandoned. Since then it has been maintained by the National Park Service.

### EMMA LAZARUS' FAMOUS POEM

A poem by Emma Lazarus, which is graven on a tablet within the main entrance of the pedestal on which the Goddess stands, follows:

#### THE NEW COLOSSUS

Not like the brazen giant of Greek fame,  
With conquering limbs astride from land to land.  
Here at our sea-washed, sunset gates shall stand  
A mighty woman with a torch, whose flame  
Is the imprisoned lightning, and her name  
Mother of exiles, from her beacon-hand  
Glowed world wide welcome; her mild eyes command  
The air-brided harbor that twin cities frame.  
"Keep ancient lands, your storied pomp!" cries she  
With silent lips. "Give me your tired, your poor,  
Your huddled masses yearning to breathe free,  
The wretched refuse of your teeming shore.  
Send these, the homeless, tempest-tost to me,  
I lift my lamp beside the golden door!"

#### DIMENSIONS OF THE STATUE

	Ft.	In.
Height from base to torch	151	1
Foundation of pedestal to torch	305	1
Head to top of head	111	5
Length of hand	16	0
Index finger	8	6
Circumference at second joint	3	6
Size of finger nail	13x10	in.
Head from chin to cranium	17	3
Head, thickness from ear to ear	10	0
Distance across the eye	2	6
Length of nose	4	0
Right arm, length	42	0
Right arm, greatest thickness	12	0
Thickness of waist	35	0
Width of mouth	23	7
Tablet, length	13	7
Tablet, width	2	0
Tablet, thickness		

mation services. The Conference Building has chambers for the Political and Security, Economic and Social, Trusteeship Councils and committee rooms. It connects with the General Assembly Building, 380 ft. long, 180-220 ft. wide, with room for 960 delegates and secretaries, 234 press representatives and 800 auditors. Addresses in foreign languages may be followed in immediate interpretation via earphones. Guides are available. The Library building is on 42nd Street.

### Staten Island

The Staten Island Institute of Arts and Sciences, founded 1881, has about 900 regular members and 700 associates, and is partly supported by New York City. It occupies a museum at 75 Stuyvesant Pl., and a library and office building at 146

Stuyvesant Pl., St. George, S. I., and offers exhibits, programs, lectures and forums. Art and the natural history of Staten Island are stressed. It publishes the New Bulletin and the Proceedings of the Institute.

### Whitney Museum

The Whitney Museum of American Art, 23 West 54th St., New York, N. Y., was founded 1931 by Gertrude Vanderbilt Whitney to advance the knowledge and appreciation of American art. It holds exhibitions of group and individual artists, historical and contemporary. The Museum's permanent collection consists of about 600 oils, 5,000 watercolors and drawings, 250 sculptures and 1,000 prints. All works are by American artists of the 20th century.

## ZOOLOGICAL PARK (BRONX ZOO) AND AQUARIUM

By William Bridges, Curator of Publications

A couple of kings, two emperors and a duo of dragons kept the staff of the Bronx Zoo in a state of pleasant excitement during much of 1955. The Bronx Zoo is officially known as the New York Zoological Park, 185th St. and Southern Blvd.; 177th St. station of East and West Side lines.

The kings made zoo history by laying eggs—king cobras produced the first young ever hatched in captivity anywhere, so far as the Bronx Zoo can discover, and a pair of king penguins brought forth the first egg laid in a zoo in the United States.

The emperors were two emperor penguins, largest of all the penguins, that the Bronx Zoo exhibited for the first time in its history. And the dragons were a pair of Komodo monitors, or dragon lizards, from Indonesia, largest of living lizards. The Bronx Zoo had exhibited them on two previous occasions, but never with such attending headaches as these 9-foot and 8-foot specimens caused.

### MATING OF KING COBRAS

King cobras are generally considered the most dangerous snakes in the world because of their great size—they are recorded up to 18 feet 4 inches—and the potency of their nerve-attacking venom. They are by no means rare in eastern India and Malaysia, and most large zoos usually have a specimen on exhibition. But until the spring of last year almost nothing was known about their reproduction. Then, on the afternoon of March 10, Dr. James A. Oliver, the Bronx Zoo's Curator of Reptiles, was conducting a guest around the reptile house and pointing out exhibits of particular interest. As they approached the king cobra's glass-fronted compartment, Dr. Oliver's learned lecture tapered off and he abandoned his guest. The 13-foot 4-inch female and the 11-foot 3-inch male king cobra were beginning the ritualistic entwining of bodies and slow progression around the sandy floor of their cage that could mean only one thing—courtship, with mating to follow.

Someone else took over the distinguished guest; Dr. Oliver's eyes never wavered from the king cobras, and he witnessed the whole of the courtship and the 58-minute mating that followed. There were repeated matings on the next two days, and on April 22 the female began to build her nest of bamboo and magnolia leaves, supplied in generous quantities by the reptile house keepers. King cobras are known to build two-chambered nests, some of them as much as three feet in diameter, and to coil in a guarding position in the upper chamber while the eggs incubate. But how a creature without hands managed to build such a compact nest could only be guessed at before; now we know. She does it by throwing out loops of her body, lassoing a pile of leaves, and crawling onto the pile with the leaves scraping along inside her loop.

A few days later the female deposited 41 white, leathery-shelled eggs, about the size of a goose's egg, in the pile of leaves. Dr. Oliver penned her in a corner with a plastic shield and investigated. Eleven eggs were obviously infertile, but 30 were firm and good. Since there was no good way of controlling temperature and humidity in the cage, the eggs were all removed and bedded in damp sand, paper, and leaves in a series of coffee cans in the curator's office, where they could be watched and humidified as necessary. There was no record of how long it takes king cobra eggs to hatch, but Dr. Oliver figured they should begin to pop about the end of June. Actually, the first egg split and the first snaking crawled out on July 4. It was 18 inches long, weighed  $\frac{3}{4}$  ounce, and its jet black body was vividly striped with creamy white. The belly was clear grayish-white. The parents are olive drab, and it may take the youngsters three or four years to take on adult coloration.

Eventually about half a dozen perfect little king cobras were successfully hatched. Some eggs spoiled during incubation, and some others produced deformed youngsters—an indication that either temperature or humidity was not exactly right. However, considering that the conditions could only be guessed at, for lack of any reports on hatching in the wild, the Bronx Zoo is quite well satisfied.

The baby king cobras crawled out of the egg fully equipped with fangs and venom apparatus,

and able and willing to take care of themselves. Some of them spread their tiny hoods and glared at the curator even while parts of their bodies were still in the egg.

### PENGUINS PRODUCE EGG

The other kings in the Bronx Zoo's collection—two king penguins from South Georgia Island near the Antarctic Circle—astonished everyone by producing an egg on June 24 after eight years during which they gave no signs of particularly caring for each other. The technique of king penguin incubation is for one parent to hold the egg on its feet and to cover it with a deep fold of feather-covered skin from the lower abdomen. Incubation lasts for 50 to 55 days and during that time the incubating bird neither feeds nor swims, and stands virtually motionless except for occasional poking of the dirty-gray egg with its beak, possibly to shift it into a more comfortable position.

Because the incubating king penguin might be upset by newcomers, the Bronx Zoo did not dare put on exhibition in the refrigerated penguin house its greatest penguin treasure—a couple of the gigantic emperor penguins from the Antarctic.

These 40-inch, 60-pound birds were among the seven brought back from the south polar regions by a navy research party early in the spring. All went to the National Zoo in Washington, but two were released to the Bronx Zoo and were quartered temporarily in a "penguin cooler" in a building used for winter storage of birds. It was thought that they would remain off exhibition only for a few weeks while laboratory tests were made to find whether they were free from the dread aspergillosis disease that is invariably fatal to penguins. By the time that they were discovered to be disease-free, the king penguins had started incubating their egg and the zoo was torn between its desire to show off its first emperor penguins and its reluctance to jeopardize the first king penguin egg ever laid in America. Reluctance won, and the emperors remained in semi-seclusion for several weeks more.

### DRAGON LIZARDS FROM JAVA

The Komodo monitors, or dragon lizards, are the only ones on exhibition anywhere except in Java, next door to their native island of Komodo in Indonesia. The Bronx Zoo had exhibited them in 1926 and again in 1934, but for less than two months; the early specimens had undergone a long sea voyage and were not in good condition on arrival. The 1955 pair, however, came by air from Java in five days and after about 48 hours of sleep and rest were full of vigor once more. They were not supposed to be able to climb—but they repeatedly scaled a 4-foot flower bench in their compartment and wrecked the planting, so that it had to be removed and the bench boarded up. They swallowed horsemeat, dead chickens, dead squabs and eggs voraciously at first, and then grew pickish, refusing everything but squabs and eggs. Worst of all, they developed aggressive tendencies as they grew more rested, and the male made a vicious swipe at the Bronx Zoo's photographer, raking one leg with his claws. It was not a serious injury, but it showed that the world's largest lizards are potentially just as dangerous as they look.

Work went forward in 1955 on the New York Aquarium being built at Coney Island, with promise at the year's end that Stage One of the eventual \$10,000,000 building will be opened to the public in the spring or summer of 1956.

### OTHER NEW YORK ZOOS

Brooklyn Zoo is a popular feature of Prospect Park, and has entrances on the East Drive in the Park and on Flatbush Ave. The animals have modern quarters. Pits without bars are placed around a central plaza, with a sea lion pool.

Central Park Zoo, at 60th and 64th Streets and Fifth Ave., is a small but highly popular zoo operated by the Dept. of Parks, New York City, and open daily between 11 a.m. and 5 p.m.

Staten Island Zoo, Clarence T. Barrett Park, West New Brighton, Staten Island, is operated by the Staten Island Zoological Society with funds provided by the City of New York. Its work is closely associated with education.

# UNITED STATES POPULATION

## Married Couples and Children Increase; Farms Still Losing Residents

The total population of the United States including Armed Forces overseas, was about 165,248,000 on July 1, 1955, according to estimates by Robert W. Burgess, Director, Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce. This figure represented an increase of 14,115,000, or 9.3% since April 1, 1950, the date of the last census, and an increase of 2,838,000, or 1.7% over the estimate for the corresponding month in 1954.

During the first half of the decade, the annual increase in the number of households averaged about 850,000, according to the results of sample surveys made by the Bureau of the Census. There were an estimated 47,800,000 households in April, 1955, as compared with 43,600,000 in March 5 years earlier. This increase was not shared uniformly. Urban and rural-nonfarm households in the United States increased by about 1,000,000 a year during 1950 to 1955, whereas rural-farm households showed a decline of close to 150,000 a year. In March, 1950, there were 37,300,000 urban and rural-nonfarm households and 6,300,000 rural farm households. According to the most recent survey, there were 42,200,000 nonfarm households and 5,500,000 farm households in April, 1955.

### MORE MARRIED COUPLES

The number of married couples reached an estimated 37,600,000 in 1955 as compared with 36,100,000 in 1950. The number not maintaining their own household was at the low for the post-war period, 1,300,000, as compared with 2,000,000 in 1950 and 2,900,000 in 1947. These "double-up" married couples in April, 1955, represented only 3.5% of all married couples.

### FARMS LOSING PEOPLE

The population living on farms in the United States numbered about 22,158,000 in April, 1955, according to an estimate prepared cooperatively by the Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce, and the Agricultural Marketing Service, Department of Agriculture. This figure is not significantly different from the corresponding estimate for 1954 but represents a drop of approximately 3,000,000 from 1950.

The drop in farm population between 1950 and 1955 represents a continuation of the long-time downward trend, which has reduced the number of farm residents to 13.5% of the total population by 1955. Changes have been particularly marked since the beginning of World War II. Between 1940 and 1945 the number of persons living on farms fell by over 5,000,000. Some return to farms occurred after the war. After 1948, the downward trend was resumed; and since 1950 farm population has decreased on the average about 600,000 persons a year.

Between April, 1950, and April, 1954, urban and rural population increased at approximately the same rate, according to the Current Population Survey. In this period the rural civilian population increased by 6.3% and the urban civilian population by 5.6%.

### MALES ARE FEWER

Between April, 1950, and April, 1954, there was

a decline in the ratio of males to females in both urban and rural civilian population. The number of males per 100 females declined from 93.5 to 91.0 in the urban and from 104.4 to 102.0 in the rural population. The decline in the sex ratio of the total civilian population reflects in part the higher mortality of men which accounts for the long term decline in this ratio, but it also reflects the increase in the size of the Armed Forces during that period.

### OLDER GROUPS GAIN

The rate of gain among persons 65 years of age and over was three times as rapid in the urban as in the rural population. The increase of 1,300,000 in the urban population was at the rate of 16.8%. In the rural population, the aged increased at the rate of 5.4%. The number in this age group rose from 7,800,000 to 9,100,000 in the urban population and from 4,400,000 to 4,700,000 in the rural population.

### CHILDREN INCREASE

The rate of growth in the number of children under 15 was higher in urban than in rural population. Between April, 1950, and April, 1954, there was an increase of 17.9% in this urban age group, whereas the rural rate of increase was 12%. The urban increase in this age group was from 23,400,000 to 27,600,000; in the rural population, it was from 17,100,000 to 19,200,000.

### RISE IN EMPLOYMENT

Noteworthy among population figures is the rise in employment, which reached a record 65,000,000 in July, 1955. The previous record, 64,000,000, was set one month earlier. Most of those added to the work force were students who took vacation jobs. The number of regularly employed adults held steady in farm and nonfarm sectors.

Unemployment, which usually shows little or no change in midsummer, fell by 200,000 to 2,500,000 in July, 1955. In previous years unemployment increased in July as a result of vacation shutdown. But only 1 in 6 of the young persons who entered the labor force in July were still unemployed when the count was made.

The total labor force, employed and unemployed and the Armed Forces, rose by 750,000 in midyear, 1955, to reach the 70,000,000 mark in the summer for the first time in history. There has been a steady increase of adult women in jobs—1,000,000 more 25 years of age and over working in July, 1955, than in July, 1954. The majority was over 45 years of age. The release of 400,000 members of the Armed Forces also swelled the number of civilian workers.

## Estimated Population of Continental United States, 1940-1955

Source: Bureau of the Census

Provisional estimates	Including Armed Forces overseas		Excluding Armed Forces overseas		Civilian population	
	Estimated population	Increase since last estimate	Estimated population	Increase or decrease <sup>3</sup>	Estimated population	Increase or decrease <sup>3</sup>
April 1, 1940 (census)	131,820,000		131,669,275		131,402,000	
July 1, 1941	133,203,000	+1,383,000	133,121,000	+1,451,725	131,595,000	+193,000
July 1, 1942	134,665,000	+1,462,000	133,920,000	+799,000	130,942,000	-653,000
July 1, 1943	136,197,000	+1,532,000	134,245,000	+325,000	127,199,000	-3,743,000
July 1, 1944	138,083,000	+1,886,000	132,885,000	-1,360,000	126,708,000	-865,000
July 1, 1945	139,586,000	+1,503,000	132,481,000	-404,000	127,573,000	+865,000
July 1, 1946	141,235,000	+1,649,000	140,054,000	+7,573,000	138,385,000	+10,812,000
July 1, 1947	144,024,000	+2,789,000	143,116,000	+3,392,000	142,566,000	+4,181,000
July 1, 1948	146,571,000	+2,547,000	146,093,000	+2,617,000	145,168,000	+2,602,000
July 1, 1949	149,215,000	+2,644,000	148,665,000	+2,572,000	147,678,000	+2,410,000
April 1, 1950 (census)	151,132,000	+1,917,000	150,697,361	+2,032,361	149,631,000	+2,056,000
July 1, 1950	151,683,000	+551,000	151,234,000	+536,639	150,202,000	+568,000
July 1, 1951	154,360,000	+2,677,000	153,384,000	+2,150,000	151,082,000	+880,000
July 1, 1952	157,028,000	+2,668,000	155,761,000	+2,377,000	154,366,000	+2,284,000
July 1, 1953	159,643,000	+2,615,000	158,320,000	+2,559,000	156,053,000	+1,687,000
July 1, 1954	162,409,000	+2,766,000	161,183,000	+2,863,000	159,078,000	+3,025,000
January 1, 1955	163,930,000	+1,521,000	(4)	(4)	160,727,000	+1,649,000
July 1, 1955	165,248,000	+1,318,000	(4)	(4)	162,284,000	+1,557,000

<sup>1</sup>Census figure plus an estimate of Armed Forces overseas. <sup>2</sup>Census figure minus an estimate of Armed Forces in continental United States. <sup>3</sup>Since preceding date. <sup>4</sup>Not available



## Population of Continental United States, 1940-1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

Region, division and state	April 1, 1950 (census)	April 1, 1940 (census)	Pct. increase or decrease	Region, division and state	April 1, 1950 (census)	April 1, 1940 (census)	Pct. increase or decrease
<b>Regions:</b>				<b>North Dakota...</b>	619,636	641,935	- 3.5
<b>Northeast...</b>	39,477,986	35,976,777	9.7	<b>South Dakota...</b>	652,740	642,061	1.5
<b>North Central...</b>	44,460,762	40,143,332	10.8	<b>Nebraska...</b>	1,325,510	1,315,834	0.7
<b>South...</b>	47,197,088	41,665,901	13.3	<b>Kansas...</b>	1,905,299	1,801,028	5.8
<b>West...</b>	19,561,525	13,883,265	40.9	<b>So. Atlantic:</b>			
<b>Northeast:</b>				Delaware...	318,085	266,505	19.4
New England...	9,314,453	8,437,290	10.4	Maryland...	2,343,001	1,821,244	28.6
Middle Atlantic...	30,163,533	27,539,487	9.5	Dist. of Col...	802,178	603,091	21.0
<b>North Central:</b>				Virginia...	3,318,680	2,077,773	23.9
E. No. Central...	30,399,368	26,626,342	14.2	West Virginia...	2,005,552	1,901,074	5.4
W. No. Central...	14,061,394	13,516,990	4.0	North Carolina...	4,061,929	3,571,623	13.7
<b>South:</b>				South Carolina...	2,117,027	1,899,804	11.4
So. Atlantic...	21,182,335	17,823,151	18.8	Georgia...	3,444,578	3,123,723	10.3
E. So. Central...	11,477,181	10,778,225	6.5	Florida...	2,771,805	1,897,414	46.1
W. So. Central...	14,537,572	13,064,525	11.3	<b>E. So. Central:</b>			
<b>West:</b>				Kentucky...	2,944,806	2,845,627	3.5
Mountain...	5,074,998	4,150,003	22.3	Tennessee...	3,291,718	2,915,841	12.0
Pacific...	14,466,527	9,733,262	48.8	Alabama...	3,061,743	2,832,961	8.1
<b>New England:</b>				Mississippi...	2,178,914	2,183,796	- 0.2
Maine...	913,774	847,226	7.9	<b>W. So. Central:</b>			
New Hampshire...	533,242	491,524	8.5	Arkansas...	1,909,511	1,949,387	- 2.0
Vermont...	377,747	359,231	5.2	Louisiana...	2,083,516	2,363,880	- 13.5
Massachusetts...	4,690,514	4,316,721	8.7	Oklahoma...	2,233,351	2,336,434	- 4.4
Rhode Island...	791,896	713,346	11.0	Texas...	7,711,194	6,414,824	20.2
Connecticut...	2,007,280	1,709,242	17.4	<b>Mountain:</b>			
<b>Mid. Atlantic:</b>				Montana...	591,024	559,456	5.6
New York...	14,830,192	13,479,142	10.0	Idaho...	588,637	524,873	12.1
New Jersey...	4,835,329	4,160,165	16.2	Wyoming...	290,529	250,742	15.9
Pennsylvania...	10,498,012	9,900,180	6.0	Colorado...	1,325,989	1,123,296	18.0
<b>E. No. Central:</b>				New Mexico...	681,187	531,818	28.1
Ohio...	7,946,627	6,907,612	15.0	Arizona...	749,587	499,261	50.1
Indiana...	3,934,224	3,427,796	14.8	Utah...	688,862	550,310	25.2
Illinois...	8,712,176	7,897,241	10.3	Nevada...	160,083	110,247	45.2
Michigan...	6,371,766	6,256,106	21.2	<b>Pacific:</b>			
Wisconsin...	3,434,575	3,137,587	9.5	Washington...	2,378,963	1,736,191	37.0
<b>W. No. Central:</b>				Oregon...	1,521,341	1,089,684	39.6
Minnesota...	2,982,493	2,792,300	6.8	California...	10,586,223	6,907,387	53.3
Iowa...	2,621,073	2,538,268	3.3	<b>United States...</b>	150,697,361	131,669,275	14.5
Missouri...	3,954,653	3,784,664	4.5				

## Population of the United States, Territories, Possessions

Source: Bureau of the Census

Area	Gross area (land and water) in square miles, 1950	Population		
		1950	1940	1930
United States (aggregate)	3,628,130	154,233,234	150,622,754	138,439,669
Continental United States	3,022,387	150,697,361	131,669,275	122,778,046
<b>Territories</b>				
Hawaii	592,823	628,437	495,294	427,579
Alaska	6,423	490,794	422,770	368,300
<b>Possessions</b>				
Puerto Rico	3,888	2,316,922	1,929,092	1,594,625
Guam	3,435	2,210,703	1,869,255	1,543,913
Virgin Islands of the United States	206	59,498	22,290	18,509
American Samoa	133	26,665	24,889	22,012
Midway Islands	78	18,937	12,908	10,055
Wake Island	2	416	437	36
Canton Island and Enderbury Island	8	349		
Johnston Island and Sand Island	27	272	44	
Swan Islands	Less than 0.5	46	69	
Other	1	86		
Canal Zone	553	62,822	51,827	39,467
Corn Islands	4	1,304	1,523	
Trust territory of the Pacific Islands	8,475	54,843		
Population abroad		481,545	118,933	89,453
Members of the Armed Forces		301,595		
Civilian citizens employed by the United States government		26,910	118,933	89,453
Families of Armed Forces personnel or of civilian citizen employees		107,350		
Crews of merchant vessels		45,690		

<sup>1</sup>Includes estimated population of the Philippine Islands (1940) 16,356,000; (1930) 13,513,000, not shown separately. Granted independence as of July 4, 1946, they then became the Republic of the Philippines. <sup>2</sup>Not enumerated. <sup>3</sup>Not available.

<sup>4</sup>Under trusteeship with the United States as administering authority.

<sup>5</sup>Population (1940) 131,258; (1930) 69,626. Census of Japan

## The American Baby Boom

Source: Statistical Bulletin, Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., May, 1955

The baby boom, which started at the close of World War II, continues unabated. From 1946 through 1954 the number of births in the United States averaged in excess of 3,750,000 annually, or 1 1/3 times the number in 1933. Births reached an all-time high of 4,076,000 in 1954 and the end of the boom may still be several years ahead.

An important factor in the recent upsurge in births has been the marked rise in the number of married women. Wives at ages 15-44 have increased in number by one-seventh since 1945, and by more than one-third since 1933. A second factor has been the almost uninterrupted rise

in the fertility rate since its low level in the 1930's. In each of the postwar years about one out of every six married women aged 15-44 bore a child, but in the mid-1950's the proportion was only one in eight.

Particularly noteworthy has been the sustained high rate for second births. Moreover, since 1951 there have been somewhat more than 1,100,000 second births annually. Equally striking has been the rapid rise in the rate for third births. From its low point of 17 per 1,000 in the late 1930's, the rate for third births has climbed to 31 per 1,000—the highest in over 33 years.

# United States Population (Official Census), 1790-1870

Source: Bureau of the Census

1790—Connecticut 237,916; Delaware 59,096; Georgia 82,548; Kentucky 73,677; Maine 96,540; Maryland 319,728; Massachusetts 378,787; New Hampshire 141,885; New Jersey 184,139; New York 340,120; North Carolina 393,751; Pennsylvania 434,373; Rhode Island 68,825; South Carolina 249,073; Tennessee 35,691; Vermont 85,425; Virginia 747,610; Total 3,929,211.

State	1800	1810	1820	1830	1840	1850	1860	1870
Alabama			127,901	309,527	590,756	771,823	964,201	996,992
Arizona								9,658
Arkansas		1,062	14,273	30,388	97,574	209,897	435,150	484,171
California						92,597	379,991	560,247
Colorado							31,277	39,864
Connecticut	251,002	261,942	275,218	297,675	309,078	370,792	460,147	537,454
Delaware	64,273	72,674	72,749	76,748	78,085	91,532	112,216	125,015
Dist. of Col.	14,093	24,023	33,039	39,834	43,712	51,687	75,080	131,700
Florida				31,730	54,177	87,445	140,321	187,748
Georgia	162,686	252,433	340,989	510,823	691,392	906,185	1,057,286	1,184,109
Idaho								14,969
Illinois		12,282	55,211	157,445	476,183	851,470	1,711,951	2,539,891
Indiana	5,641	24,520	147,178	343,031	685,866	984,416	1,350,128	1,680,637
Iowa					43,112	192,214	674,913	1,194,022
Kansas							107,205	364,390
Kentucky	220,955	406,511	561,317	687,917	779,828	982,405	1,155,684	1,321,011
Louisiana		76,556	153,407	215,739	352,411	517,762	708,002	726,951
Maine	151,719	228,705	298,335	390,455	501,793	583,169	628,279	626,915
Maryland	341,548	380,516	407,350	447,010	470,019	583,034	687,019	780,804
Massachusetts	422,545	472,040	523,287	610,408	737,899	994,514	1,231,066	1,457,351
Michigan		4,762	8,896	31,639	212,267	397,654	749,113	1,184,059
Minnesota						6,077	172,023	439,708
Mississippi	8,850	40,352	75,418	130,021	375,651	606,526	791,305	827,922
Missouri		19,783	66,586	140,455	383,702	682,044	1,182,012	1,721,295
Montana								20,595
Nebraska							28,841	122,993
Nevada							6,857	42,491
New Hampshire	183,858	214,460	244,161	269,328	284,574	317,976	326,073	318,300
New Jersey	211,149	245,562	277,575	320,823	373,306	480,555	672,035	906,096
New Mexico						61,547	93,116	91,874
New York	589,051	959,049	1,372,812	1,918,608	2,428,921	3,097,394	3,880,735	4,382,759
North Carolina	478,103	555,049	638,829	737,987	753,419	869,039	992,622	1,071,361
North Dakota								2,405
Ohio	45,365	230,760	581,434	937,903	1,510,467	1,980,329	2,330,511	2,665,260
Oklahoma								90,923
Oregon						13,294	52,465	352,191
Pennsylvania	602,365	810,091	1,049,458	1,348,233	1,724,033	2,311,786	2,906,215	3,521,951
Rhode Island	69,122	76,931	83,059	97,199	108,830	147,545	171,620	217,353
South Carolina	345,591	415,115	502,741	581,185	594,398	668,507	703,708	705,606
South Dakota							4,837	11,776
Tennessee	105,602	261,727	422,823	681,904	829,210	1,002,717	1,109,801	1,258,520
Texas						212,592	604,215	818,579
Utah						11,380	40,273	86,786
Vermont	154,465	217,895	235,981	280,652	291,948	314,120	315,098	330,551
Virginia	880,200	974,600	1,065,366	1,211,405	1,239,797	1,421,661	1,596,318	1,225,163
Washington							11,594	23,955
West Virginia								442,014
Wisconsin					30,945	305,391	775,881	1,054,670
Wyoming								9,118
Total U. S.	5,308,483	7,239,881	9,638,453	12,866,020	17,069,453	23,191,876	31,443,321	38,558,371

\*1860 figure is for Dakota Territory; 1870 figures are for parts of Dakota Territory.

U. S. total includes persons (5,318 in 1830 and 6,100 in 1840) on public ships in the service of the United States not credited to any region, division, or state.

## Civilian Population by Age and Sex, April 1954

Exclusive of all members of the Armed Forces

Source: Bureau of the Census

Age	Total	Male	Female	Urban		
				Total	Male	Female
Total	158,401,000	77,097,000	81,304,000	101,277,000	48,249,000	53,028,000
Under 5 years	17,755,000	9,011,000	8,744,000	10,642,000	5,407,000	5,235,000
5 to 9 years	15,953,000	8,158,000	7,795,000	9,348,000	4,780,000	4,568,000
10 to 14 years	13,011,000	6,609,000	6,402,000	7,567,000	3,772,000	3,795,000
15 to 19 years	10,471,000	5,126,000	5,345,000	6,147,000	2,887,000	3,260,000
20 to 24 years	8,977,000	3,565,000	5,412,000	5,742,000	2,221,000	3,521,000
25 to 29 years	11,517,000	5,471,000	6,046,000	7,726,000	3,613,000	4,113,000
30 to 34 years	12,021,000	5,776,000	6,245,000	8,029,000	3,825,000	4,204,000
35 to 44 years	22,288,000	10,838,000	11,450,000	15,158,000	7,221,000	7,937,000
45 to 54 years	18,454,000	9,126,000	9,328,000	12,284,000	5,925,000	6,359,000
55 to 64 years	14,219,000	6,973,000	7,246,000	9,549,000	4,542,000	5,007,000
65 to 69 years	5,238,000	2,546,000	2,692,000	3,497,000	1,633,000	1,864,000
70 and over	8,497,000	3,868,000	4,629,000	5,588,000	2,417,000	3,171,000
Median age	years 30.6	30.5	30.8	32.2	31.9	32.4
	Rural non-farm			Rural farm		
	Total	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female
Total	35,720,000	17,812,000	17,908,000	21,404,000	11,036,000	10,368,000
Under 5 years	4,657,000	2,390,000	2,267,000	2,456,000	1,244,000	1,212,000
5 to 9 years	4,095,000	2,072,000	2,023,000	2,510,000	1,306,000	1,204,000
10 to 14 years	3,175,000	1,612,000	1,563,000	2,269,000	1,195,000	1,074,000
15 to 19 years	2,457,000	1,287,000	1,170,000	1,867,000	952,000	915,000
20 to 24 years	2,058,000	791,000	1,267,000	1,177,000	550,000	627,000
25 to 29 years	2,685,000	1,281,000	1,404,000	1,106,000	577,000	529,000
30 to 34 years	2,758,000	1,365,000	1,393,000	1,234,000	586,000	648,000
35 to 44 years	4,493,000	2,255,000	2,238,000	2,637,000	1,359,000	1,278,000
45 to 54 years	3,762,000	1,984,000	1,778,000	2,408,000	1,217,000	1,191,000
55 to 64 years	2,707,000	1,356,000	1,351,000	1,963,000	1,075,000	888,000
65 to 69 years	1,043,000	500,000	543,000	698,000	413,000	285,000
70 and over	1,830,000	889,000	941,000	1,079,000	562,000	517,000
Median age	years 27.6	27.8	27.5	26.9	27.3	26.4

## United States Population (Official Census), 1880-1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

State	1880	1890	1900	1910	1920	1930	1940	1950
Alabama	1,262,505	1,513,401	1,828,697	2,138,093	2,348,174	2,646,218	2,832,961	3,061,743
Arizona	40,440	88,243	422,931	204,354	334,162	435,573	499,261	749,587
Arkansas	802,825	1,128,211	1,311,564	1,574,449	1,752,204	1,851,482	1,919,387	1,909,511
California	864,691	1,213,348	1,485,053	2,377,519	3,426,861	5,677,251	6,907,387	10,586,223
Colorado	194,427	413,249	539,700	790,024	939,629	1,035,791	1,123,296	1,325,089
Connecticut	622,700	746,258	908,420	1,114,756	1,380,631	1,606,903	1,708,242	2,007,280
Delaware	146,608	168,193	184,735	202,322	223,003	238,350	266,505	318,085
Dist. of Col.	177,624	230,392	278,718	331,069	437,671	486,869	603,091	802,178
Florida	269,493	391,422	528,542	752,619	968,470	1,408,211	1,897,414	2,771,305
Georgia	1,642,180	1,837,353	2,216,331	2,609,121	2,895,832	2,908,506	3,123,723	3,444,778
Idaho	32,610	88,548	161,772	325,594	431,866	445,032	524,873	588,637
Illinois	3,077,871	3,826,352	4,821,550	5,638,591	6,485,280	7,630,654	7,897,241	8,712,176
Indiana	1,978,301	2,192,404	2,516,462	2,700,876	2,930,390	3,238,503	3,427,796	3,934,224
Iowa	1,621,615	1,912,297	2,231,853	2,224,771	2,404,021	2,470,939	2,538,268	2,621,073
Kansas	906,096	1,428,108	1,470,495	1,690,949	1,769,257	1,880,999	1,801,028	1,905,299
Kentucky	1,648,890	1,858,635	2,147,174	2,289,905	2,416,630	2,614,589	2,845,627	2,944,800
Louisiana	939,946	1,118,586	1,381,625	1,656,388	1,798,509	2,101,593	2,363,880	2,583,510
Maine	648,946	661,086	694,466	742,371	768,014	797,423	847,226	913,774
Maryland	934,943	1,042,390	1,183,044	1,295,346	1,449,661	1,631,526	1,821,244	2,213,001
Mass.	1,788,085	2,236,947	2,805,046	3,368,116	3,852,356	4,249,614	4,316,721	4,690,514
Michigan	1,636,937	2,093,890	2,420,982	2,810,173	3,668,412	4,842,325	5,256,106	6,371,766
Minnesota	780,773	1,310,283	1,751,394	2,075,708	2,387,125	2,563,953	2,792,300	2,982,483
Mississippi	1,131,597	1,289,600	1,551,270	1,797,114	1,790,618	2,009,821	2,183,796	2,178,414
Missouri	2,168,300	2,679,185	3,106,665	3,293,335	3,404,055	3,629,367	3,784,664	3,954,653
Montana	39,159	142,924	243,329	376,053	548,889	537,606	559,456	591,024
Nebraska	452,402	1,062,656	1,066,300	1,192,214	1,296,372	1,377,963	1,315,834	1,325,510
Nevada	62,266	47,355	42,335	81,875	77,407	91,038	110,247	160,043
New Hamp.	346,991	376,530	411,588	430,572	443,083	465,293	491,524	533,212
New Jersey	1,131,116	1,444,933	1,883,699	2,537,167	3,155,900	4,041,334	4,169,165	4,845,329
New Mex.	119,585	160,282	193,310	327,301	360,350	423,317	531,818	681,187
New York	5,082,871	6,003,174	7,268,894	9,113,614	10,385,227	12,555,066	13,479,112	14,830,192
No. Carolina	1,399,750	1,617,876	1,893,810	2,206,287	2,506,123	3,170,276	3,571,623	4,061,929
No. Dakota	136,909	190,983	319,146	577,056	646,872	680,845	641,935	619,636
Ohio	3,198,062	3,672,329	4,157,545	4,767,121	5,759,394	6,646,967	6,907,612	7,946,627
Oklahoma		258,657	790,391	1,657,155	2,028,283	2,396,040	2,336,434	2,233,351
Oregon	174,768	317,704	413,536	672,765	783,389	963,786	1,089,084	1,521,341
Pennsylvania	4,282,891	5,258,113	6,302,115	7,665,111	8,720,017	9,631,350	9,900,180	10,498,012
Rhode Island	276,631	345,506	428,566	542,610	604,397	687,497	713,346	791,896
S. Carolina	995,577	1,151,149	1,340,316	1,515,400	1,683,724	1,738,765	1,899,804	2,117,027
So. Dakota	98,268	348,600	401,570	583,888	636,547	692,849	642,961	652,740
Tennessee	1,542,359	1,767,518	2,020,616	2,184,789	2,337,885	2,616,556	2,915,848	3,201,718
Texas	1,591,749	2,235,527	3,048,710	3,896,542	4,663,298	5,624,715	6,414,824	7,711,194
Utah	143,963	210,779	276,749	373,351	449,396	507,817	550,310	588,862
Vermont	332,286	332,422	343,641	355,956	352,428	359,611	369,231	377,747
Virginia	1,512,565	1,655,980	1,854,184	2,061,612	2,309,187	2,421,851	2,677,773	3,318,680
Washington	75,116	357,232	518,103	1,141,990	1,356,621	1,563,396	1,736,191	2,378,983
W. Virginia	618,457	762,794	958,800	1,221,119	1,463,701	1,729,205	1,901,974	2,005,552
Wisconsin	1,315,497	1,693,330	2,069,042	2,333,860	2,632,067	2,939,006	3,137,587	3,434,575
Wyoming	20,789	62,555	92,531	145,965	194,402	225,565	250,742	290,562
Tot. U. S.	50,155,783	62,947,714	75,994,575	91,972,266	105,710,620	122,775,046	131,669,275	150,697,361

## Employment Status of U. S. Population, 1955

Persons 14 years of age and over

Source: Bureau of the Census. Data week of July 10-16, 1955.

Employment status	Total	Male	Female
Total noninstitutional population	117,401,000	57,166,000	59,938,000
Total labor force, including Armed Forces.	70,429,000	39,323,000	21,106,000
Not in labor force	46,975,000	8,143,000	38,832,000
Civilian noninstitutional population	114,440,000	54,536,000	59,994,000
Civilian labor force	67,465,000	34,391,000	21,072,000
Employed	64,995,000	34,790,000	20,201,000
In agricultural industries	7,701,000	6,075,000	1,626,000
In nonagricultural industries	57,294,000	28,715,000	18,575,000
Unemployed	2,471,000	1,403,000	868,000
Not in labor force	46,975,000	8,143,000	38,832,000
Keeping house	34,305,000	86,000	34,219,000
In school	816,000	441,000	375,000
Unable to work	2,153,000	1,309,000	844,000
Other	9,701,000	6,307,000	3,394,000

## U. S. Major Occupation Groups, Employed Persons, by Sex

Source: Bureau of the Census; Estimates in thousands of persons 14 years old and over.

Major occupation group Week of July 10-16, 1955	Both sexes	Male	Female	Percent distribution		
				Both sexes	Male	Female
Professional, technical and kindred workers	5,217	3,386	1,831	8.0	7.6	9.1
Farmers and farm managers	3,857	3,714	143	5.9	8.3	0.7
Managers, officials and proprietors, except farm	6,623	5,498	1,025	10.0	12.3	5.1
Clerical and kindred workers	8,595	2,908	5,687	13.2	6.5	28.1
Sales workers	3,902	2,398	1,504	6.0	5.4	7.4
Craftsmen, foremen and kindred workers	8,720	8,514	206	13.4	19.0	1.0
Operatives and kindred workers	13,184	9,572	3,612	20.3	21.4	17.9
Private household workers	1,969	48	1,921	3.0	0.1	9.5
Service workers, except private household	5,431	2,706	2,725	8.4	6.0	12.6
Farm laborers, except farm and foremen	3,550	2,123	1,427	5.5	4.7	6.6
Laborers, except farm and mine	4,047	3,923	124	6.2	8.8	0.6
Total employed	64,994	44,790	20,204	100.0	100.0	100.0

## U. S. Population 21 Years Old and Over, 1950

By Region, Division and State  
Source: Bureau of the Census

Region, division, and state	Population 21 years old and over							
	Sex			Color		Residence		
	Total	Male	Female	White	Non-white	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
<b>United States</b>	97,403,307	47,853,694	49,549,613	88,195,191	9,208,116	65,487,509	18,940,730	12,975,068
<b>Regions:</b>								
Northeast	27,019,598	13,053,220	13,966,378	25,642,897	1,376,701	21,858,199	4,061,167	1,100,232
North Central	29,242,427	14,182,761	14,759,666	27,722,586	1,519,841	19,382,145	5,418,213	4,442,009
South	28,309,493	13,872,281	14,437,212	22,616,312	5,693,181	14,945,221	7,006,396	6,295,876
West	12,831,789	6,445,132	6,386,357	12,213,396	618,393	9,301,944	2,392,954	1,130,891
<b>North-east:</b>								
New England	6,293,773	3,021,825	3,271,948	6,194,611	98,962	4,877,601	1,164,551	251,624
Middle Atlantic	20,725,825	10,031,395	10,694,430	19,448,086	1,277,739	16,960,598	2,896,616	848,611
<b>North Central:</b>								
E. No. Central	20,123,858	9,951,845	10,172,013	18,909,518	1,214,340	14,432,588	3,449,690	2,241,580
W. No. Central	9,118,569	4,530,916	4,587,653	8,813,068	305,501	4,949,557	1,968,523	2,200,489
<b>South:</b>								
South Atlantic	12,812,841	6,259,942	6,552,899	9,991,837	2,821,004	6,897,047	3,509,741	2,406,053
E. So. Central	6,677,308	3,256,788	3,420,520	5,214,208	1,463,100	2,893,487	1,665,381	2,118,440
W. So. Central	8,819,344	4,355,551	4,463,793	7,410,267	1,409,077	5,154,687	1,893,274	1,771,383
<b>West:</b>								
Mountain	3,058,982	1,566,896	1,492,086	2,940,817	118,165	1,770,941	815,458	472,563
Pacific	9,772,807	4,878,536	4,894,271	9,272,579	500,228	7,531,003	1,577,496	664,308
<b>New England:</b>								
Maine	576,840	283,099	293,331	575,223	1,617	308,890	196,059	71,891
New Hampshire	352,780	171,020	181,760	352,188	592	206,227	116,355	30,198
Vermont	237,552	116,599	120,953	237,165	387	91,570	98,965	47,017
Massachusetts	3,206,104	1,520,510	1,685,594	3,153,820	52,284	2,727,890	425,541	52,670
Rhode Island	538,124	259,666	278,458	529,172	8,952	458,411	72,903	6,790
Connecticut	1,882,373	670,521	711,862	1,347,243	35,130	1,084,583	254,725	43,065
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>								
New York	10,374,446	4,994,060	5,380,386	9,718,328	656,118	8,022,780	1,043,690	357,976
New Jersey	3,354,160	1,628,358	1,725,802	3,145,242	208,918	2,922,981	360,544	70,635
Pennsylvania	6,997,219	3,408,977	3,588,242	6,584,516	412,703	5,084,837	1,492,382	420,000
<b>E. No. Central:</b>								
Ohio	5,279,761	2,586,095	2,693,666	4,942,126	337,635	3,823,079	937,623	519,059
Indiana	2,556,167	1,261,119	1,295,348	2,443,060	113,407	1,577,716	567,025	411,681
Illinois	5,958,601	2,925,046	3,033,555	5,514,184	444,417	4,714,652	770,384	473,565
Michigan	4,106,606	2,066,908	2,039,698	3,812,763	293,843	2,977,039	714,614	414,933
Wisconsin	2,222,423	1,112,677	1,109,748	2,197,385	25,038	1,340,057	460,044	422,322
<b>W. No. Central:</b>								
Minnesota	1,910,153	958,369	951,784	1,893,582	16,571	1,093,970	391,548	424,635
Iowa	1,694,619	840,331	854,288	1,680,993	13,626	842,331	393,292	458,996
Missouri	2,643,129	1,281,239	1,361,890	2,447,662	195,467	1,692,255	427,500	523,374
North Dakota	366,590	194,439	172,151	361,871	4,719	103,620	122,526	140,145
South Dakota	401,146	209,349	191,797	390,016	11,130	139,417	116,093	145,636
Nebraska	860,391	431,142	429,249	845,337	15,054	417,599	209,160	235,632
Kansas	1,242,541	616,047	626,494	1,193,607	48,934	660,365	308,105	274,071
<b>South Atlantic:</b>								
Delaware	210,918	103,149	107,769	183,002	27,916	135,795	54,071	21,052
Maryland	1,527,089	752,882	774,207	1,290,514	236,575	1,083,975	335,741	107,373
Dist. of Col.	583,338	268,844	314,494	391,096	192,242	583,338		107,265
Virginia	2,025,339	1,011,519	1,013,820	1,602,669	422,670	1,020,248	588,526	221,275
West Virginia	1,171,878	587,373	584,505	1,103,681	68,197	462,104	488,499	698,457
North Carolina	2,311,071	1,130,024	1,181,047	1,761,330	549,741	869,695	742,919	332,250
South Carolina	1,150,867	554,085	596,782	760,843	390,024	475,268	343,343	
Georgia								
21 yrs. & over	2,008,828	964,109	1,044,719	1,441,986	566,842	998,940	520,300	489,588
18 yrs. & over	2,181,269	1,049,599	1,131,670	1,558,566	622,703	1,073,361	572,486	535,440
Florida	1,823,513	887,957	935,556	1,456,716	366,797	1,258,684	436,042	128,787
<b>E. So. Central:</b>								
Kentucky	1,742,978	864,430	878,548	1,612,267	130,711	722,400	492,180	528,989
Tennessee	1,978,548	961,147	1,017,401	1,659,758	318,790	949,958	468,687	559,903
Alabama	1,747,759	843,927	903,832	1,231,514	516,245	637,453	425,628	485,048
Mississippi	1,208,023	587,284	620,739	710,669	497,354	383,667	279,256	545,100
<b>W. So. Central:</b>								
Arkansas	1,112,866	550,158	562,708	880,675	232,191	410,342	278,981	423,543
Louisiana	1,587,145	770,580	816,565	1,105,861	481,284	940,248	360,095	286,802
Oklahoma	1,382,108	682,993	699,115	1,269,450	112,658	747,195	325,531	309,382
Texas	4,737,225	2,351,820	2,385,405	4,154,251	582,944	3,056,902	928,667	751,656
<b>Mountain:</b>								
Montana	372,345	198,368	173,977	363,414	8,931	171,512	119,060	80,873
Idaho	349,016	181,675	167,341	344,866	4,150	157,693	100,454	80,869
Wyoming	178,581	96,131	82,450	175,036	3,545	93,369	52,187	33,025
Colorado	844,748	420,846	423,902	826,007	18,741	560,304	173,506	110,935
New Mexico	375,387	192,582	182,805	351,740	23,647	201,398	107,741	66,214
Arizona	441,889	223,303	218,586	395,744	46,145	257,412	143,419	41,058
Utah	369,843	196,181	193,662	382,711	7,132	265,473	83,366	41,004
Nevada	107,173	57,810	49,363	101,299	5,874	63,740	34,825	8,568
<b>Pacific:</b>								
Washington	1,559,266	799,604	759,662	1,519,370	39,896	1,023,528	370,789	164,940
Oregon	1,001,716	509,726	491,990	986,848	14,868	569,349	290,638	141,729
California	7,211,825	3,569,206	3,642,619	6,766,361	445,464	5,936,126	916,069	357,630

ESTIMATED CIVILIAN POPULATION OF VOTING AGE  
AND VOTE CAST FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELLCTORS

Date	Population estimate <sup>1</sup>	Vote cast	Pct. of population	Date	Population estimate <sup>1</sup>	Vote cast	Pct. of population
Nov., 1936	80,055,000	45,647,117	57.0	Nov., 1948	94,877,000	48,833,680	51.5
Nov., 1940	84,319,000	49,820,212	59.1	Nov., 1952	98,135,000	61,551,978	62.7
Nov., 1944	90,599,000 <sup>2</sup>	47,976,263 <sup>3</sup>	53.0	Nov., 1954	100,223,000		

<sup>1</sup>Population 21 years old and over plus population 18 to 20 years in Georgia for 1944 to 1954.<sup>2</sup>Inc. Armed Forces overseas. Civilian population was 81,024,000.<sup>3</sup>Vote cast by civilians was 45,285,000.



Marital Status of U.S. Population 14 Years and Over, 1950

Source: Bureau of Census

Census year	Male				Female			
	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or divorced	Total	Single	Married	Widowed or divorced
1950	55,311,617	14,518,079	37,399,617	3,393,921	57,042,417	11,454,266	37,503,836	8,084,315
White	49,979,010	12,987,269	33,980,608	3,011,133	51,354,113	10,272,018	33,977,180	7,104,617
Non-white	5,332,607	1,530,810	3,119,009	382,788	5,688,302	1,182,248	3,526,356	979,698
Urban	35,627,394	8,894,449	24,156,103	2,276,512	38,622,171	7,969,191	24,610,232	6,070,696
White	32,240,205	8,013,863	22,213,015	2,013,327	34,818,431	7,211,146	22,292,819	5,284,126
Non-white	3,387,189	880,586	2,243,388	263,211	3,803,040	728,047	2,456,143	719,570
Rural non-farm	11,284,735	3,016,788	7,563,736	704,211	10,943,719	1,914,880	7,558,146	1,431,752
White	10,362,168	2,713,209	7,012,619	636,310	10,043,719	1,718,330	7,017,381	1,277,808
Non-white	922,567	303,579	551,117	67,871	891,359	196,550	541,065	153,944
Rural farm	8,399,488	2,606,812	5,379,478	413,168	7,484,868	1,539,893	5,296,108	648,867
White	7,376,637	2,260,197	4,754,974	361,166	6,191,965	1,282,032	4,667,250	542,683
Non-white	1,022,851	346,615	624,504	51,702	992,903	257,861	628,858	106,184

Marital Status of Persons 14 Years Old and Over, April, 1954

Source: Bureau of the Census

The civilian population includes about 832,000 members of the Armed Forces living off post or with their families on post, but excludes all other members of the Armed Forces.

(Thousands of persons 14 years and over)

Marital status and sex	Total, 14 years & over	14 to 19 years			20 to 24	25 to 29	30 to 34	35 to 44	45 to 54	55 to 64	65 to 74	75 and over
		Tot.	14 to 17	18 and 19								
Male	55,297	6,354	4,513	1,841	3,902	5,570	5,944	10,963	9,163	6,987	4,515	1,899
Single	13,004	6,192	4,491	1,701	2,113	1,295	667	987	729	515	336	170
Married	39,042	160	20	140	1,751	4,181	5,125	9,638	9,151	5,756	3,011	1,086
Wife present	37,346	155	15	140	1,671	3,984	4,927	9,250	7,555	5,177	3,279	1,048
Wife absent	1,696	5	5		80	200	198	388	390	279	112	38
Separated	784	5	5		33	85	84	188	194	118	67	10
Other	912				47	115	114	200	202	161	45	28
Widowed	2,171				10	8	33	93	186	547	671	623
Divorced	1,080	2	2		28	83	119	245	297	169	117	20
Female	59,542	6,494	4,392	2,102	5,412	6,045	6,246	11,459	9,328	7,246	4,850	2,471
Single	11,043	5,647	1,172	1,475	1,660	685	544	787	685	429	404	222
Married	39,869	831	213	618	3,648	5,215	5,445	9,819	7,339	1,869	2,200	503
Husband present	37,346	674	182	492	3,258	4,884	5,148	9,276	6,950	4,572	2,110	474
Husband absent	2,523	157	31	126	390	331	297	543	389	297	90	29
Separated	1,135	37	5	32	109	136	160	302	225	127	30	7
Husband in Armed Forces	446	90	18	72	195	73	37	38	15			
Other	942	30	8	22	88	120	100	203	149	170	60	22
Widowed	7,256	4	2	3	23	47	88	423	978	1,790	2,175	1,728
Divorced	1,374	12	5	7	81	118	169	421	326	154	71	18

HOUSEHOLDS AND MARRIED COUPLES, UNITED STATES

Date	Households			Married Couples		
	Number	In households	Average	Total	With own household	Without own household
April, 1954	46,893,000	156,443,000	3.34	37,346,000	35,875,000	1,471,000
April, 1953	46,828,000	153,577,000	3.28	37,106,000	35,560,000	1,546,000
March, 1950	43,554,000	146,876,000	3.37	36,091,000	34,075,000	2,016,000
April, 1940	34,948,666	128,427,069	3.67	28,517,000	26,571,000	1,946,000

Number of households April 1954. Urban 31,408,000; Rural nonfarm 9,991,000; Rural farm 5,493,000.

Average Future Lifetime in United States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Life table values for year 1952

Age interval	Number living <sup>1</sup>	Average remaining lifetime <sup>2</sup>					
		All Races	White		Non-white		
			Male	Female	Male	Female	
0-1	100,000	68.6	68.6	72.7	59.1	63.7	
1-5	97,144	69.6	67.6	73.3	61.4	65.5	
5-10	96,609	69.0	64.0	69.6	58.0	62.1	
10-15	96,320	61.1	59.2	64.8	53.3	57.3	
15-20	96,038	56.3	54.4	59.9	48.5	52.5	
20-25	95,502	51.6	49.7	55.1	44.0	47.8	
25-30	94,816	47.0	45.2	50.3	39.7	43.3	
30-35	94,076	42.3	40.5	45.5	35.6	38.9	
35-40	93,182	37.7	35.9	40.8	31.4	34.7	
40-45	91,917	33.2	31.4	36.1	27.5	30.6	
45-50	90,009	28.8	27.1	31.6	23.8	26.8	
50-55	87,090	24.7	23.0	27.2	20.4	23.2	
55-60	82,725	20.9	19.3	23.0	17.5	20.2	
60-65	76,817	17.3	15.9	19.0	15.0	17.4	
65-70	68,398	14.1	13.0	15.3	12.8	14.8	
70-75	57,662	11.2	10.3	12.0	11.1	12.9	
75-80	45,149	8.6	8.0	9.1	9.3	10.8	
80-85	30,323	6.6	6.1	6.8	8.0	9.1	
85 and over	16,639	5.1	4.8	5.1	6.8	7.3	

<sup>1</sup>Of 100,000 born alive, number living at beginning of age interval.

<sup>2</sup>Average number of years of life remaining at beginning of age interval.

The Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. on Sept. 16, 1955, reported that the average life expectancy of American wage earners was 69.8 years, based on mortality tables of its insured workers. It estimated that within a few years life expectancy of this group would pass the Biblical three score years and ten. In 1879-89 life expectancy of this group was 34 years. It was also estimated that those aged 65 in 1954 had a life expectancy of 14.1 years.

## U. S. Population, Urban and Rural, 1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

According to the revised definition adopted for the Census of 1950, the urban population comprises all persons living in (a) places of 2,500 inhabitants or more incorporated as cities, boroughs, and villages, (b) incorporated towns of 2,500 inhabitants or more except in New England, New York, and Wisconsin where "towns" are simply minor civil divisions of counties, (c) the densely settled urban fringe, including both incorporated and unincorporated areas, around cities of 50,000 or more, and (d) unincorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more outside any urban fringe. The remaining population is classified as rural. According to the old definition, the urban population had been limited to all persons living in incorporated places of 2,500 inhabitants or more and in areas (usually minor civil divisions) classified as urban under special rules relating to population size and density.

Region, division, and State	Urban	Rural	Per cent urban	Region, division, and State	Urban	Rural	Per cent urban
<b>United States</b>	<b>96,467,686</b>	<b>54,229,675</b>	<b>64.0</b>	<b>East North Central:</b>			
<b>Regions:</b>				Ohio	5,578,274	2,368,353	70.2
Northeast	31,373,200	8,104,786	79.5	Indiana	2,357,196	1,577,028	59.9
North Central	28,490,932	15,969,830	64.1	Illinois	6,759,271	1,952,905	77.6
South	22,955,762	21,241,326	48.6	Michigan	4,563,084	1,868,682	70.7
West	13,647,792	5,913,733	69.8	Wisconsin	1,987,888	1,446,687	57.9
<b>Northeast:</b>				<b>South Atlantic:</b>			
New England	7,101,511	2,212,942	76.2	Delaware	199,122	118,993	62.6
Middle Atlantic	21,271,689	5,891,844	80.5	Maryland	1,615,902	727,099	69.0
<b>North Central:</b>				Dist. of Columbia	802,178		100.0
East North Central	21,185,713	9,213,655	69.7	Virginia	1,680,116	1,758,565	47.0
West North Central	7,305,219	6,756,175	52.0	W. Virginia	691,487	1,311,065	34.6
<b>South:</b>				N. Carolina	1,368,101	2,093,828	33.7
South Atlantic	10,391,163	10,791,172	49.1	S. Carolina	777,921	1,339,106	36.7
East South Central	4,484,771	6,992,410	39.1	Georgia	1,559,447	1,885,131	45.3
West South Central	8,079,828	6,457,744	55.6	Florida	1,813,890	957,415	65.5
<b>West:</b>				<b>East South Central:</b>			
Mountain	2,785,888	2,289,110	54.9	Kentucky	1,084,070	1,860,738	36.8
Pacific	10,861,904	3,624,623	75.0	Tennessee	1,462,602	1,839,116	44.1
<b>New England:</b>				Alabama	1,340,937	1,720,806	43.8
Maine	472,000	441,774	51.7	Mississippi	607,162	1,571,752	27.9
N. Hampshire	306,806	226,436	57.5	<b>West South Central:</b>			
Vermont	137,612	240,135	36.4	Arkansas	630,591	1,278,920	33.0
Massachusetts	930,339	731,275	84.4	Louisiana	1,471,696	1,211,820	54.8
Rhode Island	667,212	124,684	84.3	Oklahoma	1,139,481	1,093,870	51.0
Connecticut	1,558,642	448,638	77.6	Texas	4,838,060	2,873,134	62.7
<b>Middle Atlantic:</b>				<b>Mountain:</b>			
New York	12,682,446	2,147,746	85.5	Montana	258,034	332,990	43.7
New Jersey	4,186,207	649,122	86.6	Idaho	252,549	336,088	42.9
Pennsylvania	7,403,036	3,094,976	70.5	Wyoming	144,618	145,011	49.8
<b>West North Central:</b>				Colorado	831,318	493,771	62.7
Minnesota	1,624,914	1,357,569	54.5	New Mexico	341,889	339,298	50.2
Iowa	1,250,938	1,370,135	47.7	Arizona	416,000	333,587	55.5
Missouri	2,432,715	1,521,938	61.5	Utah	449,856	239,007	65.3
N. Dakota	164,817	454,819	26.6	Nevada	91,625	68,458	57.2
S. Dakota	216,710	436,030	33.2	<b>Pacific:</b>			
Nebraska	621,905	703,603	46.9	Washington	1,503,166	875,797	63.2
Kansas	993,220	912,079	52.1	Oregon	819,318	702,023	53.9
				California	8,539,420	2,046,803	80.7

## U. S. Population Urban, Rural, White and Non-white

Source: Bureau of the Census

Census year	All classes	White		Negro	Non-white			
		Native	Foreign born		Indian	Japa- nese	Chinese	All other
<b>Total</b>								
1950	150,697,361	124,780,860	10,161,168	15,042,286	343,410	141,768	117,620	110,210
Urban	99,347,686	75,267,570	8,488,865	9,392,608	56,108	100,735	109,434	52,306
Rural nonfarm	31,181,325	27,350,570	1,119,769	2,491,377	67,088	14,260	5,844	20,827
Rural farm	23,048,350	19,162,720	552,534	3,158,301	108,624	20,773	2,351	37,017
1940	131,669,275	106,795,732	11,419,138	12,865,518	333,969	126,947	77,504	50,467
<b>Male</b>								
1950	74,833,239	61,952,802	5,176,390	7,298,722	178,824	76,649	77,008	72,811
Urban	46,891,726	37,994,340	4,255,554	4,449,768	30,266	53,458	71,650	36,752
Rural nonfarm	15,862,847	13,887,315	601,960	1,256,115	41,093	8,139	3,874	13,451
Rural farm	12,078,610	10,071,147	318,876	1,562,841	56,575	15,052	1,478	22,611
1940	66,061,592	53,437,533	6,011,015	6,269,038	171,427	71,967	57,380	43,223
<b>Female</b>								
1950	75,864,122	62,828,058	4,984,778	7,743,564	164,586	65,119	40,621	37,398
Urban	49,575,904	40,273,230	4,233,311	4,942,842	26,852	47,277	37,778	15,611
Rural nonfarm	15,318,478	13,463,255	517,809	1,235,262	86,665	6,121	1,970	7,370
Rural farm	10,969,710	9,091,573	233,658	1,565,460	52,049	11,721	873	14,106
1940	65,607,683	53,358,199	5,408,123	6,596,480	162,542	54,980	20,115	7,241

## UNITED STATES NEGRO POPULATION, APRIL 1, 1950

State	Negro population	State	Negro population	State	Negro population	State	Negro population
Alabama	979,617	Iowa	10,692	Nevada	4,302	S. Dakota	727
Arizona	25,974	Kansas	73,158	N. Hampshire	731	Tennessee	530,003
Arkansas	426,639	Kentucky	201,921	New Jersey	318,565	Texas	977,458
California	462,172	Louisiana	882,428	New Mexico	8,408	Utah	2,729
Colorado	20,177	Maine	1,221	New York	918,191	Vermont	443
Connecticut	53,172	Maryland	385,972	N. Carolina	1,047,353	Virginia	734,211
Delaware	43,598	Massachusetts	73,171	N. Dakota	257	W. Virginia	30,691
Dist. of Col.	260,803	Michigan	442,296	Ohio	513,072	Wisconsin	114,867
Florida	603,101	Minnesota	14,022	Oklahoma	145,603		28,182
Georgia	1,062,762	Mississippi	986,494	Oregon	11,529	Wyoming	2,557
Idaho	1,050	Missouri	297,088	Pennsylvania	638,485		
Illinois	645,980	Montana	1,232	Rhode Island	13,993	<b>Total</b>	<b>15,042,286</b>
Indiana	171,168	Nebraska	19,234	S. Carolina	822,077		

## U.S. Population, White and Non-white by States, 1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

State	All classes		White		Non-white	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
Alabama	1,502,640	1,559,103	1,032,714	1,046,877	469,926	512,226
Arizona	379,659	370,328	336,216	321,295	43,443	49,033
Arkansas	951,534	957,997	743,614	747,893	207,920	210,104
California	5,295,629	5,290,594	4,339,566	4,375,607	856,063	914,987
Colorado	695,149	659,840	650,256	616,097	44,893	43,743
Connecticut	988,497	1,018,783	961,112	991,217	27,385	27,566
Delaware	157,344	160,741	143,040	138,848	14,304	21,893
Dist. of Col.	377,918	424,260	242,737	277,128	135,181	149,132
Florida	1,366,917	1,404,388	1,072,495	1,093,556	294,422	310,832
Georgia	1,688,667	1,755,911	1,182,717	1,197,860	505,950	558,051
Illinois	3,032,237	2,865,400	2,690,323	2,820,672	341,914	344,728
Indiana	4,319,261	4,392,925	3,991,948	4,051,110	327,313	341,815
Iowa	1,958,516	1,975,708	1,871,599	1,886,913	86,917	88,795
Kansas	1,310,283	1,310,790	1,299,111	1,300,432	11,172	10,358
Kentucky	953,534	951,765	915,369	913,592	38,165	38,173
Louisiana	1,474,987	1,469,819	1,375,990	1,367,000	98,997	102,819
Maine	1,310,166	1,364,350	891,914	904,709	427,252	459,651
Maryland	464,145	459,629	452,503	458,313	11,642	11,316
Massachusetts	1,166,603	1,176,308	972,710	982,265	193,893	194,133
Michigan	2,270,367	2,420,147	2,230,216	2,381,287	40,151	38,860
Minnesota	3,212,119	3,159,647	2,983,372	2,931,153	228,747	228,494
Mississippi	1,501,208	1,481,275	1,486,160	1,467,537	15,048	13,738
Missouri	1,076,791	1,102,123	995,680	992,952	81,111	109,171
Montana	1,940,883	2,013,790	1,796,697	1,858,896	144,186	154,894
Nebraska	309,423	281,601	299,115	272,623	10,308	8,978
Nevada	667,332	658,178	655,038	646,290	12,294	11,888
New Hampshire	85,017	75,086	79,681	70,247	5,336	4,819
New Jersey	2,622,424	2,708,818	2,611,871	2,704,404	110,553	104,414
New Mexico	2,362,744	2,462,685	2,223,957	2,287,728	138,787	174,957
New York	3,175,541	3,333,643	3,211,557	3,308,654	263,984	245,089
North Carolina	7,239,944	7,590,248	6,790,153	7,081,942	449,791	508,306
North Dakota	2,017,105	2,044,824	1,480,840	1,493,281	536,265	551,543
Ohio	3,929,534	4,018,993	3,672,387	3,755,835	257,147	263,158
Oklahoma	1,115,555	1,117,796	1,017,324	1,015,203	98,232	102,593
Oregon	772,776	748,565	759,803	737,325	12,973	11,240
Pennsylvania	5,170,411	5,327,601	4,857,621	4,996,224	312,790	331,377
Rhode Island	390,593	401,313	382,818	394,197	7,775	7,116
South Carolina	1,040,540	1,076,487	643,573	649,832	406,967	426,655
South Dakota	337,251	315,489	324,185	303,169	12,366	11,870
Tennessee	1,623,107	1,668,611	1,367,126	1,393,131	255,981	275,480
Texas	3,863,142	3,848,052	3,383,150	3,343,384	479,992	504,668
Utah	347,636	341,226	341,007	335,902	6,629	5,324
Vermont	187,754	189,993	187,457	189,731	297	262
Virginia	1,675,216	1,643,464	1,306,394	1,275,161	368,822	368,303
Washington	1,223,851	1,155,112	1,188,079	1,128,417	35,772	26,695
West Virginia	1,006,287	999,265	918,270	942,012	58,017	57,253
Wisconsin	1,726,842	1,707,733	1,704,904	1,687,786	21,938	19,947
Wyoming	154,853	135,676	150,895	133,114	3,958	2,562
Total	74,833,239	75,864,122	67,129,192	67,812,836	7,704,047	8,051,286

## United States Foreign White Stock by States

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

State	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	State	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	State	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
Ala.	13,813	32,565	Mass.	713,699	1,559,220	S. C.	7,503	16,645
Ariz.	45,594	110,805	Mich.	603,735	1,363,730	S. D.	30,767	142,985
Ark.	9,289	24,190	Minn.	210,231	812,410	Tenn.	15,065	30,145
Calif.	985,333	1,997,055	Miss.	8,314	16,955	Texas	276,645	655,635
Colo.	58,987	185,910	Mo.	92,050	311,815	Utah	29,514	105,515
Conn.	297,859	606,195	Mont.	43,119	125,665	Vt.	28,753	87,670
Dela.	13,844	34,160	Neb.	57,273	241,895	Va.	35,070	93,550
D. of C.	39,497	80,835	Nev.	10,530	21,265	Wash.	191,001	442,120
Fla.	122,731	214,260	N. H.	58,134	133,540	W. Va.	31,586	76,235
Ga.	16,730	34,675	N. J.	630,761	1,382,895	Wisc.	218,234	841,115
Idaho	19,407	69,020	N. M.	17,336	43,285	Wyo.	13,290	40,200
Ill.	783,277	1,901,290	N. Y.	2,500,429	4,303,345	Total	10,161,168	23,589,485
Ind.	100,630	300,350	N. C.	16,134	30,200	Total foreign white stock	33,750,653	
Iowa	84,582	398,055	N. D.	49,232	192,210			
Kan.	38,577	179,420	Ohio	443,158	1,135,390			
Ky.	16,068	59,905	Okla.	18,906	65,555			
La.	28,884	87,240	Ore.	83,612	225,430			
Me.	74,342	171,135	Penn.	776,609	2,053,680			
Md.	84,440	228,585	R. I.	113,261	274,165			

## Area and Population of the World by Continents

(Midyear 1953)

Source: Statistical Office of the United Nations

Continent	Land area sq. m.	Estimated population	Continent	Land area sq. m.	Estimated population
Africa	11,710,000	208,000,000	Europe (ex. USSR)	1,894,000	403,000,000
America, North	9,360,000	229,000,000	Oceania	3,287,000	13,000,000
America, South	6,892,000	118,000,000	USSR (Dec. 1953)	8,597,000	213,000,000
Asia (ex. USSR)	10,424,000	1,307,000,000	Total	52,164,000	2,493,000,000

\*Including inland waters; excluding certain uninhabited polar regions and a few small islands

## GROWTH OF WORLD POPULATION

During the past 25 years, world population has grown from an estimated 1.8 billion to about 2.5 billion. The annual increase was approximately 17,000,000 in the mid-twenties. Today it is about 30,000,000—Population Reference Bureau, Inc.



## Foreign White Stock in United States Cities

Cities with over 100,000 Foreign-born White

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

Country	Boston	Chicago	Cleveland	Detroit	Los Angeles	New York	Philadelphia	San Francisco
Asia.....	3,767	5,454	1,536	7,334	7,744	31,977	2,984	4,673
Austria.....	1,506	21,002	8,473	6,503	7,512	124,256	8,512	2,884
Belgium.....	293	2,797	118	5,652	926	5,235	368	427
Canada-French.....	2,905	2,940	700	7,003	2,440	5,105	372	469
Canada other.....	24,651	14,874	3,804	56,817	25,529	30,755	3,181	7,381
Czechoslovakia.....	229	24,165	16,350	4,150	2,438	30,130	2,001	792
Denmark.....	371	6,071	204	1,143	2,807	6,707	512	2,097
England & Wales.....	5,396	15,189	4,827	17,015	19,476	53,614	12,686	6,626
Finland.....	319	1,554	652	1,889	1,077	8,891	234	1,333
France.....	739	2,987	489	1,616	3,439	20,461	1,872	4,154
Germany.....	3,289	56,635	9,629	17,046	17,302	185,467	19,736	12,394
Greece.....	2,863	13,011	1,770	5,526	2,503	29,816	2,001	3,263
Hungary.....	281	13,638	15,978	9,303	6,113	51,908	6,531	946
Ireland (Eire).....	27,737	29,804	4,229	5,458	4,693	141,723	24,203	8,816
Italy.....	25,315	54,954	15,630	24,196	16,055	344,115	48,721	20,051
Lithuania.....	4,530	23,611	3,341	3,692	2,079	13,599	4,678	269
Mexico.....	50	9,080	238	2,139	39,742	3,234	268	5,823
Netherlands.....	310	4,642	383	1,331	1,925	5,671	288	850
Northern Ireland.....	370	751	152	322	434	2,085	198	188
Norway.....	851	10,198	310	885	3,118	26,552	736	2,401
Poland.....	5,918	94,009	18,200	44,611	12,860	179,878	20,281	2,424
Portugal.....	692	53	44	65	210	2,569	178	544
Rumania.....	389	5,105	2,115	3,723	3,313	29,409	3,679	677
Scotland.....	3,094	7,884	2,525	14,182	5,800	26,405	6,311	2,844
Spain.....	215	362	166	593	1,264	12,183	424	1,733
Sweden.....	2,533	31,104	905	2,438	6,577	20,424	1,161	3,974
Switzerland.....	179	1,772	398	610	1,859	7,151	661	2,069
U. S. S. R.....	21,686	52,879	7,618	19,159	34,109	314,603	53,906	7,830
Yugoslavia.....	39	10,481	10,446	5,431	4,266	6,736	784	1,756
Other America.....	691	2,348	369	1,001	4,493	38,295	1,478	6,855
Other Europe.....	2,036	4,444	816	3,984	1,706	13,961	1,488	1,575
All other and not reported.....	845	2,840	594	1,372	3,105	11,382	1,604	2,471
<b>Total Foreign-born White</b> .....	<b>144,092</b>	<b>526,058</b>	<b>132,799</b>	<b>276,470</b>	<b>247,054</b>	<b>1,784,206</b>	<b>232,587</b>	<b>120,393</b>
<b>Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage</b>								
Foreign parentage.....	195,450	793,200	203,275	317,985	265,595	1,972,200	361,805	119,565
Mixed parentage.....	82,500	309,910	72,720	161,975	167,720	687,735	143,620	72,645
Father foreign.....	45,155	213,225	49,095	110,140	104,815	459,890	92,640	48,435
Mother foreign.....	37,345	96,685	23,625	59,835	59,905	227,845	50,980	24,210
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>277,950</b>	<b>1,103,110</b>	<b>275,995</b>	<b>487,960</b>	<b>430,315</b>	<b>2,659,935</b>	<b>505,425</b>	<b>192,210</b>
<b>Total Foreign White Stock...</b>	<b>422,042</b>	<b>1,629,168</b>	<b>408,794</b>	<b>764,430</b>	<b>677,369</b>	<b>4,444,141</b>	<b>738,012</b>	<b>312,603</b>

## Nativity and Parentage of Foreign White Stock

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

Country of origin based on international boundaries as formally recognized by the United States

Country of origin	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage	Country of origin	Foreign-born white	Native white of foreign or mixed parentage
Asia.....	186,024	239,525	Northern Ireland.....	15,398	29,890
Austria.....	405,785	816,465	Norway.....	202,204	652,380
Belgium.....	52,891	55,500	Poland.....	861,184	1,925,015
Canada-French.....	238,409	519,405	Portugal.....	34,337	117,075
Canada other.....	750,153	1,468,325	Rumania.....	84,952	130,100
Czechoslovakia.....	278,268	705,890	Scotland.....	244,200	463,325
Denmark.....	147,897	318,710	Spain.....	45,585	69,490
England and Wales.....	581,615	1,443,230	Sweden.....	324,944	864,035
Finland.....	95,506	122,370	Switzerland.....	71,515	215,600
France.....	107,924	253,665	U. S. S. R.....	894,814	1,647,120
Germany.....	984,331	3,742,615	Yugoslavia.....	143,956	239,920
Greece.....	189,083	195,235	Other America.....	120,297	101,240
Hungary.....	268,022	137,000	Other Europe.....	80,375	128,030
Ireland (Eire).....	504,961	1,891,495	All other and not reported.....	146,833	157,300
Italy.....	1,427,145	3,143,405			
Lithuania.....	147,765	249,825			
Mexico.....	450,562	891,980			
Netherlands.....	102,133	272,535			
			<b>Total</b> .....	<b>10,161,168</b>	<b>23,589,485</b>

## Native White of Foreign or Mixed Parentage

	Total	Male	Female
Foreign parentage.....	14,824,095	7,199,565	7,624,530
Mixed parentage.....	8,765,390	4,233,405	4,531,985
Father foreign.....	5,748,235	2,776,090	2,972,145
Mother foreign.....	3,017,155	1,455,315	1,561,840
<b>Total</b> .....	<b>23,589,485</b>	<b>11,432,970</b>	<b>12,156,515</b>

## Farm Population of the United States

Source: Bureau of the Census and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics (estimates)

Year (April)	Population	Year (April)	Population	Year (April)	Population	Year (April)	Population
1910.....	32,077,000	1935.....	32,161,000	1948.....	26,483,000	1951.....	24,160,000
1915.....	32,440,000	1940.....	30,547,000	1947.....	27,124,000	1952.....	24,283,000
1920.....	31,974,000	1943.....	26,681,000	1948.....	26,903,000	1953.....	22,679,000
1925.....	31,190,000	1944.....	25,495,000	1949.....	25,954,000	1954.....	21,890,000
1930.....	30,329,000	1945.....	25,285,000	1950.....	25,058,000	1955.....	22,158,000

## Country of Birth of Foreign-born Whites

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

State	Asia	Austria	Belgium	Canada		Czech slov.	Den- mark	Engl'd and Wales	Scot- land	North Ire- land	Fin- land
				French	Other						
Alabama.....	689	281	85	71	866	283	105	1,618	599	17	47
Arizona.....	810	790	118	197	2,707	355	357	2,218	568	22	151
Arkansas.....	272	280	70	106	555	272	106	726	116	11	19
California.....	30,540	20,818	3,766	7,990	102,764	7,456	18,053	78,728	25,619	1,611	7,467
Colorado.....	790	2,643	1347	311	3,551	945	1,351	4,351	1,389	48	336
Connecticut.....	4,052	8,945	439	16,900	14,166	7,333	2,144	15,776	7,638	701	2,092
Delaware.....	170	325	32	81	580	148	78	1,188	527	54	103
Dist. of Col.....	1,890	1,141	165	373	2,557	437	288	3,190	970	65	215
Florida.....	3,204	4,615	634	1,808	13,184	1,786	1,566	13,005	3,677	161	1,082
Georgia.....	854	401	86	98	1,345	109	102	1,801	475	33	79
Idaho.....	169	423	101	249	3,565	324	869	1,808	528	24	479
Illinois.....	7,952	30,270	8,034	3,190	25,837	43,145	10,425	31,173	14,690	967	3,014
Indiana.....	1,684	3,681	2,297	598	5,581	5,341	620	6,355	2,716	58	217
Iowa.....	889	1,156	678	346	3,776	3,819	7,625	4,931	1,332	57	60
Kansas.....	664	1,702	592	226	2,133	1,209	619	2,711	755	26	48
Kentucky.....	633	402	93	105	962	172	58	1,543	356	17	42
Louisiana.....	1,125	429	265	173	1,020	234	213	1,782	418	16	92
Maine.....	763	203	76	28,329	26,010	267	430	3,276	1,225	68	1,063
Maryland.....	1,567	2,009	263	359	3,770	2,265	521	6,273	1,920	37	559
Massachusetts.....	17,757	6,291	1,689	69,470	123,035	1,678	1,884	46,193	20,559	1,958	9,190
Michigan.....	12,556	16,078	10,518	15,786	126,172	12,168	4,219	42,726	24,887	676	15,501
Minnesota.....	1,234	5,907	1,197	2,482	15,168	5,361	7,374	5,541	1,824	134	14,475
Mississippi.....	620	99	35	39	426	47	86	634	104	8	32
Missouri.....	1,526	5,250	668	329	3,602	2,441	795	5,045	1,240	60	96
Montana.....	290	1,370	369	727	6,741	809	1,398	3,176	1,370	55	1,326
Nebraska.....	499	1,159	333	178	2,048	6,455	4,555	2,147	488	34	33
Nevada.....	158	206	50	179	923	45	363	784	201	16	78
N. Hampshire.....	855	381	369	24,930	9,920	89	129	2,915	1,126	139	873
New Jersey.....	7,678	28,713	2,420	2,306	13,917	17,609	4,247	35,505	24,658	1,419	2,281
New Mexico.....	311	280	38	50	749	102	60	884	247	5	51
New York.....	41,791	149,955	7,665	18,254	99,730	44,111	11,627	104,875	48,304	4,171	12,897
N. Carolina.....	1,128	295	83	136	1,321	100	86	1,891	522	24	40
N. Dakota.....	296	948	127	634	5,545	819	1,315	729	351	22	311
Ohio.....	7,071	23,553	1,586	1,713	18,738	38,208	1,434	28,955	11,615	309	3,682
Oklahoma.....	837	484	146	160	1,588	899	221	1,712	464	15	40
Oregon.....	972	2,125	522	1,171	17,614	1,098	2,521	6,482	2,635	141	3,530
Pennsylvania.....	9,362	60,738	2,353	1,114	12,875	48,634	1,724	48,752	20,231	1,541	1,232
Rhode Island.....	3,361	1,234	627	19,163	6,123	166	177	11,273	3,754	184	443
S. Carolina.....	608	142	58	58	504	43	41	907	212	19	30
S. Dakota.....	245	440	121	213	1,666	1,058	2,528	1,167	265	20	341
Tennessee.....	469	297	83	68	1,122	116	95	1,543	367	14	31
Texas.....	3,084	2,748	485	524	5,572	6,544	941	7,347	1,472	59	192
Utah.....	444	500	154	139	2,006	81	2,240	5,712	780	31	217
Vermont.....	274	144	27	12,485	6,161	127	95	1,595	714	18	300
Virginia.....	2,014	794	228	280	2,951	737	370	4,491	1,396	71	159
Washington.....	2,378	3,959	994	2,508	45,073	1,381	4,710	15,820	5,513	159	7,237
West Virginia.....	1,405	1,465	400	77	772	1,485	62	2,497	795	19	167
Wisconsin.....	1,796	12,262	1,331	1,642	8,035	9,682	0,537	6,321	1,750	79	3,282
Wyoming.....	119	854	94	69	828	232	414	1,229	768	15	262
Totals.....	180,024	408,785	52,891	238,409	756,153	278,268	107,897	584,615	244,200	15,398	95,506

State	Portu- gal	Ru- mania	Spain	Swe- den	State	Portu- gal	Ru- mania	Spain	Swe- den
Alabama.....	10	86	30	302	Nevada.....	41	35	815	287
Arizona.....	22	212	420	763	N. Hampshire.....	141	60	19	1,071
Arkansas.....	2	64	10	175	New Jersey.....	3,413	3,552	3,382	8,383
California.....	15,134	6,299	10,890	31,067	New Mexico.....	8	28	117	187
Colorado.....	20	238	168	3,893	New York.....	4,256	32,270	14,705	36,747
Connecticut.....	2,448	780	680	11,304	N. Carolina.....	17	72	41	152
Delaware.....	13	129	40	197	N. Dakota.....	3	481	4	3,415
Dist. of Col.....	59	340	310	545	Ohio.....	243	9,167	1,141	4,526
Florida.....	171	1,473	3,103	3,511	Oklahoma.....	7	79	36	356
Georgia.....	99	114	66	205	Oregon.....	74	367	299	6,904
Idaho.....	15	63	985	1,890	Pennsylvania.....	833	6,820	1,700	7,724
Indiana.....	90	6,384	714	56,128	Rhode Island.....	6,407	247	100	3,128
Iowa.....	31	1,805	475	2,736	S. Carolina.....	2	30	20	78
Kansas.....	6	132	26	7,080	S. Dakota.....	2	91	5	2,677
Kentucky.....	4	73	50	2,527	Tennessee.....	3	85	22	176
Louisiana.....	6	113	41	163	Texas.....	73	480	604	2,346
Maine.....	47	116	388	247	Utah.....	5	22	137	2,092
Maryland.....	63	31	25	987	Vermont.....	19	21	269	554
Massachusetts.....	92	595	262	742	Virginia.....	89	214	159	489
Michigan.....	20,042	1,007	659	21,333	Washington.....	65	413	232	20,906
Minnesota.....	136	6,423	890	12,322	West Virginia.....	44	339	712	160
Mississippi.....	8	1,249	51	43,933	Wisconsin.....	23	620	55	9,285
Missouri.....	10	34	23	109	Wyoming.....	9	27	65	949
Montana.....	19	1,273	359	1,713					
Nebraska.....	6	196	38	2,731					
	7	203	20	5,449					
Totals.....	54,337	84,952	45,565	324,944					

## Country of Birth of Foreign-born Whites

Source: Bureau of the Census (1950 Census)

State	France	Germany	Greece	Hungary	Ireland (Eire)	Italy	Lithuania	Mexico	Netherlands	Norway	Poland
Alabama	355	1,591	850	264	327	1,436	80	125	87	156	422
Arizona	363	1,825	600	570	600	1,600	234	24,917	204	298	969
Arkansas	180	1,862	250	111	202	670	72	553	82	70	657
California	18,447	70,791	14,330	13,453	28,405	104,215	3,856	162,309	12,270	15,780	23,776
Colorado	802	5,821	1,013	692	1,600	6,329	217	5,275	508	737	1,773
Connecticut	2,591	17,036	3,431	8,685	19,865	74,270	10,081	158	651	1,782	34,530
Delaware	173	1,114	374	233	1,103	3,031	100	38	58	100	2,151
Dist. of Col.	1,208	3,010	2,087	558	2,067	4,422	467	325	293	347	2,346
Florida	2,077	11,134	2,819	3,488	3,224	8,087	880	431	1,196	1,431	5,203
Georgia	373	2,390	956	185	437	638	125	132	101	76	1,113
Idaho	260	1,823	306	105	376	633	19	326	296	1,147	148
Illinois	6,529	96,517	17,410	19,020	36,075	83,556	33,049	12,463	8,973	15,684	111,376
Indiana	1,401	13,801	4,032	6,703	2,352	5,508	2,002	3,222	1,525	553	11,583
Iowa	793	22,774	1,407	319	2,066	2,908	601	1,253	6,078	5,581	1,402
Kansas	684	7,183	394	244	963	1,214	100	4,204	262	341	1,186
Kentucky	409	3,949	399	218	667	1,067	134	82	96	53	626
Louisiana	1,521	2,467	497	312	709	7,678	79	1,106	263	376	955
Maine	334	997	758	87	2,058	2,008	883	40	66	381	1,073
Maryland	1,118	12,563	2,467	1,518	2,811	9,942	2,998	193	520	779	8,637
Massachusetts	4,848	15,439	14,511	1,176	81,214	101,548	18,559	324	1,723	4,207	46,597
Michigan	3,632	45,323	9,273	18,818	9,958	38,937	7,776	5,235	20,215	4,071	81,595
Minnesota	845	26,459	1,565	1,508	2,693	4,496	992	950	3,512	33,477	8,308
Mississippi	170	808	283	50	173	1,023	87	259	58	55	336
Missouri	1,285	18,337	1,989	3,481	4,181	10,695	754	2,057	456	325	5,922
Montana	386	3,025	530	414	2,003	1,767	85	693	780	5,228	788
Nebraska	271	13,276	555	353	1,058	2,622	621	1,673	319	635	2,393
Nevada	605	712	400	51	270	1,955	22	786	77	148	115
N. Hampshire	340	1,474	2,632	83	2,414	1,416	844	34	145	302	2,817
New Jersey	7,405	75,823	6,384	30,731	33,113	150,680	7,910	598	10,580	5,860	69,404
New Mexico	252	957	408	95	202	934	30	9,666	68	107	167
New York	28,185	270,661	36,757	65,276	182,581	503,175	20,656	4,138	13,393	33,073	254,065
N. Carolina	352	1,878	1,472	149	311	553	153	96	307	98	704
N. Dakota	114	4,195	180	830	417	96	88	77	341	13,268	981
Ohio	3,551	48,528	10,271	43,410	11,146	56,593	6,238	1,824	1,530	1,289	41,820
Oklahoma	408	3,202	417	184	358	805	124	1,100	105	128	724
Oregon	838	7,930	1,230	743	2,179	3,581	299	618	1,010	5,318	1,312
Pennsylvania	6,550	59,532	10,474	32,134	44,844	163,359	20,432	1,374	1,219	2,024	87,947
Rhode Island	1,601	2,573	1,050	193	8126	24,380	603	53	120	332	5,336
S. Carolina	161	816	812	50	202	228	53	28	42	55	458
S. Dakota	109	5,248	222	151	457	202	58	112	1,547	5,524	381
Tennessee	286	1,932	525	213	328	1,552	113	145	75	103	998
Texas	1,656	15,380	1,919	932	2,384	5,059	390	196,077	699	928	3,914
Utah	248	3,334	1,682	99	320	1,750	24	1,396	2,336	1,236	148
Vermont	188	668	180	149	627	1,766	96	17	29	85	1,010
Virginia	808	3,916	1,717	645	948	2,087	444	145	342	351	1,737
Washington	1,458	12,928	2,392	770	3,903	7,566	649	1,546	3,230	23,304	2,922
West Virginia	413	1,872	1,724	2,316	393	8,557	521	177	61	55	3,250
Wisconsin	1,044	58,526	2,476	6,006	1,808	9,663	3,136	1,067	4,152	14,063	24,440
Wyoming	297	922	613	148	383	858	25	1,049	64	393	363

Totals	107,924	984,331	169,083	268,022	504,961	1,427,145	147,765	450,562	102,133	202,294	861,184
--------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------	-----------	---------	---------	---------	---------	---------

State	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	All countries*	State	Switzerland	U.S.S.R.	Yugoslavia	All countries*
Alabama	92	684	134	13,813	Nevada	253	173	267	10,530
Arizona	260	1,756	540	45,594	N. Hampshire	98	1,399	34	58,134
Arkansas	278	330	74	9,289	New Jersey	5,711	50,620	2,646	680,761
California	15,143	66,552	13,801	985,333	New Mexico	87	231	293	17,336
Colorado	663	9,306	1,874	58,987	New York	12,276	353,835	10,097	2,500,429
Connecticut	1,456	21,180	586	297,859	N. Carolina	89	640	80	16,134
Delaware	57	1,193	42	13,844	N. Dakota	143	12,393	81	49,232
Dist. of Col.	390	5,994	199	39,497	Ohio	3,617	23,114	26,089	443,158
Florida	874	12,585	432	122,731	Oklahoma	242	2,008	76	18,906
Georgia	90	1,553	50	16,730	Oregon	2,465	5,645	1,139	83,612
Idaho	587	946	277	19,407	Pennsylvania	3,015	80,541	21,412	776,600
Illinois	3,835	59,753	19,146	783,277	Rhode Island	160	4,678	42	113,264
Indiana	751	3,591	5,009	100,630	S. Carolina	40	479	24	7,503
Iowa	838	2,774	920	84,582	S. Dakota	253	4,423	98	30,767
Kansas	597	4,315	1,592	38,577	Tennessee	220	1,321	47	15,065
Kentucky	397	1,038	112	16,068	Texas	844	4,592	479	276,845
Louisiana	136	1,018	427	28,884	Utah	972	231	496	29,844
Maine	66	1,527	21	74,342	Vermont	139	501	17	28,763
Maryland	509	13,570	354	84,440	Virginia	257	3,056	158	35,070
Massachusetts	1,009	52,353	249	713,699	Washington	2,360	8,168	2,998	191,001
Michigan	1,709	30,804	11,453	603,735	West Virginia	188	1,372	1,616	34,586
Minnesota	946	8,493	5,678	210,231	Wisconsin	4,695	11,941	7,597	218,234
Mississippi	26	458	152	8,314	Wyoming	132	1,062	604	13,290
Missouri	1,505	10,208	2,128	92,050					
Montana	458	3,423	1,822	43,119					
Nebraska	587	7,019	519	57,273					

Totals 71,515 894,844 143,956 10,161,168

\*Totals for All Countries include foreign-born white population as follows—Other Europe, 86,375; Other America, 120,297; All Other Population 69,658 and Not Reported 77,175.

## Places in the U. S. With Population Exceeding 2,500

When an incorporated town and an unincorporated town bear the same name in certain states, figures include both in the total. Thus in Connecticut Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, and Vermont, all figures for towns include their unincorporated areas. In other states unincorporated communities are designated by an asterisk (\*).

Special censuses were taken after April 1, 1950, at the request and expense of the city or town; they are listed with the year indicated by the Bureau of the Census.

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	Place	1950	1940
<b>ALABAMA</b>			<b>ARIZONA—Continued</b>			<b>ARKANSAS—Continued</b>	
Albertville.....	5,397	3,651	Blisbee.....	3,801	5,853	West Helena.....	6,107 4,771
Alexander.....			Casa Grande.....	4,151	1,545	Wynne.....	12,146 3,369
Chickasaw.....	12,473	6,640	Chandler.....	8,799	1,239	(a) See also Texarkana City,	3,633
Albionville.....	3,170	1,476	Clifton.....	3,466	2,668	Texas, pop. (1950), 24,753; (1940),	17,019.
Andalusia.....	3,162	6,886	Coalgate.....	4,306			
Anniston.....	31,966	26,623	Douglas.....	9,442	8,623		
Athens.....	6,309	4,342	Eloy.....	3,580			
Atmore, '54.....	6,031	3,300	Flagstaff.....	7,663	5,080		
Attalla.....	7,637	4,885	Glendale.....	8,179	4,855		
Auburn.....	12,939	4,672	Globe.....	6,419	0,141		
Bay Minette, '54.....	4,184	1,763	*Kingman, '53.....	3,966			
Bessemer.....	28,446	22,826	Mesa.....	16,790	7,221		
Birmingham.....	326,037	267,583	Miami.....	4,329	4,722		
Boaz.....	3,078	1,027	*Miller, '54.....	2,953			
Brewton, '54.....	5,301	3,323	*Moreland.....	6,541			
Brundidge.....	2,605	1,909	Nogales.....	6,153	5,135		
Carslaw.....	4,920		*Pasqua Village.....				
Childersburg.....	4,023	515	El Rio.....	5,466			
Clanton.....	4,640	3,982	Phoenix, '53.....	128,841	66,414		
Cordova.....	3,156	1,881	Prescott.....	6,764	6,018		
Cullman.....	7,523	5,071	Safford, '53.....	4,274	2,266		
*Dallas Mills.....			*Sunnyslope.....	4,420			
East Side.....	2,768		Tempe.....	7,684	2,906		
Decatur.....	19,974	16,804	Tolleson.....	7,841	1,731		
Demopolis.....	5,004	4,137	Tucson, '53.....	48,774	35,752		
Dothan.....	21,581	17,194	*Wakefield.....	8,906			
Elba.....	2,936	2,363	*Warren.....	2,610			
Enterprise.....	7,288	4,383	*West Yuma.....	4,741			
Eufaula.....	6,906	6,260	Winslow.....	6,518	4,577		
Evergreen.....	3,454	2,216	Yuma.....	9,145	5,325		
*Fairfax.....	2,717						
Fairfield, '54.....	14,186	11,703	<b>ARKANSAS</b>				
Fairhope.....	3,354	1,845	Arkadelphia.....	6,819	5,078		
Fayette.....	3,707	2,608	Ashdown.....	2,738	2,332		
Florida.....	2,713	2,999	Bascomville.....	6,414	5,267		
Florissant, '55.....	27,165	15,043	Benton, '53.....	8,325	3,502		
Foley, '55.....	3,215		Bentonville.....	2,942	2,359		
Fort Payne.....	6,226	4,424	Blytheville.....	16,284	10,652		
Gadsden.....	55,725	36,975	*Bradley.....				
Geneva.....	3,679	2,803	Quarters.....	2,880			
Greenville.....	6,781	5,075	Brinkley.....	4,173	3,409		
Guntersville.....	5,253	4,398	Camden, '55.....	16,622	8,975		
Haleyville.....	3,331	2,427	Clarendon.....	2,547	2,551		
Hartselle.....	3,429	2,584	Clarksburg.....	4,343	3,118		
Homewood.....	12,866	7,397	Conway.....	8,610	5,782		
Huntsville.....	16,437	13,050	Crossett.....	4,619	4,891		
Jackson, '54.....	3,985	2,039	*Cullendale.....	3,225			
Jacksonville.....	4,751	2,995	Dr Queen.....	3,015	3,055		
Jasper.....	6,589	6,847	Dermott.....	3,601	3,083		
Jannett.....	7,434	6,141	De Witt.....	2,843	2,498		
*Langdale.....	2,721		Dumas.....	2,512	2,323		
Leeds.....	3,306	2,910	El Dorado, '54.....	24,477	15,858		
Ligeomb.....	2,550	1,740	Endora.....	3,072	1,808		
Marion.....	2,822	2,382	Fayetteville.....	17,071	8,212		
*Merrimack.....	3,035		Fordyce.....	3,764	3,429		
*Mignon.....	3,053		Forrest City.....	7,607	5,699		
Mobile.....	129,009	78,720	Fort Smith, '52.....	53,037	36,584		
Monroeville.....	2,772	1,724	Hamburg.....	2,655	1,939		
Montgomery.....	106,155	78,084	Harrison.....	5,512	4,238		
Mountain Brook.....	8,359		Helena.....	11,236	8,546		
Northport.....	3,885	3,187	Hope.....	8,805	7,175		
*Oakwood-Lincoln			Hot Springs.....	29,307	21,370		
Mills.....	4,447		Jacksonville, '55.....	3,007			
Onionta.....	2,802	2,376	Jonesboro.....	16,310	11,729		
Opelika.....	12,295	8,487	Little Rock.....	102,213	68,039		
Opp.....	5,240	3,178	McGehee, '55.....	4,348	3,663		
Ozark.....	5,238	3,601	Magnolia.....	6,918	4,326		
Pikeville.....	28,305	15,351	Maivern, '55.....	9,243	5,290		
Piedmont.....	4,498	4,019	Marianna.....	4,530	4,419		
Prichard.....	4,385	2,604	Mena.....	2,878	2,685		
Roanoke.....	19,014	6,084	Monticello.....	4,445	3,510		
Russellville.....	5,392	4,168	Morrilton.....	4,501	3,650		
Scottsboro.....	4,731	3,510	Nashville.....	5,483	4,608		
Selma.....	22,840	19,834	Newport.....	3,548	2,782		
*Shawmut.....	3,268		North Little	6,264	4,301		
Sheffield.....	10,767	7,933	Rock, '54.....	49,588	21,137		
Slacanga.....	9,606	6,269	Oseola.....	5,006	3,226		
Talladega.....	13,134	9,298	Paragould.....	9,668	7,079		
Tallapoosa.....	4,225	1,011	Parrot.....	3,731	3,430		
Tarrant City.....	7,571	6,833	Pikeville.....	2,558	2,034		
Troy.....	8,555	7,055	Plum Bluff.....	37,162	21,290		
Tuscaloosa.....	40,396	27,493	Pocahontas.....	3,840	3,028		
Tusculum, '55.....	8,193	5,515	Prescott.....	3,960	3,177		
Tuskegee.....	6,713	3,937	Rogers.....	4,962	3,550		
Union Springs.....	3,232	3,107	Russellville.....	8,166	5,927		
*West End Annon-			Sealey, '53.....	6,446	3,670		
Cobb Town.....	3,228		Siloam Springs.....	3,270	2,764		
*West Huntsville.....	8,221		Springdale.....	5,835	3,319		
Wetumpka.....	3,813	3,089	Stamps.....	2,552	2,405		
<b>ARIZONA</b>			Stuart, '53.....	8,062	5,628		
*Ajo.....	6,817		Texaskana (a).....	15,875	11,821		
*Amphitheater.....	12,664		Trumann.....	3,744	3,348		
Avondale.....	2,505		Van Buren.....	6,413	5,222		
			Walnut Ridge.....	3,106	2,013		

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
CALIFORNIA—Continued			CALIFORNIA—Continued			COLORADO		
Fort Bragg, '54	4,108	3,235	Pittsburg, ...	12,763	9,520	Alamosa, ...	5,354	5,613
*Freedom, ...	2,765		Placerville, ...	3,749	3,064	Aurora, ...	11,801	8,437
Fresno, '54, ...	107,907	60,685	Pleasant Hills	5,686		Boulder, ...	19,699	12,938
Fullerton, '54, ...	27,546	10,442	Pleasanton, '53	2,710	1,278	Brighton, ...	4,336	4,029
Gardena, '55, ...	21,228	5,909	Pomona, '54, ...	47,928	23,459	Canon City, ...	6,345	6,690
*Garden Grove	3,762		Porterville, '54	7,802	6,270	Colorado Spgs.	45,472	36,799
Gilroy, ...	9,702	8,582	Porterville, '54	7,802	6,270	Cortez, ...	2,680	1,778
Glendale	97,792	82,882	*Hueneme, '53	7,388		Craig, ...	3,080	2,123
Glendora, '55, ...	9,090	2,832	Red Bluff, ...	4,905	3,824	Delta, ...	4,097	3,717
Grass Valley	5,253	5,701	Redding, '54	11,880	8,109	Denver, ...	415,786	322,412
Gridley, '55, ...	3,088	2,338	Redlands, '55	21,266	14,324	*Durbv, ...	2,840	
*Grover City—			Redondo			Durango, ...	7,459	5,887
Fair Oaks, ...	2,788		Beach, '53, ...	35,706	35,092	Edgewater, ...	2,580	1,648
Hanford, ...	10,028	8,234	Redwood			Englewood, ...	18,659	9,680
Hawthorne, '53	21,098	8,263	City, '55	38,960	12,453	Evansville, ...	2,732	2,632
Hayward, '55, ...	34,492	6,736	Reedley, '54	5,167	3,170	Fort Collins	14,937	12,231
Healdsburg, ...	3,258	2,507	Rialto, '54, ...	6,316	1,770	Golden, ...	5,238	3,175
Hemet, ...	3,386	2,505	Richmond, ...	99,515	23,612	Grand Junction	14,501	12,479
Hermosa			Riverbank, ...	2,662	1,130	Greeley, ...	20,354	15,995
Beach, '53, ...	14,004	7,197	Riverside, '55, ...	65,823	34,696	Gunnison, ...	2,770	2,177
Hillsborough, '54	5,225	2,747	Roseville, '55, ...	10,357	6,653	*Ivywild, ...	2,849	
Hollister, ...	4,903	3,891	*Rupert, ...	4,490		*Knob Hill, ...	3,612	7,040
Hollister, '54	3,297		Sacramento, ...	137,572	105,958	La Junta, ...	7,712	4,445
Huntington			Salinas, '55, ...	21,133	11,566	Lamar, ...	6,629	4,445
Beach, '53	5,871	2,738	San Anselmo, '55	10,446	5,790	Las Alamos, ...	3,223	3,232
Huntington			San Berna-			Leadville, ...	4,081	4,774
Park, ...	29,450	28,648	dino, '52, ...	73,827	43,646	Littleton, ...	3,378	2,244
Indio, '52, ...	6,450	2,296	San Bruno, '54	15,623	6,519	Longmont, ...	8,099	7,406
Inglewood, '53	50,316	30,114	San Buena-			Loveland, ...	6,773	6,145
King City, '53	2,575	1,768	ventura, ...	16,534	13,264	Manitou Spgs.	2,580	1,462
Laguna Beach	6,661	4,460	San Carlos, '53	16,881	3,520	Monte Vista	3,272	3,208
La Habra, '55	9,665	2,499	San Cle-			Montrose, ...	4,964	4,764
*La Loma Air-			monte, '52, ...	4,435	479	Pueblo	63,685	52,162
port, ...	7,866		San Diego, '52	434,924	203,341	Rocky Ford, ...	4,087	3,460
La Mesa, '53	16,249	3,925	San Fernando, '53	14,299	9,094	Salida, ...	4,553	4,969
*Lamont, ...	3,571		San Francisco	775,357	634,356	*South Boulder	7,534	
*Lancaster, ...	3,504		San Gabriel, '54	21,755	11,867	Stearns, ...	7,534	7,411
Larkspur, ...	2,905	1,558	Sanger, '54, ...	7,333	4,017	Trinidad, ...	12,204	13,223
*La Sierra	3,802		San Jose, '52	102,148	68,457	Walsenburg, ...	5,596	5,565
La Verne, '54	5,268	3,092	San Leandro, '54	32,729	14,601			
Lindsay, ...	5,060	4,397	San Luis					
Livermore, '53	7,023	2,885	Obispo, '53, ...	16,001	8,881	CONNECTICUT		
Lodi, '54, ...	16,623	11,079	San Marino, '54	12,924	8,175	Ansonia, ...	18,700	19,210
Lompoc, ...	5,520	3,379	San Mateo, '53	52,309	19,403	Avon, ...	3,171	2,258
Long Beach, ...	250,767	164,271	San Pablo, '55	17,218	8,573	Bethel, ...	5,104	4,105
Los Angeles, ...	2,104,663	1,504,277	San Rafael, '53	15,255	8,573	Berlin, ...	7,474	5,230
'53	4,257	2,214	Santa Ana, '54	59,010	31,921	Bloomfield, ...	5,746	4,309
Los Banos, '53	4,915	3,597	Santa Barbara	44,913	34,935	Branford, ...	10,944	8,090
Los Gatos, '55	28,124	10,982	Santa Clara, '52	14,178	6,650	Bridgeport, ...	158,779	147,121
Lynwood, '53	12,706	6,457	Santa Cruz, '55	22,794	16,896	Bristol, ...	35,061	30,167
Madison, '53, ...	26,315	6,395	Santa Maria, '54	13,117	8,522	Brooklyn, ...	2,652	2,403
Manhattan			Santa			Canton, ...	3,613	2,769
Beach, '53	26,315	6,395	Monica, '53	75,132	53,500	Cheshire, ...	6,295	4,352
Manteca, ...	3,804	1,981	Santa Paula, ...	11,049	8,906	Colchester, ...	3,007	2,334
Martinez, ...	8,268	7,381	Santa Rosa, ...	17,902	12,605	Coventry, ...	4,043	2,102
Mayfield, ...	7,266	6,646	Sausalito, '55, ...	4,945	3,540	Cromwell, ...	4,286	3,281
Maywood, '53	13,483	10,731	*Seaside, ...	10,226	1,553	Danbury, ...	30,337	27,921
Mentor Park, '53	23,811	3,258	Seal Beach	3,553	1,553	City, ...	2,067	2,338
Merced, '52, ...	17,526	10,135	Sebastopol, '54	2,731	1,836	Danielson (see Killingly)		9,222
Millbrae, '54, ...	11,207	4,847	Seaside, '54, ...	6,230	3,667	Darien, ...	11,767	2,332
Mill Valley, '53	17,965	16,375	Shafter, '55, ...	3,086		Deep River, ...	10,559	10,287
Modesto, ...	13,809	12,875	*Shell Point, ...	4,674	4,581	Derby, ...	2,554	2,217
Monrovia, '53	23,008	8,016	Sierra Madre, '52	7,769	3,184	East Haddam	4,000	2,955
Montebello, '53	25,593	10,084	Signal Hill, ...	4,040		East Hampton	29,933	18,611
Monterey, '53	19,464	8,531	*South Bakers-			East Hartford	12,212	9,091
Monterey			field	12,120	26,945	East Lyme, ...	3,870	3,338
Park, '55, ...	29,277	3,946	South Gate, '52	51,293	14,356	East Windsor	4,859	3,967
Mountain			*South Modesto-			Ellington, ...	3,099	2,179
View, '55, ...	18,756	7,740	River Road	4,672		Enfield, ...	15,464	13,561
*Mulberry, ...	2,545		So Pasadena, '53	18,025	6,629	Essex, ...	3,491	2,839
Napa, '54, ...	15,290	10,341	South San Fran-	29,115	11,004	Fairfield, ...	30,489	21,135
National			cisco, '54, ...	2,918	6,616	Farmington, ...	7,028	5,313
City, '52, ...	26,832	3,621	*South Taft	2,918	54,714	Glastonbury, ...	7,818	6,632
Needles, ...	4,051	2,445	Stockton, '54	75,157	4,773	Granby, ...	2,693	1,514
Needles, ...	4,051	2,445	Sunnyvale, '53	15,573	4,373	Greenwich, ...	40,835	35,506
*Newhall, ...	2,527		Sunnyvale, ...	5,338	1,575	Grissold, ...	5,728	5,343
Newport			Taft, '52, ...	3,862	3,205	Jewett City boro, ...	3,703	3,683
Beach, '55, ...	18,541	4,438	Torrance, '53	44,914	9,950	Groton, ...	21,896	10,910
*North Modesto-			Tracy, '54, ...	9,515	4,056	Borough	7,036	4,719
Coll Gardens	5,046		Tulare, '55, ...	13,253	8,259	Gulford, ...	5,092	3,544
North Sacra-			Turlock, '54, ...	6,745	4,839	Haddam, ...	2,636	2,094
mento, '53	7,548	3,053	*Twin Lakes-			Hanford, ...	29,717	23,371
*Novato, ...	8,496	2,592	Delmar, ...	6,733	3,731	Hartford, ...	177,397	166,267
Oakdale, '54, ...	4,336	302,163	Ukiah, '53, ...	8,237	6,616	Jewett City (see Griswold)		9,547
Oakland, ...	384,575	4,651	Upland, '53	11,104	1,614	Killingly, ...	10,015	4,507
Oceanside, '52	18,377	1,622	Vacaville, '55, ...	5,650	20,072	Danielson boro, ...	4,554	4,029
*Oildale, ...	16,511		Vallejo, '52, ...	34,913	4,241	Litchfield, ...	4,964	2,245
Olaj, '53, ...	3,411		Visalia, '54, ...	13,224	8,904	Madison, ...	3,078	2,799
*Olivehurst, ...	3,588		Wasco, '55, ...	6,201		Manchester, ...	34,116	4,559
Ontario, '54, ...	34,255	7,901	Watsonville, ...	11,572	8,937	Mansfield, ...	10,008	39,394
Orange, '53, ...	12,463	4,421	*Wood	2,739	1,072	Meriden, ...	44,098	2,173
Orange Cove, '53	2,522	8,519	W Covina, '55	28,631		Middlebury, ...	3,318	26,435
Oroville, ...	5,387	6,249	*Westminster	3,131		Middletown, ...	29,711	16,639
Oxnard, '52	26,353	6,249	*West Riverside	3,798		Milford, ...	26,870	1,728
Pacific Grove, '55	10,741	3,434	*Westwood, ...	3,618	16,115	Monroe, ...	2,892	4,135
Palm Spgs, '53	10,381	16,774	Whittier, '52	29,265	1,825	Naugatuck, ...	17,455	15,388
Palo Alto, '55, ...	41,002	987	Willits, '54, ...	3,606	2,214	New Britain, ...	73,726	68,685
Palos Verdes			Willows, '55, ...	3,546	1,146	New Canaan, ...	8,001	6,221
Estatos, '54	4,347	81,864	Woodlake, ...	2,525	6,637	New Haven, ...	164,443	160,605
*Paradise, ...	4,426	8,034	Woodland, '54	11,555	2,485	New London, ...	30,551	30,450
Pasadena, ...	104,577	9,866	Yreka City, '54	3,899	4,968	New Milford, ...	5,799	5,559
Petaluma, ...	10,315		Yuba City, '55	10,294				
Piedmont, ...	10,132							

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
ILLINOIS—Continued			INDIANA—Continued			IOWA—Continued		
Wilmette	18,162	17,226	Plymouth, '55	7,304	5,713	Rock Rapids	2,640	2,556
Wilmington	3,354	1,921	Portland	7,064	6,362	See City	3,170	3,165
Winnetka	12,105	12,430	Princeton	7,673	7,786	Sheldon	4,001	3,769
Winthrop Harbor	2,771		Rensselaer	4,072	3,216	Shenandoah	6,938	6,846
Wood River	10,190	8,197	Richmond	39,539	35,140	Shiley	2,556	2,326
Woodstock	7,192	6,123	Rochester	4,673	3,334	Spaul City	83,091	82,364
Worth, '55	4,493		Rushville	6,761	5,964	Spencer	7,446	6,509
Zeligler	2,516	3,006	Salem	3,271	3,197	Storm Lake	7,664	5,274
Zion	8,950	6,555	Scottsburg	2,953	2,185	Tama	2,930	2,832
INDIANA			Seymour	9,629	8,620	Tipton	2,633	2,518
Alexandria	5,147	4,801	Shelbyville	11,734	10,791	Vinton	4,307	4,163
Anderson	46,820	41,572	South Bend	115,911	101,265	Washington	5,902	5,227
Angola	5,081	3,141	Spawdway	5,498	2,328	Waterloo	65,198	51,743
Attica	3,882	3,760	Sullivan	5,423	5,077	Waukon	3,158	2,972
Auburn	5,879	5,415	Tell City	6,735	5,895	Waverly	5,124	4,156
Aurora	4,780	4,828	Terre Haute	64,214	62,693	Webster City	7,611	6,738
*Austin	2,906		Union City	5,633	5,101	West Des Moines	5,015	4,252
Batesville	3,194	3,065	Valparaiso	6,572	3,535	Winterset	3,570	3,631
Bedford	12,562	12,514	Vincennes	12,623	8,736	KANSAS		
Beetham Grove	5,685	3,007	Wabash	10,621	18,228	Abilene	5,775	5,671
Bicknell	4,692	5,110	Warsaw	6,625	6,378	Anthony	2,792	2,873
Bloomington	28,163	20,870	Washington	10,987	9,312	Arkansas City	12,903	12,752
Bluffton	6,076	5,417	West Lafayette	11,873	6,270	Atchison	12,792	12,648
Boonville	5,092	4,526	West Terre Haute	3,357	3,729	Augusta	1,483	3,821
Brazil	8,434	8,128	Whiting	9,689	10,307	Baxter Springs	4,617	4,921
Bremen	2,664	2,179	Winchester	5,467	5,303	Belleville	2,858	2,580
Brookville	2,538	2,194	IOWA			Beloit	4,085	3,765
Cambridge City	2,559	2,207	Albia	4,838	5,157	Caney	2,876	2,629
*Cedar Lake	3,907		Algona	5,415	4,954	Chanute	10,109	10,142
Charlestown	4,785	939	Amos	22,898	12,555	Cherryvale	2,952	3,185
Chesterton	3,175	2,470	Anamosa	3,910	4,069	Clay Center	4,528	4,518
Clarksville	5,905	2,386	Atlantic	6,480	5,802	Coffeyville	17,113	17,355
Clinton, '51	7,223	7,092	Auubon	2,808	2,409	Colby	3,859	2,458
Columbia City	4,745	4,219	Belle Plaine	3,056	3,202	Columbus	2,400	3,402
Columbus	18,370	11,738	Bettendorf	5,132	3,143	Concordia	7,175	6,275
Cottleville	15,550	11,898	Bloomfield	2,688	2,732	Council Grove	2,722	2,655
Crawfordsville	12,551	12,089	Boone	12,164	12,373	Dodge City	11,262	8,487
Crown Point	5,839	4,643	Burlington	30,613	25,832	El Dorado	11,037	10,045
Danville	2,802	2,243	Carroll	6,231	5,389	Ellinwood	2,569	2,059
Decatur	7,271	6,661	Cedar Falls	14,334	9,349	Ellis	2,649	2,042
Deloit	2,530	2,213	Cedar Rapids	72,208	62,126	Emporia	15,669	13,188
Dunkirk	3,048	2,942	Centerville	7,625	5,753	Eureka	3,958	3,803
East Chicago	54,263	54,637	Chariton	5,320	5,438	Fort Scott	10,335	10,557
East Gary	5,635	3,401	Charles City	10,309	9,681	Frederia	3,257	3,524
Edinburg	3,283	2,466	Cherokee	7,705	7,469	Galena	4,029	4,375
Elkhart	35,646	33,343	Clarinda	5,086	4,905	Garden City	10,005	6,285
Elwood	11,362	10,913	Clarion	3,150	2,971	Garnett	2,693	3,306
Evansville	128,636	97,062	Clear Lake	4,977	3,761	Goodland	4,690	3,306
Fairmount	2,646	2,382	Clinton	30,379	26,270	Great Bend	12,665	6,385
Fort Wayne	133,607	118,410	Council Bluffs	45,429	41,439	Hays	8,625	6,385
Frankfort	15,028	13,706	Cresco	3,638	3,530	Hiawatha	3,775	3,804
Franklin	7,316	6,264	Creston	8,317	8,033	Holawatha	3,294	3,238
Garett	4,291	4,285	Davenport	74,549	66,039	Holton	4,012	3,719
Gary	133,911	111,719	Decorah	6,060	5,303	Hugoton	2,781	2,885
Gas City	8,787	3,458	Denison	4,554	4,361	Hutchinson	33,575	30,013
Goshen	18,003	13,872	De Witt	177,965	159,819	Independence	11,335	11,665
Greencastle	8,888	4,822	Dubuque	49,671	43,892	Iola	7,094	7,244
Greenfield	6,159	6,619	Eagle Grove	4,176	4,024	Junction City	13,462	8,507
Greensburg	6,819	6,065	Eldora	4,107	3,553	Kansas City	129,553	121,458
Greenwood	3,086	2,499	Emmetsburg	3,760	3,774	Kanngan	3,200	3,213
Griffith	4,470	2,116	Estherville	6,719	5,651	Larned	4,447	3,533
Hammond	87,594	70,184	Evansdale	3,571	2,799	Lawrence	23,351	14,890
Hartford City	7,253	6,946	Fairfield	7,299	6,773	Leavenworth	20,579	19,220
Higland, '54	9,017	7,223	Forest City	2,766	2,545	Liberal	7,134	4,440
Hobart	10,244	7,166	Fort Dodge	25,115	22,904	Lyons	4,545	4,497
*Home Corner	3,950		Fort Madison	14,954	14,063	Manhattan	19,056	11,659
Huntingburg	4,056	3,816	Glenwood	4,664	4,501	Marysville	3,866	4,055
Huntington	15,079	13,903	Grinnell	6,828	5,210	McPherson	8,689	7,191
Indianapolis	427,173	386,972	Hampton	4,432	4,006	Medford	3,723	3,370
Jacksonville	2,937	3,418	Hawarden	3,915	3,727	Neodesha	11,590	11,018
Jasper	5,215	5,011	Humboldt	2,625	2,681	Newton	3,060	2,762
Jeffersonville, '54	18,191	14,943	Independence	3,219	2,819	Olathe	5,593	3,979
Kendallville	8,119	5,431	Indianola	4,865	4,342	Osawatomie	4,347	4,145
Knox	3,034	2,165	Iowa City	5,115	4,123	Ottawa	10,081	10,193
Kokomo	38,672	33,795	Iowa Falls	4,900	17,182	Paola	3,972	3,511
Lafayette	35,568	28,798	Jefferson	4,326	4,058	Parsons	17,570	14,294
La Porte, '51	20,414	16,180	Keokuk	16,114	15,076	Phibbsburg	2,589	2,109
Lawrenceburg	4,806	4,113	Knoxville	7,625	6,936	Pittsburg	19,311	17,571
Lebanon	7,631	6,529	Le Mars	5,814	5,353	Pratt	7,523	6,591
Linton	5,973	6,263	Manchester	3,987	3,762	Russell	6,183	4,819
Logansport	21,031	20,177	Maquoketa	4,307	4,076	Sallina	26,176	21,073
Madison, '54	10,405	6,923	Marion	5,916	4,721	Scott City	3,204	1,848
Marion	30,081	5,099	Marshalltown	19,821	19,240	*Sunflower	3,834	67,833
Martinsville	5,991	26,476	Mason City	27,980	27,080	Topeka	78,791	67,833
Michigan City	28,395	28,298	Missouri Valley	3,546	3,994	Wellington	7,747	7,246
Mishawaka	32,913	3,445	Monticello	2,888	2,546	Winfield	168,279	111,066
Mitchell	3,445	3,153	Mount Pleasant	5,843	4,610	Wichita	10,264	9,506
Monticello	3,467	6,638	Muscatine	19,041	18,246	KENTUCKY		
Monticello	3,467	6,638	Nevada	3,763	3,353	Ashtand	31,131	29,637
Mount Vernon	58,479	49,720	New Hampton	3,323	2,933	Barbourville	2,926	2,420
Muncie	58,479	49,720	Newton, '54	13,572	10,162	Bardonia	4,154	3,152
Munster, '55	6,548	1,751	Oelwein	7,858	7,801	Bellevue	9,040	8,741
Nappanee	3,393	3,028	Onawa	3,498	3,438	Bowling Green	3,372	2,176
New Albany	20,316	25,414	Osage	3,436	3,196	Camphersville	18,347	11,585
New Castle	18,271	16,620	Oscola	3,422	3,281	Carrollton	3,226	2,910
Noblesville	6,567	5,575	Oshtemo	11,124	10,124	Cattlettsburg	4,750	4,524
North Manchester			Ottumwa	33,631	31,570	Central City	4,110	4,199
North Vernon	3,977	3,170	Pella	4,427	3,638	Corbin	7,744	7,893
Oakland City	3,438	3,112	Perry	6,174	5,977	Covington	64,452	62,018
Paoli	3,539	3,068	Red Oak	6,526	5,763	Cumberland	4,249	4,149
Peru	2,575	2,218				Cynthiana	4,249	4,840
Petersburg	13,308	12,432						
Plainfield, '54	3,035	3,075						
	3,436	3,811						

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
KENTUCKY—Continued			LOUISIANA—Continued			MAINE—Continued		
Danville...	8,686	6,734	Madisonville...	8,635	1,811	Wilton...	3,455	3,228
Davton...	8,777	8,579	Markham...	5,787	6,677	Windham...	3,431	2,381
Earlington...	2,763	2,558	Monroe...	35,572	28,309	Winthrop...	4,413	4,153
Elizabethtown...	5,807	3,607	Morgan City...	9,759	8,969	Winthrop...	3,026	2,508
Elmore...	3,483	2,885	Natchitoches...	9,914	6,812	Yarmouth...	2,669	2,214
Erlanger...	3,694	2,416	New Iberia...	16,467	13,747	York...	3,256	3,283
Fort Thomas...	10,870	11,031	New Orleans...	570,445	494,537	MARYLAND		
Frankfort...	11,916	11,492	New Roads...	2,818	2,255	Aberdeen...	2,944	1,625
Franklin...	4,343	3,940	*Norco...			Annapolis (a)...	10,047	9,542
Fulton...	3,224	3,308	Goodhope...	3,366		Baltimore...	949,708	859,100
Georgetown...	5,516	4,420	Oakdale...	5,598	3,933	Bel Air...	2,578	1,885
Glasgow...	7,025	5,815	Opelousas...	11,659	8,980	Bladensburg...	2,899	1,220
Greenville...	2,661	2,347	Pillenville...	6,423	4,207	Brentwood...	3,523	2,433
*Hamilton Park...	2,579	4,786	Plaquemine...	5,747	5,249	Brunswick...	3,752	3,850
Harlan...	4,262	3,122	Ponchatoula...	4,090	4,001	Cambridge...	10,351	10,102
Hartsville...	6,885	6,773	Port Allen...	3,097	1,898	Capitol Heights...	2,729	2,036
Hazard...	6,885	7,397	Rayne...	6,485	4,974	Chestertown...	3,133	2,740
Henderson...	16,837	13,160	Rayville...	3,138	2,412	Cheverly...	3,318	900
*Henry Clay...	6,104		*Reserve...	4,465		College Park...	11,170	3,568
Hopkinsville...	12,526	11,724	Ruston...	10,372	7,107	Crisfield...	3,679	39,483
Irvine...	3,259	3,631	St. Martinville...	4,614	3,501	Cumtland...	4,836	4,628
Jenkins...	6,921	9,428	Shreveport...	127,206	98,167	*Eastport...	4,594	
*Kenyon-Red-			Sildell...	3,464	2,864	Elkton...	5,245	3,518
bud...	3,420		Springhill...	3,383	3,302	*Ellicott City...		
Lebanon...	4,640	3,786	Sulphur...	5,990	5,304	Oella...	3,364	
Lexington...	55,534	49,303	Talulah...	7,758	5,551	Frederick...	18,142	15,802
London...	3,426	2,263	Thibodaux...	7,730	5,551	Frostburg...	6,676	7,659
Louisville...	369,129	318,077	Ville Platte...	6,633	3,721	Greenbelt...	7,074	2,831
Ludlow...	6,374	6,185	Vinton...	2,597	1,787	Hagerstown...	36,280	32,491
*Lynch...			West Monroe...	10,302	8,560	Haarve de Grace...	7,809	4,647
Benham...	7,952		Westwego...	3,328	4,092	Hyattsville...	12,308	6,675
Madisonville...	11,132	8,209	Winfield...	5,629	4,512	Laurel...	4,832	2,233
Mayfield...	8,990	8,619	Winnboro...	3,655	2,834	Mount Rainier...	10,989	4,830
Maysville...	8,632	6,572	MAINE			Pocomoke City...	3,191	2,739
Middleborough...	14,482	11,777	Auburn...	23,134	19,817	Riverdale...	5,530	2,330
Monticello...	2,934	1,733	Augusta...	20,913	19,360	Rockville...	6,934	2,047
Morehead...	3,102	1,901	Bangor...	31,558	29,822	Salsbury...	15,141	13,313
Morganfield...	3,257	3,079	Bar Harbor...	3,864	4,378	Takoma Park...	13,341	8,938
Mount Sterling...	5,294	6,335	Bath...	10,644	10,235	Westonport...	3,431	3,565
Murray...	6,635	3,733	Belfast...	5,960	5,540	Westminster...	6,140	4,692
Newport...	31,044	30,631	Biddeford...	20,836	19,790	(a) Excludes population of U. S. Naval Academy.		
Nicholasville...	3,406	3,192	Brewer...	6,862	6,510	MASSACHUSETTS		
Owensboro...	33,651	30,245	Bridgton...	2,950	3,035	Abington...	7,152	5,708
Paducah...	32,828	33,765	Brunswick...	10,996	8,658	Abrington...	3,510	2,701
Paintsville...	4,309	2,324	Bucksport...	6,658	5,161	Acushnet...	4,401	4,145
Paris...	6,912	6,697	Calais...	4,589	5,161	Adams...	12,034	12,608
Park Hills...	2,577	1,615	Camden...	3,670	3,372	Agawam...	10,166	7,842
*Picadome...	7,352		Cap Elizabeth...	3,156	3,174	Agawam...	10,851	10,862
Pikeville...	5,154	4,185	Caribou...	9,923	8,218	Amherst...	10,856	6,410
Pikeville...	3,890	3,882	Castro...	4,126	3,714	Andover...	12,437	11,122
Prestonsburg...	3,585	2,328	Dover-Foxcroft...	4,218	5,015	Arlington...	44,353	40,013
Princeton...	5,388	5,389	Eastport...	3,123	3,346	Ashburnham...	2,603	2,255
Providence...	3,905	4,397	Elliot...	2,509	1,932	Ashland...	3,500	2,479
Richmond...	10,268	7,335	Ellsworth...	3,936	3,911	Athol...	11,554	11,840
Russellville...	4,629	3,983	Fairfield...	5,811	5,294	Attleboro...	23,009	22,071
Shelbyville...	4,403	4,392	Falmouth...	4,342	2,883	Auburn...	8,840	6,629
Somersett...	7,097	6,154	Farmington...	4,677	5,791	Avon...	2,666	2,335
South Fort...			Ft. Fairfield...	5,343	5,363	Ayer...	5,740	3,572
Mitchell...	3,142	2,393	Fort Kent...	3,280	2,764	Barnstable...	10,480	8,333
*The Meadows...	7,742		Freeport...	6,649	6,041	Barnstable...	3,406	3,528
Versailles...	2,760	2,548	Gardiner...	4,742	3,494	Bedford...	5,234	3,807
Williamsburg...	3,348	2,331	Gorham...	4,742	3,494	Belchertown...	4,487	3,503
Winchester...	9,226	8,594	Hallowell...	3,404	2,906	Bellingham...	4,100	2,979
LOUISIANA			Hampden...	3,608	2,591	Belmont...	27,381	26,867
Abbeville...	9,338	6,672	Houlton...	8,377	7,791	Beverly...	28,884	25,537
Alexandria...	34,913	27,066	Jay...	3,102	2,858	Billerica...	11,101	7,033
Amite City...	2,804	2,499	Kennebunk...	4,273	3,698	Blackstone...	8,008	4,566
Bastrop...	12,769	6,626	Kittery...	8,380	5,374	Boston...	801,444	770,816
Baton Rouge...	125,629	34,719	Lewiston...	40,974	38,598	Bourne...	4,720	3,315
Berwick...	2,619	1,906	Lincoln...	4,030	3,653	Braintree...	23,161	16,378
Bogalusa...	17,798	14,604	Lisbon...	4,318	4,123	Bridgewater...	9,512	8,902
Bossier City...	15,470	5,786	Livernore Falls...	3,359	3,108	Brookton...	62,840	62,343
Bunkie...	4,066	3,575	Lubec...	2,973	3,108	Brookline...	57,589	49,786
Church Point...	5,113	1,892	Madawaska...	4,900	4,477	Burlington...	3,250	2,275
Covington...	12,784	9,523	Madison...	3,639	3,836	Cambridge...	120,740	110,870
Crowley...	4,809		Mexico...	4,762	4,423	Camden...	7,465	6,381
*Dalgelville...	3,837	3,252	Millinocket...	5,890	6,223	Charlton...	3,136	2,657
De Quincey...	5,799	3,750	Mill...	2,898	3,000	Chelmsford...	38,402	41,250
Donaldsonville...	4,150	3,889	New Gloucester...	2,628	2,334	Chelsea...	49,211	41,664
Eunice...	8,184	5,242	Norway...	3,811	3,649	Clinton...	12,287	12,440
Ferryday...	3,847	2,657	Oakland...	2,679	2,730	Colchester...	3,731	3,111
Franklin...	6,144	4,274	Old Orchard Beach...	4,707	7,688	Concord...	8,623	7,972
*Golden Meadow...	2,820		Old Town...	7,504	3,702	Dalton...	4,772	4,206
Gossport...	8,318		Orono...	4,358	4,094	Danvers...	15,720	14,179
Gretna...	13,813	10,879	Paris...	6,033	3,458	Dartmouth...	11,115	9,011
Hammond...	8,010	6,033	Pittsfield...	3,909	3,329	Bedham...	18,487	15,508
Harahan...	3,394	1,082	Portland...	77,634	73,643	Deerfield...	3,086	2,684
Haynesville...	3,418	3,497	Presque Isle...	9,954	7,939	Dighton...	2,950	2,983
Homer...	4,749	3,497	Rockland...	9,234	8,809	Douglas...	2,624	2,617
Houma...	11,505	9,052	Rumford...	9,954	10,230	Dudley...	5,261	4,616
Jackson...	6,772	5,381	Saco...	10,324	8,631	Duxbury...	3,167	2,359
Jeanerette...	4,692	3,362	Stamford...	10,177	14,861	East Bridgewater...	4,412	3,832
Jennings...	10,673	7,313	Scarborough...	4,600	2,842	Easthampton...	10,694	10,316
Jonesboro...	3,097	2,639	Skowhegan...	7,422	7,150	East Long...	4,881	3,403
Kaplan...	4,582	2,838	South Berwick...	2,646	2,646	Easton...	6,244	5,135
Kenner...	5,535	2,375	South Portland...	2,866	15,751	Fairfax...	45,982	46,748
Lafayette...	33,511	19,210	Thomaston...	2,626	2,334	Fairhaven...	12,765	10,938
Lafayette...	2,849	2,131	Topsham...	2,626	5,380	Fall River...	111,963	115,428
Lake Arthur...	41,272	21,207	Van Buren...	5,094	2,497			
Lake Charles...	41,272	3,713	Waldoro...	2,536	2,497			
Lake Providence...	4,670	2,829	Waterville...	18,287	16,688			
Leesville...	4,440	4,065	Westbrook...	12,284	11,087			
Manfield...								
*Maplewood...	2,671							

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
<b>MASSACHUSETTS—Continued</b>			<b>MASSACHUSETTS—Continued</b>			<b>MICHIGAN—Continued</b>		
Falmouth	8,662	6,878	Saugus	17,162	14,825	*Fair Plain	4,131	.....
Fitchburg	42,691	41,824	Seaboard	5,993	4,130	Fenton	1,226	3,377
Foxborough	7,930	6,303	Seabrook	6,104	4,912	Ferrisburgh	29,075	22,523
Franklinham	28,086	23,214	Sharon	4,817	3,737	Flint	163,113	151,343
Franklin	8,047	7,301	Shirley	4,271	2,668	Fremont	3,056	2,520
Gardner	19,851	20,246	Shrewsbury	10,594	7,586	Garden City	9,012	4,096
Gloucester	25,107	24,016	Somerset	8,596	5,873	Gladstone	4,831	4,972
Grafton	8,281	7,157	South Amherst	102,451	102,177	Grand Haven	9,536	8,799
Great Barrington	.....	.....	South Hadley	2,760	2,231	Grand Ledge	1,506	3,899
Greenfield	17,139	15,672	South Weymouth	17,519	16,825	Grand Rapids	170,515	164,292
Groton	2,889	2,630	Southwick	10,145	6,836	Greenville	6,668	5,321
Hadley	2,639	2,676	Spencer	2,835	1,579	Grosse Pointe	6,283	6,179
Hamilton	2,764	2,617	Springfield	162,299	149,351	" " Farms	9,110	7,217
Hanson	3,389	2,875	Stoughton	13,229	10,765	" " Park	14,075	12,646
Hanson	3,271	2,546	Stoughton	11,116	8,632	Hamtramck	10,381	2,805
Harvard	2,619	2,535	Stoughton	2,805	2,227	Hancock	44,355	49,839
Harvard	3,983	1,790	Sudbury	2,596	1,754	Harper Woods	5,223	5,654
Haverhill	47,280	46,752	Sutton	3,102	2,739	" " " "	9,148	.....
Hingham	10,405	8,003	Swampscott	11,380	10,761	Hastings	6,096	5,175
Holbrook	4,094	3,330	Swampscott	6,121	4,684	Hazel Park	17,770	.....
Holden	5,975	3,924	Taunton	40,109	37,395	Highland Park	46,393	50,810
Holliston	3,753	3,601	Taunton	4,757	4,601	Hillsdale	7,297	6,381
Holyoke	51,961	53,760	Taunton	7,505	6,261	Holland	15,858	14,616
Hopkinton	3,479	3,113	Taunton	2,817	2,065	Holly	2,663	2,343
Hopkinton	3,486	2,697	Taunton	2,656	2,249	Houghton	3,829	3,693
Hudson	8,211	8,012	Taunton	7,007	6,117	Howell	4,353	3,748
Hull	3,379	2,167	Ware	19,633	10,223	Hudson	2,773	2,426
Ipswich	6,895	6,315	Ware	7,543	7,557	Huntington	.....	.....
Kingston	3,161	2,961	Ware	7,517	7,557	" " Woods	4,919	1,705
Lancaster	3,901	2,961	Ware	3,406	3,531	Inkster	16,728	7,044
Lawrence	80,536	81,523	Ware	3,406	3,531	Ionia	6,412	6,302
Lee	4,222	4,222	Ware	3,406	3,531	Iron Mountain	9,679	11,080
Lecester	6,029	2,881	Ware	3,406	3,531	Iron River	4,018	4,416
Lenox	3,627	2,881	Ware	3,406	3,531	Ironwood	11,466	13,369
Leominster	24,075	22,523	Ware	3,406	3,531	Ishpeming	8,962	9,491
Lexington	17,335	15,756	Ware	3,406	3,531	Jackson	51,088	49,656
Longmeadow	6,508	5,790	Ware	3,406	3,531	Kalamazoo	57,704	54,097
Lowell	97,249	101,380	Ware	3,406	3,531	Kingsford	5,038	.....
Ludlow	8,660	8,181	Ware	3,406	3,531	Lansing	92,129	78,753
Lunenburg	3,900	2,195	Ware	3,406	3,531	Lapeer	6,143	5,365
Lynn	99,738	98,122	Ware	3,406	3,531	Laurium	3,211	3,929
Lynnfield	3,927	2,287	Ware	3,406	3,531	Lincoln Park	29,310	15,236
Malden	50,804	58,010	Ware	3,406	3,531	Livonia	17,534	8,738
Manchester	2,868	2,472	Ware	3,406	3,531	Ludington	9,506	8,701
Manchester	7,184	6,530	Ware	3,406	3,531	Manistique	8,822	8,694
Marblehead	13,765	10,859	Ware	3,406	3,531	Marquette	17,202	15,928
Marblehead	15,756	15,154	Ware	3,406	3,531	Marshall	5,777	5,253
Maynard	3,867	2,419	Ware	3,406	3,531	Marysville	2,534	1,777
Medford	6,978	6,812	Ware	3,406	3,531	Mason	3,514	2,867
Medford	4,549	4,549	Ware	3,406	3,531	Melvindale	9,483	4,764
Medford	66,113	63,083	Ware	3,406	3,531	Menominee	11,151	10,230
Melrose	26,988	25,333	Ware	3,406	3,531	*Michigan Center	3,012	.....
Medway	3,744	3,297	Ware	3,406	3,531	Midland	14,285	10,329
Merrimack	2,804	2,320	Ware	3,406	3,531	Midland	2,768	2,340
Methuen	24,177	21,880	Ware	3,406	3,531	Monroe	21,467	15,438
Middleborough	10,164	9,032	Ware	3,406	3,531	Mount Clemens	17,027	14,889
Middleton	2,916	2,348	Ware	3,406	3,531	Mount Morris	2,890	2,237
Millis	15,442	15,888	Ware	3,406	3,531	Mount Pleasant	11,938	8,413
Millbury	8,347	6,983	Ware	3,406	3,531	Muskegon	4,339	4,409
Millis	2,551	2,278	Ware	3,406	3,531	Muskegon	48,429	47,097
Milton	22,395	18,768	Ware	3,406	3,531	Muskegon	18,828	16,047
Mobson	6,125	5,597	Ware	3,406	3,531	Nagawanna	6,517	6,813
Montague	7,812	7,812	Ware	3,406	3,531	Newberry	2,802	2,732
Nahant	2,679	1,835	Ware	3,406	3,531	Niles	13,145	11,328
Nantucket	3,184	3,401	Ware	3,406	3,531	Northville	3,240	3,082
Natick	19,838	13,451	Ware	3,406	3,531	Norway	3,258	3,728
Needham	16,313	12,445	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	5,267	1,169
New Bedford	109,189	110,341	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	3,990	3,428
Newburyport	14,111	13,916	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	15,948	14,424
Newton	81,904	69,873	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	4,668	6,019
Norfolk	2,704	2,291	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,767	2,424
North Adams	21,567	22,213	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	6,637	5,360
Northampton	29,063	24,794	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	73,681	66,626
North Attleborough	8,485	7,624	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	35,725	32,759
North Attleborough	12,146	10,359	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,807	2,247
Northborough	3,122	2,382	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	20,549	17,908
Northbridge	10,476	10,242	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	4,279	3,759
North Brookfield	3,444	3,304	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	3,873	3,072
North Reading	4,402	2,886	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,985	2,627
Norton	4,401	3,107	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	15,816	9,023
Norwell	2,515	1,871	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	46,898	2,807
Norwood	18,636	15,383	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	92,918	62,794
Orange	5,594	5,611	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	9,098	3,471
Oxford	5,851	4,623	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Palmer	9,533	9,139	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Peabody	22,645	21,711	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Peabody	2,679	1,711	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Pepperell	3,400	3,718	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Pittsfield	53,348	49,681	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Plymouth	13,608	13,100	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Provincetown	3,795	3,668	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Quincy	83,835	75,710	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Randolph	9,982	7,634	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Reading	11,006	10,866	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Rehoboth	3,700	2,736	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Revere	36,793	34,405	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Rockland	8,960	8,087	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Rockport	4,231	3,556	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Rutland	3,056	2,131	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Salem	41,880	41,213	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429
Salisbury	2,695	2,376	Ware	3,406	3,531	Oak Park	2,826	2,429



Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
<b>MICHIGAN</b> Continued			<b>MINNESOTA—Continued</b>			<b>MISSOURI</b> Continued		
Vassar.....	2,530	2,154	Whodum....	3,165	2,807	Hillsdale.....	2,902	
*Virginia Park.....	2,747		Winona....	25,031	22,490	Independence.....	36,963	16,066
Wakenfield.....	3,311	3,591	Worthington.....	7,923	5,918	Jackson.....	3,707	3,113
*Walled Lake.....	2,788		<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>			Jackson City.....	23,069	24,264
Wayne.....	9,400	4,223	Aberdeen....	5,290	4,746	Jennings....	15,282	
*Wellow Run.....	11,365		Amory.....	4,990	3,727	Joplin.....	38,711	37,141
*Woodlawn Orchards—			Bay St. Louis.....	4,621	4,138	Kansas City.....	466,622	399,178
Knollwood Pk. 4,035			Belzoni....	4,071	3,781	Kennett....	6,585	6,335
Wyandotte.....	36,416	30,636	Biloxi....	37,425	17,475	Kirkcaldie.....	5,537	
Ypsilanti.....	18,302	12,121	Bonnyville.....	3,295	1,893	Kirkville....	11,110	10,080
Zeland.....	3,075	3,007	Brookhaven.....	7,801	6,232	Kirkwood....	18,610	12,132
<b>MINNESOTA</b>			Canton.....	7,048	6,011	Ladue.....	5,386	3,981
Albert Lea.....	13,515	12,200	Carboston....	2,629	2,100	Lamar.....	3,233	2,992
Alexandria.....	6,319	5,051	Larksdale....	16,539	12,168	Lebanon.....	6,808	5,925
Anoka.....	7,306	6,426	Cleveland....	6,747	4,189	Lees Summit.....	2,554	2,263
Austin.....	23,100	18,307	Columbia....	6,121	4,861	Lexington....	5,074	5,341
Bayport.....	2,502	2,633	Columbus....	17,172	13,645	Liberty.....	4,709	4,698
Bemidji.....	10,001	9,127	Corinth.....	9,785	7,818	Louisiana....	4,389	4,080
Benson.....	3,398	2,729	Crystal Springs.....	3,676	2,855	Macos.....	4,152	4,206
Blue Earth.....	3,843	3,702	Ellisville....	3,753	2,748	Malden.....	3,306	2,673
Brainerd.....	12,637	12,077	Forrest.....	2,374	2,735	Maplewood....	13,116	12,757
Breckinridge.....	3,423	2,745	Greenville....	29,030	20,492	Marquette....	3,172	3,206
Brooklyn Center.....	2,281	1,870	Greenwood....	18,061	14,767	Marshfield....	8,850	8,543
Cambridge.....	2,978	1,592	Gronada.....	7,388	5,831	Marville.....	6,834	5,700
Chisholm.....	6,861	7,187	Gulfport.....	22,659	15,195	Merion.....	11,623	9,053
Cloquet.....	7,686	7,304	Hattlesburg..	29,474	21,026	Moberly.....	13,115	12,920
Columbia.....			Hazlehurst....	3,397	3,124	Monett.....	4,771	4,395
Heights.....	8,175	6,035	Holly Springs.....	3,276	2,750	Mountain Grove.....	3,760	3,818
Crookston.....	7,352	7,161	Indianola....	4,369	3,601	Neosho.....	5,790	5,787
Crosby.....	2,777	2,951	Jackson.....	98,271	62,111	New Madrid.....	9,009	8,181
Crystal, 54.....	13,724	2,373	Kosciusko....	6,753	4,291	North Kansas City.....	2,720	2,150
Detroit Lakes.....	5,587	5,016	Laurel.....	26,038	20,598	Overland.....	3,880	2,684
Duluth.....	104,511	101,065	Leland.....	7,736	3,700	Pagedale.....	3,866	
East Grand Forks.....	5,049	3,611	Lexington....	3,198	2,930	Perryville....	4,591	3,907
Edina.....	9,744	8,855	Long Beach....	2,708	1,495	Pine Lawn.....	6,125	
Ely.....	5,474	5,970	Louisville....	5,282	3,451	Poplar Bluff.....	15,064	11,163
Eveleth.....	5,872	6,887	McComb.....	10,401	9,898	Portageville..	2,662	2,107
Fairmont.....	8,193	6,988	Meridian.....	41,893	35,481	Richmond.....	4,299	4,240
Falcon Heights.....	3,884		*Mississippi City—			Richmond.....		
Fertbault.....	16,028	14,527	Handsboro....	3,400	3,042	Rio.....		
Kergus Falls.....	12,917	10,848	Moss Point....	3,782	15,296	Rio.....		
Fridley.....	3,796		Natchez.....	22,744	15,296	Rio.....		
Glenora.....	2,211	2,387	New Albany....	3,580	3,602	Rock Hill.....	3,847	1,821
Glenwood.....	2,666	2,684	Newark.....	2,912	1,800	Rolla.....	9,354	5,141
Golden Valley.....	5,551	2,048	Ocean Springs.....	3,058	1,551	St. Ann.....	4,557	10,803
Grand Rapids.....	6,019	4,575	Oxford.....	3,956	3,133	St. Charles....	14,314	70,711
Granite Falls.....	2,511	2,385	Pascagoula....	10,805	5,900	St. Joseph....	78,388	75,714
Hastings.....	6,560	5,662	Pass Christian.....	3,353	3,338	St. Louis.....	856,796	816,044
Hibbing.....	16,276	16,385	Philadelphia..	4,472	3,711	St. Genevieve.....	3,192	3,151
Hopkins.....	7,595	4,400	Picayune.....	6,707	6,129	Salem.....	6,911	20,428
Hutchinson.....	4,690	3,887	Port Gibson....	2,920	2,748	Sedalia.....	26,354	20,282
International Falls.....			Starkville....	7,107	4,900	Shrewsbury....	3,352	2,782
Jackson.....	6,269	5,626	Starkville....	7,107	4,900	St. Louis.....	11,640	7,014
Jackson.....	3,313	2,840	Tupelo.....	11,527	8,212	St. Louis.....	2,836	3,070
Lake City.....	3,437	3,204	Vicksburg....	27,648	22,448	Springfield..	66,731	61,298
Le Sueur.....	2,713	2,302	Waynesboro....	3,213	3,340	Sullivan.....	3,019	2,517
Littlefield.....	4,608	3,920	West Point....	3,442	1,445	Trenton.....	6,157	7,016
Little Falls.....	6,717	6,047	Winona.....	3,441	2,532	Union.....	2,917	2,125
Luverne.....	3,650	3,114	Yazoo City....	9,746	7,258	University City.....	39,892	38,023
Mankato.....	18,809	15,654	<b>MISSOURI</b>			Valley Park....	2,556	2,091
Marshall.....	9,923	4,590	Aurora.....	4,056	4,553	Vandalia.....	6,857	5,768
Minneapolis.....	521,718	492,376	Berkeley.....	5,268	2,677	Warrensburg..	11,325	8,065
Montevideo.....	5,459	5,220	Bethany.....	2,714	1,682	Washington....	6,850	6,766
Moorhead.....	14,870	9,491	Bollivar.....	3,482	2,636	Webb City.....	6,919	7,033
Morris.....	3,811	3,214	Bonne Terre..	5,533	3,730	Webster Groves.....	23,390	18,894
New Ulm.....	8,218	6,743	Boonville.....	6,686	6,089	Wellston.....	9,396	
Northfield.....	4,487	4,533	Breckenridge..			West Plains....	4,918	4,026
North Mankato.....	4,788	3,517	Hills.....	4,063		<b>MONTANA</b>		
North St. Paul.....	4,248	3,135	Brentwood....	7,504	4,383	Anaconda.....	11,254	11,094
Ortonville.....	2,577	2,169	Brookfield....	5,810	6,174	Billings.....	31,534	23,261
Owatonna.....	10,191	8,691	Butler.....	3,333	2,958	Bozeman.....	11,325	8,065
Park Rapids.....	3,027	2,843	California....	2,627	2,525	Butte.....	33,251	37,081
Pewaukee.....	5,269	4,682	Cameron.....	3,570	2,525	Cut Bank.....	3,779	2,509
Proctor.....	2,693	2,468	Cape Girardeau.....	21,378	19,426	Deer Lodge....	3,779	3,278
Red Wing.....	10,615	9,962	Carrollton....	4,350	4,070	Dillon.....	3,268	3,011
Redwood Falls.....	3,283	3,275	Carthage.....	11,188	10,685	Glasgow.....	2,821	3,799
Richfield, 54.....	3,776	3,134	Carthageville..	8,614	6,812	Glenview.....	5,254	4,521
Robbinsdale.....	11,289	6,018	Chaffee.....	3,134	3,049	Great Falls....	30,214	29,428
Rochester.....	29,885	26,312	Charleston....	5,501	5,182	Hamilton.....	2,678	2,432
Rosville.....	6,437		Chillicothe....	8,694	8,012	Havre.....	8,086	6,827
St. Cloud.....	28,410	24,173	Clayton.....	16,035	13,069	Helena.....	17,881	15,066
St. James.....	3,861	3,400	Climon.....	6,076	6,091	Kallapell.....	9,737	8,245
St. Louis.....			Columbia.....	31,974	18,399	Kallapell.....	8,603	7,254
St. Paul, 54.....	35,292	7,737	Crystal City....	3,499	3,121	Lawton.....	6,573	5,874
St. Peter.....	311,349	287,738	De Soto.....	5,357	3,108	Livingston.....	7,683	6,642
Sauk Centre.....	3,140	5,870	Dexter.....	4,624	3,108	Miles City....	9,213	7,313
Sauk Rapids.....	3,981	3,016	East Prairie..	2,766	2,590	Missoula.....	22,485	18,449
Shakopee.....	3,185	2,418	Eldon.....	2,618	2,312	Red Lodge....	2,730	2,950
Sleepy Eye.....	3,278	2,923	Elk River.....	5,888	4,864	Roundup.....	2,856	2,644
South St. Paul.....	15,909	11,841	Excelsior Springs.....	5,888	4,864	Shelby.....	3,058	2,538
Springfield.....	2,574	2,361	Farmington....	4,490	3,788	Sidney.....	3,697	2,978
Staples.....	2,782	2,952	Payette.....	3,114	2,608	*Silver Bow Park.....	5,128	
Stillwater.....	7,674	7,013	Pergusson....	11,573	5,721	Floral Park.....	3,268	2,602
Thief River Falls.....	6,926	6,019	Proctor.....	5,199	5,601	Whitefish.....	2,557	1,060
Tracy.....	3,020	3,085	Flat River....	5,308	4,369	Wolf Point.....	2,557	1,060
Two Harbors.....	4,100	4,036	Florissant.....	3,737	3,369	<b>NEBRASKA</b>		
Virginia.....	12,660	12,660	Fredericktown.....	10,052	8,297	Alliance.....	7,891	6,253
Wadena.....	3,658	4,916	Fulton.....	4,930	2,526	Auburn.....	3,122	3,639
Wascana.....	4,927	4,270	Hendricks.....	20,444	20,865	Beatrice.....	11,813	10,883
West St. Paul.....	7,555	5,733	Hennepin.....	2,322	2,815	Bellevue.....	3,858	1,184
White Bear Lake.....	3,616	2,858	Harrisonville.....	2,530	2,628	Blair.....	3,815	3,089
Willmar.....	9,410	7,625	Havd.....	3,302	2,628	Broken Bow....	3,306	2,608
			Hermann.....	2,523	2,308	Chadron.....	4,487	4,262
			Higginsville..	3,428	3,533	Columbus.....	8,894	7,632

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
NEBRASKA—Continued			NEW JERSEY—Continued			NEW JERSEY—Continued		
Cornud .....	2,910	2,156	Bogota .....	7,682	7,346	Milltown ..	3,786	3,515
Crete .....	3,692	3,038	Bloomton ..	7,163	6,739	Millville ..	16,041	14,896
Fairbury .....	6,395	6,304	Bordentown ..	5,497	4,223	Montclair ..	43,927	39,807
Falls City .....	6,116	6,116	Bound Brook ..	7,174	7,174	Morris Plains ..	2,707	2,018
Freemont .....	14,762	11,852	Bradley Beach ..	3,911	3,468	Morristown ..	17,124	15,270
Geis .....	3,842	3,104	Bridgeport ..	18,378	15,992	Mount Ephraim ..	4,449	2,282
Gothenburg ..	2,977	2,330	Buena .....	2,640	2,640	*Mount Holly ..	8,208	...
Grand Island ..	22,632	19,130	Burlington ..	12,051	10,905	Mountain Lakes ..	2,806	2,205
Hastings .....	20,211	15,145	Butler .....	4,050	3,351	Neptune (t) ..	13,813	10,207
Holdrege .....	4,381	3,360	Caldwell .....	6,270	4,932	Neptune City ..	3,073	2,392
*Husker .....	2,717	...	Camden .....	124,555	117,536	Newark .....	438,778	429,760
Kearney .....	12,115	9,643	Cape May .....	3,607	2,583	New Brunswick ..	38,811	33,180
Lexington .....	5,083	3,688	Carlstadt .....	5,591	5,644	New Han-	...	...
Litch .....	98,384	81,884	Cartersville ..	12,030	11,970	over (t) ..	18,168	...
McCook .....	7,678	6,212	Chatham .....	7,391	4,888	New Milford ..	6,006	3,215
Nebraska City ..	6,722	7,339	Clayton .....	3,023	2,320	New Providence ..	3,380	2,374
Norfolk .....	11,335	10,490	Clementon ..	3,191	2,866	Newton .....	5,781	5,533
North Platte ..	15,343	12,429	Cliffside Park ..	17,116	16,892	North Arlington ..	15,970	9,904
Ogallala .....	3,456	3,159	Clifton .....	64,511	48,827	North	...	...
Omaha .....	251,117	223,844	Clower .....	3,376	2,603	Bergen (t) ..	41,560	39,714
O'Neill .....	3,027	2,532	Collingswood ..	16,800	12,685	*Northeast	...	...
Plattsmouth ..	4,874	4,208	Cranford (t) ..	18,602	12,860	Vineyard ..	5,646	...
Schuyler .....	2,583	2,583	Creskill .....	3,534	2,246	Northfield ..	3,498	2,848
Scottsbluff .....	12,688	12,057	Delaware (t) ..	10,558	...	North Haledon ..	3,550	2,701
Seward .....	3,154	2,826	Dover .....	11,754	10,491	North Plainfield ..	12,766	10,586
Sidney .....	4,912	3,388	Dumont .....	13,013	7,656	North Wildwood ..	3,158	1,921
South Sioux	...	...	Dunellen .....	6,291	5,360	*Northwest	...	...
City .....	5,557	4,556	*East Keansburg ..	2,598	...	Vineyard ..	3,827	...
Superior .....	3,227	2,650	East Orange ..	70,340	68,945	Nutley .....	26,992	21,954
Valentine .....	2,700	2,188	East Paterson ..	15,386	9,267	Oaklyn .....	4,889	3,809
Wahoo .....	3,128	2,648	East Rutherford ..	7,438	4,738	Ocean City ..	6,040	4,672
Wayne .....	3,595	2,519	Latonton .....	3,044	1,758	*Ocean Grove ..	3,806	...
West Point ..	2,658	2,750	Elizabethtown ..	3,052	4,028	Oceanport ..	7,588	3,159
York .....	6,178	5,383	Elk River City ..	3,338	3,589	Oradell .....	3,665	2,802
NEVADA			Elizabeth .....	11,817	109,912	Orange .....	38,037	35,717
Boulder City ..	3,903	...	Englewood .....	22,145	18,966	Paisdale Park ..	9,635	8,141
Carson City ..	3,082	2,478	Essex .....	16,840	...	Palmyra .....	5,802	5,178
Elko .....	5,393	4,091	Fair Haven .....	3,560	2,491	Paramus .....	6,688	3,688
Ely .....	3,558	4,140	Fair Lawn .....	23,886	9,017	Park Ridge ..	3,189	2,519
*Henderson ..	8,643	...	Fairview .....	8,661	8,770	Parsippany-Troy	...	...
Las Vegas, '55	44,795	8,422	Farmwood .....	3,228	2,310	Hills (t) ..	15,290	...
North Las Vegas	3,875	...	Flemington ..	3,058	2,617	Passaic .....	57,702	61,394
Heald .....	82,497	21,317	*Florence .....	...	...	Paterson .....	139,336	139,656
Sparks .....	5,293	5,318	Ford .....	6,785	...	Paulsboro ..	7,842	7,011
Winnemucca ..	3,847	2,485	Fort Lee .....	11,648	9,468	Penns Grove ..	6,669	6,488
NEW HAMPSHIRE			Franklin .....	3,864	4,009	Pennsauken (t) ..	22,769	17,745
Berlin .....	16,615	19,084	Freehold .....	7,550	6,952	Perrin Amboy ..	41,330	41,242
Claremont .....	12,811	12,144	Garfield .....	27,550	28,044	Phillipsburg ..	18,919	18,314
Concord .....	27,988	27,871	Garwood .....	4,622	3,622	Pine Hill .....	2,546	1,597
Conway .....	4,109	3,651	*Gibbstown ..	2,546	...	Piscataway (t) ..	10,180	...
Derry .....	5,828	5,400	Glassboro .....	5,867	4,925	Pittman .....	6,960	5,507
Dover .....	15,874	14,990	Glen Ridge .....	7,620	7,331	Plainfield .....	42,366	37,469
Durham .....	4,770	1,533	Glen Rock .....	7,145	5,177	Pleasantville ..	11,938	11,050
Exeter .....	5,604	5,398	Glocester .....	14,357	13,692	Point Pleasant	4,009	2,082
Farmington ..	3,454	3,095	Guttenberg ..	5,568	6,200	Point Pleasant	...	...
Franklin .....	6,552	6,749	Hackensack ..	29,219	28,279	Beach .....	2,900	2,059
Goffstown .....	6,638	4,247	Hackettstown ..	3,804	3,289	Pompton Lakes ..	4,654	3,189
Gorham .....	2,830	2,597	Haddon (t) ..	12,379	...	Princeton .....	12,230	7,719
Hampton .....	2,847	2,597	Haddonfield ..	10,495	9,742	Prospect Park ..	5,242	5,144
Hanover .....	6,259	3,225	Haddon Heights ..	7,287	5,555	Rahway .....	21,290	14,498
Haverhill .....	3,357	3,487	Haledon .....	6,204	5,303	Ramsey .....	4,670	3,566
Hooksett .....	2,792	2,273	Hamden (t) ..	41,156	...	Raritan .....	5,131	4,839
Hudson .....	4,183	3,409	Hammononton ..	8,411	7,668	Red Bank .....	12,743	10,974
Jaffrey .....	2,911	2,870	Harrison .....	13,490	14,171	Ridgefield ..	8,312	6,271
Keene .....	15,688	13,832	Hastbrack .....	...	...	Ridgefield Park ..	11,993	11,277
Laconia .....	14,745	13,884	Heights .....	9,181	6,716	Ridgewood ..	17,481	14,948
Lancaster .....	3,113	3,095	Hawthorne .....	14,816	12,610	River Edge .....	9,204	3,287
Lebanon .....	8,406	7,690	Highland Park ..	9,721	9,002	*Riverside ..	7,199	...
Littleton .....	4,817	4,771	Highlands .....	2,959	2,076	Riverton .....	2,761	2,354
Manchester ..	82,732	77,885	Highstown .....	3,712	3,486	Rockaway .....	3,812	3,514
Milford .....	4,159	8,927	Hillsdale .....	4,127	3,438	Roselle .....	17,681	13,597
Nashua .....	84,669	32,927	Hillside (t) ..	21,097	18,556	Roselle Park ..	11,337	9,681
Newmarket ..	2,700	2,640	Hoboken .....	50,676	50,115	Rumson .....	4,044	2,926
Newport .....	5,131	5,304	Hoboken .....	59,201	55,328	Rummede .....	4,217	2,835
Northumberland	2,779	2,740	Jersey City ..	299,017	301,173	Rutherford ..	17,411	15,466
Pembroke .....	3,094	2,769	Keansburg .....	5,559	...	Salem .....	9,050	8,618
Peterborough ..	2,556	2,470	Kearny .....	39,952	39,467	Sayreville .....	10,338	8,186
Plymouth .....	2,539	2,533	Kenilworth ..	4,922	2,451	Secaucus .....	9,750	9,754
Portsmouth ..	18,830	18,821	Keyport .....	5,888	5,147	Somerville .....	11,571	8,720
Rochester .....	13,776	12,122	*Lakewood .....	9,970	4,447	South Amboy ..	8,422	7,802
Salem .....	4,805	3,267	Lambertville ..	4,477	...	South Bound	...	...
Somersworth ..	6,927	6,136	Land (t) .....	21,418	...	*Brook .....	2,905	1,928
Swansey .....	2,806	2,262	Leonia .....	7,378	5,763	*Southeast Vine-	...	...
Walpole .....	2,536	2,400	Lincoln Park ..	2,376	2,186	land .....	6,376	...
Wolfeboro .....	2,581	2,636	Linden .....	30,644	24,115	South Orange ..	15,230	13,742
NEW JERSEY			Lindenwood ..	3,479	2,552	South Plainfield ..	8,008	5,379
(t) Designates Township			Little Ferry ..	4,955	4,561	South River ..	11,308	10,714
(Over 10,000 pop.)			Little Silver ..	2,595	1,461	*Southwest	...	...
Ashbury Park ..	17,094	14,617	Lodi .....	15,392	11,552	Vineyard ..	2,834	...
Atlantic City ..	61,657	64,094	Long Branch ..	23,090	17,498	Summit .....	17,929	16,165
Atlantic High-	...	...	Lynhurst (t) ..	19,980	17,451	Teaneck (t) ..	33,772	25,275
lands .....	3,083	2,335	Madison .....	10,417	7,944	Tenafly .....	9,651	7,413
Audubon .....	9,581	8,906	Manasquan ..	3,178	2,340	*Toms River ..	2,417	...
Barrington ..	2,651	2,329	Manville .....	8,597	6,065	Totowa .....	6,045	5,130
Bayonne .....	77,203	79,198	Maplewood (t) ..	25,201	23,139	Trenton .....	128,009	124,697
Belleville .....	32,019	28,167	Margate City ..	4,715	2,768	Union (t) .....	38,004	24,730
Belmar .....	5,213	1,250	Maywood .....	8,667	4,052	Union Beach ..	3,630	2,076
Bergen .....	4,636	3,436	Merchantville ..	4,183	3,679	Union City ..	55,537	56,173
Bergenfield ..	17,647	10,275	Mt. Pleasant ..	9,879	6,557	Ventnor City ..	8,158	7,905
Bernardsville ..	3,956	3,405	Middlesex .....	5,943	3,763	Vineland .....	10,921	8,957
Beverly .....	3,084	2,689	*Middlesex (t) ..	16,203	...	Waldwick .....	8,155	7,914
Bloomfield ..	49,307	41,623	Midland Park ..	5,164	4,525	Wallington .....	3,863	2,475
Bloomington ..	3,251	2,606	Millburn (t) ..	14,560	11,652	*Wanamassa ..	8,910	8,981

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
NEW JERSEY—Continued			NEW YORK—Continued			NEW YORK—Continued		
Wanaque ..	4,222	3,113	*East Islip ..	2,834	..	New York Mills ..	3,366	3,628
Washington ..	4,802	4,613	*East Northport ..	3,812	..	Niagara Falls ..	90,872	78,029
Wayne (C) ..	11,822	..	*East Patchogue ..	4,124	..	North Pelham ..	5,046	5,052
Weehawken (C) ..	14,830	11,363	East Rockaway ..	7,022	6,691	Northport ..	3,859	3,093
West Caldwell ..	4,666	3,158	East Syracuse ..	7,970	5,610	North Syracuse ..	3,356	2,053
Westfield ..	21,213	18,455	East Tarrytown ..	4,766	4,520	North Tarrytown ..	8,740	8,804
West Long Branch ..	27,739	26,030	Elizabethtown ..	4,225	4,000	North Tonawanda ..	24,731	20,254
West New York ..	33,479	33,479	Elmhurst ..	49,716	45,066	Norwalk ..	8,816	8,694
West Orange ..	25,605	25,162	Elmhurst Heights ..	5,009	4,829	Nyack ..	5,889	5,206
West Paterson ..	3,931	3,006	Elmsford ..	3,147	3,078	Ogdensburg ..	16,166	16,316
Westville ..	4,731	3,585	Endicott ..	20,050	17,702	Olean ..	22,881	21,500
Westwood ..	6,766	5,488	Fairport ..	5,267	4,611	Oneida ..	11,325	10,291
Wharton ..	3,653	3,651	Façonier ..	3,292	3,222	Oneonta ..	13,584	11,731
*Whitesville-West ..	..	..	Farmingdale ..	4,492	3,624	Oswego ..	22,047	22,068
Grove-Bradley ..	..	..	Fayetteville ..	2,624	2,172	Oswego ..	16,998	15,060
Park ..	7,490	..	Floral Park ..	14,580	12,580	Oswego ..	22,047	22,068
Wildwood ..	5,475	5,150	Fort Plain ..	2,920	2,770	Oyster Bay ..	2,215	2,709
*Williamstown ..	2,632	..	Frankfort ..	3,841	3,559	Palmyra ..	3,034	3,034
Woodbridge (C) ..	35,758	27,191	Iroquoia ..	7,095	5,718	Patchogue ..	7,361	7,181
Woodbury ..	10,931	8,406	Freeport ..	24,480	20,410	Peekskill ..	17,731	17,311
Wood-Lynne ..	2,776	2,861	Fulton ..	13,922	13,362	Peekskill Manor ..	5,306	5,302
Wood Ridge ..	6,243	5,730	Garden City ..	14,486	11,223	Pen Yan ..	5,481	5,308
NEW MEXICO			Geneseo ..	2,838	2,111	Peru ..	4,633	4,468
Alamogordo ..	8,783	3,950	Geneva ..	17,144	15,555	Plattsburgh ..	17,738	16,351
Albuquerque ..	96,415	35,449	Glen Cove ..	15,130	12,415	Pleasantville ..	4,561	4,451
*Armidale ..	4,516	..	Glen Falls ..	10,610	18,836	Port Chester ..	23,070	23,073
Artesia ..	8,244	4,071	Gloversville ..	23,634	23,329	Port Jefferson ..	3,296	..
*Atascocito ..	..	..	Goshen ..	3,311	3,073	Port Jervis ..	9,372	9,740
Points ..	7,367	..	Greenville ..	4,316	4,178	Potsdam ..	7,499	4,821
Belen ..	4,495	3,038	Gowanda ..	3,289	3,156	Poughkeepsie ..	41,023	40,178
Carlsbad ..	17,975	7,116	Granville ..	2,526	3,173	Rensselaer ..	10,556	10,768
Clayton ..	2,615	3,188	*Great Neck ..	7,759	6,167	*Riverhead ..	4,892	..
Clovis ..	17,318	10,065	Great Neck Plaza ..	4,246	2,031	Rochester ..	332,488	324,975
Deming ..	5,672	3,608	Green Island ..	4,016	3,988	Rockville ..	..	18,613
Farmington ..	3,637	2,161	Greenport ..	3,028	3,259	Centre ..	22,362	22,362
Gallop ..	1,133	7,041	Hamburg ..	6,938	5,467	Rome ..	41,682	34,214
Hobbs ..	13,719	10,619	Hamilton ..	3,507	1,790	Rye ..	11,721	9,665
Las Cruces ..	13,325	8,385	Hastings-on-Hudson ..	7,565	7,057	Salamanca ..	8,561	9,011
Las Vegas (city) ..	7,494	5,911	Haverstraw ..	5,818	5,808	Saranac Lake ..	6,913	6,913
Las Vegas (town) ..	6,269	6,421	Herkimer ..	29,135	20,856	Saratoga Springs ..	15,473	13,705
Lordsburg ..	3,625	3,101	*Highlands ..	9,400	9,617	Saugerties ..	2,251	3,916
*Los Alamos ..	9,934	..	Highland Falls ..	8,930	8,711	*Sayville ..	13,156	12,966
*Los Duranes ..	2,873	..	Holter ..	3,244	2,928	Scarsdale ..	91,785	87,519
Livingston ..	8,134	1,916	Hoosick Falls ..	4,297	4,279	Schenectady ..	7,812	7,960
Portales ..	8,112	5,104	Hornell ..	15,049	15,619	Sea Cliff ..	4,368	4,416
Raton ..	8,241	7,607	Horseshoe ..	3,606	2,570	Seneca Falls ..	6,634	6,452
Roswell ..	25,738	13,482	Hudson ..	11,829	11,517	Sidney ..	4,815	3,012
Santa Fe ..	27,998	20,325	Hudson Falls ..	7,236	6,634	Silver Creek ..	3,068	3,067
Silver City ..	7,022	5,044	*Huntington ..	9,324	..	Sloan ..	4,698	3,836
Socorro ..	4,334	3,712	Station ..	9,924	..	Solvay ..	7,568	8,201
Truth or Consequences (a) ..	4,563	2,940	Southampton ..	10,442	10,442	South Glens Falls ..	3,045	3,045
Tucuman ..	8,419	6,194	South Hackensack ..	3,102	2,093	Spring Valley ..	4,600	4,308
*Zuni Pueblo ..	2,563	..	Springville ..	3,422	2,819	Suffern ..	1,010	3,768
(a) Truth or Consequences ..	..	..	Suifern ..	1,010	3,768	Syracuse ..	220,683	205,967
changed from Hot Springs in 1950	..	..	Tarrytown ..	8,851	6,874	Tarrytown ..	8,851	6,874
NEW YORK			*Tarrytown ..	8,851	6,874	Tioga ..	3,517	3,102
Albany ..	134,995	130,577	*Troy ..	72,311	70,008	Tonawanda ..	14,617	13,008
Albion ..	4,550	4,660	Tuckahoe ..	5,991	6,563	Troy ..	72,311	70,008
Amityville ..	6,164	5,058	Tupper Lake ..	5,441	5,151	Tuckahoe ..	5,991	6,563
Amsterdam ..	32,210	33,329	Union ..	101,121	101,121	Tupper Lake ..	5,441	5,151
*Arlington ..	5,374	..	Valhalla Stream ..	26,854	16,679	Union ..	101,121	101,121
Attle ..	2,676	2,379	Valhalla ..	2,366	2,366	Valhalla ..	2,366	2,366
Auburn ..	36,722	35,735	Walton ..	3,947	3,647	Walton ..	3,947	3,647
Babylon ..	6,015	4,742	Wappingers Falls ..	3,490	3,427	Wappingers Falls ..	3,490	3,427
Baldwinsville ..	4,495	3,840	Watervliet ..	15,197	16,185	Watervliet ..	15,197	16,185
Baiton Spa ..	4,937	1,413	Watkins Glen ..	3,052	2,913	Watkins Glen ..	3,052	2,913
Batavia ..	17,790	17,287	Waterville ..	6,037	5,150	Waterville ..	6,037	5,150
*Bay Shore ..	9,665	4,696	West ..	4,012	4,012	West ..	4,012	4,012
Beacon ..	14,012	12,572	West Elmhurst ..	3,833	3,833	West Elmhurst ..	3,833	3,833
Binghamton ..	80,674	78,309	Westfield ..	3,663	3,434	Westfield ..	3,663	3,434
Blasdell ..	3,127	2,322	West Haverstraw ..	3,099	2,533	West Haverstraw ..	3,099	2,533
*Brentwood ..	2,203	..	Whiteland ..	4,457	4,451	Whiteland ..	4,457	4,451
Brockport ..	4,748	3,590	White Plains ..	43,466	40,327	White Plains ..	43,466	40,327
Bronxville ..	6,778	6,888	Whitesboro ..	3,902	3,532	Whitesboro ..	3,902	3,532
Buffalo ..	580,132	575,061	Williamsville ..	4,619	3,614	Williamsville ..	4,619	3,614
Cannondale ..	2,761	2,577	Williston Park ..	7,505	5,750	Williston Park ..	7,505	5,750
Cannondale ..	8,332	8,321	Yonkers ..	152,798	142,598	Yonkers ..	152,798	142,598
Cannondale ..	4,325	4,150	Yorkville ..	3,628	3,311	Yorkville ..	3,628	3,311
Cannondale ..	4,325	4,150	..	..	..	..	..	..
Canton ..	4,379	3,018	NORTH CAROLINA			NORTH CAROLINA		
Carthage ..	4,420	4,207	Ashok ..	3,579	2,313	Ashok ..	3,579	2,313
Catskill ..	5,392	5,429	Altamah ..	11,799	4,000	Altamah ..	11,799	4,000
Cedarhurst ..	6,051	5,463	*Arlington ..	5,085	..	*Arlington ..	5,085	..
*Central Islip ..	3,067	..	Ashboro ..	7,701	6,981	Ashboro ..	7,701	6,981
Cobleskill ..	3,208	2,617	Ashville ..	53,000	51,310	Ashville ..	53,000	51,310
Cohoes ..	21,272	21,055	Beaufort ..	3,212	3,272	Beaufort ..	3,212	3,272
Conestoga ..	2,727	2,599	Bell ..	2,538	2,360	Bell ..	2,538	2,360
Conit ..	3,161	3,014	Belmont ..	5,320	4,356	Belmont ..	5,320	4,356
Cortland ..	17,684	16,214	*Belmont-South ..	..	..	*Belmont-South ..	..	..
Cortland ..	18,152	15,881	Rosemary ..	3,173	..	Rosemary ..	3,173	..
Cosack ..	2,722	2,352	Bessemer City ..	3,961	3,567	Bessemer City ..	3,961	3,567
Croton ..	4,837	3,843	Boone ..	2,973	1,758	Boone ..	2,973	1,758
Hudson ..	4,122	4,300	..	..	..	..	..	..
Danville ..	5,433	4,976	..	..	..	..	..	..
Depew ..	7,217	6,084	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dobbs Ferry ..	6,268	5,883	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dolgeville ..	3,201	3,195	..	..	..	..	..	..
Dunkirk ..	18,007	17,713	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Aurora ..	5,962	5,253	..	..	..	..	..	..
East Hills ..	2,647	343	..	..	..	..	..	..

# Population Exceeding 2,500

	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
NORTH DAKOTA			OHIO		
Bellevue	18,740	15,400	Kent	12,418	8,881
Devils Lake	6,127	6,201	Kenton	8,175	7,093
Ellison	7,164	5,829	London	38,118	31,102
Ellison	38,556	32,881	London	3,102	69,160
Ellison	1,001	1,001	London	68,921	1,000
Grand Forks	20,836	20,288	Lancaster	24,180	1,000
Grand Forks	10,667	8,796	Lancaster	2,533	1,000
Grand Forks	7,298	6,688	Lancaster	4,618	1,000
Grand Forks	22,032	16,577	Lancaster	2,533	1,000
Grand Forks	2,007	2,211	Lancaster	0,210	43,711
Grand Forks	6,851	5,917	Lancaster	2,722	1,000
Grand Forks	5,125	3,717	Lancaster	5,531	1,000
Grand Forks	7,478	5,790	Lancaster	3,293	1,000
Grand Forks	3,610	2,368	Lancaster	5,716	1,000
Grand Forks	274,605	244,791	Lancaster	5,972	1,000
Grand Forks	27,161	22,407	Lancaster	5,222	1,000
Grand Forks	3,342	2,800	Lancaster	51,202	1,000
Grand Forks	14,287	12,153	Lancaster	2,323	1,000
Grand Forks	23,696	21,405	Lancaster	7,359	1,000
Grand Forks	11,660	7,690	Lancaster	2,089	1,000
Grand Forks	2,773	2,138	Lancaster	44,304	1,000
Grand Forks	4,342	3,274	Lancaster	15,386	1,000
Grand Forks	27,829	24,048	Lancaster	1,111	1,000
Grand Forks	4,665	3,062	Lancaster	10,090	1,000
Grand Forks	6,917	3,359	Lancaster	3,817	1,000
Grand Forks	9,105	7,490	Lancaster	11,210	1,000
Grand Forks	12,573	13,799	Lancaster	4,256	1,000
Grand Forks	10,232	9,808	Lancaster	20,961	1,000
Grand Forks	6,000	6,125	Lancaster	5,302	1,000
Grand Forks	12,051	6,021	Lancaster	5,097	1,000
Grand Forks	12,378	8,706	Lancaster	6,429	1,000
Grand Forks	12,005	7,106	Lancaster	4,146	1,000
Grand Forks	2,604	1,908	Lancaster	33,691	1,000
Grand Forks	4,309	4,875	Lancaster	3,280	1,000
Grand Forks	6,317	1,108	Lancaster	4,464	1,000
Grand Forks	2,606	1,122	Lancaster	3,867	1,000
Grand Forks	6,395	5,403	Lancaster	1,992	1,000
Grand Forks	10,327	9,727	Lancaster	1,992	1,000
Grand Forks	3,020	2,808	Lancaster	12,185	1,000
Grand Forks	14,739	15,041	Lancaster	4,825	1,000
Grand Forks	12,882	13,781	Lancaster	5,968	1,000
Grand Forks	116,912	108,401	Lancaster	34,273	1,000
Grand Forks	3,260	2,981	Lancaster	4,754	1,000
Grand Forks	5,703	4,841	Lancaster	3,690	1,000
Grand Forks	3,085	2,350	Lancaster	4,514	1,000
Grand Forks	9,944	9,041	Lancaster	4,233	1,000
Grand Forks	20,133	20,129	Lancaster	12,948	1,000
Grand Forks	503,918	455,610	Lancaster	12,948	1,000
Grand Forks	8,723	7,982	Lancaster	12,948	1,000
Grand Forks	914,808	878,336	Lancaster	12,948	1,000
Grand Forks	59,141	64,992	Lancaster	12,948	1,000
Grand Forks	4,083	3,174	Lancaster	16,773	1,000
Grand Forks	3,369	2,487	Lancaster	2,771	1,000
Grand Forks	375,901	306,987	Lancaster	4,032	1,000
Grand Forks	10,230	9,355	Lancaster	7,921	1,000
Grand Forks	11,675	11,509	Lancaster	6,604	1,000
Grand Forks	4,014	4,347	Lancaster	3,039	1,000
Grand Forks	2,960	2,800	Lancaster	9,775	1,000
Grand Forks	29,195	20,544	Lancaster	35,001	1,000
Grand Forks	243,822	210,718	Lancaster	9,691	1,000
Grand Forks	7,241	3,510	Lancaster	7,062	1,000
Grand Forks	11,265	9,714	Lancaster	5,153	1,000
Grand Forks	11,894	8,941	Lancaster	2,062	1,000
Grand Forks	6,220	5,746	Lancaster	6,944	1,000
Grand Forks	4,132	4,413	Lancaster	14,432	1,000
Grand Forks	9,852	9,691	Lancaster	28,807	1,000
Grand Forks	40,047	39,495	Lancaster	3,901	1,000
Grand Forks	7,086	7,086	Lancaster	4,006	1,000
Grand Forks	24,217	23,555	Lancaster	17,447	1,000
Grand Forks	5,195	5,123	Lancaster	3,656	1,000
Grand Forks	4,242	3,552	Lancaster	5,541	1,000
Grand Forks	4,113	4,248	Lancaster	36,798	1,000
Grand Forks	30,307	25,120	Lancaster	9,857	1,000
Grand Forks	41,496	17,866	Lancaster	3,816	1,000
Grand Forks	7,847	7,847	Lancaster	7,810	1,000
Grand Forks	4,519	4,528	Lancaster	11,237	1,000
Grand Forks	9,411	4,701	Lancaster	2,000	1,000
Grand Forks	23,845	20,845	Lancaster	4,296	1,000
Grand Forks	14,351	13,151	Lancaster	3,984	1,000
Grand Forks	3,888	4,511	Lancaster	7,066	1,000
Grand Forks	16,547	14,719	Lancaster	3,040	1,000
Grand Forks	9,052	8,685	Lancaster	6,208	1,000
Grand Forks	7,871	7,832	Lancaster	12,754	1,000
Grand Forks	21,662	16,989	Lancaster	29,475	1,000
Grand Forks	1,718	4,171	Lancaster	4,045	1,000
Grand Forks	10,113	9,805	Lancaster	4,163	1,000
Grand Forks	3,603	3,603	Lancaster	2,232	1,000
Grand Forks	7,659	6,960	Lancaster	2,828	1,000
Grand Forks	2,633	1,502	Lancaster	11,491	1,000
Grand Forks	4,862	4,228	Lancaster	4,827	1,000
Grand Forks	3,005	2,677	Lancaster	2,570	1,000
Grand Forks	8,859	7,745	Lancaster	15,432	1,000
Grand Forks	57,951	50,792	Lancaster	78,508	1,000
Grand Forks	2,629	2,549	Lancaster	35,872	1,000
Grand Forks	5,126	4,713	Lancaster	3,304	1,000
Grand Forks	4,560	4,148	Lancaster	11,911	1,000
Grand Forks	2,745	1,827	Lancaster	5,821	1,000
Grand Forks	3,105	1,815	Lancaster	18,952	1,000
Grand Forks	16,333	15,851	Lancaster	3,104	1,000
Grand Forks	6,504	6,295	Lancaster	303,616	1,000



Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
<b>PENNSYLVANIA—Continued</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA Continued</b>			<b>PENNSYLVANIA Continued</b>		
Freedom....	3,000	3,227	Mount Union	4,690	4,763	Springdale....	4,939	4,989
Freeland....	5,909	6,513	Muncy....	2,766	2,606	State College	17,227	6,226
Frederick....	2,586	2,710	Munhall....	16,437	13,900	Steelton....	12,574	13,115
Gallitzin....	3,102	3,618	Myersdale....	3,050	2,892	*Stowe....	2,524	.....
Gettysburg....	7,046	5,916	Nanticoke....	20,160	24,387	*Strabane....	2,861	.....
Gilberton....	2,641	3,710	Nanty-Glo....	5,425	6,217	Stroudsburg	6,361	6,186
Glardville....	3,884	4,602	Narberth....	5,407	6,217	Summit Hill	4,924	5,406
Glassport....	8,707	8,748	Nazareth....	5,830	5,721	Sunbury....	15,570	15,462
*Glen Lyon....	3,921	.....	*Nesquehoning- New	.....	.....	Susquehanna	.....	.....
Glenolden....	6,450	4,625	Columbus....	4,186	.....	Depot....	2,440	2,740
Greencastle....	2,661	2,534	New Brighton	9,749	9,630	Swarthmore....	4,925	4,061
Greensburg....	16,923	16,743	New Castle	48,334	47,635	Saksville....	16,188	15,919
Green Tree....	2,818	1,880	New Cumberland	6,204	4,625	Swoyersville....	7,745	9,234
Greenville....	9,210	8,149	New Holland	2,602	2,153	Tamaqua....	11,508	12,186
Grove City....	7,411	6,296	New Kensington	25,116	24,055	Tarentum....	9,540	9,846
Hamburg....	3,805	3,717	Norristown....	38,126	38,181	Taylor....	7,176	9,002
Hanover....	14,048	13,076	Northampton	9,332	9,622	Throop....	5,861	7,382
Harrisburg....	89,544	83,893	North Belle	.....	.....	Titusville....	8,023	8,126
Hatboro....	4,788	2,606	Vernon....	3,147	3,022	Towanda....	4,069	4,154
Hazleton....	35,491	38,000	North Braddock	14,724	15,679	Traford....	3,965	4,017
Hickorytown....	5,435	4,031	North Cataw- qus....	2,629	2,530	*Trevorton....	2,915	.....
*Horseshoe	.....	.....	North Charleroi	2,554	2,674	Turtle Creek	12,363	9,805
Highspire....	2,799	2,371	North East	4,247	3,704	Tyrone....	8,211	8,845
Hollidaysburg	6,483	5,910	Northumberland	4,207	4,469	Union City....	3,911	3,843
Homestead....	10,046	19,041	North Wales	2,998	2,450	Uniontown....	20,171	21,819
Honesdale....	5,062	5,087	Norwood....	5,246	3,921	Upland....	4,081	2,431
Hummelstown	3,789	3,264	Oakmont....	7,264	6,260	Vandergrift....	9,524	10,725
Huntingdon....	7,330	6,695	Oil City....	19,581	20,379	Verona....	4,325	4,356
Indiana....	11,343	10,050	Old Forge....	9,749	11,892	Warren....	14,819	14,891
Ingram....	4,239	3,904	Oliphant....	7,047	9,252	Washington....	26,240	26,106
Irwins....	4,228	3,441	Oxford....	3,091	2,723	Waynesboro....	10,334	10,281
Jeannette....	16,172	16,220	Palmerton....	6,616	7,475	Waynesburg....	5,511	4,891
Jeckintown....	5,180	5,021	Palmyra....	5,910	5,239	Weatherly....	2,622	2,754
Jermyn....	2,535	3,238	*Paoil....	3,029	.....	Wellsboro....	4,215	3,665
Jersey Shore	4,567	5,432	Parkesburg....	2,611	2,288	Wesleyville....	3,411	2,918
Johnsonburg	4,567	4,955	*Parkville....	3,299	.....	West Chester	15,168	13,289
Johnstown....	63,232	61,695	Patton....	3,148	3,083	West Hazleton	6,988	7,523
Kaon....	7,006	6,133	Pen Argyl....	3,873	4,059	West Homestead	3,257	3,526
Kenhorst....	2,551	2,227	Penbrook....	3,921	3,621	West Milford	17,985	8,694
Kennett Square	3,699	3,375	Perkasie....	4,358	4,121	Westmont....	4,410	3,711
Kingston....	21,076	20,679	Philadelphia	2,071,605	1,931,334	West Newton	3,419	2,665
Kittanning....	7,731	7,550	Phillipsburg	3,988	3,963	West Pittston	7,230	7,943
Kulpstown....	5,199	6,159	Phoenixville	12,932	12,282	West Reading	5,072	4,907
Kutztown....	3,110	2,966	Pitcairn....	8,557	6,310	West View....	7,581	7,215
Lansburg....	63,774	61,337	Pittsburgh....	676,806	671,659	*West Washing- ton....	4,492	.....
Lansdale....	9,762	9,316	Pittston....	15,012	17,818	West Wyoming	2,863	2,992
Lansdowne....	12,169	10,845	Pleasant Hills	3,808	3,507	West York....	5,756	5,590
Lansford....	7,487	8,710	Plymouth....	13,021	11,507	Whitehall....	7,342	.....
Larksville....	6,360	8,467	Polk....	4,004	3,690	White Oak....	6,159	.....
Lathrobe....	11,811	11,111	Portage....	4,371	4,123	Wilkes-Barre	76,826	86,230
Laureldale....	3,585	3,397	Port Allegany	2,619	2,356	Wilkinsburg....	31,418	29,853
Lebanon....	28,156	27,206	Port Carbon	8,024	3,279	Williamsport	45,047	44,355
Lebanon Inde- pendent....	2,778	2,425	Port Vue....	4,756	3,601	Wilmerding....	5,325	5,662
Lehighburg....	4,042	4,275	Pottstown....	22,589	20,194	Wilson....	8,159	8,217
Lehighton....	5,565	6,615	Pottsville....	23,640	24,530	Winchester....	8,010	9,037
Lemoine....	4,605	4,348	Prospect Park	5,634	5,100	Winton....	6,280	7,980
Lewistown....	5,268	3,571	Punkstutawney	5,909	9,417	Wyoming....	4,511	4,728
Lewistown....	13,894	13,017	Quakertown....	5,673	5,450	Wyomissing....	4,187	3,320
Lititz....	5,598	4,840	Rankin....	6,941	4,470	Yeadon....	11,068	8,524
Littlestown....	2,635	2,463	Reading....	109,320	110,568	York....	59,953	56,712
Lock Haven....	11,381	16,810	Red Lion....	5,119	4,891	Youngwood....	2,720	2,546
Luzerne....	6,176	7,082	Renovo....	3,751	3,784	Zellenoople....	2,981	2,117
Lycans....	2,735	3,048	*Republic- Cardale....	3,026	.....	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>		
*Lyndora High- field....	5,410	.....	Rhineville	3,569	3,675	Barrington....	8,246	6,231
McAdoo....	4,260	5,127	Ridgway....	6,244	6,253	Bristol....	12,320	11,159
*McAheeny-Brand- denville-Loyal- hanna....	3,277	.....	Ridley Park....	4,921	3,857	Burrillville....	8,774	8,185
McDonald....	3,543	3,530	Roaring Spring	2,771	2,724	Central Falls....	23,550	25,248
Meke sport....	51,502	55,355	Rochester....	7,197	7,441	Coxeater....	9,989	6,966
Mekeas Creek....	16,241	17,085	*Rocky Grove	3,111	3,111	Cranston....	55,060	47,085
Mechershtown....	2,510	2,328	Royersford....	3,862	3,605	Cumberland....	12,842	10,625
Mahanoy City	10,034	13,442	St. Clair....	5,856	6,809	East Greenwich	4,923	3,842
Manheim....	4,246	3,831	St. Marys....	7,846	7,653	East Providence	35,871	32,165
Mansfield....	2,657	1,880	Sartis....	7,735	7,597	Glocester....	2,682	2,099
Marcus Hook	3,843	4,123	Schuylkill Haven	6,597	6,518	Hopkinton....	3,676	3,230
*Marshallton	9,330	8,225	Scottsdale....	6,249	6,058	Johnston....	12,725	10,672
Marshonton....	4,550	3,721	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mauch Chunk	2,959	3,009	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mauchville....	18,972	18,919	Scottdale....	6,249	6,058	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mechanicsburg	6,786	5,709	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Media....	5,726	5,351	Scottdale....	6,249	6,058	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Meyersdale....	3,137	3,250	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Midletown....	9,184	7,016	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Midland....	6,491	6,373	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Millersburg....	2,561	2,959	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Millersville....	2,551	1,467	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Millvale....	7,287	7,811	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Milton....	8,578	8,313	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Milwaukee....	7,783	8,066	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Minersville....	7,783	8,066	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Monaca....	7,415	7,061	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Monessen....	17,896	20,357	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Monongahela	8,922	8,825	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Montoursville	3,293	3,293	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Moore....	3,965	4,568	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Morrisville....	6,787	5,493	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mount Carmel	14,222	17,780	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mount Joy....	3,006	2,855	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mount Oliver	6,616	6,851	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mount Peon....	3,635	3,654	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577
Mount Pleasant	5,883	5,824	Scranton....	125,536	140,401	Lincoln....	11,270	10,577

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued</b>			<b>SOUTH DAKOTA—Continued</b>			<b>TEXAS—Continued</b>		
Batesburg	3,189	2,933	Millbank	2,982	2,745	Andrews	3,294	611
Beaufort	5,081	3,185	Mitchell	12,123	10,633	Angleton	3,399	1,763
Belton	3,371	2,119	Mobridge	3,753	3,008	Anson	2,708	2,338
Bennett	5,140	4,805	Pierre	6,715	4,354	Aransas Pass	5,396	4,910
Bishopville	3,076	2,995	Rapid City	25,310	18,814	Arlington	7,604	4,261
Burton			Redfield	2,655	2,428	Athens	5,196	4,705
Judas	11,008		Sioux Falls	52,696	40,832	Atlanta	3,782	2,453
Camden	6,986	5,747	Sisseton	2,871	2,513	Austin	132,459	87,980
Cayce	5,391	1,476	Spearfish	2,755	2,139	Baileysburg	5,302	4,472
Charleston	70,174	71,275	Sturgis	3,471	3,008	Bastrop	3,176	1,976
Charleston	4,836	4,197	Vermillion	5,337	3,321	Bay City	9,427	6,594
Cherokee	6,893	6,392	Watertown	12,699	10,617	Baytown	22,983	
Chickadee	7,168	5,704	Webster	2,503	2,173	Beaumont	94,014	58,061
Clover	3,276		Winner	2,252	2,126	Beeville	9,348	6,781
Columbia	86,914	62,396	Yankton	7,709	6,798	Bellevue	10,173	1,124
Conway	6,073	5,066	<b>TENNESSEE</b>			Belton	6,246	3,572
Darlington	6,619	6,236	Alcoa	6,355	5,131	Benavides	3,016	3,081
Durham	3,542	2,056	Athens	6,618	6,930	Big Spring	17,286	12,604
Dillon	5,171	3,867	*Banner Hill	2,873		Bishop	2,731	1,320
*Duncan	3,950		Belle Meade	2,831	2,061	Bonham	7,049	6,349
*East of Gaffney	4,289		*Bemis	3,248		Borger	18,059	10,018
Easton	6,816	5,183	Berlin	16,771	14,004	Bowling	4,544	3,470
Eau Claire	2,238	3,508	Brownsville	4,711	4,012	Bradley	5,544	5,032
Englewood	2,518	2,119	Chattanooga	131,041	128,163	Breckenridge	6,610	5,826
Equinima			Clarksville	16,246	11,731	Brenham	6,941	6,435
Florida	22,513	16,054	Cleveland	12,605	11,351	Brownfield	6,161	4,009
Forest Acres	3,240	323	Clinton	3,712	2,761	Brownsville	36,006	22,083
Fort Mill	3,204	2,919	Columbia	10,911	10,579	Brownwood	20,181	13,398
Gaffney	8,123	7,036	Cookeville	6,924	4,364	Bryan	18,102	11,842
Georgetown	6,004	6,559	Covington	4,379	3,513	Burkburnett	4,555	2,814
*Greenville	3,362		Dayton	3,391		Calvert	2,548	2,366
*Greenville	5,533		Dickson	3,348	3,504	Camden	5,052	4,095
Greenwood	13,806	13,020	Dyersburg	10,885	10,034	Canadian	2,900	1,151
Greer	5,050	2,940	*Eagleton Village			Canyon	4,364	2,622
Hartsville	5,558	5,399	Blount Hills	3,503		Carrizo Springs	4,316	2,494
Honda Path	2,840	2,765	East Ridge	9,645	2,939	Carthage	4,750	2,178
Jackson	2,580		Elizabeth	10,754	8,516	Center	4,323	3,010
Kings Tree	3,621	3,182	Erwin	3,387	3,350	Childress	7,619	6,464
Lake City	5,112	2,522	Etowah	3,261	3,362	Cisco	5,230	4,868
Lancaster	7,159	4,430	Fayetteville	5,447	4,684	Clarendon	2,577	2,431
*Lancaster Mills			Franklin	5,475	4,120	Clarksville	4,353	4,095
*Lancaster	4,313		Gallatin	5,107	4,829	Cleburn	12,055	10,558
*Lancaster-Bath	3,696		Greenville	8,721	6,784	Cleveland	5,183	1,783
Laurin	8,658	6,894	Harriman	6,389	5,620	Coleman	6,530	6,054
McColl	2,688	2,391	Henderson	2,532	1,771	College Station	7,925	2,184
Manning	2,775	2,381	*Highland Park	4,846		Colorado City	6,774	5,213
Marion	6,834	5,746	Humboldt	7,426	5,160	Columbus	2,878	2,422
Mullins	4,916	4,392	Litz Manor			Comanche	3,840	3,300
Myrtle Beach	3,345	1,597	Jackson	30,207	21,332	Commerce	5,889	4,099
New Ellenton			Jefferson City	3,633	2,576	Conroe	7,298	4,624
Newberry	7,546	7,510	Johnson City	27,864	25,332	Corpus Christi	103,237	57,001
No. Augusta	53,837	10,521	Kingsport	19,711	14,404	Corsicana	16,211	15,232
Orangeburg	15,322		Knoxville	124,769	111,580	Cotulla	4,418	3,633
Oran Mills	2,625		La Follette	5,797	4,010	Crockett	5,932	4,536
*Park Place-Poe	3,723		Lawrenceburg	5,442	3,807	Crystal City	7,198	6,529
*Pelzer	2,692		Lebanon	7,913	5,950	Cuero	7,498	5,474
*Philmont	2,673		Lenoir City	5,159	4,373	Dalhart	5,918	4,682
*Riverside City			Lewisburg	5,164	3,582	Dallas	434,462	294,734
*Riverside-Wood			Lexington	3,566	2,526	Decatur	2,922	2,578
Side Hill	8,471		Loudon	3,567	3,017	De Kalb	14,211	13,443
Rock Hill	24,502	15,009	*Lynn Garden			Denton	21,372	11,192
*Rock South-Union			West View-Fort			*Dickinson	2,704	
*Rock-South-Union			Robinson-Morris	8,627		Donna	7,171	4,712
*Rock-South-Union			son City	8,627	2,019	Dublin	2,701	2,546
*Rock-South-Union			McKenzie	3,774		Dumas	6,127	2,117
*Rock-South-Union			McMinville	7,577	4,649	Eagle Lake	2,787	2,124
*Rock-South-Union			Martin	4,082	3,587	Eagle Pass	7,276	4,150
*Rock-South-Union			Maryville	7,742	6,609	Eastland	3,026	3,849
*Rock-South-Union			Memphis	396,000	292,942	Edinburgh	2,925	2,925
*Rock-South-Union			Millan	4,938	3,035	Edna	12,383	8,718
*Rock-South-Union			Millington	4,696	7,320	Edna	8,857	8,255
*Rock-South-Union			Morristown	16,119	8,050	El Campo	6,327	3,906
*Rock-South-Union			Mount Pleasant	2,931	3,089	Electra	4,970	5,588
*Rock-South-Union			Murfreesboro	13,052	9,495	Elgin	3,168	2,008
*Rock-South-Union			Nashville	174,307	167,402	El Paso	130,485	96,810
*Rock-South-Union			Newport	3,892	2,675	Elsa	3,179	1,006
*Rock-South-Union			*Oak Ridge	30,229		Ennis	7,815	7,087
*Rock-South-Union			Paris	8,826	6,395	Fabens	3,089	
*Rock-South-Union			Pulaski	5,762	5,314	Fairburn	6,112	2,726
*Rock-South-Union			Ripley	3,318	2,784	Floyd	3,210	2,294
*Rock-South-Union			Rockwood	4,272	3,981	Fort Stockton	4,444	3,294
*Rock-South-Union			Rogersville	2,454	2,018	Fort Worth	278,778	177,662
*Rock-South-Union			St. Louis	4,456	6,337	Fredericksburg	3,864	3,544
*Rock-South-Union			*South Harrison	2,761		Freepoint	6,012	2,579
*Rock-South-Union			South Pittsburg	2,573	2,285	Gainesville	11,246	9,651
*Rock-South-Union			Sparta	4,299	2,560	Galena Park	7,186	1,562
*Rock-South-Union			Springfield	6,506	6,668	Galveston	66,568	60,862
*Rock-South-Union			Sweetwater	4,199	2,593	Garland	10,571	2,283
*Rock-South-Union			Trenton	3,869	3,400	Gatesville	3,866	3,177
*Rock-South-Union			Tulahoma	7,562	4,549	Georgetown	4,951	3,682
*Rock-South-Union			Union City	7,065	7,256	Giddings	2,532	2,166
*Rock-South-Union			Winchester	3,974	2,760	Gilmer	4,096	3,138
*Rock-South-Union			(a) See also Bristol, Va.,			Gladewater	5,305	4,454
*Rock-South-Union			1950, 15,954; 1940, 9,768.			Gonzales	5,659	4,722
*Rock-South-Union			<b>TEXAS</b>			Graham	6,742	5,175
*Rock-South-Union			Abilene	45,570	26,612	Grand Prairie	14,594	1,595
*Rock-South-Union			Alamo	3,017	1,944	Greenville	14,727	13,995
*Rock-South-Union			Alamo Heights	8,000	5,700	Haltom City	5,760	2,716
*Rock-South-Union			Alice	16,449	7,792	Hawthorn	3,077	2,406
*Rock-South-Union			Alpine	5,281	3,846	Hearne	3,359	2,406
*Rock-South-Union			Alvin	3,701	3,087	Henderson	23,229	13,306
*Rock-South-Union			Amarillo	74,246	51,686	Haskell	3,836	3,051
*Rock-South-Union						Hearne	4,872	1,751





Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
<b>VIRGINIA--Continued</b>			<b>WEST VIRGINIA</b>			<b>WISCONSIN--Continued</b>		
Phoslock	3,694	3,503	Beckley	19,397	12,852	Hudson	3,435	2,987
Portsmouth	3,509		Barnes	2,485	3,108	Hurley	3,034	3,375
Portsmouth	80,039	50,715	Bluefield (a)	19,366	20,411	Janesville	21,890	22,992
Radford	9,202	8,992	Buckhannon	6,016	1,150	Jefferson	3,625	3,059
Radford	9,026	6,990	Charleston	73,501	67,911	Kankakee	8,337	7,382
Richmond	1,618	2,203	Charles Town	3,035	2,926	Kenosha	51,684	48,765
Richmond	230,310	193,011	Chesapeake	2,566		Kewaunee	2,563	2,533
*Richmond	11,215		Chester	3,758	3,805	Kilmory	3,170	2,618
Romney	91,521	69,287	Clarksburg	32,014	30,679	La Crosse	47,335	42,737
Salem	6,233	5,737	*Corr. Mt. Gay	4,401		Ladysburg	3,391	1,671
Seaford	2,673	2,650	Dunbar	8,032	5,260	Lake Geneva	4,300	3,238
*Seaside			Elkins	9,121	8,133	Lake Mills	2,516	2,219
*Seaside Pines	3,902		Fairmont	20,346	23,105	Lancaster	3,266	2,903
Seaside			Follansbee	4,435	4,834	Little Clute	4,152	3,860
Seaside			*Gary-Dean	2,858		Madison	90,056	67,447
Seaside			Grafton	7,365	7,431	Madison	27,598	24,404
Seaside			Hinton	6,780	5,335	Marquette	14,178	14,183
Seaside			Huntington	86,033	79,336	Marshfield	12,394	1,323
Seaside			Kenova	4,320	3,902	Mauston	3,171	2,621
Seaside			Keyser	6,347	6,177	Mayville	3,010	2,761
Seaside			Keystone	2,594	2,942	Medford	2,799	2,854
Seaside			Logan	5,079	5,160	Menasha	12,385	10,481
Seaside			*McComas	2,999		Menominee	8,245	6,582
Seaside			McMechen	3,518	3,726	Merrill	8,951	8,711
Seaside			Mannington	3,145	3,145	Midwaukee	637,392	487,472
Seaside			Marmet	2,255		Monona	2,222	2,222
Seaside			Martinsburg	15,621	15,063	Monroe	7,457	6,182
Seaside			Montgomery	3,484	3,231	Nashua	12,437	10,645
Seaside			Morgantown	25,525	16,655	Neillsville	2,663	2,669
Seaside			Moundsville	14,772	14,768	New London	4,922	4,822
Seaside			Mount Hope	2,588	2,431	New Richmond	2,886	2,382
Seaside			Mullens	3,470	3,020	Oconomowoc	5,315	4,562
Seaside			New Martinsville	4,084	3,441	Oconto	5,055	5,362
Seaside			Nitro	2,314	2,943	Oshkosh	2,561	2,561
Seaside			Oak Hill	4,518	3,213	Park Falls	4,184	3,989
Seaside			*Omara			Parke Falls	2,924	3,252
Seaside			Barnabus	3,073		*Perrygo Place	3,315	
Seaside			Padon City	2,588	2,215	Platteville	5,751	4,762
Seaside			Parkersburg	29,684	30,103	Plymouth	4,543	4,170
Seaside			Phillips	2,531	1,955	Portage	7,334	7,016
Seaside			Piedmont	2,565	2,677	Port Washington	4,755	4,046
Seaside			Point Pleasant	4,696	3,538	Prairie du Chien	5,392	4,622
Seaside			Princeton	5,279	5,439	*Preston	5,392	
Seaside			Richwood	1,321	5,051	Racine	71,193	67,195
Seaside			Saint Albans	9,870	3,558	Reedsburg	4,072	3,608
Seaside			Salem	2,571	2,571	Rhineclander	8,774	8,501
Seaside			Shinnston	2,793	2,817	Rice Lake	6,898	5,719
Seaside			Sistersville	2,313	2,702	Rice Lake Center	4,608	4,384
Seaside			South Charles-			Ripon	5,619	4,666
Seaside			ton	16,686	10,377	River Falls	3,877	2,890
Seaside			*South Parkers-			Shawano	5,364	5,665
Seaside			burg	10,808		Sheboygan	42,965	40,638
Seaside			Spencer	2,587	2,497	Shiocton Falls	3,569	3,395
Seaside			*Sprague	2,626		Shorewood	16,199	15,184
Seaside			*Verduville			South Milwaukee		11,134
Seaside			Mudfork	2,941		*Southwest		
Seaside			Vienna	6,020	2,338	Wausau	2,677	5,850
Seaside			War	3,992	1,277	Sparta	5,893	5,850
Seaside			Wellton	24,005	6,264	Spooner	2,507	2,639
Seaside			Welch	6,003	6,264	Stevens Point	16,564	15,777
Seaside			Wellsburg	5,757	8,255	Stoughton	4,833	4,743
Seaside			Weston	8,945	8,265	Sturgeon Bay	7,054	5,439
Seaside			Westover	4,318	1,732	Superior	35,325	35,136
Seaside			Wheeling	58,891	61,099	Tomah	4,760	3,817
Seaside			White Sulphur			Tomahawk	5,334	3,865
Seaside			Springs	2,643	2,093	Two Rivers	10,243	10,302
Seaside			Williamson	8,624	8,366	Waukegan	3,795	3,546
Seaside			(a) See also Bluefield, Va., pop.			Waukegan	12,417	11,301
Seaside			(1950) 4,212; (1940) 3,921.			Waukegan	21,233	19,242
			<b>WISCONSIN</b>			Waukegan	3,921	3,458
Seaside			Algoma	3,384	2,652	Waukegan	6,725	6,798
Seaside			*Alloues	4,094		Wausau	30,414	27,769
Seaside			Antigo	9,002	9,195	Wauwatosa	33,324	27,769
Seaside			Appleton	34,010	28,436	West Allis	42,959	36,364
Seaside			Ashland	1,640	11,101	West Bend	6,849	5,452
Seaside			Baraboo	7,264	6,415	West Milwaukee	5,429	5,010
Seaside			Bever Dam	11,887	10,336	Whitewater	1,855	9,951
Seaside			Beloit	29,590	25,365	Wisconsin	5,101	3,889
Seaside			Bellevue	4,693	4,217	Rapids	13,496	11,416
Seaside			Black River					
Seaside			Falls	2,824	2,539			
Seaside			Bloomer	2,556	2,204			
Seaside			Burlington	4,780	4,414			
Seaside			Cedarburg	2,810	2,215			
Seaside			Chippewa Falls	11,088	10,368			
Seaside			Clintonville	4,657	4,134			
Seaside			Columbus	3,250	2,760			
Seaside			Cudahy	12,182	10,561			
Seaside			Delavan	4,007	3,444			
Seaside			De Pere	8,146	6,573			
Seaside			Dodgeville	2,532	2,269			
Seaside			Eau Claire	36,058	30,745			
Seaside			Elkhart	2,935	2,362			
Seaside			Evansville	2,531	2,321			
Seaside			Fond du Lac	29,936	27,209			
Seaside			Fort Atkinson	6,280	6,163			
Seaside			Fort Point	2,585	1,180			
Seaside			Green Bay	52,735	46,235			
Seaside			Greendale	2,752	2,527			
Seaside			Hartford	4,549	3,910			
Seaside			Horton	2,664	2,253			
			<b>WYOMING</b>					
Seaside			Buffalo	2,674	2,302			
Seaside			Casper	23,673	17,984			
Seaside			Cheney	31,935	22,474			
Seaside			Cody	3,872	2,636			
Seaside			Douglas	2,544	2,205			
Seaside			Evanston	3,863	3,605			
Seaside			Green River	3,187	2,640			
Seaside			Lander	3,349	2,594			
Seaside			Laramie	15,581	10,627			
Seaside			Lovell	3,368	2,175			
Seaside			Newcastle	3,395	1,962			
Seaside			Powell	1,948	1,948			
Seaside			Rawlins	7,415	5,531			
Seaside			Riverton	4,142	2,540			
Seaside			Rock Springs	10,857	9,827			
Seaside			Sheridan	11,500	10,529			
Seaside			Thermopolis	2,870	2,422			
Seaside			Torrington	3,247	2,344			
Seaside			Worland	4,202	2,710			

## Population of Organized Territories and Other Regions

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
<b>ALASKA</b>			<b>GUAM</b>			<b>PUERTO RICO</b>		
Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more			Municipalities			Cities and towns of 10,000 or more		
Alaska	128,643	72,524	Guam	59,498	22,290	Puerto Rico	2,210,703	1,869,255
Anchorage	11,254	3,495	Agaña (a)	800	10,004	Aguadilla	18,276	13,468
Cordova	1,165	938	Agat	4,682	1,068	Arecibo	28,659	22,134
Eastchester	3,096		Asan	3,090	656	Bayamon	20,171	14,590
Fairbanks	5,771	3,455	Barrigada	11,534	875	Caguas	33,759	24,377
Juneau	5,956	5,729	Dededo	6,441	1,196	Cayey	18,429	5,622
Ketchikan	5,305	4,695	Inarajan	1,490	1,076	Coamo	11,592	8,691
Kodiak	1,710	864	Maechanao	684	275	Fajardo	15,336	7,108
Mount Edgecumbe	1,147		Merizo	1,086	866	Guayama	19,108	16,913
Mountain View	2,880		Piti	1,902	1,175	Humacao	10,851	7,624
Nome	1,878	1,559	Shirajana	9,189	1,236	Manati	10,092	6,771
Petersburg	1,619	1,323	Sunmy	6,718	1,997	Mayaguez	58,944	50,376
Seward	2,114	949	Talofolo	913	430	Ponce	99,492	65,182
Sitka	1,985	1,987	Umatac	580	430	Rio Piedras	132,438	19,935
Spondard	2,108		Yona	1,387	656	San Juan	224,767	169,247
Wrangell	1,263	1,162	(a) Part of Agaña annexed to Sina-jana since 1940.					
<b>AMERICAN SAMOA</b>			<b>HAWAII</b>			<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>		
Districts and islands			Counties and places of 5,000 or more			Municipalities, cities of 2,500 or more and islands		
American Samoa	18,937	12,908	Hawaii	499,794	423,330	Virgin Islands	26,665	24,889
Mamala	2,819	2,597	Hawaii County	68,350	73,276	St. Croix (Municipality) (a)	12,103	12,902
Tutuila, eastern	10,624	6,733	Honolulu County	353,020	258,256	St. Thomas and St. John (Municipality)	14,562	11,987
Tutuila, western	5,330	3,431	Kauai County	29,905	35,818	Charlotte Amalie City	11,469	9,801
Swains Island	164	147	Mauai County	48,519	55,980	Christiansted	4,112	4,495
<b>CANAL ZONE</b>			Hilo City	27,198	23,353	St. John Island	749	722
Towns of 2,500 or more			Honolulu City	248,034	179,326	St. Thomas	13,813	11,265
Canal Zone	52,822	51,827	Kahului City	6,306	2,193	(a) Coextensive with St. Croix Island.		
Balboa	4,162	3,922	Kailua-Lanikai City	7,740				
La Brea	4,235	4,035	Wahiawa City	8,369	5,420			
North Gamboa	3,074	2,353	Wailuku City	7,424	7,319			
Silver City	5,726	4,583	Waipahu City	7,169	6,906			

## Population Changes in the Territories Since 1950

Alaska—Total population, including men in the Armed Forces, on July 1, 1953, estimated 205,000, as against 191,000 on July 1, 1952, increase of 59.2% over 1950.

Hawaii—Population, July 1, 1953, 523,000, including 475,000 civilians, as against a 1952 total of 522,000. Increase of 4.6% over 1950.

Puerto Rico—Population, July 1, 1953, 2,229,000, as against 2,240,000 in 1952, an increase of .8% over 1950.

Canal Zone—Population, July 1, 1953, 57,000, including 42,000 civilians, as against a total of 56,000 in 1952, and an increase of 7.6% over 1950.

Virgin Islands—Population, July 1, 1953, 25,000, a loss of 2,000 or 6.7% since 1950.

## The Continental Divide

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Continental Divide: watershed, created by mountain ranges or table-lands of the Rocky Mountains, from which the drainage is easterly or westerly; the easterly flowing waters reaching the Atlantic Ocean chiefly through the Gulf of Mexico, and the westerly flowing waters reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River, or through the Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the United States may briefly be described as follows:

Beginning at point of crossing the United States-Mexican boundary, near long. 108° 45' W., the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico along the eastern edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near long. 106° 41'.

Thence by a very irregular route northerly across Colorado along the western summits of the Rio Grande and of the Arkansas, the South Platte, and the North Platte River basins, and across Rocky Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming near long. 108° 52'.

Thence northwesterly across Wyoming along the western rims of the North Platte, Big Horn, and Yellowstone River basins, crossing the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park.

Thence in a northerly direction, forming the common boundary of Idaho and Montana, to a point on said boundary near long. 114° 00' W.

Thence northeasterly and northwesterly through Montana and the Glacier National Park, entering Canada near long. 114° 04' W.

## Area, Boundaries and Dependencies of Continental United States

## Area

Continental United States, land area 2,977,128 sq. m., water area 45,259 sq. m.; total, 3,022,387 sq. m.

Territories (land and water area in square miles) 592,823; Possessions 3,888; Canal Zone 553; Corn Islands 4; Trust territory of the Pacific Islands 6,475. Total United States (aggregate) 3,628,130.

## Boundaries and Dependencies

The United States is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

It comprises 48 States and the Federal District of Columbia. This is called for convenience in reference Continental United States. Its non-contiguous areas are the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Organized Territories of Alaska and Hawaii; the Virgin Islands of the United States, American Samoa, Guam, Wake and scattered islands in the Pacific and the Panama Canal Zone. The United States also is trustee, by mandate of the United Nations, of the Caroline, Marshall and Mariana Island chains in the western Pacific. The islands, formerly held by Japan under League of Nations mandates, comprise 96 distinct island units aggregating 2,141 individual islands or atolls with a combined land area of 687 sq. mi.

## Mason and Dixon's Line

The Mason and Dixon's line was surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767 to settle dissensions between the Lords Baltimore and the Penn family, the lords proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. The line runs along the parallel in latitude 39° 42' 26.3" and was originally marked by milestones,

every fifth one bearing on one side the coat of arms of Penn and on the other those of Lord Baltimore.

Later regarded as the dividing line between slave and free states in the South Atlantic region, it now is traditionally called the line between North and South. The reference to the South as Dixie is believed to have come from this line.

## Population and Area of Counties, Census of 1950

WITH NAMES OF COUNTY SEAT OF COURT HOUSE, LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES

Source: Bureau of the Census

There are 3,068 Counties in the United States exclusive of 32 independent cities, the District of Columbia and the parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming.

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>ARKANSAS—Continued</b>			
(67 counties, 51,078 sq. mi.; pop. 3,061,745)				Calhoun.....	628	Hampton.....	7,132
Autauga.....	599	Prattville.....	18,186	Carroll.....	634	Berryville.....	13,244
Baldwin.....	1,613	Ray Minette.....	40,997	Chicot.....	647	Lake Village.....	22,306
Barbour.....	939	Clayton & Eufaula.....	28,892	Clark.....	878	Arkadelphia.....	22,998
Bibb.....	625	Centerville.....	17,987	Clay.....	650	Corning & Piggott.....	26,674
Blount.....	640	Oneonta.....	28,975	Cleburne.....	595	Heber Springs.....	11,487
Bullock.....	615	Union Springs.....	16,054	Cleveland.....	601	Rison.....	8,956
Butler.....	773	Circleville.....	29,228	Columbia.....	708	Mackinola.....	28,770
Calhoun.....	610	Andiston.....	79,539	Conway.....	563	Alton.....	18,137
Chambers.....	598	Lafayette.....	39,525	Crawhead.....	717	Jonesboro and Lake City.....	50,613
Cherokee.....	600	Centre.....	17,634	Crawford.....	598	Van Buren.....	22,727
Chilton.....	699	Clanton.....	26,922	Crittenden.....	623	Marion.....	47,181
Choctaw.....	918	Butler.....	19,152	Cross.....	626	Wynne.....	24,757
Clarke.....	1,241	Grove Hill.....	26,548	Dallas.....	672	Fordyce.....	12,416
Clay.....	603	Ashtand.....	13,929	Desha.....	776	Arkansas City.....	25,155
Cleburne.....	574	Heflin.....	11,901	Drew.....	836	Monticello.....	17,952
Coffee.....	677	Elba & Enterprise.....	30,720	Faulkner.....	656	Conway.....	25,289
Colbert.....	616	Tuscumbia.....	39,561	Franklin.....	615	Charleston and Ozark.....	12,358
Concha.....	850	Evergreen.....	21,776	Fulton.....	668	Salco.....	9,187
Cook.....	648	Rockford.....	11,766	Garland.....	721	Hot Springs Nat'l. Park.....	47,102
Crawford.....	1,034	Andalusia.....	40,373	Grant.....	631	Sheridan.....	9,024
Crenshaw.....	743	Cullman.....	18,981	Greene.....	579	Paragould.....	29,149
Cullman.....	743	Cullman.....	49,046	Hempstead.....	735	Hope.....	25,050
Dale.....	560	Ozark.....	20,828	Hot Spring.....	621	Malvern.....	22,181
Dallas.....	976	Scipio.....	56,270	Howard.....	690	Nashville.....	13,312
De Kalb.....	778	Fort Payne.....	45,048	Independence.....	755	Batesville.....	25,188
Elmore.....	628	Wetumpka.....	31,619	Iard.....	725	Newbourne.....	9,953
Escambia.....	962	Brewton.....	31,443	Jackson.....	637	Newport.....	25,912
Etowah.....	555	Gadsden.....	93,892	Jefferson.....	690	Pine Bluff.....	76,075
Fayette.....	627	Fayette.....	19,388	Johnson.....	676	Clarksdale.....	16,138
Franklin.....	627	Wetumpka.....	25,705	Lafayette.....	537	Powhatan and Walnut Ridge.....	21,303
Geneva.....	578	Geneva.....	25,999	Lawrence.....	592	Lawrence.....	21,303
Greene.....	645	Eutaw.....	16,482	Lee.....	620	Martinsburg.....	24,322
Hale.....	663	Greensboro.....	20,832	Lincoln.....	565	Star City.....	17,079
Henry.....	585	Abbeville.....	18,674	Little River.....	514	Shedden.....	11,690
Houston.....	578	Dothan.....	46,522	Lonoke.....	724	Boonville.....	20,620
Jackson.....	1,124	Scottsboro.....	39,998	Madison.....	800	Lonoke.....	27,278
Jefferson.....	1,118	Birmingham.....	558,928	Marion.....	628	Yellville.....	8,609
Lamar.....	605	Vernon.....	16,441	Miller.....	627	Texarkana.....	32,614
Lauderdale.....	688	Florence.....	54,179	Mississippi.....	921	Blytheville and Osceola.....	82,375
Lawrence.....	612	Opelika.....	45,073	Monroe.....	617	Clarendon.....	19,640
Lee.....	545	Athens.....	35,766	Montgomery.....	801	Mont Ida.....	6,680
Lincoln.....	716	Hayneville.....	18,018	Nevada.....	616	Prescott.....	14,751
Louisiana.....	616	Tuskegee.....	30,561	Ouachita.....	738	Camden.....	33,051
Madison.....	803	Huntsville.....	72,903	Perry.....	555	Perryville.....	5,978
Marion.....	978	Linden.....	29,194	Phillips.....	704	Helena.....	46,254
Marshall.....	743	Hamilton.....	27,264	Pike.....	615	Murfreesboro.....	10,032
Martinsburg.....	571	Guntersville.....	45,090	Poinsett.....	762	Harrisburg.....	39,311
Mobile.....	1,248	Mobile.....	231,105	Polk.....	860	Mena.....	14,182
Monroe.....	1,055	Monroeville.....	25,732	Pope.....	618	Russville.....	23,291
Montgomery.....	700	Montgomery.....	138,965	Prairie.....	674	De Arre and De Valls Bluff.....	13,768
Morgan.....	571	Decatur.....	52,924	Pulaski.....	781	Little Rock.....	196,685
Perry.....	734	Marion.....	20,439	Randolph.....	637	Pocahontas.....	16,982
Pickens.....	887	Carrollton.....	21,349	St. Francis.....	636	Forest City.....	36,411
Pike.....	673	Troy.....	30,608	Saline.....	725	Benton.....	23,816
Randolph.....	581	Wedowee.....	22,513	Scott.....	808	Wadon.....	10,057
Russell.....	639	Pine City.....	40,361	Searey.....	664	Marshall.....	10,424
St. Clair.....	641	Pell City.....	26,687	Sebastian.....	629	Fort Smith and Greenwood.....	04,022
St. Elbert.....	800	Columbiana.....	30,362	Sevier.....	585	De Queen.....	12,293
St. Louis.....	914	Lavinston.....	23,610	Sharp.....	596	Evering Shade & Hardy.....	8,990
Tallapoosa.....	630	Milledgeville.....	63,639	Stone.....	610	Mountain View.....	7,662
Tallapoosa.....	750	Milledgeville.....	35,074	Union.....	1,052	El Dorado.....	49,686
Tallapoosa.....	711	Dadeville.....	41,992	Van Buren.....	711	Clinton.....	9,687
Tallapoosa.....	1,310	Jasper.....	63,769	Washington.....	963	Fayetteville.....	49,979
Walker.....	809	Fischer.....	15,612	White.....	1,042	Searey.....	38,040
Washington.....	1,069	Chattom.....	23,176	Woodruff.....	592	Augusta.....	18,957
Wilcox.....	900	Camden.....	18,250	Yell.....	933	Danville and Dardanelle.....	14,057
Winston.....	633	Double Springs.....	18,250				
<b>ARIZONA</b>				<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
(14 counties, 115,576 sq. mi.; pop. 749,587)				(58 counties, 166,740 sq. mi.; pop. 10,586,223)			
Apache.....	11,174	Salut Johns.....	27,767	Alameda.....	733	Oakland.....	740,315
Cochise.....	6,256	Bisbee.....	31,188	Alpine.....	723	Mackeeville.....	241
Cochino.....	18,573	Flagstaff.....	23,910	Amador.....	594	Jackson.....	9,151
Gila.....	4,760	Gaffney.....	24,158	Butte.....	1,663	Oroville.....	64,930
Graham.....	4,810	Safford.....	12,985	Calaveras.....	1,025	San Andreas.....	9,902
Greenlee.....	1,874	Clifton.....	12,805	Colusa.....	731	Marinez.....	298,984
Muricopa.....	9,226	Phoenix.....	331,770	Contra Costa.....	1,003	Prescott City.....	8,078
Mohave.....	13,260	Kingman.....	8,510	Del Norte.....	1,725	Placerville.....	16,207
Navajo.....	9,911	Holbrook.....	20,446	El Dorado.....	5,985	Fresno.....	276,515
Pima.....	9,241	Tucson.....	141,216	Glenn.....	1,317	Willows.....	15,448
Pinal.....	5,378	Florence.....	43,191	Humboldt.....	3,573	Eureka.....	69,241
Santa Cruz.....	1,216	Nogales.....	9,314				
Yavapai.....	8,091	Prescott.....	24,991				
Yuma.....	9,985	Yuma.....	28,006				
<b>ARKANSAS</b>							
(75 counties, 52,676 sq. mi.; pop. 1,009,511)							
Arkansas.....	1,035	De Witt.....	23,665				
Ashtand.....	933	Hamburg.....	25,660				
Baxter.....	536	Mountain Home.....	11,683				
Benton.....	886	Bentonville.....	38,076				
Bone.....	602	Harrison.....	16,260				
Bradley.....	649	Warren.....	15,987				

## Population of Organized Territories and Other Regions

Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940	Place	1950	1940
<b>ALASKA</b>			<b>GUAM</b>			<b>PUERTO RICO</b>		
Cities, towns and villages of 1,000 or more			Municipalities			Cities and towns of 10,000 or more		
Alaska	128,643	72,524	Guam	59,498	22,290	Puerto Rico	2,210,703	1,869,255
Anchorage	11,254	3,495	Agana (a)	800	10,004	Aguadilla	18,276	13,168
Cordova	1,165	938	Asan	4,682	1,068	Arecibo	28,679	22,134
Eastchester	3,096		Barrigada	3,090	656	Bayamon	20,171	14,596
Fairbanks	5,771	3,455	Dededo	11,534	875	Caguas	33,750	24,377
Juneau	5,956	5,729	Inarajan	1,490	1,076	Cayey	18,120	5,622
Ketchikan	5,305	4,695	Maclanano	684	275	Coamo	11,592	8,691
Kodiak	1,710	864	Mierizo	1,086	866	Cosamo	15,336	7,108
Mount Edgecumbe	1,147		Piti	1,902	1,175	Guayama	19,408	16,913
Mountain View	2,880		Shinjana	9,109	12,346	Humacao	10,851	7,624
Nome	1,876	1,559	Summy	6,718	1,997	Munati	10,092	6,771
Petersburg	1,619	1,323	Taloforo	913	456	Mayaguez	58,944	50,376
Seward	2,114	949	Umatac	580	430	Ponce	99,492	65,182
Sitka	1,985	1,987	Yigo	9,022	321	Rio Piedras	132,438	19,945
Spenard	2,108		Yona	1,387	656	San Juan	224,767	169,247
Wrengeil	1,263	1,162	(a) Part of Agana annexed to Shinjana since 1940.					
<b>AMERICAN SAMOA</b>			<b>HAWAII</b>			<b>VIRGIN ISLANDS</b>		
Districts and islands			Counties and places of 5,000 or more			Municipalities, cities of 2,500 or more and islands		
American Samoa	18,937	12,908	Hawaii	499,794	423,330	Virgin Islands	26,665	24,889
Manua	2,819	2,597	Hawaii County	68,350	73,276	St. Croix (Municipality) (a)	12,103	12,902
Tutuila, eastern	10,624	6,733	Honolulu County	353,020	258,256	St. Thomas and St. John (Municipality)	14,562	11,987
Tutuila, western	5,330	3,431	Kauai County	29,905	35,818	Charlotte Amalie City	11,469	9,801
Swains Island	164	147	Mau County	48,519	55,990	Christiansted City	4,112	4,493
<b>CANAL ZONE</b>			Hilo city	27,198	23,353	St. John Island	749	722
Towns of 2,500 or more			Honolulu city	248,034	179,326	St. Thomas Island	13,813	11,265
Canal Zone	52,822	51,827	Kahului city	6,306	2,193	(a) Coextensive with St. Croix Island.		
Bahua	4,162	3,922	Kailua-Lanikai city	7,740				
La Brea	1,235	4,045	Wailuku city	8,369	5,420			
North Gamboa	3,071	2,353	Wailuku city	7,424	7,319			
Sliven City	5,726	4,583	Waipahu city	7,169	6,906			

## Population Changes in the Territories Since 1950

Alaska—Total population, including men in the Armed Forces, on July 1, 1953, estimated 205,000, as against 191,000 on July 1, 1952, increase of 59.2% over 1950.

Hawaii—Population, July 1, 1953, 523,000, including 475,000 civilians, as against a 1952 total of 522,000. Increase of 4.6% over 1950.

Puerto Rico—Population, July 1, 1953, 2,229,000, as against 2,240,000 in 1952, an increase of .8% over 1950.

Canal Zone—Population, July 1, 1953, 57,000, including 42,000 civilians, as against a total of 58,000 in 1952, and an increase of 7.6% over 1950.

Virgin Islands—Population, July 1, 1953, 25,000, a loss of 2,000 or 6.7% since 1950.

## The Continental Divide

Source: U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

Continental Divide: watershed, created by mountain ranges or table-lands of the Rocky Mountains, from which the drainage is easterly or westerly; the easterly flowing waters reaching the Atlantic Ocean chiefly through the Gulf of Mexico, and the westerly flowing waters reaching the Pacific Ocean through the Columbia River, or through the Colorado River, which flows into the Gulf of California.

The location and route of the Continental Divide across the United States may briefly be described as follows:

Beginning at point of crossing the United States-Mexican boundary, near long. 106° 45' W., the Divide, in a northerly direction, crosses New Mexico along the western edge of the Rio Grande drainage basin, entering Colorado near long. 106° 41'.

Thence by a very irregular route northerly across Colorado along the western summits of the Rio Grande and of the Arkansas, the South Platte, and the North Platte River basins, and across Rocky Mountain National Park, entering Wyoming near long. 106° 52'.

Thence northwesterly across Wyoming along the western rims of the North Platte, Big Horn, and Yellowstone River basins, crossing the southwest corner of Yellowstone National Park.

Thence in a northerly direction, forming the common boundary of Idaho and Montana, to a point on said boundary near long. 114° 00' W.

Thence northeasterly and northwesterly through Montana and the Glacier National Park, entering Canada near long. 114° 04' W.

## Area, Boundaries and Dependencies of Continental United States

Area  
Continental United States, land area 3,977,128 sq. m., water area 45,259 sq. m.; total, 3,022,387 sq. m.

Territories (land and water area in square miles)  
592,823; Possessions 3,888; Canal Zone 553; Corn Islands 4; Trust territory of the Pacific Islands 8,475. Total United States (aggregate) 3,628,130.

## Boundaries and Dependencies

The United States is bounded on the north by Canada, on the east by the Atlantic Ocean and the Gulf of Mexico, on the south by the Gulf of Mexico and Mexico, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean.

## Mason and Dixon's Line

The Mason and Dixon's line was surveyed by Charles Mason and Jeremiah Dixon between 1763 and 1767 to settle dissensions between the Lords Baltimore and the Penn family, the lords proprietors of Maryland and Pennsylvania respectively. The line runs along the parallel in latitude 39° 42' 26.3" and was originally marked by milestones,

every fifth one bearing on one side the coat of arms of Penn and on the other those of Lord Baltimore.

Later regarded as the dividing line between slave and free states in the South Atlantic region, it now is traditionally called the line between North and South. The reference to the South as Dixie is believed to have come from this line.

## Population and Area of Counties, Census of 1950

WITH NAMES OF COUNTY SEAT OF COURT HOUSE, LAND AREA IN SQUARE MILES

Source: Bureau of the Census

There are 3,068 Counties in the United States exclusive of 32 independent cities, the District of Columbia and the parts of Yellowstone National Park in Idaho, Montana and Wyoming

County	Land Area sq. mi	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>ALABAMA</b>				<b>ARKANSAS Continued</b>			
(67 counties, 61,078 sq. mi.; pop., 3,061,743)				Calhoun	628	Hampton	7,132
Autauga	599	Prattville	18,486	Carroll	634	Berryville and Eureka Sigs.	13,244
Baldwin	1,013	Bay Minette	10,997	Chicot	647	Lake Village	23,306
Barbour	899	Clayton and Eufaula	28,892	Clark	878	Arkadelphia	22,908
Bibb	625	Centerville	28,957	Clay	650	Corning and Piggott	26,674
Blount	610	Opelika	16,054	Cleburne	595	Heber Springs	11,487
Butler	615	Union Springs	20,228	Cleveland	601	Itson	8,956
Calhoun	773	Greenville	79,539	Columbia	768	Magnolia	28,770
Chambers	598	Lafayette	39,528	Conway	560	Morrilton	18,137
Cherokee	800	Centre	17,634	Craighead	717	Jonshoro and Lake City	60,613
Chilton	699	Chilton	26,922	Crawford	598	Van Buren	22,727
Choctaw	918	Butler	19,152	Crittenden	623	Marion	47,181
Clarke	1,241	Grove Hill	26,548	Crittenden	622	Waynes	24,757
Clay	603	Ashland	13,929	Dallas	672	Forde	12,116
Cleburne	574	Heflin	11,901	Desh	776	Arkansas City	25,155
Coffee	677	Elba and Enterprise	39,561	Drew	838	Monticello	17,955
Colbert	616	Decatur	21,776	Faulkner	656	Conway	25,280
Conner	850	Laverne	11,706	Franklin	615	Charleston and Ozark	12,368
Cook	648	Rockford	40,473	Fulton	608	Salem	9,187
Covington	1,031	Andalusia	18,981	Garland	721	Hot Springs	47,102
Crenshaw	611	Luxemburg	49,046	Grant	631	Sherrill	9,024
Cullman	743	Cullman	20,828	Greene	579	Paragould	29,149
Dale	560	Ozark	56,270	Hempstead	735	Hope	25,080
De Kalb	976	Selma	45,048	Hol Spring	621	Malvern	22,181
Elmore	778	Fort Payne	31,619	Howard	600	Nashville	13,342
Escambia	628	Wetumpka	31,443	Independence	755	Batesville	23,188
Etowah	962	Brewton	93,802	Iard	574	Madbourne	9,953
Fayette	535	Gadsden	19,388	Jackson	637	Newport	25,912
Franklin	627	Fayette	26,705	Jefferson	890	Philo Bluff	76,075
Geneva	578	Geneva	25,899	Johnson	676	Clarksville	16,138
Greene	645	Eufaula	16,182	Lafayette	537	Lewisville	13,203
Hale	663	Greensboro	20,832	Lawrence	592	Powhatan and Walnut Ridge	21,303
Henry	565	Abbeville	18,671	Lee	620	Marianna	24,322
Houston	578	Dothan	46,522	Lincoln	565	Star City	17,079
Jackson	1,121	Scottsboro	38,998	Little River	541	Ashdown	11,690
Jefferson	1,118	Fort Rinkham	55,928	Logan	724	Boonville	20,260
Lamar	605	Vernon	16,111	Lonoke	800	Lonoke	27,278
Lauderdale	688	Florence	51,179	Madison	832	Huntsville	11,734
Lawrence	686	Fulton	45,073	Marion	628	Yella	8,609
Le Flore	612	Okolcha	35,706	Miller	627	Perryville	32,614
Limestone	545	Athens	18,088	Mississippi	921	Blytheville and Texarkana	82,375
Lowndes	716	Hawesville	30,561	Monroe	617	Clarendon	19,540
Macon	616	Tuskagee	72,903	Montgomery	801	Mountain Ida.	6,680
Madison	803	Huntsville	29,494	Nova	616	Prescott	14,781
Marengo	978	Linden	27,264	Newton	822	Jasper	9,685
Marion	743	Hamilton	45,080	Ouachita	738	Candlen	33,051
Marshall	571	Guntersville	231,105	Perry	555	Perryville	5,978
Mobile	1,248	Mobile	25,732	Phillips	704	Holena	46,254
Monroe	1,035	Monroeville	138,965	Pike	615	Murfreesboro	10,032
Montgomery	790	Montgomery	52,921	Poinsett	762	Harrisburg	39,311
Morgan	574	Decatur	20,439	Polk	860	Memph	14,182
Perry	781	Marion	24,349	Pope	816	Russville	23,201
Pickens	887	Carrollton	30,608	Prarie	674	De Aris and Vals Bluff	13,768
Pike	673	Troy	22,513	Pulaski	781	Little Rock	196,685
Randolph	581	Wedowee	20,161	Randolph	637	Pocahontas	15,982
Russell	639	Phenix City	63,639	St. Francis	636	Forest City	36,841
St. Clair	611	Pell City	31,971	Sahine	725	Benton	23,816
St. Elmy	800	Columbiana	94,932	Scott	808	Walton	10,057
Suiter	914	Livingston	63,769	Searey	664	Marshall	10,424
Talladega	750	Talladega	50,161	Sebastian	529	Fort Smith and Greenwood	64,202
Tallapoosa	711	Daleville	26,687	Sevier	585	De Aris and Vals Bluff	12,293
Tuscaloosa	1,310	Tuscaloosa	63,769	Sharp	596	Evening Shade and Hardy	8,909
Walker	809	Jasper	15,612	Stone	610	Mountain View	7,092
Washington	1,064	Chilton	23,476	Union	1,052	11 Dorado	49,686
Wilcox	900	Camden	23,476	Van Buren	714	Clinton	9,687
Winston	633	Double Springs	18,250	Washington	963	Fayetteville	49,979
<b>ARIZONA</b>				White	1,042	Searey	38,040
(14 counties, 113,676 sq. mi.; pop., 749,587)				Woodruff	592	Augusta	18,957
Apache	11,174	San Juan	27,767	Yell	933	Danville and Dardsuella	14,057
Cochise	6,256	Bisbee	31,488	<b>CALIFORNIA</b>			
Coconino	18,573	Flagstaff	23,910	(58 counties, 166,740 sq. mi.; pop., 10,686,229)			
Gila	4,773	Gila	24,158	Alameda	733	Oakland	740,315
Graham	4,610	Safford	12,985	Alpine	723	Markleeville	241
Greenlee	1,874	Clifton	12,805	Amador	594	Jackson	9,151
Maricopa	9,226	Phoenix	331,770	Butte	1,664	Groville	64,931
Mohave	13,260	Kingman	8,510	Calaveras	1,028	San Andreas	1,651
Navajo	9,911	Holbrook	20,116	Colusa	1,153	Colusa	298,981
Pima	9,241	Fucson	141,116	Contra Costa	73	Martinez	8,078
Pinal	5,378	Florence	43,191	Del Norte	1,003	Placerville	16,207
Santa Cruz	1,216	Nozales	9,344	Fresno	5,985	Fresno	276,515
Yavapai	8,091	Prescott	24,911	Glenn	1,317	Willows	15,148
Yuma	9,985	Yuma	28,006	Humboldt	3,573	Eureka	69,241
<b>ARKANSAS</b>							
(76 counties, 62,075 sq. mi.; pop., 1,909,511)							
Arkansas	1,035	De Witt	23,665				
Ashlev	933	Hamburg	26,660				
Baxter	536	Mountain Home	11,083				
Benton	886	Ben onville	38,076				
Boone	602	Harrison	16,260				
Bradley	649	Warren	15,987				

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>CALIFORNIA—Continued</b>				<b>COLORADO—Continued</b>			
Imperial	4,284	El Centro	62,975	Saguache	3,144	Saguache	5,664
Inyo	10,091	Independence	11,658	San Juan	392	Silverton	1,471
Kern	8,170	Bakersfield	228,309	San Miguel	1,284	Telluride	2,693
Kings	1,395	Hanford	46,768	Sedgwick	534	Julesburg	5,095
Lake	1,256	Lakeport	11,481	Seminole	612	Breckenridge	1,135
Lassen	4,548	Susanville	18,474	Teller	554	Cripple Creek	2,751
Los Angeles	4,071	Los Angeles	4,151,687	Washington	2,525	Akron	7,520
Madera	2,148	Madera	86,984	Weld	4,004	Greeley	67,501
Marin	521	San Rafael	85,619	Yuma	2,393	Wray	10,827
Mariposa	1,456	Mariposa	6,145	<b>CONNECTICUT</b>			
Mendocino	3,510	Eureka	40,854	(8 counties, 4,899 sq. mi., pop., 2,007,380)			
Merced	1,983	Merced	69,780	Fairfield	634	Bridgeport	501,342
Modoc	4,091	Alturas	9,678	Hartford	740	Hartford	539,661
Monro	3,028	Bridgeport	2,115	Litchfield	938	Litchfield	59,872
Monterey	3,321	Salinas	130,498	Middlesex	374	Middletown	67,342
Napa	790	Napa	46,603	New Haven	610	New Haven	515,784
Nevada	979	Nevada City	19,888	New London	672	New London	141,821
Orange	782	Santa Ana	216,224	Tolland	416	Tolland	44,709
Placer	1,431	Auburn	41,648	Windham	516	Punnam and Williamsville	61,759
Plumas	2,570	Quincy	13,519	<b>DELAWARE</b>			
Riverside	7,179	Riverside	277,140	(3 counties, 1,973 sq. mi., pop., 318,086)			
Sacramento	885	Sacramento	14,370	Kent	595	Dover	37,870
San Benito	1,396	Hollister	281,612	New Castle	437	Wilmington	218,879
San Bernardino	20,131	San Bernardino	556,808	Sussex	946	Georgetown	61,336
San Diego	4,258	San Diego	775,357	<b>DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA</b>			
San Francisco	15	San Francisco	200,750	(61 sq. mi., pop., 803,178)			
San Joaquin	1,410	Stockton	51,417	<b>FLORIDA</b>			
San Luis Obispo	3,326	San Luis Obispo	235,659	(67 counties, 54,262 sq. mi., pop., 2,771,365)			
Santa Barbara	454	Redwood City	98,220	Alachua	582	Gainesville	57,026
Santa Clara	1,305	Santa Jose	60,534	Baker	895	Macclenny	6,313
Santa Cruz	439	Santa Cruz	39,113	Bay	753	Panama City	42,689
Shasta	3,800	Redding	3,419	Bradford	293	Starke	11,457
Sierra	958	Downsville	30,733	Brevard	1,032	Titusville	23,653
Siskiyou	633	Yreka	104,833	Broward (a)	1,218	Fort Lauderdale	83,923
Solano	827	Yuba City	103,405	Calhoun	557	Blountstown	7,922
Sonoma	1,579	Santa Rosa	127,231	Charlotte	705	Punta Gorda	4,286
Stanislaus	1,506	Modesto	26,239	Citrus	570	Inverness	6,111
Sutter	607	Yuba City	19,276	Clay	598	Green Cove Spgs.	14,323
Tehama	2,976	Red Bluff	5,087	Collier	2,032	Everglades	6,188
Trinity	3,191	Weaverville	149,264	Columbia	786	Lake City	18,216
Tulare	4,845	Visalia	12,584	Dade	2,054	Miami	495,084
Tuolumne	2,275	Sonora	114,647	De Soto	648	Arcadia	9,242
Ventura	1,857	Ventura	40,840	Dixie	688	Crystal City	3,928
Yolo	1,034	Woodland	24,420	Duval	773	Jacksonville	304,029
Yuba	638	Marysville	40,234	Escambia	657	Pensacola	112,706
<b>COLORADO</b>				Flagler	483	Bunnell	3,367
(63 counties, 103,992 sq. mi., pop., 1,385,089)				Franklin	544	Apalachicola	5,814
Adams	1,246	Brighton	10,531	Gadsden	506	Quincy	36,457
Alamosa	720	Alamosa	52,125	Gilchrist	339	Trenton	3,499
Arapahoe	1,820	Lafayette	7,964	Glades	746	Moore Haven	2,199
Archuleta	1,364	Pasosa Springs	48,296	Gulf	557	Wewahatchka	7,460
Baca	2,565	Springfield	7,168	Hamilton	514	Jasper	8,981
Bent	1,515	Las Animas	3,453	Hardee	630	Wauchula	10,073
Boulder	753	Boulder	10,171	Hendry	1,187	La Belle	6,051
Chaffee	1,039	Salida	6,067	Hernando	488	Brooksville	6,693
Cheyenne	1,772	Cheyenne Wells	5,222	Hillsborough	1,040	Tampa	249,894
Cien Creek	394	Georgetown	1,573	Holmes	463	Bonifay	13,988
Conejos	1,271	Conejos	17,365	Jackson	511	Vero Beach	11,872
Costilla	1,215	San Luis	415,786	Jefferson	598	Monticello	34,645
Crowley	803	Ordway	1,966	Lafayette	543	Mayo	10,113
Custer	737	Westcliffe	4,188	Lake	990	Tavares	36,340
Delta	1,137	Delta	4,477	Lee	780	Port Meyers	23,404
Denver	68	Denver	74,523	Leon (b)	685	Tallahassee	51,590
Dolores	1,028	Dove Creek	11,625	Liberty	838	Bristol	3,182
Douglas	843	Castle Rock	850	Madison	702	Madison	14,197
Elbert	1,682	Eagle	3,963	Manatee	701	Bradenton	34,701
El Paso	1,861	Clowa	263	Marion	1,617	Ocala	38,187
Fremont	2,158	Colorado Spgs.	10,549	Martin	559	Stuart	7,807
Garfield	1,562	Canon City	1,976	Monroe	994	Key West	29,957
Gilpin	2,994	Glenwood Spgs.	55,687	Nassau	944	Crestview	27,533
Grand	149	Central City	3,003	Navalas	650	Fernandina	12,811
Grand	1,551	Hot Sulphur Spgs.	8,000	Okeechobee	980	Okeechobee	3,454
Gunnison	3,238	Gunnison	6,150	Orange	916	Orlando	114,950
Hinsdale	1,057	Lake City	14,880	Oscola	1,325	Kissimmee	11,406
Huerfano	1,578	Walsenburg	43,554	Palm Beach (c)	1,978	West Palm Beach	114,688
Jackson	1,623	Walden	25,002	Pasco	751	Dade City	20,529
Jefferson	786	Golden	5,909	Pinellas	264	Clearwater	159,249
Kiowa	1,792	Earls	17,187	Polk	1,861	Barrow	123,907
Kitt Carson	2,171	Burlington	38,974	Pulnam	803	Palatka	23,615
Lake	380	Leadville	698	St. Johns	609	Saint Augustine	21,998
La Plata	1,685	Durango	5,946	St. Lucie	585	Port Pierce	20,180
Larimer	2,614	Fort Collins	9,991	Santa Rosa	1,021	Milton	18,554
Las Animas	1,794	Trinidad	15,220	Sarasota	586	Sarasota	28,827
Lincoln	2,593	Hugo	18,074	Seminole	321	Sanford	26,883
Logan	1,827	Straling	25,275	Sumter	561	Bushnell	11,330
Mesa	3,313	Grand Junction	2,103	Suwannee	677	Live Oak	16,986
Mineral	921	Creede	1,870	Taylor	1,032	Perry	10,116
Montezuma	1,754	Raig	4,924	Volusia	240	Lake Butler	8,906
Montrose	2,095	Cortez	1,646	Wakulla	1,115	De Land	74,229
Morgan	2,239	Montrose	1,836	Walton	614	Crawfordville	5,258
Otero	1,282	Fort Morgan	90,188	Washington	1,046	De Funiak Spgs.	14,725
Ouray	540	Ouray	4,719		567	Chipley	11,885
Pack	2,165	Ouray	12,832	Special Censuses since April 1, 1950.—(a) 159,052;			
Phillips	680	Hotchkiss	8,910	(b) 59,179; (c) 157,086.			
Pitkin	974	Aspen					
Prowers	1,626	Lamar					
Pueblo	2,401	Pueblo					
Rio Blanco	3,263	Meeker					
Rio Grande	916	Del Norte					
Routt	2,330	Steamboat Spgs.					

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>GEORGIA</b> (169 counties, 58,483 sq. mi., pop., 3,444,678)				<b>GEORGIA—Continued</b>			
Appling	514	Baxley	14,003	Monroe	399	Forsyth	10,523
Atkinson	318	Pearson	7,305	Montgomery	235	Mount Vernon	7,901
Bacon	293	Alma	8,910	Morgan	356	Madison	11,899
Baker	365	Newton	9,932	Murray	342	Chatsworth	10,676
Baldwin	265	Milledgeville	29,706	Muscogee	220	Columbus	118,028
Banks	231	Homer	6,945	Newton	273	Covington	20,185
Barrow	171	Winder	13,115	Oconee	186	Watkinsville	7,009
Bartow	403	Cartersville	27,370	Oglethorpe	432	Lexington	9,968
Ben Hill	255	Fitzgerald	14,879	Paulding	318	Dallas	11,752
Berrien	466	Nashville	13,966	Peach	151	Fort Valley	11,705
Blibb	251	Macon	111,479	Pickens	225	Jasper	8,855
Blockley	219	Chocoma	9,218	Pierce	312	Blackshear	11,122
Brantley	447	Nahunta	6,387	Polk	240	Zelma	8,419
Brooks	492	Quitman	18,169	Polk	312	Cedar own	30,947
Bryan	434	Pennington	5,965	Polkaski	254	Hawkinsville	8,801
Bulloch	831	Statesboro	27,710	Putnam	350	Monticello	7,731
Burke	185	Waynesboro	23,458	Quitman	170	Georgetown	3,015
Burt	289	Morgan	9,079	Rabun	369	Chilton	7,424
Camden	656	Woodbine	7,322	Randolph	436	Cuthbert	13,801
Candler	251	Metter	8,063	Richmond	325	Augusta	108,876
Carroll	495	Carrollton	34,112	Rockdale	128	Conyers	8,491
Catoosa	167	Ringgold	15,146	Schley	182	Ellaville	4,036
Charlton	799	Folkston	4,821	Screven	651	Sylvania	18,000
Chatham	441	Savannah	151,881	Seminole	274	Donalsonville	7,904
Chattahoochee	253	Cusseta	12,149	Spalding	261	Grimm	16,647
Chattooga	317	Summerville	21,197	Stephens	180	Doerba	9,194
Cherokee	414	Canton	20,750	Sumter	491	Americus	24,208
Clarke	125	Wheatsboro	36,550	Talbot	390	Talbotton	7,687
Clay	224	Fort Gaines	5,844	Talferro	195	Crawfordville	4,515
Clayton	140	Jonesboro	22,872	Tattnall	493	Reidsville	15,939
Cline	796	Homer	6,007	Taylor	400	Burley	9,113
Cobb	346	Marietta	61,840	Telfair	440	McRae	13,221
Coffee	613	Douglas	23,961	Terrell	329	Dawson	14,314
Colquitt	563	Moultrie	33,999	Thomas	440	Thomasville	33,932
Columbia	306	Appling	9,525	Tift	266	Fifton	22,645
Cooke	226	Adel	12,201	Toombs	369	Lyons	17,382
Coweta	443	Newman	27,786	Towns	166	Hawkessee	6,522
Crawford	313	Knoxville	6,080	Treutlen	191	Coertson	4,803
Crisp	296	Cordele	17,663	Turner	293	Ashtown	10,479
Dade	165	Trenton	7,364	Twiggs	365	Jeffersonville	8,308
Dawson	213	Dawsonville	23,630	Union	319	Baldsville	7,318
Decatur	612	Bainbridge	136,395	Upson	333	Thomaston	25,078
De Kalb	269	Decatur	136,395	Walker	448	La Fayette	38,198
Dodge	499	Eastman	17,865	Walton	330	Monroe	20,230
Dooly	394	Vienna	14,159	Ware	912	Waycross	30,389
Dougherty	326	Albany	43,617	Warren	284	Warrenton	8,779
Douglas	201	Douglasville	12,173	Washington	674	Sandersville	21,017
Early	526	Blakely	17,413	Wayne	464	Jesup	14,248
Echols	425	Statesville	2,494	Webster	195	Proston	4,081
Effingham	480	Springfield	9,133	Wheeler	306	Alamo	6,712
Elbert	362	Elberton	18,585	White	243	Cleveland	5,951
Emanuel	686	Swainsboro	19,789	Whitfield	281	Dalton	34,432
Evans	186	Claxton	6,653	Wilcox	353	Abbeville	10,167
Fannin	396	Blue Ridge	15,192	Wilkes	472	Washington	

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>IDAHO—Continued</b>				<b>ILLINOIS—Continued</b>			
Twin Falls	1,942	Twin Falls	40,979	Wayne	715	Fairfield	20,933
Valley	3,678	Cascade	4,270	White	501	Carmi	20,935
Washington	1,475	Welser	8,576	Whiteside	690	Morrison	49,336
Yellowstone Nat. Park (part)	581			Will	845	Joliet	134,336
<b>ILLINOIS</b>				Williamson	429	Marion	48,621
(102 counties, 56,956 sq. mi.; pop., 8,712,176)				Winnebago	520	Rockford	152,385
Adams	866	Quincy	64,690	Woodford	537	Eureka	21,335
Alexander	224	Calico	20,316	<b>INDIANA</b>			
Bond	353	Greenville	21,157	(98 counties, 30,205 sq. mi.; pop., 3,741,225)			
Boone	283	Bokehore	17,070	Adams	345	Decatur	22,393
Brown	307	Mount Sterling	7,132	Allen	671	Fort Wayne	183,722
Bureau	868	Princeton	37,711	Bartholomew	402	Columbus	36,408
Calhoun	250	Hardin	6,898	Benton	409	Fowler	11,162
Carroll	468	Monroe Carroll	18,976	Blackford	167	Hartford City	14,026
Cass	370	Vermilion	15,097	Boone	427	Lebanon	23,993
Champaign	1,000	Urbana	106,100	Brown	321	Nashville	6,209
Christian	709	Taylorville	38,816	Carroll	374	Delphi	16,010
Clark	505	Marshall	17,362	Cass	415	Logansport	38,793
Clay	464	Louisville	17,415	Clark	384	Jeffersonville	48,330
Clinton	498	Carlyle	22,594	Clay	361	Brazill	23,918
Coles	507	Charleston	40,328	Clinton	374	Frankfort	29,734
Cook	951	Chicago	4,508,792	Crawford	312	English	9,289
Cumberland	432	Robinson	21,137	Davies	433	Washington	26,762
Darke	347	Toledo	10,496	Dearborn	306	Lawrenceburg	25,141
De Witt	636	Sycamore	40,781	Decatur	376	Greensburg	18,218
Douglas	399	Clyton	16,891	De Kalb	365	Auburn	26,023
DuPage	420	Tuscola	16,706	Delaware	400	Muncie	90,275
Edgar	331	Wheaton	154,599	Dubois	433	Jasper	23,785
Edwards	628	Paris	23,407	Elkhart	468	Goshen	84,512
Effingham	225	Albion	9,056	Ellettsville	215	Connersville	23,391
Fayette	483	Effingham	21,675	Floyd	149	New Albany	43,955
Ford	718	Vandalia	24,582	Fountain	397	Covington	17,836
Franklin	488	Paxton	15,901	Franklin	394	Brookville	16,034
Fulton	431	Benton	48,685	Fulton	367	Rochester	16,565
Gallatin	374	Lewistown	43,716	Gibson	499	Princeton	30,720
Greene	328	Shelburne	9,818	Grant	421	Marion	62,156
Grundy	513	Carrollton	18,852	Greene	549	Bloomfield	27,886
Hamilton	432	Morris	19,217	Hamilton	403	Noblesville	28,191
Hancock	435	McLeansboro	12,256	Hancock	305	Greenfield	20,332
Hardin	787	Carthage	25,790	Harrison	478	Corydon	17,855
Henderson	411	Elizabethtown	7,530	Hendricks	417	Danville	21,594
Henry	381	Oquawka	8,416	Henry	400	New Castle	45,565
Iroquois	826	Cambridge	46,492	Howard	293	Kokomo	54,498
Jackson	1,122	Watska	32,345	Huntington	390	Huntington	31,400
Jasper	603	Murphyboro	38,128	Jackson	520	Brownstown	28,237
Jefferson	495	Newton	12,266	Jasper	562	Rensselaer	17,031
Jersey	574	Mount Vernon	35,892	Jay	386	Portland	23,157
Jo Davies	374	Jacks ville	15,264	Jefferson	366	Madison	21,613
Johnson	611	Galena	21,459	Jennings	377	Vernon	15,250
Kane	345	Vanna	8,729	Johnson	315	Franklin	26,183
Kankakee	516	Geneva	150,388	Knox	517	Vincennes	43,415
Kendall	680	Kankakee	73,524	Kosciusko	538	War-saw	33,002
Knox	320	Yorkville	12,115	Lagrange	578	La-grange	15,347
Lake	728	Galesburg	54,366	Lake	514	Crown Point	368,152
La Salle	457	Waukegan	179,097	La Porte	608	La Porte	76,808
Lawrence	1,153	Ottawa	100,610	Lawrence	459	Bedford	34,346
Lee	374	Lawrenceville	20,539	Madison	458	Anderson	103,911
Livingston	729	Dixon	36,451	Marion	402	Indianapolis	351,777
Logan	1,043	Pontiac	37,809	Marshall	444	Plymouth	24,468
McDonough	632	Lancaster	30,671	Martin	345	Shoals	10,678
McHenry	682	Macomb	28,199	Miami	308	Peru	28,201
McLean	611	Woodstock	50,636	Monroe	412	Bloomington	50,080
Macon	1,173	Bloomington	76,577	Montgomery	507	Crawfordsville	29,122
Macon	577	Decatur	98,853	Morgan	406	Martinsville	23,726
Madison	872	Carlinville	44,210	Noble	413	Kentland	11,006
Marion	731	Edwardsville	182,307	Ohio	410	Albion	25,075
Marshall	580	Salem	41,700	Orange	87	Rising Sun	4,228
Mason	395	Ligon	13,025	Owen	405	Paoli	16,879
Massac	411	Havana	15,326	Parke	371	Spencer	11,763
Menard	246	Mc Repolis	13,591	Perry	384	Cannelton	15,678
Merger	312	Petersburg	9,639	Pike	335	Petersburg	17,367
Monroe	536	Aledo	17,374	Porter	425	Valparaiso	14,995
Montgomery	706	Hillsboro	13,282	Posey	414	Mount Vernon	40,076
Morgan	565	Jacksonville	32,460	Pulaski	433	Winnamac	19,818
Moultrie	315	Sullivan	35,568	Putnam	490	Greencastle	22,950
Ogle	757	Oregon	33,429	Randolph	457	Winchester	27,141
Peoria	624	Peoria	174,317	Rapley	442	Versailles	18,763
Perry	443	Pine Knerville	21,681	Rush	409	Rushville	19,799
Platt	437	Monticello	13,970	Scott	467	South Bend	205,958
Pike	829	Pittsfield	22,155	Shelby	193	Scottsburg	11,519
Pope	381	Glendon	5,779	Spencer	408	Shelbyville	28,026
Preckel	204	Mount City	13,639	Stark	396	Rockport	16,174
Putnam	166	Hennepin	4,716	Steuben	311	Knox	15,282
Randolph	504	Chester	31,674	Sullivan	457	Sullivan	17,087
Richland	364	Olney	18,889	Switzerland	221	Vevay	23,667
Rock Island	420	Rock Island	133,595	Tippecanoe	501	La Fayette	7,599
St. Clair	676	Bellevue	33,120	Tipton	261	Tipton	74,473
Saline	381	Harri-burg	205,995	Union	168	Liberty	15,566
Sangamon	880	Springfield	131,481	Vanderburgh	241	Evansville	160,422
Schuyler	431	Rushville	9,613	Vermillion	283	Newport	19,723
Scott	251	Winchester	7,245	Wabash	415	Terre Haute	105,160
Shelby	772	Shelbyville	24,434	Warren	421	Wabash	29,047
Stark	291	Toulon	8,721	Warrick	368	Williamsport	8,535
Stephenson	568	Keokuk	41,595	Washington	516	Salem	21,527
Tazewell	653	Pekin	76,165	Wayne	405	Richmond	16,520
Union	414	Jonesboro	20,500	Wells	368	Bluffton	68,566
Vernon	898	Danville	87,079	White	497	Monticello	19,561
Wabash	221	Mt. Carmel	14,651	Whitley	336	Columbia City	18,042
Warren	542	Monmouth	21,981				
Washington	565	Nashville	14,460				



County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
IOWA (199 counties, 56,045 sq. mi.; pop., 2,621,073)				KANSAS (105 counties, 82,108 sq. mi.; pop., 1,905,299)			
Adair	569	Greenfield	12,292	Allen	505	Iola	18,187
Adams	428	Corning	8,753	Anderson	577	Garnett	10,267
Allamakee	639	Waukon	16,351	Atchison	421	Atchison	21,196
Appanoose	523	Centerville	19,683	Barber	1,116	Medicine Lodge	8,521
Audubon	448	Audubon	11,579	Barton	892	Great Bend	29,909
Benton	711	Vinton	22,656	Bourbon	639	Fort Scott	19,153
Black Hawk	567	Waterloo	100,418	Brown	578	Hiawatha	11,651
Boone	573	Boone	28,140	Butler	1,415	El Dorado	31,001
Bremer	439	Waverly	18,881	Butte	774	Cottonwood Falls	18,283
Buchanan	569	Independence	21,927	Chautauque	647	Sedan	7,376
Buena Vista	573	Storm Lake	21,113	Cherokee	587	Columbus	25,144
Butler	582	Allison	17,391	Cheyenne	1,027	Saint Francis	5,668
Calhoun	572	Rockwell City	16,925	Clark	981	Ashland	3,946
Carroll	574	Carroll	23,065	Clay	658	Clay Center	11,897
Cass	559	Atlantic	18,542	Cloud	711	Concordia	16,104
Cedar	585	Union	16,910	Colfax	656	Burlington	10,408
Cerro Gordo	576	Mason City	46,054	Comanche	800	Coldwater	3,888
Cherokee	573	Cherokee	19,052	Cowley	1,136	Winfield	30,905
Chickasaw	506	New Hampton	15,284	Crawford	598	Girard	6,021
Clarke	429	Osceola	9,369	Decatur	899	Ogden	6,185
Clay	571	Spencer	18,103	Dickinson	835	Abilene	21,100
Clayton	778	Windsor	22,522	Doniphan	391	Froy	10,499
Clinton	695	Clinton	49,664	Douglas	468	Lawrence	34,086
Crawford	716	Denison	19,741	Edwards	614	Kinsley	5,938
Dallas	597	Adel	23,661	Ellis	647	Howard	6,679
Davis	509	Bloomfield	9,959	Ellis	900	Hays	19,048
Decatur	531	Leon	12,601	Ellsworth	718	Ellsworth	8,465
Delaware	573	Manchester	17,734	Finney	1,302	Garden City	15,092
Des Moines	409	Burlington	42,056	Ford	1,083	Dodge City	19,670
Dickinson	382	Spirit Lake	12,750	Franklin	577	Atawapa	18,283
Dubuque	608	Dubuque	71,357	Gary	399	Junction City	21,671
Emmett	395	Estherville	14,102	Gove	1,070	Gove	4,447
Evette	728	West Union	28,294	Graham	591	Hill City	5,020
Floyd	503	Charles City	21,505	Grant	568	Ulysses	4,638
Franklin	586	Hampton	16,268	Gray	869	Chamarron	4,891
Freemont	523	Sidney	12,323	Greeley	783	Tribune	2,010
Greene	569	Jefferson	15,541	Greenwood	1,150	Eureka	13,574
Grundy	501	Grundy Center	13,722	Hamilton	992	Syracuse	3,696
Guthrie	596	Guthrie Center	15,197	Harper	801	Anthony	10,263
Hamilton	577	Webster City	19,660	Harvey	519	Newton	21,898
Hancock	570	Garner	15,977	Haskell	379	Sublette	2,606
Hardin	574	Eldora	22,218	Hickman	606	Jettamore	3,310
Harrison	695	Logan	19,560	Jackson	656	Holt	11,093
Henry	440	Mount Pleasant	18,708	Jefferson	549	Osakaola	11,084
Howard	471	Cresco	13,105	Jewell	915	Mankato	9,698
Humboldt	435	Dakota City	13,117	Johnson	476	Osage	62,783
Ida	431	Ida Grove	10,697	Jewell	853	Lakin	3,492
Iowa	584	Marengo	15,835	Kingman	865	Kingman	10,324
Jackson	644	Maquoketa	18,622	Kiowa	720	Greensburg	4,743
Jasper	736	Newton	32,305	Lafayette	654	Osborne	29,285
Jefferson	436	Fairfield	15,096	Lane	720	Dighton	3,806
Johnson	620	Ufa City	15,756	Leavenworth	465	Leavenworth	42,361
Jones	585	Amamosa	14,301	Lincoln	726	Lincoln	6,643
Keokuk	579	Siourney	16,797	Linn	607	Mound City	10,053
Kossuth	979	Algona	26,241	Logan	1,073	Russell Springs	4,206
Lee	522	Fort Madison	43,102	Lyon	852	Emporia	26,576
Linn	713	Cedar Rapids	104,274	McPherson	895	McPherson	23,670
Louis	403	Wapello	11,101	Marion	959	Marion	16,307
Lucas	434	Chariton	12,069	Marshall	911	Marysville	17,926
Lyon	588	Rock Rapids	14,097	Meade	676	Meade	5,710
Madison	565	Winterset	13,131	Miami	392	Paola	3,698
Mahaska	572	Oakaloosa	21,672	Mitchell	716	Beloit	10,320
Marion	568	Knoxville	25,940	Mortgomery	649	Independence	46,187
Marshall	571	Marshalltown	35,611	Morris	707	Council Grove	8,185
Mills	446	Glenwood	14,064	Morton	725	Richfield	2,610
Mitchell	467	Oake	13,945	Nemaha	709	Seneca	14,341
Monona	697	Onawa	16,303	Neosho	587	Erie	20,348
Monroe	435	Albia	11,814	Ness	1,081	Ness City	6,322
Montgomery	422	Red Oak	15,685	Norton	880	Norton	8,808
Muscatine	439	Muscatine	32,118	Osage	721	Lyndon	12,811
O'Brien	575	Pringle	18,970	Osborne	898	Osborne	8,568
Osceola	398	Sibley	10,181	Shawnee	723	Minneapolis	7,005
Pace	535	Larinda	23,921	Phillips	719	Larned	11,011
Palo Alto	561	Lamonsburg	15,891	Phillipsburg	906	Phillipsburg	9,273
Plymouth	483	Le Mars	23,252	Polk	850	Was moresland	12,341
Pocahontas	580	Pocahontas	15,196	Pratt	729	Pratt	12,156
Polk	591	Des Moines	226,010	Rawlins	1,078	Atwood	5,728
Pottawattamie	961	Council Bluffs	69,682	Reno	719	Belle Plaine	15,058
Poweshiek	589	Montezuma	19,344	Republic	721	Lycous	11,178
Ringgold	538	Monmouth	9,528	Rice	624	Manhattan	15,635
Sac	578	Sac City	17,518	Riley	893	Stockton	9,043
Scott	453	Davenport	100,698	Rooks	721	La Crosse	7,231
Shelby	567	Harlan	15,942	Russell	897	Russell	13,105
Shioux	766	Orange City	26,381	Saline	720	Salina	33,409
Story	568	Nevada	44,291	Scott	723	Scott City	4,021
Tama	720	Toledo	21,688	Sedgwick	999	Wichita	222,290
Taylor	528	Bedford	12,420	Seward	639	Liberal	9,972
Union	426	Creston	15,651	Shawnee	545	Topeka	105,418
Van Buren	487	Keosauqua	11,007	Sheridan	893	Topeka	4,607
Wapello	437	Ortuma	47,397	Sherman	1,055	Goodland	7,373
Warren	572	Indianola	17,758	Smith	864	Smith Center	8,846
Washington	668	Washington	19,557	Stanton	791	Saint John	8,816
Wayne	532	Orydon	11,737	Stevens	676	Johnson	2,263
Webster	718	Fort Dodge	44,241	Sumner	729	Horton	4,516
Winnebago	402	Forest City	13,150	Thomas	1,183	Wellington	23,646
Winneshek	688	Decorah	21,639	Trego	1,070	Osby	7,572
Woodbury	871	Sioux City	103,917	Wabaussee	901	Wakeeney	5,688
Worth	401	Northwood	11,065	Wallace	791	Mma	7,212
Wright	577	Clarion	19,652	Washington	891	Washington	2,508
				Wichita	724	Leoti	12,977
							2,640

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
KANSAS—Continued			
Wilson	571	Fredonia	14,815
Woodson	504	Yates Center	6,711
Wyandotte	1511	Kansas City	165,318
KENTUCKY (120 counties, 84,861 sq. mi., pop., 2,044,806)			
Adair	3931	Columbia	17,603
Allen	364	Scotsville	13,787
Anderson	206	Lawrenceburg	8,981
Ballard	259	Wickliffe	8,515
Barren	486	Glasgow	28,161
Bath	287	Owingsville	10,110
Bell	370	Pineville	47,602
Bell	252	Burlington	13,015
Bourbon	300	Parrs	17,752
Boyd	159	Carlisleburg	49,949
Bowie	182	Danville	26,532
Bracken	206	Brooks ville	8,424
Breathitt	464	Jackson	19,964
Breckinridge	596	Paducah	15,528
Bullitt	300	Shelbournsville	11,349
Butler	443	Morgantown	11,309
Caldwell	357	Princeton	13,199
Calloway	381	Murray	20,147
Campbell	151	Alexandria and Newport	76,196
Carlisle	196	Bardwell	6,206
Carroll	131	Carrollton	8,517
Carter	402	Grayson	22,559
Casey	435	Liberty	17,146
Christian	726	Hopkinsville	42,359
Clark	259	Winchester	18,898
Clay	417	Manchester	23,116
Clinton	101	Albany	10,605
Crittenden	365	Marion	10,818
Cumberland	307	Burkesville	9,309
Daviess	466	Owensboro	57,241
Edmonson	381	Brownsville	9,376
Elliott	240	Sandy Hook	7,085
Estill	260	Irvine	14,677
Fayette	280	Lexington	100,746
Fleming	350	Flemingsburg	11,962
Floyd	402	Prentissburg	53,500
Franklin	211	Frankfort	25,933
Gallatin	205	Hankins	13,668
Gallatin	109	Warsaw	3,969
Garrard	236	Lancaster	11,029
Graves	250	Williamstown	9,809
Grayson	560	Mayfield	31,364
Green	514	Letchfield	17,063
Greene	282	Greensburg	11,261
Grinnup	350	Grinnup	24,887
Hancock	157	Hawesville	6,009
Hardin	616	Elizabethtown	50,312
Harlan	469	Harlan	71,751
Harrison	308	Cynthiana	13,736
Hart	425	Mundysville	15,321
Henderson	446	Henderson	30,715
Henry	289	New Castle	11,394
Hickman	248	Clinton	7,778
Hopkins	505	Madisonville	38,515
Jackson	337	McKee	13,101
Jefferson	375	Louisville	484,615
Jessamine	177	Nicholasville	12,458
Johnson	264	Paintsville	23,846
Kenton	165	Coxington and Independence	104,251
Knott	356	Hyndman	20,320
Knox	373	Barbourville	30,408
Lacue	260	Hendonsville	9,456
Laurel	443	London	25,797
Lawrence	425	Louis	14,118
Lee	210	Hartsville	8,739
Leslie	412	Hyden	15,537
Leitcher	339	Whiteburg	39,522
Lewis	484	Vaneburg	13,520
Lincoln	340	Stanford	18,668
Livingston	317	Sullivan	7,181
Logan	563	Russville	22,335
Lyon	254	Duffville	6,853
McCracken	251	Paducah	49,137
McCreary	408	Whitley City	16,660
McLean	257	Calhoun	10,021
Madison	446	Richmond	31,179
Magoffin	303	Salersville	13,839
Marion	343	Chapman	17,212
Marshall	308	Benton	13,387
Martin	231	Inez	11,677
Mason	230	Mayesville	18,146
Meade	308	Brandenburg	9,422
Menifee	210	Fryeburg	4,798
Mercer	258	Harrodsburg	14,613
Metcalfe	296	Edmonton	9,851
Monroe	334	Tompkinsville	13,770
Montgomery	204	Mount Sterling	13,025
Morgan	369	West Liberty	13,624
Muhlenberg	482	Greenville	32,501
Nelson	437	Bardstown	19,521
Nicholas	204	Carlisle	7,532
Ohio	596	Harford	20,840
Oldham	184	La Grange	11,018
Owen	351	Owenton	9,755

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
KENTUCKY—Continued			
Owsley	197	Booneville	7,324
Pendleton	279	Palmouth	9,610
Perry	343	Hazard	46,566
Pike	786	Pikeville	81,154
Powell	173	Stanton	38,432
Pulaski	630	Somerset	2,881
Robertson	101	Mount Olivet	13,925
Rockcastle	311	Mount Vernon	12,708
Rowan	290	Morhead	13,717
Russell	242	Janetown	15,141
Scott	284	Georgetown	15,141
Shelby	384	Shelbyville	17,912
Shropshire	239	Franklin	11,078
Simpson	193	Taylorsville	6,157
Taylor	284	Campbellsville	14,101
Todd	376	Elkton	12,890
Trigg	457	Adiz	9,683
Trimble	146	Bedford	5,148
Union	343	Morganfield	18,893
Warren	516	Bowling Green	42,753
Washington	307	Springfield	12,777
Wayne	440	Monticello	16,475
Webster	339	Dixon	15,555
Whitley	453	Williamstown	31,940
Wolfe	227	Campton	7,615
Woodford	193	Versailles	11,212
LOUISIANA*			
(64 parishes, 45,162 sq. mi., pop., 2,883,516)			
Acadia	662	Crowley	47,050
Allen	775	Oberlin	18,835
Ascension	300	Donaldsonville	22,387
Assumption	357	Napoleonville	17,278
Aveyelles	826	Marksville	36,031
Beauregard	1,184	De Ridder	17,766
Bienville	826	Acadia	19,105
Bossier	841	Benton	40,139
Caddo	891	Shreveport	176,547
Calcasieu	1,104	Lake Charles	89,635
Caldwell	550	Columbia	10,293
Cameron	1,444	Cameron	6,244
Catahoula	732	Harrisonburg	11,834
Clatborne	766	Homer	25,063
Concordia	709	Vidalia	14,398
De Soto	893	Mansfield	24,398
East Baton Rouge	462	Baton Rouge	158,236
East Carroll	432	Lake Providence	16,302
East Feliciana	451	Clinton	19,133
Evangeline	672	Ville Platte	31,629
Franklin	648	Winnsboro	29,376
Grant	670	Coxia	14,263
Iberia	588	New Iberia	40,059
Iberville	628	Paquemine	26,750
Jackson	583	Jonesboro	15,434
Jefferson	409	Gretna	103,873
Jefferson Davis	658	Jennings	26,298
Lafayette	253	Lafayette	57,743
LaFourche	1,157	Thibodaux	42,200
La Salle	638	Jena	12,717
Lincoln	460	Huston	25,782
Livingston	665	Livingston	20,054
Madison	662	Tallulah	17,451
Morehouse	801	Bastrop	32,038
Natchitoches	1,297	Natchitoches	38,144
Orleans	169	New Orleans	570,445
Ouachita	642	Monroe	71,713
Plaquemine	984	Pointe a la Hache	14,239
Poite Coupee	561	New Roads	21,841
Rapides	1,329	Alexandria	90,648
Red River	413	Coushatta	12,113
Richland	576	Rayville	26,672
Sabine	1,029	Manv	20,880
St. Bernard	510	Saint Bernard	11,087
St. Charles	301	Hahnville	13,363
St. Helena	420	Greenburg	9,013
St. James	249	Convent	15,331
St. John the Baptist	225	Edgard	14,861
St. Landry	930	Opelousas	78,476
St. Martin	721	Saint Martinville	26,353
St. Mary	605	Franklin	35,818
St. Tammany	908	Covington	26,988
Tangipahoa	503	Ambre	5,318
Tensas	623	Saint Joseph	13,209
Terrebonne	1,391	Houma	43,328
Union	906	Farmerville	19,141
Verdun	1,224	Abbeville	36,929
Vernon	1,360	Leesville	18,971
Washington	665	Franklinton	38,371
Webster	626	Minden	35,704
West Baton Rouge	201	Port Allen	11,738
West Carroll	356	Oak Grove	17,218
West Feliciana	410	Saint Francisville	10,169
Winn	950	Winfield	16,119
* Parishes and Parish Seats			
MAINE			
(16 counties, 31,040 sq. mi., pop., 913,774)			
Androscoggin	478	Auburn	83,594
Arrostock	6,805	Houlton	96,039
Cumberland	881	Portland	169,201

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>MAINE—Continued</b>				<b>MICHIGAN—Continued</b>			
Franklin.....	1,717	Farmington.....	20,682	Jackson.....	705	Jackson.....	107,925
Hancock.....	1,512	Fitts-worth.....	32,105	Kalamazoo.....	567	Kalamazoo.....	126,707
Kennebec.....	865	Augusta.....	83,581	Kalkaska.....	561	Kalkaska.....	4,597
Knox.....	362	Rockland.....	28,121	Kent.....	862	Grand Rapids.....	288,292
Lincoln.....	457	Wiscasset.....	18,001	Keweenaw.....	541	Leagle River.....	2,918
Oxford.....	2,085	South Paris.....	14,221	Lake.....	372	Badwin.....	5,237
Penobscot.....	3,408	Bangor.....	108,198	Lapeer.....	659	Lapeer.....	35,794
Piscataquis.....	3,948	Dover-Foxcroft.....	18,617	Leelanau.....	349	Leelanau.....	8,647
Sagadahoc.....	3,947	Bath.....	26,911	Lenawee.....	751	Adrian.....	64,629
Somerset.....	3,048	Knoxwagan.....	39,785	Liveston.....	571	Howell.....	26,725
Waldo.....	734	Belfast.....	21,687	Luce.....	911	Newberry.....	8,147
Washington.....	2,553	Machias.....	35,187	Mackinac.....	1,011	Saint Ignace.....	9,287
York.....	1,000	Alfred.....	93,541	Macomb.....	481	Mount Clemens.....	184,961
<b>MARYLAND</b>				Manistee.....	658	Manistee.....	18,524
<i>(23 counties, 1 ind. city, 9,881 sq. mi., pop., 2,543,001)</i>				Marquette.....	1,841	Marquette.....	47,654
Allegany.....	426	Cumbarland.....	89,550	Mason.....	493	Ludington.....	20,174
Anne Arundel.....	417	Annapolis.....	117,392	McClintock.....	502	Big Rapids.....	18,905
Baltimore.....	610	Towson.....	270,274	Monroe.....	1,092	Monroe.....	25,299
Calvert.....	219	Prince Frederick.....	12,100	Midland.....	562	Midland.....	35,662
Caroline.....	320	Denton.....	18,234	Missaukee.....	565	Lake City.....	7,438
Carroll.....	456	Westminster.....	41,907	Monroe.....	562	Monroe.....	75,666
Cecil.....	352	Elkton.....	33,356	Montcalm.....	712	Stanton.....	31,013
Charles.....	458	La Plata.....	23,115	Montmorency.....	555	Albion.....	1,125
Dorchester.....	580	Cambridge.....	27,815	Muskegon.....	501	Muskegon.....	121,545
Frederick.....	664	Fredrick.....	62,287	Newago.....	587	White Cloud.....	21,567
Garrett.....	662	Oakland.....	21,259	Oakland.....	877	Port Huron.....	396,001
Harford.....	448	Bel Air.....	51,782	Oceana.....	536	Hart.....	16,105
Howard.....	251	Frederick City.....	23,119	Ogemaw.....	571	Woodstock.....	9,347
Kent.....	284	Chesapeake.....	13,657	Ontonagon.....	1,321	Ontonagon.....	10,252
Montgomery.....	494	Rockville.....	164,101	Oscoda.....	555	Reed City.....	13,797
Prince Georges.....	485	Upper Marlboro.....	194,182	Oscoda.....	565	Mio.....	3,141
Queen Anne's.....	373	Cerville.....	14,579	Osego.....	530	Gaylord.....	6,435
St. Mary's.....	367	Leonardtown.....	29,111	Ottawa.....	561	Grand Haven.....	73,751
Somerset.....	332	Princess Anne.....	20,745	Presque Isle.....	654	Rogers City.....	11,996
Talbot.....	279	Easton.....	19,428	Roscommon.....	521	Roscommon.....	5,916
Washington.....	462	Hagerstown.....	78,886	Saginaw.....	812	Saginaw.....	153,515
Wicomico.....	380	Sabersburg.....	39,641	St. Clair.....	740	Port Huron.....	91,599
Worcester.....	483	Snow Hill.....	23,148	St. Joseph.....	508	Stonerville.....	35,071
Independent City.....	791.....		949,708	Saline.....	961	Sandusky.....	30,837
Baltimore.....	791.....		949,708	Schoolcraft.....	1,199	Marquette.....	9,148
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b>				Shawnee.....	540	Corinna.....	45,967
<i>(14 counties, 7,897 sq. mi., pop., 4,690,512)</i>				Tuscola.....	816	Caro.....	38,268
Barnstable.....	399	Barnstable.....	46,805	Van Buren.....	607	Paw Paw.....	39,184
Berkshire.....	942	Pittsfield.....	132,966	Wayne.....	716	An Arbor.....	134,606
Bristol.....	556	Fall River & New Bedford.....	381,569	Washtenaw.....	607	Detroit.....	2,435,235
Dukes.....	106	Edgartown.....	5,633	Wexford.....	563	Cadillac.....	18,628
Essex.....	500	Lawrence, Newburyport, Salem.....	522,384	<b>MINNESOTA</b>			
Franklin.....	707	Greenfield.....	52,747	<i>(37 counties, 80,000 sq. mi., pop., 2,992,495)</i>			
Hampden.....	621	Springfield.....	367,971	Aitkin.....	1,324	Aitkin.....	44,327
Hampshire.....	528	Northampton.....	87,594	Anoka.....	425	Anoka.....	35,579
Middlesex.....	829	Cambridge and Lowell.....	1,064,569	Baker.....	1,315	Detroit Lakes.....	24,306
Nantucket.....	46	Nantucket.....	3,484	Beltrami.....	2,517	Redjill.....	24,962
Norfolk.....	398	Dedham.....	392,308	Benton.....	404	Foley.....	15,911
Plymouth.....	664	Plymouth.....	189,468	Big Stone.....	510	Oronville.....	9,607
Suffolk.....	55	Boston.....	896,615	Blue Earth.....	710	Mankato.....	38,327
Worcester.....	1,516	Fitchburg and Worcester.....	546,401	Brown.....	613	New Ulm.....	25,895
<b>MICHIGAN</b>				Carlton.....	860	Carlton.....	24,584
<i>(85 counties, 57,023 sq. mi., pop., 6,371,760)</i>				Carver.....	358	Chaska.....	18,135
Alcona.....	677	Harrisville.....	5,856	Cass.....	2,053	Wadena.....	19,468
Alger.....	613	Muskegon.....	10,007	Chippewa.....	882	Montevideo.....	16,739
Allegan.....	829	Allegan.....	47,493	Chicago.....	419	Cent City.....	12,669
Alpena.....	568	Alpena.....	22,189	Clay.....	1,050	Maarhead.....	30,363
Antrim.....	477	Bozette.....	10,721	Clearwater.....	1,005	Bagley.....	10,204
Arenac.....	368	Starbush.....	9,644	Cook.....	1,403	Grand Marais.....	2,900
Baraga.....	904	L'Anse.....	8,037	Cottonwood.....	640	Windom.....	15,763
Barry.....	549	Hillsburg.....	26,183	Crow Wing.....	999	Brainerd.....	30,875
Bay.....	446	Bay City.....	88,461	Dakota.....	571	Hastings.....	49,019
Benzie.....	316	Brabant.....	8,306	Dodge.....	435	Manly.....	12,624
Berrien.....	580	Sau Joseph.....	115,702	Douglas.....	637	Alexandria.....	21,304
Branch.....	506	Chadwater.....	30,202	Faribault.....	714	Blue Earth.....	23,779
Calhoun.....	709	Maistad.....	120,813	Fillmore.....	850	Presque.....	24,465
Cass.....	488	Cassopolis.....	28,185	Goodhue.....	702	Abert Lea.....	34,517
Charlevoix.....	414	Charlevoix.....	13,475	Grant.....	557	Elbow Lake.....	9,542
Cheboygan.....	725	Cheboygan.....	13,731	Hennepin.....	565	Minneapolis.....	676,579
Chippewa.....	1,580	Sault Sainte Marie.....	29,206	Houston.....	565	Caledonia.....	14,135
Clare.....	572	Harrison.....	10,253	Hubbard.....	932	Grand Rapids.....	11,085
Clinton.....	571	Saint Johns.....	31,135	Isanti.....	442	Cambridge.....	12,123
Crawford.....	563	Grand Island.....	32,913	Jackson.....	2,663	Grand Rapids.....	33,321
Delta.....	1,180	Escanaba.....	24,814	Kalamath.....	698	Jackson.....	18,406
Dickinson.....	757	Iron Mountain.....	24,814	Kandiyohi.....	525	Mora.....	9,192
Eaton.....	567	Lafayette.....	40,023	Kasson.....	1,124	Hallcock.....	9,949
Emmet.....	461	Petoskey.....	16,531	Keeocching.....	3,129	International Falls.....	16,910
Genesee.....	614	Blint.....	270,963	Lac qui Parle.....	773	Madison.....	14,545
Gladwin.....	503	Gladwin.....	9,451	Lake.....	2,132	Two Harbors.....	7,781
Gogebie.....	1,112	Bossmer.....	27,053	Lake of the Woods.....	1,308	Baudette.....	4,955
Grand Traverse.....	464	Traverse City.....	28,598	Le Sueur.....	441	Le Center.....	19,150
Gratiot.....	566	Phaea.....	33,429	Lincoln.....	540	Ivanhoe.....	10,150
Hillsdale.....	601	Hilldale.....	31,916	Lyon.....	713	Marshall.....	22,253
Houghton.....	1,030	Houghton.....	33,149	McLeod.....	498	Genesee.....	22,198
Huron.....	529	Bad Axe.....	172,941	Mahnomen.....	574	Mahnomen.....	7,059
Ingham.....	575	Ionia.....	38,158	Marshall.....	1,800	Warren.....	16,125
Ionia.....	547	Ionia City.....	10,906	Meeker.....	620	Litchfield.....	18,966
Iosco.....	1,197	Crystal Falls.....	17,692	Mill Lake.....	568	Midara.....	15,165
Iron.....	572	Mount Pleasant.....	28,961	Morrison.....	703	Antlin.....	14,801
Isabella.....	572	Mount Pleasant.....	28,961	Murray.....	708	Slayton.....	20,929

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
<b>MINNESOTA—Continued</b>				<b>MISSISSIPPI—Continued</b>			
Nobles	712	Worthington	22,435	Rankin	800	Brandon	28,881
Norman	885	Ada	12,909	Scott	615	Forest	21,611
Olmsted	655	Rochester	48,228	Sharkey	436	Holling Fork	13,403
Otter Tail	2,000	Fergus Falls	51,320	Stimpson	537	Mendenhall	21,810
Pennington	622	Thief River Falls	12,965	Stoddard	642	Haleigh	16,740
Pine	1,412	Pine City	18,223	Stone	448	Wiggins	6,261
Pipestone	464	Pipestone	14,003	Sundowner	693	Indianola	6,631
Polk	2,012	Brookston	35,900	Tallahatchie	644	Charleston and Sumner	30,480
Popple	681	Glenwood	12,862	Tate	383	Senatobia	18,011
Ramsey	681	Saint Paul	355,332	Tippah	464	Ripley	17,522
Red Lake	432	Red Lake Falls	6,806	Tishomingo	451	Iuka	15,541
Redwood	874	Redwood Falls	22,127	Tunica	458	Tunica	21,661
Renville	980	Olivia	23,954	Union	422	New Albany	20,262
Rice	495	Faribault	36,235	Wall hall	409	Tylertown	15,363
Rock	485	Luverne	11,278	Warren	506	Vicksburg	39,616
Roseau	1,676	Roseau	14,505	Washington	728	Greenville	70,501
St. Louis	6,281	Duluth	206,062	Wayne	827	Waynesboro	17,010
Scott	352	Shakopee	16,486	Webster	416	Wall hall	11,607
Sherburne	438	Elk River	10,661	Wilkinson	676	Woodville	14,116
Sibley	581	Gaylord	15,816	Winston	606	Louisville and Coffeeville and Water Valley	22,231
Stearns	1,356	Saint Cloud	70,841	Yazoo	938	Yazoo City	35,712
Steele	425	Owatonna	21,156				
Stevens	570	Morris	11,106				
Swift	747	Henson	15,837				
Todd	947	Long Prairie	25,120				
Traverse	572	Wheaton	8,053				
Wabasha	521	Wabasha	16,578				
Wadena	530	Wadena	12,806				
Waseca	415	Waseca	14,957				
Washington	390	Stillwater	34,544				
Watsonwan	433	Saint James	13,881				
Wilkin	752	Breckenridge	10,567				
Winona	623	Winona	39,841				
Wright	671	Buffalo	27,716				
Yellow							
Medicine	758	Granite Falls	16,279				
<b>MISSISSIPPI</b>				<b>MISSOURI</b>			
(89 counties 47,248 sq. mi.; pop., 2,178,914)				(114 cos., 1 Ind. city, 4,444 sq. mi.; pop., 3,964,658)			
Adams	448	Natchez	32,256	Adair	571	Kirkville	19,689
Alcorn	405	Corinth	27,158	Andrew	530	Savannah	11,727
Amite	720	Lumberton	19,261	Atchison	449	Rockport	11,127
Attala	724	Kosciusko	26,652	Audrain	692	Mexleo	23,829
Benton	412	Ashtab	8,793	Barry	800	Cassville	21,755
Bolivar	917	Cleveland and Rosedale	63,004	Barton	591	Lamar	12,678
Calhoun	592	Pittsboro	18,369	Bates	841	Butler	17,534
Carroll	638	Carrollton	15,499	Benton	742	Warsaw	9,080
Chickasaw	506	Houston and Okolona	18,951	Bollinger	621	Marble Hill	11,019
Choctaw	417	Yokernan	11,009	Boone	683	Columbia	48,132
Claborn	486	Port Gibson	11,944	Buchanan	411	Saint Joseph	96,526
Clarke	697	Quitman	19,362	Butler	714	Poplar Bluff	37,707
Clay	411	West Point	19,362	Caldwell	430	Kinston	9,929
Coahoma	570	Hazlehurst	17,757	Callaway	835	Fulton	23,316
Copiah	781	Hazlehurst	49,361	Camden	655	Camden	7,861
Covington	416	Collins	30,193	Cape Girardeau	576	Jackson	38,397
De Soto	443	Hernando	16,036	Carroll	694	Carrollton	15,589
Forrest	469	Hattiesburg	24,599	Carter	506	Van Buren	4,777
Franklin	568	Meadville	10,920	Cass	698	Harrisonville	19,325
George	481	Lucedale	10,012	Cedar	496	Stoughton	10,663
Greene	728	Leakesville	8,215	Chariton	759	Kewelsville	14,944
Grenada	447	Grenada	18,830	Christian	567	Osark	12,112
Hancock	485	Bay Saint Louis	11,891	Clark	509	Paducah	9,003
Harrison	585	Gulfport	84,073	Clay	413	Liberty	45,221
Hinds	877	Jackson and Raymond	142,164	Clinton	420	Plattsburg	11,738
Holmes	764	Lexington	33,301	Cole	385	Jefferson City	35,464
Humphreys	410	Belmont	23,115	Cooper	563	Boonville	16,608
Issaquena	415	Mayersville	4,966	Crawford	760	Steelville	11,615
Iowa	541	Fulton	17,216	Dade	504	Greenfield	9,324
Jackson	744	Pascagoula	31,401	Dallas	537	Buffalo	10,392
Jasper	683	Bay Springs and Paulding	18,912	Davess	563	Gallatin	11,180
Jefferson	520	Fayette	11,306	De Kalb	423	Maysville	8,047
Jefferson Davis	414	Prentiss	16,500	Dent	756	Salem	10,936
Jones	706	Ellisville & Laurel	57,235	Dunklin	809	Ava	12,638
Kemper	757	Leakey	15,893	Franklin	932	Kennett	45,329
Leflore	400	Oxford	22,798	Gasconade	520	Hermann	36,016
Lamar	500	Purvis	13,225	Gentry	488	Albany	12,342
Laurens	721	Meridian	64,171	Greene	677	Stroudfield	101,823
Lawrence	433	Monticello	12,639	Grundy	435	Frenton	13,220
Leake	586	Carthage	21,070	Harrison	720	Bohlan	14,107
Lee	455	Pupelo	28,337	Henry	737	Clinton	20,013
Leflore	588	Greenwood	61,813	Hickory	410	Hermitage	5,387
Lincoln	586	Brookhaven	27,899	Holt	456	Oregon	9,833
Lindsey	508	Columbus	37,852	Howard	469	Fayette	11,837
Madison	751	Canton	33,860	Howell	920	West Plains	22,725
Madison	550	Columbia	23,967	Jackson	554	Ironton	9,158
Marshall	693	Holly Springs	25,100	Jasper	603	Independence	541,035
Monroe	769	Arden	36,543	Jefferson	642	Carthage	79,106
Montgomery	403	Winona	14,470	Johnson	667	Hillsboro	38,007
Neshoba	568	Philadelphia	25,730	Knox	812	Warrensburg	20,716
New	580	Demat	22,681	Laclede	770	Lebanon	19,010
Noxubee	895	Marion	26,022	Lafayette	634	Lexington	25,272
Oktibbeha	451	Starkville	24,569	Lawrence	619	Mount Vernon	23,120
Osage	685	Bayville	31,271	Lewis	505	Monticello	10,733
Pearl River	828	Poplarville	20,641	Lincoln	629	Troy	13,178
Perry	633	New Augusta	9,103	Linn	624	Linn	18,865
Pike	410	Magnolia	35,137	Livingston	533	Chillicothe	16,532
Prentiss	501	Don't give	19,994	McDonald	540	Phoebeville	14,144
Quitman	412	Marks	25,855	Madison	814	Marion	18,332
				Marion	496	Fredricksburg	10,380
				Marion	526	Vienna	7,123
				Mercer	440	Palmyra	29,765
				Miller	603	Princeton	7,235
				Mississippi	411	Columbia	13,734
				Moniteau	418	California	22,551
				Monroe	669	Paris	10,810
				Montgomery	533	Montgomery City	11,314
				Morgan	596	Ver-sailles	11,555
				New Madrid	679	New Madrid	10,207
				Nodaway	629	Neosho	39,444
				Oregon	877	Mayville	28,240
				Osage	784	Alton	24,033
					601	Linn	11,079
							11,301

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Popu- lation 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Popu- lation 1950
<b>MISSOURI—Continued</b>				<b>NEBRASKA</b>			
Ozark	750	Galnesville	8,856	(95 counties, 78,665 sq. mt.; pop., 1,326,510)			
Pemscot.	488	Caruthersville	45,624	Adams	562	Hastings	28,455
Perry	476	Perryville	11,840	Antelope	853	Neligh	11,624
Pettis	679	Sedalla	31,577	Arthur	708	Arthur	803
Phelps	677	Rolla	21,504	Banner	738	Harrisburg	1,325
Pike	681	Bowling Green	16,844	Boone	711	Brewster	1,203
Platte	414	Platte City	14,873	Boone	683	Albion	10,721
Polk	531	Waynesville	10,975	Box Butte	1,066	Box Butte	12,279
Pulaski	551	Waynesville	10,992	Boyd	538	Butte	4,911
Putnam	518	Unionville	9,166	Brown	1,218	Ainsworth	5,164
Rails	478	New London	8,686	Buffalo	952	Kearney	25,134
Randolph	454	Huntville	22,918	Burt	481	Tekamah	11,536
Ray	574	Richmond	16,932	Butler	582	David City	11,432
Reynolds	822	Centerville	6,918	Caas	554	Plattsmouth	16,361
Ripley	639	Dontphan	11,414	Cedar	743	Hartington	13,843
St. Charles	561	St. Charles	29,834	Chase	894	Imperial	5,176
St. Clair	699	Oscola	10,482	Cherry	6,982	Valentine	8,397
St. Francois	457	Farmington	35,276	Cheyenne	1,186	Sidney	12,081
St. Louis	497	Clayton	406,349	Clay	570	Clay Center	8,706
Ste. Genevieve	500	Ste. Genevieve	11,237	Colfax	1,405	Shickler	10,911
Saline	759	Marshall	26,694	Cuming	577	Westpoint	12,994
Schuyler	306	Bancaster	9,760	Custer	2,562	Broken Bow	19,170
Scotland	44	Memphis	7,332	Dakota	255	Dakota City	10,401
Scott	418	Benton	32,842	Dawes	1,389	Chadron	9,708
Shannon	999	Emblence	8,377	Dawson	979	Lexington	19,393
Shelby	502	Shelbyville	9,730	Deuel	435	Chappell	3,330
Stoddard	837	Bloomfield	33,163	Dixon	480	Ponca	9,129
Stone	509	Galena	9,748	Dodge	529	Fremont	26,255
Sullivan	654	Milan	11,291	Douglas	333	Omaha	281,020
Taney	656	Forsyth	9,863	Dundy	921	Benkelman	4,354
Texas	1,183	Houston	18,992	Fillmore	577	Geneva	9,610
Vernon	838	Nevada	22,685	Franklin	578	Franklin	7,065
Warren	428	Warrenton	7,666	Frontier	966	Steburg	5,282
Washington	760	Potosi	14,849	Garden	722	Beaver City	4,285
Wayne	741	Greenville	10,514	Garc	858	Beatrice	28,052
Webster	590	Marshall	15,072	Garden	1,685	Oakhosh	4,114
Worth	267	Grant City	5,120	Gardfield	570	Burwell	2,912
Wright	654	Hartsville	15,831	Gosper	462	Elwood	2,734
Independent City				Grant	762	Hyannis	1,057
St. Louis	61		856,796	Greeley	570	Greeley	5,575
<b>MONTANA</b>				Hall	510	Grand Island	32,186
(50 counties, 145,578 sq. mt.; pop., 591,024)				Hamilton	541	Aurora	8,778
Beaverhead	5,556	Dillon	6,671	Harlan	575	Alma	7,189
Big Horn	5,033	Hardin	9,824	Haves	711	Hayes Center	2,404
Blaine	4,267	Chinook	8,516	Hitchcock	792	Beatrice	5,867
Broadwater	1,243	Townsend	2,922	Hooker	2,408	O'Neill	14,539
Carbon	2,070	Red Lodge	10,241	Howard	722	Mullen	1,061
Carter	3,313	Ekalaka	2,798	Jefferson	566	Saint Paul	7,226
Cascade	2,659	Great Falls	53,027	Johnson	577	Fairbury	13,623
Chouteau	3,929	Fort Benton	6,974	Kearney	377	Tecumseh	7,251
Custer	3,765	Miles City	12,661	Kearney	512	Minden	6,409
Daniels	1,443	Scobey	3,916	Keith	1,072	Orchard	7,449
Dawson	2,358	Glenlivet	9,992	Keya Paha	769	Springview	2,160
Deer Lodge	738	Anaconda	16,553	Kimball	953	Kimball	4,283
Fallon	1,633	Baker	3,660	Knox	1,124	Center	14,820
Fergus	4,211	Lewistown	14,015	Lancaster	845	Lincoln	119,742
Flathead	5,177	Kalspell	31,495	Lincoln	2,523	North Platte	27,380
Gallatin	2,517	Bozeman	21,962	Lohan	570	Appleton	1,357
Garfield	4,695	Jordan	2,172	Loup	571	Faylor	1,358
Glacier	2,971	Cul Bank	9,645	McPherson	855	Troy	1,225
Golden Valley	1,178	Ryegate	1,333	Madison	572	Madison	24,338
Granite	1,743	Phillipsburg	2,773	Morrill	467	Central City	8,812
Hill	2,926	Jack	14,285	Morrill	1,403	Bridgeport	8,263
Jefferson	1,651	Goulder	4,014	Nance	438	Fullerton	6,512
Judith Basin	1,850	Stanford	3,200	Nemaha	399	Aburn	10,973
Lake	1,500	Polson	13,835	Nuckolls	579	Nelson	9,609
Lewis & Clark	3,477	Helena	24,540	Otoe	617	Nebraska City	17,056
Liberty	1,459	Chester	2,180	Pawnee	433	Pawnee City	6,744
Lincoln	3,715	Libby	8,693	Perkins	885	Grant	4,809
McCone	2,594	Circle	3,258	Phelps	545	Holdrege	9,048
Madison	3,530	Virginia City	5,998	Pierce	673	Pierce	9,405
Meagher	2,354	White Sulphur Springs	2,079	Platte	670	Columbus	19,610
Mineral	1,223	Superior	2,081	Polk	433	Oscola	8,044
Missoula	2,613	Missoula	35,093	Red Willow	716	McCook	12,977
Musselshell	1,886	Roundup	5,408	Richardson	548	Lalls City	16,886
Park	2,627	Livingston	11,909	Rock	1,012	Bassett	3,026
Petroleum	1,651	Winnifred	1,026	Saline	575	Wilber	14,046
Phillips	5,220	Malta	6,334	Sarpy	236	Papillion	15,693
Pondera	1,643	Conrad	6,392	Saunders	756	Wahoo	16,923
Powder River	3,285	Broads	2,693	Scotts Bluff	726	Gering	33,939
Powell	2,237	Deer Lodge	6,301	Seward	572	Seward	13,155
Prairie	1,727	Terry	2,377	Sheridan	2,486	Rushville	9,539
Ravalli	2,384	Hamilton	13,101	Sherman	571	Loup City	6,421
Richland	2,065	Sidney	10,366	Siox	2,063	Harrison	3,121
Roosevelt	2,385	Wolf Point	9,580	Stanton	431	Stanton	6,387
Rosebud	5,032	Forsyth	6,570	Thayer	577	Hebron	10,563
Sanders	2,811	Thompson Falls	6,983	Thomas	716	Theftord	1,206
Sheridan	1,700	Plentywood	48,422	Thurston	388	Pender	8,590
Silver Bow	716	Butte	5,416	Valley	570	Ord	7,252
Silverwater	1,797	Glendub	6,674	Washington	387	Blair	11,511
Sweet Grass	1,846	Big Timber	3,621	Wayne	443	Wayne	10,129
Teton	2,294	Choteau	7,232	Webster	575	Red Cloud	7,395
Toole	1,965	Shelby	6,867	Wheeler	576	Barlett	1,526
Treasure	984	Hysham	1,402	York	577	York	14,316
Valley	4,961	Glasgow	11,353	<b>NEVADA</b>			
Wheatland	1,422	Harlowton	3,187	(17 counties, 169,789 sq. mt. pop., 160,083)			
Wibaux	889	Wibaux	1,907	Churchill	4,907	Fallon	6,161
Yellowstone	2,635	Billings	55,875	Clark	7,927	Las Vegas	48,289
Yellowstone Nat. Park (part)	269		58	Douglas	724	Minden	2,029
				Elko	17,127	Elko	11,654
				Esmeralda	3,570	Goldfield	614
				Eureka	4,182	Eureka	896

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>NEVADA—Continued</b>				<b>NEW YORK—Continued</b>			
Humboldt.....	9,702	Winnemucca.....	4,388	Essex.....	1,826	Elizabethtown.....	35,086
Lander.....	5,021	Austin.....	1,850	Franklin.....	1,685	Malone.....	44,830
Lincoln.....	10,649	Pioche.....	3,337	Fulton.....	497	Johnstown.....	51,021
Lyon.....	2,012	Yerington.....	3,879	Genesee.....	501	Batavia.....	47,584
Mineral.....	3,731	Hawthorne.....	5,560	Greene.....	653	Katkill.....	28,745
Nye.....	18,064	Tonopah.....	3,101	Hamilton.....	1,747	Lake Pleasant.....	4,105
Ormsby.....	111	Carson City.....	4,172	Herkimer.....	1,442	Herkimer.....	81,407
Pershing.....	5,993	Lovelock.....	3,103	Jefferson.....	1,294	Watertown.....	85,521
Storey.....	292	Virginia City.....	671	Kiowa.....	76	Brooklyn.....	2,738,175
Washoe.....	6,281	Reno.....	50,205	Lewis.....	1,293	Lowville.....	12,521
White Pine.....	8,893	Ely.....	9,421	Livingston.....	638	Genesee.....	40,257
<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b>				Madison.....	661	Wampsville.....	46,214
(10 counties, 9,017 sq. mi.; pop., 553,242)				Monroe.....	673	Rochester.....	487,632
Belknap.....	400	Lacونا.....	26,632	Montgomery.....	409	Fonda.....	59,594
Carroll.....	938	Ossipee.....	15,868	Nassau.....	300	Minerva.....	6,722,765
Cheshire.....	717	Keene.....	38,811	New York.....	22	New York.....	1,960,161
Coos.....	1,822	Lancaster.....	35,932	Niagara.....	533	Lockport.....	189,992
Grafton.....	1,716	Woodsville.....	47,923	Oneida.....	1,227	Rome and Utica.....	222,455
Hillsborough.....	890	Manchester and Salem.....	158,987	Onondaga.....	792	Syracuse.....	341,719
Merrimack.....	929	Concord.....	63,022	Ontario.....	649	Cannadagua.....	60,172
Rollingham.....	691	Exeter.....	70,059	Orange.....	929	Goshen.....	152,255
Strafford.....	377	Dover.....	51,567	Orleans.....	390	Albion.....	29,832
Sullivan.....	537	Newport.....	26,441	Oswego & Pulaski.....	908	Oswego & Pulaski.....	77,181
<b>NEW JERSEY</b>				Putnam.....	235	Carmel.....	20,307
(21 counties, 7,532 sq. mi.; pop., 4,855,320)				Queens.....	113	Jamaica.....	1,550,849
Atlantic.....	575	Mays Landing.....	132,399	Rensselaer.....	665	Troy.....	132,607
Bergen.....	233	Hackensack.....	539,139	Richmond.....	60	Saint George.....	191,555
Burlington.....	819	Mount Holly.....	135,910	Rockland.....	178	New City.....	89,276
Camden.....	221	Camden.....	300,743	St. Lawrence.....	2,772	Canton.....	98,897
Cape May.....	267	Cape May Court House.....	37,131	Saratoga.....	814	Ballston Spa.....	74,869
Cumberland.....	503	Bridgeton.....	88,597	Schenectady.....	209	Schenectady.....	142,497
Essex.....	128	Newark.....	905,949	Schoharie.....	625	Schoharie.....	22,703
Gloucester.....	329	Woodbury.....	91,727	Schuyler.....	331	Watkins Glen.....	14,182
Hudson.....	45	Jersey City.....	647,432	Seneca.....	330	Oriskany and Waterloo.....	29,253
Hunterdon.....	43	Hamdenburg.....	42,736	Steuben.....	1,408	Bath.....	91,439
Monroe.....	228	Trenton.....	229,781	Sullivan.....	922	Riverhead.....	276,429
Middlesex.....	312	New Brunswick.....	264,872	Tioga.....	986	Monticello.....	40,731
Monmouth.....	477	Freehold.....	225,327	Tompkins.....	625	Owego.....	36,166
Morris.....	468	Morris town.....	164,371	Ulster.....	491	Ithaca.....	59,122
Ocean.....	639	Toms River.....	56,622	Warren.....	1,143	Kingsston.....	92,621
Passaic.....	194	Pater son.....	337,093	Washington.....	883	Lake George.....	39,205
Salem.....	350	Salem.....	49,508	Wayne.....	837	Hudson Falls.....	47,144
Somerset.....	307	Somerville.....	99,052	Westchester.....	607	Lyons.....	57,323
Sussex.....	528	Newton.....	34,423	Westchester.....	435	White Plains.....	625,816
Union.....	103	Elizabeth.....	398,138	Wyoming.....	598	Warsaw.....	32,822
Warren.....	361	Belvidere.....	54,374	Yates.....	344	Penn Yan.....	17,615
<b>NEW MEXICO</b>				<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b>			
(32 counties, 121,511 sq. mi.; pop., 681,187)				(100 counties, 49,097 sq. mi.; pop., 4,061,929)			
Bernalillo.....	1,163	Albuquerque.....	145,673	Alamance.....	434	Graham.....	71,220
Catron.....	6,808	Roswell.....	3,533	Alexander.....	255	Taylorsville.....	14,554
Chaves.....	6,094	Roswell.....	40,605	Alleghany.....	230	Sparta.....	8,155
Colfax.....	3,765	Raton.....	16,781	Anson.....	533	Wadesboro.....	26,781
Curry.....	2,403	Clovis.....	23,351	Ashe.....	427	Jefferson.....	21,878
De Baca.....	2,358	Fort Sumner.....	3,464	Avery.....	247	Newland.....	13,352
Doña Ana.....	3,804	Las Cruces.....	39,557	Beaufort.....	231	Washington.....	37,134
Eddy.....	4,163	Carlsbad.....	40,640	Bertie.....	693	Windsor.....	26,439
Grant.....	3,970	Silver City.....	21,649	Bladen.....	879	Elizabethtown.....	29,703
Grahdaupe.....	2,998	Alamo Rosa.....	6,772	Brunswick.....	873	Southport.....	10,238
Harding.....	2,188	Mosquero.....	3,013	Buncombe.....	646	Asheville.....	124,403
Hidalgo.....	3,447	Lordsburg.....	5,095	Burke.....	506	Morgantown.....	45,518
Lea.....	4,393	Livingston.....	30,717	Cabarrus.....	360	Concord.....	43,352
Lincoln.....	4,859	Carlsbad.....	7,409	Caldwell.....	476	Tenor.....	25,392
Los Alamos (a).....	108	Los Alamos.....	8,753	Camden.....	239	Camden.....	5,223
Luna.....	2,957	Deming.....	10,476	Carteret.....	532	Beaufort.....	20,870
McKinley.....	5,456	Gallup.....	27,451	Caswell.....	435	Yanceyville.....	20,870
Mora.....	1,942	Mora.....	8,720	Catawba.....	406	Newton.....	61,794
Otero.....	6,638	Alamogordo.....	14,909	Catham.....	707	Pittsboro.....	25,392
Quay.....	2,883	Tucuman.....	13,971	Chester.....	454	Murphy.....	18,294
Rio Arriba.....	5,855	Puerta Amarilla.....	24,907	Cheyenne.....	180	Edenton.....	12,540
Roosevelt.....	2,455	Portales.....	16,109	Cleveland.....	213	Hayesville.....	6,006
Sandoval.....	3,718	Bernalillo.....	12,438	Columbus.....	939	Whiteville.....	64,357
San Juan.....	5,515	Aztec.....	18,292	Craven.....	725	New Bern.....	50,621
San Miguel.....	4,749	Las Vegas.....	26,512	Cumberland.....	661	Payetteville.....	48,823
Santa Fe.....	1,928	Santa Fe.....	38,153	Currituck.....	273	Curtisville.....	98,806
Sierra.....	3,031	Hot Springs.....	7,180	Dare.....	388	Manteo.....	6,241
Socorro.....	7,752	Socorro.....	9,657	Davidson.....	548	Lexington.....	82,244
Taos.....	2,256	Taos.....	17,146	Davie.....	264	Mocksville.....	15,420
Torrance.....	3,340	Estancia.....	8,012	Durham.....	822	Kenansville.....	41,074
Union.....	3,817	Clayton.....	7,372	Edgecombe.....	299	Durham.....	101,639
Valencia.....	5,657	Los Lunas.....	22,381	Forsyth.....	511	Tarboro.....	51,034
(a) Los Alamos organized from parts of Sandoval and Santa Fe in 1949.				Franklin.....	424	Winston-Salem.....	146,135
<b>NEW YORK</b>				Gaston.....	491	Louisburg.....	31,341
(62 counties, 47,944 sq. mi.; pop., 14,830,192)				Gates.....	343	Gastonia.....	110,836
Albany.....	531	Albany.....	239,386	Graham.....	289	Robbinsville.....	9,555
Albany.....	1,048	Belmont.....	43,784	Greene.....	543	Oxford.....	6,886
Bronx.....	43	Bronx.....	1,151,277	Hamilton.....	269	Snow Hill.....	31,793
Broome.....	710	Binghamton.....	184,698	Herkimer.....	651	Greensboro.....	18,024
Cattaraugus.....	1,335	Little Valley.....	77,901	Herkimer.....	722	Halfway.....	19,057
Cayuga.....	609	Auburn.....	70,136	Herkimer.....	606	Williamsville.....	47,605
Chautauque.....	1,080	Mayville.....	135,189	Haywood.....	543	Waynesville.....	37,631
Chester.....	412	Elmira.....	86,827	Henderson.....	382	Hendersonville.....	30,921
Chester.....	908	Norwich.....	39,138	Hertford.....	356	Winton.....	21,453
Columbia.....	1,059	Plattsburg.....	58,622	Hoke.....	414	Raeford.....	15,756
Columbia.....	643	Fulton.....	43,182	Hyde.....	631	Swainquarter.....	6,479
Cortland.....	502	Cortland.....	37,158	Iredell.....	591	Statesville.....	56,303
Delaware.....	1,470	Dillon.....	44,420	Jackson.....	496	Sylva.....	19,261
Dutchess.....	816	Poughkeepsie.....	136,781	Johnston.....	795	Smithfield.....	65,906
Erle.....	1,054	Buffalo.....	899,238	Jones.....	467	Trenton.....	11,064
				Lee.....	255	Sanford.....	23,522

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
<b>NORTH CAROLINA Continued</b>				<b>OHIO</b>			
Lenoir	391	Kinston	45,953	(88 counties, 41,000 sq. mi. pop., 7,940,627)			
Lincoln	308	Lincolnton	27,459	Adams	588	West Union	20,499
McDowell	442	Marion	25,720	Allen	410	Lima	58,183
Macon	517	Franklin	16,174	Ashland	418	Ashland	33,040
Madison	456	Marshall	20,522	Ashtabula	706	Jefferson	78,695
Martin	481	Williamston	27,938	Athens	504	Athens	45,839
Mecklenburg	512	Charlotte	197,052	Auglaize	400	Wapakoneta	37,637
Mitchell	220	Bakersville	15,113	Belmont	535	Saint Clairsville	87,740
Montgomery	488	Troy	17,260	Brown	491	Georgetown	22,221
Moore	672	Carthage	33,129	Butler	471	Hamilton	147,531
Nash	585	Nashville	59,419	Carroll	388	Circleville	19,639
New Hanover	194	Wilmington	63,272	Champaign	433	Celina	26,793
Northampton	543	Jacksonville	28,432	Clark	402	St. Ruffield	111,661
Onslow	398	Chapel Hill	42,047	Clermont	458	Batavia	42,182
Orange	598	Hillsboro	34,435	Clinton	412	Wilmington	25,572
Pamlico	341	Bayboro	9,993	Columbiana	535	Leban	98,920
Pasquotank	229	Elizabeth City	24,347	Coshocton	515	Coshocton	31,141
Pender	857	Burgaw	18,423	Crawford	404	Bucyrus	38,738
Perquimans	261	Hertford	9,602	Cuyahoga	456	Cleveland	1,389,532
Person	400	Roxboro	24,361	Darke	605	Greenville	41,799
Pitt	656	Greenville	63,780	DeKalb	410	Danone	25,925
Polk	234	Columbus	11,627	Delaware	459	Delaware	30,278
Randolph	801	Asheboro	50,804	Erie	281	Sandusky	52,365
Richmond	477	Rockingham	39,597	Fairfield	505	Lancaster	52,130
Robeson	944	Lumberton	87,769	Franklin	406	Washington C. H.	22,551
Rockingham	877	Wentworth	64,816	Fulton	538	Columbus	503,410
Rutherford	517	Salisbury	75,416	Gallia	407	Wagoner	25,580
Rowan	566	Rutherfordton	46,356	Gaillard	471	Gallipolis	24,910
Sampson	963	Clinton	49,780	Geauga	467	Chardon	26,646
Scotland	317	Laurinburg	26,336	Greene	416	Nema	58,892
Stanly	399	Albemarle	37,130	Guernsey	519	Cambridge	38,452
Stokes	459	Danbury	21,620	Hamilton	414	Cincinnati	723,952
Surry	537	Dobson	45,593	Hancock	532	Huday	44,280
Swain	530	Bryson City	9,921	Hardin	467	Kenyon	28,673
Transylvania	379	Brevard	15,194	Harrison	403	Sadix	19,054
Tyrrell	399	Columbia	5,048	Henry	416	Napoleon	22,423
Union	643	Monroe	42,034	Hickland	551	Hill-shoro	28,188
Vance	469	Henderson	32,101	Hocking	421	Locan	19,520
Wake	866	Raleigh	136,450	Holmes	423	Millsburg	18,760
Warren	445	Warrenton	23,539	Huron	497	Norwalk	39,353
Washington	336	Plymouth	13,180	Jackson	420	Jackson	27,767
Watauga	320	Boone	18,342	Jefferson	411	Steubenville	96,495
Wayne	555	Goldsboro	64,267	Knox	524	Mont Vernon	35,287
Wilkes	765	Wikesboro	45,243	Lake	232	Painesville	75,979
Wilson	373	Wilson	54,506	Lawrence	456	Fronton	40,115
Yadkin	335	Yadkinville	22,133	Licking	686	Newark	70,434
Yancey	311	Burnsville	16,306	Logan	461	Bellevue	31,329
<b>NORTH DAKOTA</b>				Lorain	465	Lyria	148,162
(53 counties, 70,067 sq. mi., pop., 619,636)				Lucas	343	Toledo	395,551
Adams	990	Hettinger	4,910	Madison	464	London	22,300
Barnes	1,486	Valley City	16,884	Mahoning	419	Youngstown	257,829
Ben-on	1,412	Minnewaukan	10,675	Marion	405	Marion	49,959
Billings	1,139	Medora	1,777	Medina	424	Medina	40,117
Bottineau	1,099	Bottineau	12,140	Meigs	431	Pomeroy	23,227
Bowman	1,170	Bowman	4,001	Mercer	454	Celina	28,311
Burke	1,121	Bowbells	6,621	Miami	407	Troy	61,309
Burlingh.	1,749	Fargo	25,673	Monroe	455	Woodsfield	15,362
Cass	1,749	Fargo	58,877	Montgomery	465	Dayton	38,341
Cavalier	1,513	Langdon	11,340	Morgan	418	McDonaldville	12,530
Dickey	1,144	Ellendale	9,121	Muskingum	404	Mount Gilead	17,168
Divide	1,303	Crosby	5,967	Noble	663	Zanesville	74,535
Dunn	2,068	Manning	7,212	Ottawa	399	Caldwell	11,750
Eddy	643	New Rockford	5,372	Paulding	263	Port Clinton	29,469
Emmons	1,546	Linton	9,713	Perry	416	Paulding	15,047
Foster	648	Carrington	5,337	Pickaway	409	New Lexington	28,909
Golden Valley	1,014	Beach	3,499	Pike	567	Circleville	29,352
Grand Forks	1,438	Grand Forks	39,449	Portage	504	Ravenna	63,951
Grant	1,672	Grand Forks	7,114	Preble	428	Eaton	27,071
Gregg	714	Cooperstown	5,460	Putnam	486	Odessa	25,248
Hettinger	1,135	Mott	7,100	Richland	497	Marblehead	91,305
Kidder	1,377	Steele	6,168	Ross	687	Chillicothe	54,424
La Moure	1,137	La Moure	9,498	Sandusky	410	Fremont	46,114
Logan	1,003	Napoleon	6,357	Scioto	609	Portsmouth	82,916
McHenry	1,890	Towner	12,556	Seneca	551	Tiffin	52,978
McIntosh	993	Ashley	7,590	Shelby	409	Sidney	28,488
McKenzie	2,810	Wartford City	6,849	Stark	573	Canton	283,194
McLean	2,287	Wassburn	18,824	Summit	413	Akron	410,032
Mercer	1,097	Stanton	19,295	Trumbull	620	Warren	158,915
Morton	1,933	Mandan	19,295	Tuscarawas	551	New Philadelphia	70,320
Mountain	1,900	Stanley	9,418	Union	434	Marysville	20,687
Nelson	997	Lakota	8,090	Van Wert	409	Van Wert	26,971
Oliver	720	Center	3,691	Vinton	411	McArthur	10,759
Pembina	1,124	Cavalier	13,990	Washington	408	Lebanon	38,505
Pierce	1,053	Rugby	8,326	Wayne	637	Marietta	44,407
Ramsay	1,214	Devils Lake	14,373	Williams	551	Wooster	58,716
Ransom	863	Lisbon	8,876	Wood	421	Bryan	26,202
Renville	901	Mohall	5,405	Wyandot	618	Bowling Green	59,605
Richland	1,150	Wapeton	19,865	Adair	406	Upper Sandusky	19,785
Rolette	913	Rolla	11,102	Alfalfa	569	Stilwell	14,918
Sargent	855	Forman	7,616	Atoka	567	Cherokee	10,699
Sheridan	995	McClusky	5,253	Beaver	992	Atoka	14,269
Shoshone	1,124	Fort Yates	2,316	Bookham	1,793	Beaver	7,411
Sibley	1,226	Andison	6,395	Bryant	598	Sayre	21,627
Stark	719	Dickinson	16,137	Caddo	911	Watonga	15,049
Steele	130	Finley	5,145	Canadian	891	Durant	28,999
Stutsman	2,274	Jonestown	24,158	Carroll	1,275	Anadarko	34,913
Towner	1,044	Cando	6,360	Cherokee	885	El Reno	25,644
Trail	861	Hillsboro	11,359	Cherokee	829	Armore	36,455
Walsh	1,287	Grafton	18,559	Cherokee	782	Tahlequah	18,989
Ward	2,048	Minot	34,782				
Wells	1,300	Essenden	10,417				
Williams	2,100	Williston	10,442				

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
<b>OKLAHOMA—Continued</b>				<b>OREGON—Continued</b>			
Choctaw	784	Hugo	20,405	Wheeler	1,707	Fossil	8,313
Cimarron	1,832	Vernon City	1,589	Yamhill	709	McMinnville	38,484
Cleveland	547	Norman	41,443	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b>			
Coal	526	Coalgate	8,058	(87 counties, 46,046 sq. mi., pop., 10,498,018)			
Comanche	1,088	Lawton	55,165	Adams	226	Gettysburg	44,197
Cotton	629	Walters	10,180	Allegheny	730	Pittsburgh	1,615,237
Craig	764	Vinita	18,263	Armstrong	660	Kittanning	80,812
Creek	972	Sapulpa	43,113	Beaver	411	Beaver	175,192
Custer	999	Arapaho	21,097	Bedford	1,618	Bedford	40,775
Delaware	720	Jay	14,731	Berks	864	Reading	255,740
Dewey	977	Taloga	8,780	Blair	531	Hollidaysburg	139,514
Ellis	1,222	Arnett	7,326	Bucks	1,147	Towanda	51,732
Garfield	1,051	Enid	52,820	Butler	794	Butler	141,620
Garvin	813	Panola Valley	20,500	Cambria	695	Ebensburg	209,411
Grady	1,002	Chickasha	34,872	Carbon	401	Lampburg	7,023
Grant	999	Medford	10,161	Centre	405	Mauch Chunk	57,558
Greer	532	Minum	11,710	Chester	1,115	Bellefonte	65,922
Harmon	532	Hollis	8,079	Clarion	760	West Chester	159,141
Harper	1,031	Bufalo	5,977	Clearfield	599	Clarion	38,344
Haskell	614	Stigler	13,313	Cleburne	1,141	Cleburne	85,957
Hughes	810	Holdenville	20,661	Columbia	902	Lock Haven	36,532
Jackson	780	Altus	20,082	Crawford	184	Bloodsburg	53,160
Jefferson	755	Waurika	11,122	Cumberland	1,016	Meadville	78,948
Johnston	636	Tishomingo	10,608	Dauphin	555	Carlisle	94,457
Kay	941	Newkirk	48,892	Delaware	520	Harrisburg	107,784
Kingsfisher	894	Kingsfisher	12,860	Delaware	185	Media	414,244
Kiowa	1,832	Robart	18,926	Elk	809	Redway	34,503
Latimer	737	Wartton	9,690	Erie	812	Erie	219,348
Le Flore	1,575	Poteau	35,276	Fayette	800	Uniontown	189,806
Lincoln	973	Chandler	22,402	Forest	420	Tionesta	4,914
Logan	747	Guthrie	22,170	Franklin	754	Chambersburg	75,927
Love	484	Marleta	7,721	Fulton	435	McConnellsburg	10,387
McClain	559	Purcell	14,641	Greene	577	Waynesburg	45,394
McCurtain	1,851	Idabel	31,588	Huntingdon	894	Huntingdon	40,872
McIntosh	715	Bartula	17,829	Indiana	831	Indiana	77,106
Major	945	Fairview	10,279	Jefferson	652	Brookville	49,147
Marshall	360	Madill	8,177	Juniata	387	Mifflintown	15,243
Martins	670	Pryor	19,743	Lackawanna	454	Scranton	257,396
Murray	428	Sulphur	10,775	Lancaster	965	Lancaster	234,717
Muskogee	744	Muskogee	65,573	Lawrence	347	New Castle	105,120
Noble	577	Nowata	12,156	Lebanon	363	Lebanon	81,683
Nowata	638	Okemah	12,734	Lebanon	347	Altoona	198,207
Okfuskee	709	Okla. City	325,352	Letcher	391	Wilkes-Barre	392,241
Oklahoma	700	Okmulgee	44,561	Luzerne	1,215	Williamsport	101,249
Okmulgee	2,293	Pawnee	33,071	Lycoming	997	Smithport	56,607
Osage	461	Miami	32,218	McKean	681	Mercur	43,094
Ottawa	591	Pawnee	13,616	Mercer	481	Mercur	61,170
Pawnee	692	Sillwater	46,430	Minh	631	Lewistown	33,773
Payne	1,359	McAlester	41,031	Monroe	492	Norristown	353,068
Pemburg	719	Ada	30,875	Montgomery	130	Danville	16,001
Pontotoc	707	Lawrence	43,517	Montour	374	Easton	185,243
Pottawatomie	1,423	Antlers	12,001	Northampton	454	Sunbury	117,115
Pushmataha	1,124	Cheyenne	7,395	Northumb'land	550	New Bloomfield	21,782
Roger Mills	713	Claremore	19,532	Perry	127	Philadelphia	2,071,605
Rogers	629	Wewoka	40,672	Pike	645	Millford	8,425
Seminole	703	Sallisaw	19,773	Potter	1,092	Coudersport	16,810
Sequoyah	893	Duncan	34,071	Schuykill	783	Pottsville	200,577
Stephens	2,056	Guydon	14,235	Snyder	329	Middletown	22,912
Texas	861	Fredrick	17,598	Somerset	1,081	Somerset	81,813
Tillman	572	Tulsa	251,686	Sullivan	478	Laporte	6,745
Tulsa	584	Wagoner	16,741	Susquehanna	836	Montrose	31,970
Wagoner	425	Brokenville	32,880	Toga	1,150	Wellsville	35,474
Washington	1,009	Cordell	17,857	Union	318	Lewisburg	23,150
Washita	1,271	Alva	14,626	Vernon	675	Franklin	65,328
Woodward	1,232	Woodward	14,383	Washington	910	Warren	42,698
<b>OREGON</b>				Wayne	857	Washington	209,628
(40 counties, 96,316 sq. mi., pop., 1,521,341)				Westmoreland	714	Honesdale	28,178
Baker	3,081	Baker	16,175	Wyoming	1,025	Greensburg	313,179
Benton	608	Corvallis	31,570	York	390	Punkhannock	16,766
Butler	1,890	Oregon City	80,716		414	York	202,737
Columbia	820	Astoria	30,776	<b>RHODE ISLAND</b>			
Columbia	840	Saint Helena	22,967	(5 counties, 1,058 sq. mi., pop., 791,896)			
Coos	1,611	Seaside	42,265	Bristol	25	Bristol	29,079
Crook	2,980	Prineville	8,091	Kent	172	East Greenwich	77,763
Curry	1,622	Gold Beach	6,048	Newport	115	Newport	61,539
Douglas	3,027	Bend	21,812	Providence	422	Providence	574,973
Effingham	5,062	Roseburg	54,549	Washington	324	West Kingston	48,542
Gilliam	1,211	London	2,817	<b>SOUTH CAROLINA</b>			
Grant	4,532	Canyon City	8,329	(40 counties, 80,306 sq. mi., pop., 8,117,087)			
Harney	10,132	Burns	6,113	Abbeville	507	Abbeville	22,456
Hood River	529	Hood River	12,740	Alcon	1,097	Alcon	53,187
Jackson	2,817	Nefford	58,510	Allendale	418	Allendale	11,773
Jefferson	1,791	Madras	5,536	Anderson	776	Anderson	90,684
Josephine	1,625	Grange Pass	26,512	Bainbridge	395	Bainbridge	17,533
Klamath	5,973	Klamath Falls	42,150	Barnwell	553	Barnwell	17,266
Lake	8,270	Lakeview	6,649	Beaufort	672	Beaufort	28,993
Lane	4,573	L Eugene	125,776	Berkley	1,100	Moncks Corner	30,251
Lincoln	985	Toledo	21,308	Calhoun	377	Saint Matthews	14,753
Linn	2,294	Albany	54,317	Charleston	945	Charleston	164,856
Mathews	9,870	Vale	23,223	Chester	394	Gaffney	34,992
Marion	1,173	Salem	101,401	Chesterfield	685	Chester	32,597
Morrow	2,059	Heppner	4,783	Clarke	793	Chesterfield	35,236
Mulnomah	421	Portland	471,537	Colleton	598	Manning	35,151
Polk	2,309	Dallas	26,317	Darlington	1,048	Walterboro	28,242
Sherman	1,115	Tillamook	2,271	Dillon	345	Darlington	50,016
Tillamook	830	Morrow	18,006	Dorchester	407	Dillon	30,930
Tuamilla	3,231	Pondleton	41,703	Edgefield	589	Saint George	22,601
Union	2,032	La Grande	17,962	Fairfield	699	Winnabow	16,591
Walla	3,178	Enterprise	7,264	Florence	805	Florence	21,780
Wasco	2,387	The Dalles	15,552				
Washington	716	Hillsboro	61,269				



County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat	Population 1950
<b>SOUTH CAROLINA—Continued</b>				<b>TENNESSEE—Continued</b>			
Georgetown	813	Georgetown	31,762	Bledsoe	104	Pikeville	8,561
Greenville	789	Greenville	168,152	Blount	579	Marshallville	54,691
Greenwood	447	Greenwood	41,628	Bradley	338	Cleveland	32,338
Hampton	562	Hampton	18,127	Campbell	447	Clacksonboro	34,469
Horry	1,152	Conway	59,820	Cannon	271	Woodbury	9,174
Jasper	578	Ridgeland	16,995	Carroll	596	Huntingdon	26,553
Kershaw	786	Camden	32,287	Carter	355	Elizabethton	42,432
Lancaster	504	Lancaster	37,071	Chatham	305	Asland City	9,167
Laurens	701	Laurens	46,971	Cherokee	285	Henderson	11,119
Lee	469	Blalupville	23,734	Clabborne	446	Lawwell	24,788
Lexington	716	Lexington	44,279	Clay	235	Collins	8,701
McCormick	403	McCormick	9,577	Clarke	434	Newport	22,991
Marion	480	Marion	33,110	Coffee	435	Manchester	23,419
Marlboro	482	Bennettsville	31,766	Crockett	629	Alamo	16,624
Newberry	628	Newberry	31,771	Cumberland	679	Crossville	18,877
Oconee	670	Wahalla	39,050	Davidson	533	Nashville	321,758
Orangeburg	1,105	Orangeburg	68,726	Deatur	346	Decaturville	9,442
Pickens	501	Pickens	40,658	De Kalb	276	Smithville	11,680
Richland	748	Columbia	142,565	Dickson	486	Charlotte	18,805
Saluda	442	Saluda	15,921	Dyer	527	Dyersburg	33,473
Spartanburg	830	Spartanburg	156,319	Fayette	704	Somerville	27,536
Sunter	665	Sunter	57,631	Fentress	498	Lawson	14,177
Union	515	Union	31,334	Frazer	580	Winchester	25,431
Williamsburg	931	Mustestree	43,807	Gibson	607	Trenton	48,132
York	685	York	71,590	Giles	619	Pulaski	26,961
<b>SOUTH DAKOTA</b>				Grainger	310	Rutledge	13,086
(68 counties, 76,539 sq. mi. pop. 652,740)				Greene	617	Greenville	41,048
Armstrong	518	(Unorganized)	52	Grundy	358	Altamont	12,558
Aurora	711	Pinklington	5,020	Hamblen	173	Morrison	23,976
Beadle	1,261	Huron	21,082	Hamilton	576	Chattanooga	208,255
Bennett	1,187	Martin	3,396	Hancock	230	Sneydville	9,116
Bon Homme	586	Tyndall	9,440	Hardeman	655	Bohvar	23,311
Brookings	801	Brookings	17,851	Hardin	587	Savannah	16,908
Brown	1,677	Aberdeen	32,617	Hawkins	314	Rockwell	39,194
Brule	829	Chamberlain	6,076	Henderson	519	Brownsville	26,212
Buffalo	494	Gannvalley	1,615	Henry	615	Lexington	17,173
Butte	2,251	Belle Fourche	8,161	Hickman	599	Paris	23,828
Campbell	763	Mound City	4,046	Houston	613	Centerville	13,353
Charles Mix	1,131	Lake Andes	15,558	Humphreys	207	Erin	5,318
Clark	976	Clark	8,366	Hyattsville	555	Waverly	11,030
Clay	465	Verdell	10,993	Jackson	327	Gainesboro	12,348
Codington	691	Watertown	18,941	Jefferson	318	Dandridge	19,667
Corson	2,525	McIntosh	6,165	Johnson	299	Mountain City	12,274
Custer	1,552	Custer	5,517	Knox	511	Knoxville	228,097
Davidson	432	Mitchell	16,522	Lake	164	Piptonville	1,655
Day	1,060	Webster	12,291	Lauderdale	485	Rioley	25,017
Deuel	636	Clear Lake	7,689	Lawrence	634	Lawrenceburg	28,818
Dewey	1,893	Timber Lake	4,916	Lewis	285	Hohenwald	6,078
Douglas	435	Armour	5,636	Lincoln	580	Fayetteville	25,624
Edmunds	1,153	Ipswich	7,275	Loudon	240	Loudon	23,182
Fall River	1,748	Hot Springs	4,452	McMinn	435	Athens	32,024
Faulk	997	Faulkton	4,752	McNairy	569	Selmer	20,390
Grant	684	Milbank	10,233	Macon	301	Lafayette	13,599
Gregory	1,023	Burke	8,556	Madison	561	Jackson	60,125
Haakon	1,815	Phillip	3,167	Marion	607	Jasper	20,520
Hamlin	520	Hayti	7,058	Marshall	377	Lebanon	17,768
Hand	1,436	Miller	7,149	Mauzy	614	Columbia	44,368
Hanson	431	Alexandria	4,896	Melroe	206	Decatur	6,080
Harding	2,683	Buffalo	2,289	Monroe	662	Madisonville	24,513
Hughes	762	Pierre	11,423	Montgomery	543	Clarksburg	44,186
Hutchinson	814	Olivet	2,817	Moore	124	Lynchburg	3,948
Hyde	869	Highmore	1,768	Morgan	539	Warburg	15,727
Jackson	809	Kadoka	4,470	Obion	560	Union City	29,056
Jerauld	528	Westington Spgs.	9,962	Overton	439	Livingston	17,566
Jones	973	Murdo	2,281	Perry	419	Linden	6,462
Kingsbury	819	De Smet	9,962	Pickett	157	Byrdstown	5,093
Lake	571	Madison	11,792	Polk	486	Benton	14,071
Lawrence	800	Dendwood	16,648	Puham	406	Cookeville	28,859
Lincoln	576	Canton	12,767	Rhea	323	Barton	16,041
Lyman	1,685	Kinnebee	4,572	Rhone	353	Kington	31,665
McCook	577	Salem	8,828	Robertson	476	Springfield	27,024
McPherson	1,151	Leola	7,071	Rutherford	630	Murfreesboro	40,696
Marshall	875	Prifton	7,835	Scott	519	Huntsville	17,362
Meade	3,466	Sturgis	11,516	Sequatchie	273	Dunlap	5,685
Mellotte	1,366	White River	3,046	Sevier	603	Sevierville	23,375
Miner	571	Howard	6,268	Shelby	751	Memphis	482,393
Minnehaha	815	Snow Falls	70,916	Smith	325	Carthage	14,698
Moody	523	Landreau	9,252	Stewart	484	Dover	9,175
Per nington	2,776	Rapid City	34,053	Sullivan	428	Blountville	95,063
Perkins	2,866	Bison	6,776	Sumner	459	Galatin	33,533
Potter	887	Gettysburg	4,688	Tipton	468	Covington	29,782
Roberts	1,111	Sission	14,929	Troale	116	Hartsville	5,520
Sanborn	571	Woonsocket	5,142	Unicoi	185	Frwin	15,886
Shannon	2,100	(Attached to Fall River)	5,689	Union	212	Maynardville	8,670
Spink	1,506	Redfield	2,204	Van Buren	255	Spencer	3,985
Stanley	1,395	Fort Pierre	2,065	Warren	442	McMinnville	22,271
Sully	1,061	Omda	2,715	Washington	327	Jonesboro	59,971
Todd	1,388	(Attached to Tripp)	4,755	Wayne	741	Waynesboro	13,861
Tripp	1,020	W Innar	9,139	Weakley	576	Bredon	27,962
Turner	611	Parker	12,100	White	383	Sparta	16,204
Union	451	Elk Point	10,792	Williamson	593	Franklin	24,307
Walworth	737	Selby	7,648	Wilson	580	Lebanon	26,318
Washabaugh	1,061	(Attached to Jackson)	1,551	<b>TEXAS</b>			
Yankton	524	Yankton	16,804	(254 counties, 265,518 sq. mi.; pop. 7,711,194)			
Ziebach	1,982	Dupree	2,606	Anderson	1,068	Palestine	31,875
<b>TENNESSEE</b>				Andrews	1,504	Andrews	5,002
(95 counties, 41,797 sq. mi.; pop. 3,291,718)				Angelina	857	Lufkin	36,032
Anderson	338	Clinton	59,407	Aransas	276	Rockport	4,252
Bedford	482	Shelbyville	23,627	Archer	917	Archer City	6,816
Benton	430	Camden	11,495	Armstrong	909	Claude	2,215
				Atascosa	1,206	Jourdanton	20,048
				Austin	662	Belleville	14,063

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Popu- lation 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Popu- lation 1950
TEXAS—Continued				TEXAS—Continued			
Bailey	832	Muleshoe	7,592	Hopkins	793	Sulphur Springs	23,490
Banders	765	Banders	4,410	Houston	1,232	Crockett	23,255
Bandera	885	Bandera	19,622	Howard	912	Big Spring	26,732
Baylor	857	Seymour	6,875	Hudspeth	4,537	Sierra Blanca	4,298
Bee	842	Beeville	18,174	Hunt	910	Greenville	12,731
Bell	1,079	Belton	73,821	Hutchinson	884	Stilwell	31,580
Bexar	1,217	San Antonio	500,460	Irion	1,073	Mazon	1,590
Blanco	719	Johnson City	3,780	Jacks	944	Jackboro	7,755
Borden	914	Carl	1,106	Jackson	854	Edna	12,916
Bosque	1,003	Meridian	11,836	Jasper	969	Jasper	20,619
Bowie	921	Bowling	61,966	Jud Davis	2,255	Fort Davis	2,000
Brazoria	1,141	Baytown	46,519	Jefferson	915	Beaumont	195,983
Brazos	583	Bayan	38,393	Jim Hogg	1,143	Hobbsville	5,389
Brewster	0,208	Alpine	7,309	Jim Wells	816	Alice	27,991
Brews	904	Falfurrias	3,528	Johnson	740	Ceburne	31,390
Brooks	904	Falfurrias	9,193	Jones	956	Anson	22,117
Brown	949	Brownwood	28,607	Karnes	758	Karnes City	17,139
Burleson	679	Caldwell	13,000	Kaufman	816	Kaufman	31,170
Burnet	1,003	Burnet	10,350	Kendall	768	Kendall	5,423
Caddo	544	Lockhart	9,222	Kendy	1,407	Santa	5,632
Callahan	537	Port Lavaca	9,087	Kerr	901	Chadron	2,249
Camero	857	Badred	125,170	Kimble	1,101	Kerrville	14,022
Camp	883	Brownville	8,710	King	1,271	Junction	4,619
Carson	809	Pittsburg	6,552	Kinney	914	Guthrie	870
Casa	965	Linden	26,732	Kleberg	851	Kingsville	21,991
Castro	876	Dimmitt	5,417	Knox	851	Benjamin	10,082
Chambers	618	Armadillo	7,871	Lamar	906	Pais	43,033
Cherokee	1,054	Rusk	38,691	Lamb	1,022	Olton	20,015
Childress	701	Childress	12,123	Lanansas	726	Lanansas	9,429
Clay	1,101	Hemphill	9,896	La Salle	1,501	Corulla	7,485
Cochran	782	Morton	5,928	Lavaca	975	Hallsville	23,159
Coke	915	Robert Lee	4,045	Lee	641	Glenns	10,144
Colman	1,282	Colman	13,509	Lee	1,099	Comaryville	12,021
Collin	809	Wellington	41,692	Liberty	1,173	Liberty	26,729
Collingsworth	959	Columbus	9,139	Limestone	932	Brooksherk	25,251
Colorado	567	New Braunfels	17,576	Lipscomb	931	Lipscomb	3,658
Comal	972	Comanche	16,357	Llave Oak	1,072	George West	9,051
Comanche	972	Comanche	15,516	Llano	947	Llano	5,377
Concho	1,004	Paint Rock	5,078	Loving	647	Montone	227
Cooke	902	Gainesville	22,146	Lubbock	892	Lubbock	101,018
Coryell	1,043	Gatesville	16,281	Lynn	915	Fahoka	11,030
Cottle	901	Paducah	6,689	McClulloch	1,066	Waco	11,701
Crane	796	Crane	3,965	McMannan	1,035	Brady	130,194
Crockett	2,794	Ozona	3,581	McMullen	1,159	Elgin	1,187
Crosby	3,438	Van Horn	9,252	Madison	478	Madisonville	7,966
Cullerson	1,491	Dalhart	7,640	Marion	400	Jefferson	10,172
Dallas	893	Dallas	614,799	Martin	911	Stanton	5,541
Dawson	899	Lamesa	19,113	Mason	935	Mason	4,945
Deaf Smith	1,507	Hemphill	9,111	Matagorda	1,141	Bay City	21,559
Delta	276	Cooper	8,961	Maverick	1,279	Eagle Pass	12,292
Denton	912	Denton	41,395	Medina	1,353	Hondo	17,013
De Witt	910	Cuero	22,973	Menard	914	Menard	4,175
Dickens	930	Dickens	7,177	Midland	938	Midland	25,785
Dimmit	1,341	Carrizo Springs	10,654	Milam	1,027	Caneron	23,585
Donley	969	Clarendon	16,654	Mills	734	Goldthwaite	5,999
Duval	1,814	San Diego	15,643	Mitchell	922	Clarendon City	14,357
Eaquiand	955	Eastland	23,912	Montague	937	Montague	17,070
Ector	907	Odessa	42,102	Montgomery	1,090	Conroe	24,504
Edwards	2,075	Rocksprings	2,908	Moore	912	Dumas	13,349
Ellis	953	Waxahatche	45,615	Morris	261	Dalhartfield	9,433
El Paso	1,051	El Paso	194,968	Motley	1,011	Matador	3,963
Erath	1,085	Stephenville	18,431	Nacogdoches	963	Nacogdoches	30,326
Falls	761	Marlin	26,724	Nacorro	1,084	Corisana	39,916
Fannin	906	Marlin	31,253	Newton	941	Newton	10,832
Fayette	936	La Grange	21,176	Nolan	921	Sweetwater	19,808
Fisher	996	Fisher	11,023	Nueces	838	Corpus Christi	165,471
Floyd	993	Boydland	10,532	Ochiltree	905	Perryton	6,024
Four	676	Crowell	4,216	Oldham	1,468	Vera	1,672
Fort Bend	802	Richmond	31,056	Orange	356	Orange	40,567
Franklin	293	Mount Vernon	6,257	Palo Pinto	959	Palo Pinto	17,154
Fresno	862	Fairfield	15,696	Panola	880	Carthage	19,260
Frio	1,116	Pearsall	10,357	Parker	901	Weatherford	21,538
Gaines	1,479	Samuel	8,909	Parmer	859	Farwell	5,787
Gallatin	430	Gallatin	113,066	Pecos	4,736	Fort Stockton	9,939
Garza	911	Post	6,281	Polk	1,094	Liveston	18,194
Gillespie	1,055	Gardnervilleburg	10,526	Potter	901	Amarillo	73,366
Goliad	871	Goliad	1,080	Presidio	3,877	Marfa	7,354
Gonzales	871	Gonzales	6,219	Rails	235	Emory	4,266
Gray	1,035	Gonzales	21,161	Randall	911	Canyon	13,774
Grayson	937	Panama	24,728	Rendon	1,133	Big Lake	3,127
Gregg	927	Sherman	70,107	Reil	625	Leakey	2,470
Griener	281	Longview	61,258	Red River	1,033	Clarksburg	21,861
Guadalupe	801	Anderson	15,135	Reeves	2,600	Pecos	11,745
Hale	715	Sequim	25,392	Refugio	771	Refugio	10,113
Hall	979	Pharvlew	28,211	Robert	892	Minat	1,031
Hall	846	Pharvlew	10,930	Robertson	874	Franklin	19,908
Hartford	841	Hamilton	10,660	Rockwall	147	Rockwall	5,156
Hansford	907	Spears	4,202	Russell	1,060	Balling	16,771
Harden	685	Quivah	10,212	Sabine	944	Henderson	42,348
Hardin	895	Kountze	19,535	San Augustine	564	Hemphill	8,568
Harris	1,730	Houston	506,701	San Jacinto	612	San Augustine	8,837
Harrison	802	Marshall	47,745	San Patricio	639	Clondring	7,172
Hartley	1,439	Channing	1,913	San Saba	1,132	San Saba	35,842
Haskell	888	Haskell	13,736	Schleicher	1,331	Eldorado	8,666
Hays	670	San Marcos	17,840	Seury	909	Snyder	2,452
Hemphill	938	Hamilton	2,435	Shackelford	887	Albany	22,779
Henderson	940	Athens	4,123	Shelby	819	Center	5,001
Hidalgo	1,511	Lubbock	160,446	Sherman	919	Stratford	23,479
Hill	1,023	Hillspore	31,232	Smith	939	Tyler	74,701
Hockley	903	Levelland	20,407	Starr	197	Glen Rose	2,542
Hood	426	Gladbury	5,237	Starr	1,207	Rio Grande City	13,948

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Popu- lation 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Popu- lation 1950
<b>TEXAS—Continued</b>				<b>VIRGINIA—Continued</b>			
Stephens.....	926	Breckenridge.....	10,597	Bland.....	369	Bland.....	6,436
Sterling.....	914	Sterling City.....	1,382	Botetourt.....	174	Berryville.....	15,765
Stonewall.....	927	Stonewall Mount.....	3,679	Brown-wick.....	579	Lawrenceville.....	20,136
Sutton.....	1,493	Somora.....	3,746	Buchanan.....	508	Grundy.....	35,748
Swisher.....	888	Tulla.....	8,249	Bue kingdom.....	576	Buckingham.....	12,288
Tarrant.....	877	Fort Worth.....	361,253	Can-phill.....	530	Rustburg.....	28,877
Taylor.....	913	Abilene.....	63,370	Caroline.....	544	Bowling Green.....	12,471
Terrell.....	2,388	Sanderson.....	3,189	Carroll.....	496	Hillsville.....	26,695
Terry.....	898	Brownfield.....	13,107	Charles City.....	184	Charles City.....	4,676
Throckmorton.....	913	Throckmorton.....	3,618	Charlotte.....	498	Charlotte Court House.....	14,057
Titus.....	418	Mount Pleasant.....	17,302	Chesterfield.....	465	Chesterfield.....	40,491
Tom Green.....	1,843	San Angelo.....	58,924	Clarke.....	174	Berryville.....	7,071
Travis.....	1,016	Austin.....	160,950	Craig.....	336	New Castle.....	3,452
Trinity.....	927	Groveton.....	10,040	Culpeper.....	389	Culpeper.....	13,242
Tyler.....	589	Woolville.....	11,292	Cumberland.....	288	Cumberland.....	7,252
Upshur.....	589	Gilmer.....	20,822	Dickenson.....	335	Clintwood.....	23,393
Upton.....	1,312	Rankin.....	5,307	Dinwiddie.....	507	Dinwiddie.....	18,839
Uvalde.....	1,588	Uvalde.....	16,015	Dis-sey.....	250	Tappahannock.....	6,530
Val Verde.....	3,212	Del Rio.....	16,635	Earfax.....	414	Lairfax.....	98,557
Van Zandt.....	855	Anton.....	22,593	Fauquier.....	660	Warrenton.....	21,248
Victoria.....	893	Victoria.....	31,241	Floyd.....	383	Floyd.....	11,351
Walker.....	786	Huntsville.....	20,163	Fuanna.....	282	Palmyra.....	7,121
Waller.....	507	Hempstead.....	11,961	Funklin.....	718	Rockmount.....	24,550
Ward.....	827	Monahana.....	13,346	Frederick.....	432	Westphalia.....	17,537
Washington.....	611	Brenham.....	22,542	Giles.....	356	Pearisburg.....	18,956
Webb.....	3,295	Laredo.....	56,141	Gloucester.....	225	Gloucester.....	10,343
Wharton.....	1,379	Warton.....	36,077	Gochnland.....	289	Gochnland.....	8,931
Wheeler.....	916	Wheeler.....	10,317	Grayson.....	451	Independence.....	21,379
Wichita.....	612	Wichita Falls.....	98,493	Greene.....	153	Standardsville.....	4,745
Wilbarger.....	954	Vernon.....	20,552	Greensville.....	301	Emporia.....	16,349
Willacy.....	595	Raymondville.....	20,920	Halifax.....	808	Halifax.....	41,142
Williamson.....	1,126	Georgetown.....	38,853	Hanover.....	466	Hanover.....	21,985
Wilson.....	802	Floresville.....	14,672	Henrico.....	232	Richmond.....	57,340
Winkler.....	887	Kermi.....	10,064	Henry.....	385	Marionville.....	31,219
Wise.....	909	Dectatur.....	16,141	HIGHLAND.....	416	Monteury.....	4,069
Wood.....	723	Quettman.....	21,308	Iale of Wight.....	321	Iale of Wight.....	14,906
Yoakum.....	830	Plains.....	4,339	James City.....	148	Williamsburg.....	6,317
Young.....	888	Chatham.....	16,810	King & Queen.....	318	King & Queen C H.....	6,209
Zapata.....	1,080	Zapata.....	4,405	King George.....	178	King George.....	6,710
Zavala.....	1,292	Crystal City.....	11,201	King William.....	278	King William.....	7,589

(89 counties, 82,546 sq. mi.; pop., 688,862)

Beaver.....	2,547	Beaver.....	4,856
Box Elder.....	5,594	Brigham.....	19,734
CACHE.....	1,175	Logan.....	33,536
Carbon.....	1,473	Prairie.....	24,901
Daggett.....	708	Manila.....	3,364
Duchesne.....	2,263	Farrington.....	30,867
Emery.....	3,260	Duchesne.....	8,131
Garfield.....	4,442	Cattle Dale.....	6,304
Grahd.....	5,217	Pangulsthe.....	4,151
Grahd.....	3,692	Moab.....	1,903
Iron.....	3,300	Parowan.....	9,612
Juab.....	3,412	Nephi.....	5,981
Kane.....	4,105	Kanab.....	2,290
Millard.....	6,848	Fillmore.....	9,387
Morgan.....	610	Morgan.....	2,519
Plute.....	753	Junction.....	1,911
Rich.....	1,023	Grandah.....	1,673
Salt Lake.....	764	Salt Lake City.....	274,895
San Juan.....	7,884	Monticello.....	5,315
Sanpete.....	1,597	Manti.....	13,891
Seyler.....	1,932	Richfield.....	12,072
Sunmit.....	1,860	Coalville.....	6,745
Tooele.....	6,911	Tooele.....	14,636
Uthah.....	4,476	Vernal.....	10,300
Utah.....	1,998	Provo.....	81,912
Wasatch.....	1,194	Heber.....	5,574
Washington.....	2,425	Saint George.....	9,836
Wayne.....	2,481	Opden.....	2,205
Weber.....	549	Opden.....	83,319

**VERMONT**

(14 counties, 9,278 sq. mi.; pop., 377,747)

Addison.....	785	Middlebury.....	19,442
Bennington.....	672	Bennington and Manchester.....	24,115
Caledonia.....	614	Saint Johnsbury.....	24,049
Chittenden.....	532	Burlington.....	62,570
Essex.....	664	Guadalupe.....	6,257
Franklin.....	659	Sanit Albans.....	29,894
Grand Isle.....	77	North Hero.....	3,406
Lamoille.....	475	Hyde Park.....	11,388
Orange.....	690	Chelsea.....	17,027
Orleans.....	715	Newport.....	21,190
Rutland.....	929	Rutland.....	45,905
Washington.....	708	Montpelier.....	42,870
Windham.....	793	New Lane.....	28,749
Windsor.....	965	Woodstock.....	40,885

**VIRGINIA**

(98 cos., 30 ind. cities, 34,815 sq. mi., pop., 3,518,680)

Acomack.....	470	Acomack.....	33,832
Albemarle.....	739	Charlottesville.....	26,662
Alleghany.....	450	Ovington.....	17,279
Amelia.....	366	Amelia.....	7,608
Amherst.....	467	Amherst.....	20,332
Appomattox.....	343	Appomattox.....	8,764
Arlington.....	24	Arlington.....	135,449
Augusta.....	986	Staunton.....	34,154
Bath.....	510	Warm Springs.....	6,296
Bedford.....	774	Bedford.....	29,627

King George.....	178	King George.....	6,710
King William.....	278	King William.....	7,589
Lancaster.....	142	Lancaster.....	8,640
Lee.....	434	Jonesville.....	36,106
Loudoun.....	517	Leesburg.....	21,147
Louisa.....	511	Louisa.....	12,826
Lunenburg.....	443	Lunenburg.....	14,116
Madison.....	327	Madison.....	8,273
Mathews.....	57	Mathews.....	7,148
Mecklenburg.....	665	Boydton.....	33,497
Middlesex.....	132	Saluda.....	6,715
Montgomery.....	395	Christiansburg.....	29,780
Nansemond.....	402	Suffolk.....	25,238
Nelson.....	468	Livingston.....	14,012
New Kent.....	212	New Kent.....	3,993
Norfolk.....	360	Portsmouth.....	99,927
Northampton.....	226	Eastville.....	17,300
Northumber- land.....	200	Heathsville.....	10,012
Nottoway.....	308	Nottoway.....	15,479
Orange.....	354	Orange.....	12,755
Page.....	416	Luray.....	15,152
Patriek.....	369	Stuart.....	15,642
Pittsylvania.....	1,022	Chatham.....	66,090
Powhatan.....	268	Powhatan.....	5,556
Prince Edward.....	357	Farmville.....	15,398
Prince George.....	284	Prince George.....	19,679
Prince William.....	317	Manassas.....	22,612
Princess Anne.....	265	Princess Anne.....	36,887
Pulaski.....	327	Pulaski.....	27,758
Rappahannock.....	267	Washington.....	6,112
Richmond.....	192	Warsaw.....	6,189
Roanoke.....	276	Salom.....	41,486
Rockbridge.....	604	Lexington.....	23,359
Rockingham.....	869	Harrisonburg.....	35,070
Russell.....	483	Lebanon.....	26,918
Scott.....	539	Gate City.....	27,610
Shenandoah.....	507	Woodstock.....	21,460
Smyth.....	135	Merlot.....	30,187
Southampton.....	607	Courland.....	26,522
Spotsylvania.....	413	Spotsylvania.....	11,920
Stafford.....	271	Stafford.....	11,902
Surry.....	280	Surry.....	6,220
Sussex.....	496	Sussex.....	12,785
Tazewell.....	522	Tazewell.....	47,512
Warren.....	219	Front Royal.....	14,801
Washington.....	579	Abingdon.....	37,536
Westmoreland.....	236	Montross.....	10,148
Wise.....	414	Wise.....	56,336
Wythe.....	460	Wytheville.....	23,327
York.....	123	Yorktown.....	11,750

**Independent Cities**

Alexandria.....	8	Alexandria.....	61,787
Bristol (Va.).....	3	Bristol (Va.).....	15,954
Buena Vista.....	3	Buena Vista.....	5,214
Charlottesville.....	6	Charlottesville.....	25,969
Clifton Forge.....	1	Clifton Forge.....	5,795
Colonial Heights.....	3	Colonial Heights.....	6,077
Covington.....	1	Covington.....	5,860
Danville.....	6	Danville.....	35,066
Falls Church.....	2	Falls Church.....	7,535

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
VIRGINIA—Independent Cities—Continued			
Fredericksburg.	21		12,158
Hampton.	57		60,994
Harrisonburg.	2		10,810
Hopewell.	5		10,219
Lynchburg.	13		47,727
Martinsville.	9		17,251
Newport News.	28		42,358
Norfolk.	4		213,513
Petersburg.	7		35,054
Portsmouth.	10		80,039
Radford.	3		9,026
Richmond.	37		230,310
Roanoke.	27		91,921
South Norfolk.	2		10,431
Staunton.	9		19,927
Suffolk.	2		12,339
Virginia Beach.	2		5,390
Warwick.	71		39,875
Waynesboro.	2		12,357
Williamsburg.	3		6,735
Winchester.	4		13,841

(a) Population Bristol City, Sullivan County, Tenn. (1950), 16,771

WASHINGTON			
(39 counties, 66,786 sq. mi.; pop., 8,378,063)			
Adams.	1,895	Ritzville.	6,584
Asotin.	627	Asotin.	10,875
Benton.	1,738	Prosser.	51,370
Chelan.	2,031	Wenatchee.	39,301
Challam.	1,753	Verni Angeles.	26,396
Clark.	633	Vancouver.	83,507
Columbia.	856	Dayton.	4,880
Cowlitz.	1,146	Kelso.	53,369
Douglas.	1,831	Waterville.	10,817
Ferry.	2,197	Republic.	4,096
Franklin.	1,262	Pasco.	13,563
Garfield.	714	Pomeroy.	3,204
Grant.	2,691	Elphrata.	24,346
Grays Harbor.	1,906	Montesano.	53,614
Island.	2,062	Coupeville.	11,079
Jefferson.	1,812	Port Townsend.	11,618
King.	2,134	Seattle.	732,992
Kitsap.	402	Port Orchard.	75,724
Kittitas.	2,315	Ellensburg.	22,235
Klickitat.	1,912	Goldendale.	12,049
Lewis.	2,447	Chenahls.	43,755
Lincoln.	2,300	Davenport.	10,970
Mason.	967	Shelton.	15,022
Okanogan.	5,294	Okanogan.	29,131
Pacific.	925	South Bend.	16,558
Pend Oreille.	1,406	Newport.	7,413
Pierce.	1,676	Tacoma.	275,876
San Juan.	172	Friday Harbor.	3,245
Skiagit.	1,735	Mount Vernon.	43,273
Skinnah.	1,676	Stevenson.	4,788
Snohomish.	2,100	Everett.	111,580
Spokane.	1,763	Spokane.	221,561
Stevens.	2,488	Colville.	18,580
Thurston.	717	Olympia.	44,884
Wahkiakum.	269	Cathlamet.	3,835
Walla Walla.	1,288	Walla Walla.	40,135
Whitcom.	2,151	Bellingham.	66,733
Whitman.	2,167	Coxfax.	32,469
Yakima.	4,273	Yakima.	135,273

WEST VIRGINIA			
(56 counties, 24,080 sq. mi.; pop., 2,005,562)			
Barbour.	336	Phillippi.	19,715
Berkeley.	316	Marlinsburg.	30,359
Boone.	501	Maidson.	33,173
Braxton.	517	Sutton.	18,082
Brooke.	89	Wellsburg.	26,904
Cabell.	279	Dunlington.	108,035
Calhoun.	281	Grantsville.	10,259
Chay.	342	Clay.	14,961
Doddridge.	319	West Union.	9,026
Fayette.	610	Layetteville.	82,443
Gallner.	339	Clenville.	9,746
Greenbrier.	477	Petersburg.	8,756
Hampshire.	1,026	Lewistown.	39,295
Hancock.	639	Rotone.	12,577
Hardy.	82	New Cumberland.	34,348
Harrison.	418	Moorefield.	10,032
Jackson.	485	Clarksburg.	85,296
Jefferson.	263	Ripley.	15,299
Kanawha.	908	Charles Town.	17,184
Lewis.	392	Charleston.	239,629
Lincoln.	438	Weston.	21,074
Logan.	456	Hamlin.	22,466
McDowell.	533	Logan.	77,391
Marion.	309	Welch.	98,887
Marshall.	306	Farmington.	71,521
Mason.	432	Moundsville.	36,893
Mercer.	417	Point Pleasant.	23,537
Mineral.	330	Princeton.	75,013
Mingo.	323	Keyser.	22,333
Monongalia.	463	Williamson.	47,109
Monroe.	365	Morgantown.	60,797
Morgan.	473	Union.	13,123
Nicholas.	233	Berkeley Springs.	8,276
Ohio.	649	Summersville.	27,696
	107	Wheeling.	71,672

County	Land Area sq. mi.	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
WEST VIRGINIA—Continued			
Pendleton.	695	Franklin.	9,313
Pleasants.	130	St. Marys.	6,369
Pocahontas.	943	Marlinton.	12,480
Preston.	616	Kingswood.	31,399
Putnam.	349	Winfield.	21,021
Raleigh.	604	Beekeley.	96,273
Randolph.	1,036	Elkins.	30,558
Ritchie.	452	Harrisville.	12,435
Roane.	486	Spencer.	18,408
Summers.	359	Hutton.	19,183
Taylor.	170	Granton.	18,422
Tucker.	421	Purson.	10,600
Tyler.	256	Middlebourne.	10,535
Tushar.	352	Buckhannon.	19,412
Wayne.	513	Wayne.	38,696
Webster.	551	Webster Springs.	17,888
Wetzel.	362	New Martinsville.	20,554
Wirt.	233	Elizabeth.	5,119
Wood.	233	Parkersburg.	66,510
Wyoming.	504	Pineville.	37,510

WISCONSIN			
(71 counties, 54,706 sq. mi.; pop., 3,434,575)			
Adams.	677	Friendship.	7,906
Ashland.	1,037	Ashland.	19,161
Barron.	866	Barron.	34,703
Bayfield.	1,474	Washburn.	13,760
Brown.	525	Green Bay.	98,314
Buffalo.	712	Alma.	14,719
Burnett.	840	Grantsburg.	10,236
Calumet.	315	Chilton.	18,840
Chippewa.	1,025	Chippewa Falls.	42,839
Clark.	1,222	Nellville.	32,159
Columbia.	778	Portage.	31,023
Crawford.	586	Prairie du Chien.	17,652
Dane.	1,197	Madison.	169,357
Dodge.	892	Juneau.	57,611
Door.	491	Sturgeon Bay.	20,470
Douglas.	1,310	Superior.	46,715
Dunn.	868	Menomone.	27,341
Eau Claire.	649	Eau Claire.	54,187
Flora.	489	Flora.	3,756
Fond du Lac.	724	Fond du Lac.	67,829
Forest.	1,010	Crandon.	9,437
Grant.	1,168	Lancaster.	41,460
Green.	586	Monroe.	14,749
Green Lake.	355	Green Lake.	19,172
Iowa.	761	Dodgeville.	24,620
Iron.	746	Hurley.	8,714
Jackson.	1,000	Black River Falls.	10,073
Jefferson.	564	Jefferson.	42,069
Juneau.	795	Manston.	18,930
Kenosha.	273	Kenosha.	75,238
Kewaunee.	331	Kewaunee.	17,366
La Crosse.	469	La Crosse.	67,587
Lafayette.	643	Darlington.	18,137
Langlade.	858	Anigo.	21,975
Lincoln.	900	Merrill.	22,235
Manitowoc.	589	Manitowoc.	67,159
Marathon.	1,584	Wausau.	80,337
Marquette.	1,388	Marquette.	35,718
Milwaukee.	457	Montello.	8,839
Monroe.	239	Milwaukee.	871,047
Monroe.	915	Sparta.	31,378
Oconto.	1,106	Oconto.	26,238
Oneida.	1,114	Rhinelander.	20,618
Outagamie.	634	Appleton.	81,722
Ozaukee.	235	Port Washington.	23,361
Peppa.	237	Durand.	7,462
Pierce.	501	Ellsworth.	21,118
Polk.	934	Balsam Lake.	24,914
Portage.	810	Stevens Point.	34,538
Price.	1,268	Phillips.	16,311
Racine.	337	Racine.	109,585
Richland.	584	Richland Center.	19,245
Rock.	721	Janesville.	92,778
Rusk.	910	Lady-smith.	16,700
St. Croix.	736	Hudson.	25,905
Sauk.	810	Baraboo.	38,120
Sawyer.	1,273	Hayward.	10,423
Shawano.	1,176	Shawano.	35,219
Sheboygan.	506	Sheboygan.	80,631
Taylor.	979	Medford.	18,456
Trempealeau.	739	Whitehall.	23,730
Vernon.	805	Viroqua.	27,906
Vilas.	867	Eagle River.	9,363
Walworth.	580	Elkhorn.	41,581
Washington.	816	Shell Lake.	11,665
Waushara.	428	West Bend.	33,902
Waupaca.	556	Waupaca.	85,901
Waushara.	751	Waupaca.	35,056
Winnebago.	628	Waucoma.	13,920
Wood.	454	Oshkosh.	91,103
	812	Wisconsin Rapids.	50,500

WYOMING			
(23 counties, 97,506 sq. mi.; pop., 890,529)			
Albany.	4,400	Laramie.	19,055
Big Horn.	3,176	Basin.	13,176
Campbell.	4,755	Gillette.	4,839
Carbon.	7,965	Ravalli.	15,742
Converse.	4,167	Douglas.	5,933

County	Land Area sq. mi	County Seat Court House	Population 1950	County	Land Area sq. mi	County Seat Court House	Population 1950
WYOMING Continued				WYOMING—Continued			
Crook	2,847 Sundance		4,738	Platte	2,114 Wheatland		7,925
Fremont	9,214 Lander		19,380	Sheridan	2,531 Sheridan		20,185
Goshute	2,230 Torrington		12,634	Sublette	4,876 Pinedale		2,481
Hot Springs	2,022 Laramie		5,250	Sweetwater	10,492 Green River		2,487
Joshua	4,175 Buffalo		4,707	Teton	10,815 Jackson		7,931
Laramie	2,703 Cheyenne		47,662	Uinta	2,070 Evanston		7,331
Lincoln	4,101 Kemmerer		9,028	Washakie	2,262 Worland		7,252
Natrona	5,342 Casper		31,437	Weston	2,408 Newcastle		6,713
Niobrara	2,618 Lusk		4,701	Yellowstone Nat. Park (part.)	2,931		353
Park	5,217 Cody		15,182				

## Growth of Largest United States Cities, 1880-1950

Source: Bureau of the Census

City	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
1 New York, N. Y.	7,891,957	7,154,995	6,930,440	5,620,048	4,766,883	3,437,292	2,507,414	1,911,698
2 Chicago, Ill.	3,620,962	3,396,818	3,376,438	2,701,705	2,183,283	1,698,575	1,099,850	503,185
3 Philadelphia, Pa.	2,071,605	1,931,334	1,950,961	1,523,779	1,549,098	1,293,697	1,046,964	817,170
4 Los Angeles, Calif.	1,970,458	1,501,277	1,248,048	576,673	319,198	102,179	50,395	11,183
5 Detroit, Mich.	1,849,668	1,623,152	1,568,662	993,678	465,766	285,704	205,876	116,310
6 Baltimore, Md.	949,708	859,100	804,871	733,226	558,485	508,957	434,139	332,313
7 Cleveland, Ohio	914,808	878,336	900,129	796,841	560,663	381,768	261,553	160,146
8 St. Louis, Mo.	856,796	816,048	821,960	772,897	687,029	575,238	451,770	350,518
9 Washington, D. C.	802,178	663,091	486,869	437,571	331,069	278,718	188,932	147,203
10 Boston, Mass.	801,441	770,816	781,188	748,060	670,585	560,892	448,477	362,839
11 San Francisco, Calif.	775,477	631,556	634,344	585,674	416,911	342,782	298,997	233,057
12 Pittsburgh, Pa.	676,806	671,659	669,817	588,343	533,905	451,512	313,904	235,071
13 Milwaukee, Wisc.	637,392	587,472	578,249	457,147	373,857	285,316	204,468	115,587
14 Houston, Texas	596,163	384,514	292,352	138,276	78,800	44,633	27,557	16,513
15 Buffalo, N. Y.	580,132	575,901	573,076	506,775	423,711	352,387	255,664	155,134
16 New Orleans, La.	570,445	494,537	458,762	387,219	339,075	287,104	242,039	216,090
17 Minneapolis, Minn.	521,718	492,370	464,356	380,582	301,108	202,718	164,738	46,887
18 Cincinnati, Ohio	503,998	455,610	451,160	401,247	363,591	325,902	296,908	265,139
19 Seattle, Wash.	467,911	368,302	365,583	315,312	237,194	80,671	42,837	3,533
20 Kansas City, Mo.	456,622	399,178	399,736	324,410	248,381	163,752	132,716	55,785
21 Newark, N. J.	438,776	429,760	442,337	414,524	347,490	246,070	181,830	136,508
22 Dallas, Texas	431,466	394,734	260,475	168,000	132,101	92,631	38,067	10,363
23 Indianapolis, Ind.	427,173	386,972	364,161	314,194	233,670	169,164	105,436	75,056
24 Denver, Colo.	414,786	322,412	287,861	256,491	213,881	133,859	106,713	35,629
25 San Antonio, Texas	408,442	253,854	231,542	161,379	96,614	53,321	37,673	20,550
26 Memphis, Tenn.	396,000	292,942	253,143	162,351	131,105	102,320	64,195	33,592
27 Oakland, Calif.	384,375	302,163	284,063	216,261	150,174	66,960	48,682	34,555
28 Columbus, Ohio	375,901	306,087	290,564	237,031	181,511	125,560	88,150	51,647
29 Portland, Ore.	373,628	305,394	301,815	258,288	207,214	90,426	46,885	17,577
30 Louisville, Ky.	369,129	319,077	307,745	234,891	223,982	204,731	161,129	123,758
31 San Diego, Calif.	334,387	203,311	147,995	74,361	39,578	17,700	16,159	2,637
32 Rochester, N. Y.	332,488	324,975	328,132	285,750	218,149	161,808	131,896	89,366
33 Atlanta, Ga.	331,314	302,288	299,366	200,616	154,839	89,872	65,533	37,099
34 Birmingham, Ala.	313,139	285,736	271,606	234,698	214,741	163,065	133,156	41,473
35 St. Paul, Minn.	303,616	282,349	290,715	244,164	168,197	131,822	81,134	50,137
36 Toledo, Ohio	299,017	301,173	316,715	298,103	267,770	206,433	163,003	120,722
37 Jersey City, N. J.	278,778	177,662	163,447	106,482	73,312	26,688	23,076	6,663
38 Fort Worth, Texas	274,605	244,791	255,040	208,435	69,067	42,728	27,601	16,512
39 Akron, Ohio	251,117	223,844	214,006	191,601	124,096	102,555	140,452	30,518
40 Omaha, Nebr.	250,767	164,271	142,032	55,593	17,809	2,332	504	
41 Long Beach, Calif.	249,276	172,172	110,637	29,571	5,431			
42 Miami, Fla.	248,674	253,504	252,981	252,595	224,326	175,597	132,146	104,857
43 Providence, R. I.	238,872	210,718	200,982	152,559	116,577	85,833	61,220	36,078
44 Dayton, Ohio	234,508	204,424	185,390	91,295	64,205	10,037	4,151	
45 Oklahoma City, Okla.	230,310	193,042	182,929	171,667	127,628	85,050	81,388	63,600
46 Richmond, Va.	220,583	205,967	209,326	171,717	137,249	108,374	88,113	51,792
47 Syracuse, N. Y.	218,513	144,332	129,710	115,777	67,452	46,624	34,871	21,960
48 Norfolk, Va.	204,517	173,065	129,549	91,558	57,699	28,429	17,201	7,650
49 Jacksonville, Fla.	203,486	193,694	195,311	179,754	145,996	118,421	84,655	58,291
50 Worcester, Mass.	182,710	142,157	141,258	72,075	18,182	1,390		
51 Tulsa, Okla.	182,121	149,934	140,267	118,110	92,777	53,531	44,843	20,768
52 Salt Lake City, Utah	177,965	159,819	142,559	126,497	86,333	62,139	50,093	22,068
53 Des Moines, Iowa	177,397	166,267	164,292	138,036	98,015	79,500	53,200	22,015
54 Hartford, Conn.	176,515	164,282	168,592	137,634	112,571	87,565	60,278	32,016
55 Grand Rapids, Mich.	173,607	167,402	153,866	118,342	110,364	80,865	76,168	43,350
56 Nashville, Tenn.	168,430	167,720	170,002	132,358	79,066	44,885	33,220	15,435
57 Youngstown, Ohio	168,279	114,966	111,110	72,217	52,450	24,671	23,553	4,911
58 Wichita, Kans.	164,143	160,805	162,655	162,537	133,605	108,027	86,045	62,882
59 New Haven, Conn.	163,143	151,543	156,492	91,599	38,550	13,103	9,803	8,409
60 Flint, Mich.	162,399	149,554	149,900	129,614	88,926	62,059	44,179	33,340
61 Springfield, Mass.	161,721	122,001	115,514	104,137	104,102	36,848	19,022	
62 Spokane, Wash.	158,709	147,121	146,716	133,555	102,054	70,996	48,866	27,043
63 Bridgeport, Conn.	152,798	142,598	134,616	100,176	79,035	47,931	32,033	18,892
64 Yonkers, N. Y.	143,673	109,498	106,817	96,965	83,743	37,714	36,006	
65 Tacoma, Wash.	139,336	139,056	138,513	135,875	125,600	105,171	88,347	51,031
66 Paterson, N. J.	137,572	105,938	93,750	65,908	44,696	29,282	26,386	21,420
67 Sacramento, Calif.	134,095	130,377	127,412	113,344	100,253	94,151	94,923	90,758
68 Albany, N. Y.	134,042	100,899	82,675	46,388	34,014	18,091	11,557	7,094
69 Charlotte, N. C.	133,911	111,719	100,426	55,378	16,802			
70 Gary, Ind.	133,007	118,410	114,946	86,519	63,933	45,115	35,393	26,880
71 Fort Wayne, Ind.	132,159	87,930	53,120	34,876	29,860	22,258	14,575	11,013
72 Austin, Texas	131,041	128,163	119,798	57,895	44,604	30,154	29,100	12,892
73 Chattanooga, Tenn.	130,803	116,955	115,967	93,372	66,525	52,733	40,634	27,737
74 Erie, Pa.	130,185	96,810	102,421	77,360	39,279	15,906	10,338	736
75 El Paso, Texas	129,553	121,458	121,857	101,177	82,331	51,418	38,316	3,200
76 Kansas City, Kans.	128,009	78,290	68,202	60,777	51,521	38,468	31,076	29,132
77 Mobile, Ala.	128,636	97,062	102,249	85,264	69,617	59,007	50,756	29,280
78 Evansville, Ind.	127,208	98,167	76,655	43,874	28,015	16,013	11,979	8,009
79 Trenton, N. J.	125,629	34,719	30,729	21,782	14,897	11,269	10,475	7,197
80 Shreveport, La.	125,536	140,404	143,433	137,783	129,867	102,026	75,215	45,850
81 Baton Rouge, La.								
82 Scranton, Pa.								

\*Includes Allegheny City.

# 300 United States—Population; Cities with Metropolitan Areas, 1950 Census

City	1950	1940	1930	1920	1910	1900	1890	1880
83—Knoxville, Tenn.	124,769	111,580	105,802	77,818	36,346	32,637	22,535	9,693
84—Tampa, Fla.	124,681	108,301	101,161	51,608	37,782	15,839	5,532	1,720
85—Camden, N. J.	124,565	117,336	118,700	116,309	94,538	75,915	58,313	41,059
86—Cambridge, Mass.	120,740	110,779	113,643	109,691	104,839	91,886	70,028	52,609
87—Savannah, Ga.	119,638	95,996	85,024	83,252	65,064	54,241	43,189	30,709
88—Canton, Ohio	116,912	108,401	104,906	87,091	50,217	30,667	26,189	12,258
89—South Bend, Ind.	115,911	101,268	101,193	70,983	53,654	35,999	21,819	13,280
90—Berkeley, Calif.	113,805	85,547	82,109	56,036	40,134	13,214	5,101	
91—Elizabeth, N. J.	112,817	109,912	114,589	95,743	73,109	52,130	37,764	28,229
92—Fall River, Mass.	111,963	115,428	111,171	120,485	119,295	104,863	74,398	48,961
93—Peoria, Ill.	111,856	105,087	104,969	76,121	66,950	56,100	41,024	29,259
94—Wilmington, Del.	110,356	112,504	106,597	110,165	87,411	76,508	61,431	42,478
95—Reading, Pa.	109,320	110,568	111,171	107,784	96,071	78,961	58,661	43,278
96—New Bedford, Mass.	109,189	110,341	112,597	121,217	96,652	62,142	40,733	26,845
97—Corpus Christi, Tex.	108,287	87,301	27,741	10,522	8,222	4,703	4,387	3,257
98—Phoenix, Ariz.	106,818	65,414	48,118	29,053	11,134	5,544	3,152	
99—Allentown, Pa.	106,756	96,904	92,563	73,502	51,013	35,416	25,228	18,083
100—Montgomery, Ala.	106,525	78,084	66,079	43,404	38,130	30,346	21,883	16,713
101—Pasadena, Calif.	104,577	76,086	45,354	30,291	9,117	4,882		
102—Duluth, Minn.	104,511	101,065	101,463	98,917	78,466	52,969	33,115	3,483
103—Waterbury, Conn.	104,477	99,314	99,902	91,715	73,141	45,859	29,646	17,806
104—Spartanburg, Miss.	102,351	102,177	103,908	93,091	77,236	61,643	40,152	24,933
105—Little Rock, Ark.	102,213	88,039	81,679	65,142	45,941	38,407	25,874	13,138
106—Utica, N. Y.	101,531	100,518	101,740	94,166	74,419	56,353	44,007	33,914

## U. S. Cities with Metropolitan Areas, 1950 Census

Source: Bureau of the Census

A standard metropolitan area must contain at least one city having a population of 50,000 or over. The largest city is the principle central city for which the area is named, although there may be several cities in the area with a population of 50,000 or over. Metropolitan areas have been specifically defined to identify large concentrations of population in and around cities of 50,000 population or more. One exception exists to this rule. In the case of the standard metropolitan area centering on New York City, the central cities are New York City, Newark, N. J. and Jersey City, N. J.

Rank	Standard metropolitan area	Total population	In central cities	
			Number	Per cent
1	New York-Northeastern New Jersey	12,911,994	8,629,750	66.8
2	Chicago, Ill.	4,595,304	3,629,962	65.9
3	Los Angeles, Calif.	3,671,911	1,970,358	45.1
4	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,016,197	2,071,605	58.4
5	Detroit, Mich.	2,369,988	1,849,568	61.3
6	San Francisco-Oakland, Calif.	2,240,767	1,159,932	51.8
7	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,213,236	676,806	30.6
8	St. Louis, Mo.	1,681,281	566,796	51.0
9	Cleveland, Ohio	1,465,511	914,808	62.4
10	Washington, D. C.	1,464,089	802,178	54.8
11	Baltimore, Md.	1,337,373	949,708	71.0
12	Minneapolis-St. Paul, Minn.	1,116,599	833,067	74.6
13	Buffalo, N. Y.	1,089,230	580,132	53.3
14	Cincinnati, Ohio	904,402	503,998	55.7
15	Kansas City, Mo.	871,047	637,392	73.2
16	Houston, Texas	846,357	456,622	53.8
17	Providence, R. I.	806,701	596,163	73.9
18	Seattle, Wash.	737,203	248,674	33.7
19	Portland, Oreg.	732,992	467,591	63.8
20	New Orleans, La.	704,829	373,628	53.0
21	Atlanta, Ga.	685,405	570,445	83.2
22	Dallas, Texas	671,797	331,314	49.3
23	Louisville, Ky.	614,799	434,462	70.7
24	Denver, Colo.	576,900	369,129	64.0
25	Birmingham, Ala.	563,832	415,786	73.7
26	San Diego, Calif.	558,928	326,037	58.3
27	Indianapolis, Ind.	556,808	334,387	60.1
28	Youngstown, Ohio	551,777	427,173	77.4
29	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, N. Y.	528,198	168,530	31.9
30	Columbus, Ohio	514,490	299,901	58.1
31	San Antonio, Texas	503,410	375,901	74.7
32	Miami, Fla.	500,460	408,442	81.6
33	Rochester, N. Y.	495,084	249,276	50.4
34	Memphis, Tenn.	487,632	332,188	68.2
35	Dayton, Ohio	482,393	396,000	82.1
36	Norfolk-Portsmouth, Va.	457,333	243,872	53.3
37	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, Pa.	446,200	293,552	65.8
38	Akron, Ohio	437,824	208,728	47.7
39	Tampa-St. Petersburg, Fla.	410,032	271,005	67.0
40	Springfield-Holyoke, Mass.	409,143	221,419	54.1
41	Toledo, Ohio	407,255	217,060	53.3
42	Wilkes-Barre-Hazleton, Pa.	395,551	303,616	76.8
43	Omaha, Neb.	392,241	112,317	28.6
44	Fort Worth, Texas	366,395	251,317	68.5
45	Hartford, Conn.	361,253	278,578	77.2
46	Wheeling, W. Va.—Steubenville, Ohio	358,081	177,397	49.5
47	Syracuse, N. Y.	354,092	94,763	26.8
48	Knoxville, Tenn.	341,719	220,583	64.6
49	Phoenix, Ariz.	337,105	124,769	37.0
50	Richmond, Va.	331,770	106,818	32.2
51	Oklahoma City, Okla.	328,050	230,310	70.2
52	Charleston, W. Va.	325,352	243,504	74.8
53	Nashville, Tenn.	322,072	73,501	22.8
54	Jacksonville, Fla.	321,758	174,307	54.2
55	Harrisburg, Pa.	304,021	200,517	67.3
56	Joliet-St. Charles, Ill.	292,241	89,644	30.6
57	San Jose, Calif.	291,354	65,232	21.7
58	Grand Rapids, Mich.	290,547	95,250	32.8
59	Utica-Rome, N. Y.	284,292	76,715	27.0
60	Canton, Ohio	284,262	143,213	50.4
61	San Bernardino, Calif.	283,194	116,912	41.3
62	Sacramento, Calif.	281,642	63,058	22.4
63		277,140	137,572	49.6

Rank	Standard metropolitan area	Total population	In central cities	
			Number	Per cent
65	Fresno, Calif.	276,515	91,669	33.2
66	Worcester, Mass.	276,336	203,486	73.6
67	Tacoma, Wash.	275,876	143,673	52.1
68	Salt Lake City, Utah	274,895	182,121	66.3
69	Flint, Mich.	270,963	163,143	60.2
70	Wilmington, Del.	268,387	110,356	41.1
71	New Haven, Conn.	261,622	161,443	61.7
72	Bridgeport, Conn.	258,137	158,709	61.5
73	Spartanburg, Pa.	257,495	121,536	47.2
74	Reading, Pa.	255,740	109,320	42.8
75	Duluth, Minn.—Superior, Wis.	252,777	139,836	55.3
76	Tulsa, Okla.	251,686	182,740	72.6
77	Peoria, Ill.	250,512	111,856	44.7
78	Chattanooga, Tenn.	246,453	131,041	53.2
79	Huntington, W. Va.—Ashland, Ky.	245,795	117,484	47.8
80	Lancaster, Pa.	234,717	63,774	27.2
81	Davenport, Iowa—Rock Island—Moline, Ill.	231,256	160,636	69.5
82	Mobile, Ala.	231,165	129,069	55.8
83	Trenton, N. J.	229,781	128,009	55.7
84	Des Moines, Iowa	228,010	177,966	78.0
85	Wichita, Kans.	222,200	168,279	75.7
86	Spokane, Wash.	221,561	161,721	73.0
87	Elie, Pa.	219,388	130,803	59.6
88	South Bend, Ind.	205,658	115,911	56.5
89	York, Pa.	202,737	59,953	29.6
90	Stockton, Calif.	200,750	70,853	35.3
91	Charlotte, N. C.	197,052	134,012	68.0
92	Little Rock—North Little Rock, Ark.	196,685	146,310	74.4
93	Stamford—Norwalk, Conn.	196,023	131,753	67.2
94	Beaumont—Port Arthur, Texas	195,683	151,744	77.7
95	El Paso, Texas	191,968	130,485	68.0
96	Greensboro—High Point, N. C.	191,057	114,362	59.9
97	Birmingham, N. Y.	184,698	80,671	43.7
98	Fort Wayne, Ind.	183,722	133,607	72.7
99	Shreveport, La.	176,547	127,206	72.1
100	Lansing, Mich.	172,941	92,129	53.3
101	Columbus, Ga.	170,541	79,611	46.7
102	Madison, Wis.	169,357	98,056	58.0
103	Greenville, S. C.	168,192	58,161	34.6
104	Corpus Christi, Texas	165,471	106,287	64.3
105	Charleston, S. C.	164,856	70,174	42.6
106	Augusta, Ga.	162,013	71,508	44.1
107	Austin, Texas	160,980	132,459	82.3
108	Evansville, Ind.	160,422	128,636	80.2
109	Baton Rouge, La.	158,236	125,629	79.4
110	Waterbury, Conn.	154,656	104,477	67.6
111	Saginaw, Mich.	153,515	92,918	60.5
112	Rockford, Ill.	152,385	92,927	61.0
113	Savannah, Ga.	151,481	119,638	79.0
114	Lorain—Elyria, Ohio	148,102	81,509	55.0
115	Hamilton—Middletown, Ohio	147,402	91,616	62.3
116	New Britain—Bristol, Conn.	146,983	109,687	74.6
117	Winston-Salem, N. C.	146,135	87,811	60.1
118	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	145,673	96,815	66.5
119	Columbia, S. C.	142,565	86,914	61.0
120	Jackson, Miss.	142,164	98,271	69.1
121	Altoona, Pa.	139,514	77,177	55.3
122	Montgomery, Ala.	138,965	106,625	76.7
123	New Bedford, Mass.	137,499	109,189	79.4
124	Fall River, Mass.	137,298	111,963	81.5
125	Raleigh, N. C.	136,450	69,679	48.1
126	Macon, Ga.	135,043	70,252	52.0
127	Lowell, Mass.	133,928	97,249	72.6
128	Rosnoke, Va.	133,407	91,921	68.9
129	Atlantic City, N. J.	132,399	61,657	46.6
130	Springfield, Ill.	131,484	81,628	62.1
131	Waco, Texas	130,194	84,706	65.1
132	Brockton, Mass.	129,128	62,860	48.6
133	Kalamazoo, Mich.	126,707	57,704	45.5
134	Lawrence, Mass.	125,935	80,536	64.0
135	Asheville, N. C.	124,409	63,000	42.6
136	Portland, Maine	119,942	77,634	64.7
137	Lincoln, Nebr.	119,742	98,884	82.6
138	Orlando, Fla.	114,950	52,367	45.6
139	Galveston, Texas	113,066	66,568	58.9
140	Springfield, Ohio	111,661	78,508	70.3
141	Racine, Wis.	109,585	71,193	65.0
142	Jackson, Mich.	107,925	51,088	47.3
143	Topeka, Kans.	105,418	78,791	74.7
144	Terre Haute, Ind.	105,160	64,214	61.1
145	Springfield, Mo.	104,823	66,731	63.7
146	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	101,274	72,296	69.3
147	Sioux City, Iowa	103,917	83,991	80.8
148	Durham, N. C.	101,639	71,311	70.2
149	Lubbock, Texas	101,048	71,747	71.0
150	Lexington, Ky.	100,746	55,534	55.1
151	Waterloo, Iowa	100,448	65,198	64.9
152	Decatur, Ill.	98,853	66,269	67.0
153	Wichita Falls, Texas	98,493	68,042	69.1
154	Green Bay, Wis.	98,314	52,735	53.6
155	St. Joseph, Mo.	96,826	78,588	81.2
156	Gadsden, Ala.	93,892	55,725	59.4
157	Muncie, Ind.	90,232	58,479	64.8
158	Pueblo, Colo.	89,185	63,689	70.6
159	Bay City, Mich.	88,461	52,523	59.4
160	Manchester, N. H.	88,370	62,732	93.6
161	Lima, Ohio	88,183	50,246	57.0
162	Amari, Texas	87,140	74,246	85.2
163	Ogden, Utah	83,319	57,112	68.5
164	Kenosha, Wis.	75,238	54,368	72.3
165	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	70,910	52,696	74.3
166	Pittsfield, Mass.	66,567	53,348	80.1
167	San Angelo, Texas	58,929	52,093	88.4
168	Laredo, Texas	56,141	51,910	92.5

## VITAL STATISTICS

Source: National Office of Vital Statistics, Public Health Service,  
Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

## BIRTHS

The estimated number of registered live births in 1954 reached an all-time high of 4,021,000. This figure is 2.9% higher than in 1953 (3,909,000), making 1954 the fourth successive record breaking year. The birth rate per 1,000 pop. was 25.0 in 1954 and 24.7 in 1953. Taking into account unregistered events, there were 4,076,000 births in 1954 and 3,971,000 in 1953 (est.) During the 5-year period 1950-54, 19,415,000 children were born alive. This is over one-third again as many as in the corresponding 5 years of the last decade.

Much of the increase in births in 1954 and 1953 can probably be attributed to a continuing rise in the number of third, fourth, and fifth children.

In 1954, birth rates were somewhat higher in most of the geographic divisions, with the largest increase, 2.4%, in East North Central. As in earlier years, the largest rates were found in the Mountain Division and in the three southern divisions, and the lowest in the New England and Middle Atlantic. These data are based on registered events. Since underregistration is greater in the Southern and Mountain States, the range in rates would be even larger.

## MARRIAGES

The total number of marriages in 1954 was 1,476,000 (est.) with a rate of 9.2 marriages per 1,000 population. This is the first year since 1944 that marriages have not reached the 1,500,000 mark. The estimated annual rate of 9.2 per 1,000 for 1954 was the lowest since 1933. The decline in marriages in recent years has generally been attributed to a decline in the number of single young people as a result of: (1) low birth rates in the 1930's, (2) record marriage rates in 1946 and 1947, and (3) continued "borrowing" from future marriages through reduction in age at first marriage.

June remained the peak month of 1954 in spite of a decrease of 6.9%. The June rate was 13.4 per 1,000. September was second highest with a rate of 10.4. January and March were the low months, each with a rate of 7.0.

On a geographic basis, decrease in marriage rates in 1954 compared with 1953 ranged from 2.3% in the West North Central Division to 10.2% in the West South Central Division. The decline in the latter division was affected by a sharp decrease in marriage licenses in Arkansas, where a premarital medical examination law went into effect on July 1, 1953. Excluding Arkansas, the largest decreases in marriage rates occurred in Delaware, Vermont, and New Mexico.

Marriage licenses in major city areas.—Fewer marriage licenses were issued in 1954 than in 1953 in the major city areas of over 100,000 popu-

lation. Nearly two-fifths of the population of the United States was concentrated in these major city areas. A total of 494,799 marriage licenses issued in these areas in 1954 was 4.4%, or 22,929, smaller than the total for 1953.

Changes in marriage licenses ranged from a decrease of 14.4% in Norfolk, to an increase of 7.6% in Flint. Pittsburgh, with 14.0% fewer marriage licenses in 1954, had the second largest decrease, and Savannah, with 12.8%, the third largest. Other increases reported were Spokane (6.6%), Yonkers (6.5%) and Little Rock (4.5%).

## DIVORCES

Provisional data on divorces in 1953 and 1954, available for 24 states and the District of Columbia and covering 44% of the total population in 1954, indicate a decline of 3.5% in divorces in 1954—from 166,036 in 1953 to 160,276 in 1954. Changes in the individual areas ranged from a decrease of 16% in the District of Columbia to an increase of 12% in Maine.

Final figures on divorces in 1953 in the entire country, based on data from 42 States and the District of Columbia, with an estimate for the nonreporting States, are 390,000 divorces and annulments with a rate of 2.5 per 1,000 population.

## DEATHS

The death rate for the U.S. fell to a record low of 9.2 per 1,000 population in 1954 after having remained nearly stationary at 9.6 or 9.7 for the 5 previous years. This substantial drop in the death rate was associated with the absence of any reported outbreak of influenza in 1954, in contrast with outbreaks in the early part of each of the 4 years before. The rates were relatively low for the chronic cardiovascular diseases, which account for over half the deaths.

For 9 of the 12 months of 1954, the death rates were lower than for the corresponding month of any previous year. The exceptions were January, July, and December. The record low for January is 10.0, and for July is 8.8, both set in 1950. For December it is 9.8, set in 1953.

During July, 1954, very hot weather occurred in the West Central States, and associated with this was a rise in the numbers of deaths reported by most of these states. Kansas and Oklahoma reported the largest percent increases in deaths, about 50% compared with July 1953.

There was a relatively low number of infant deaths, 2,000 less than in 1953, although the number of live births increased by 112,000 in 1954 over 1953. The infant mortality rate for each month was lower than the rate for that month in any year before 1954. The rate for the entire year was 26.8 deaths under 1 year per 1,000 live births.

## Births and Deaths in the United States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Births include only registered live births. Deaths exclude fetal deaths and deaths among Armed Forces overseas. Rates per 1,000 population.

Year	Births				Deaths			
	Males	Females	Totals		Males	Females	Totals	
			Number	Rate			Number	Rate
1935	1,105,489	1,049,616	2,155,105	16.9	771,320	621,432	1,392,752	10.9
1940	1,211,684	1,148,715	2,360,399	17.9	791,003	626,266	1,417,269	10.8
1941	1,289,784	1,221,693	2,511,477	18.8	786,033	612,800	1,397,832	10.5
1942	1,411,365	1,301,631	2,808,996	20.8	780,154	604,733	1,385,187	10.3
1943	1,506,959	1,427,901	2,934,860	21.9	817,485	642,059	1,459,544	10.9
1944	1,435,301	1,359,490	2,794,800	20.2	789,861	621,477	1,411,338	10.6
1945	1,404,587	1,340,869	2,745,456	19.5	788,063	613,556	1,401,719	10.6
1946	1,601,220	1,597,452	3,288,672	23.3	785,489	609,928	1,395,617	10.0
1947	1,809,876	1,800,004	3,699,910	25.8	818,234	627,136	1,445,370	10.1
1948	1,813,852	1,721,216	3,535,068	24.2	820,931	623,406	1,444,337	9.9
1949	1,826,332	1,743,177	3,569,529	23.9	821,291	622,316	1,443,607	9.7
1950	1,823,555	1,740,594	3,564,149	23.6	827,749	624,706	1,452,454	9.6
1951	1,923,020	1,827,830	3,750,850	24.5	845,223	636,868	1,482,099	9.7
1952	1,971,262	1,875,724	3,846,986	24.7	853,927	642,911	1,496,838	9.6
1953*	.....	.....	3,909,000	25.0	.....	.....	1,519,000	9.6
1954*	.....	.....	4,021,000	25.0	.....	.....	1,481,000	9.2

\*Based on a 50 percent sample.

\*Data for 1953-54 are estimated.

Birth rates are based on population enumerated as of April 1 for 1940 and 1950 and for other years estimated as of July 1. Estimates for 1941-46 includes Armed Forces overseas.

Death rates are based on population enumerated as of April 1 for 1940 and 1950; for other years estimated as of July 1; excluding members of the Armed Forces overseas.



## Births and Deaths by States, 1953-54

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

By place of occurrence Births and Deaths are based on monthly reports from State registration offices. Births include only registered live births. Deaths exclude fetal deaths and deaths among Armed Forces overseas. Massachusetts not reported.

State	Births		Deaths		State	Births		Deaths	
	1954	1953	1954	1953		1954	1953	1954	1953
Ala.	82,463	82,751	26,096	27,033	Nev.	5,738	5,040	2,022	2,076
Ariz.	27,418	26,223	7,627	8,104	N. H.	12,106	11,736	6,268	6,282
Ark.	43,285	44,086	15,094	15,933	N. J.	113,427	107,999	50,375	51,546
Calif.	300,958	296,707	107,655	109,110	N. M.	25,286	25,011	5,534	5,696
Colo.	39,834	38,637	13,373	13,365	N. Y.	338,419	327,236	159,541	163,181
Conn.	49,361	47,180	20,274	20,454	N. D.	115,776	114,729	32,108	32,278
Del.	9,061	9,223	3,661	3,756	Ohio	17,140	17,005	5,014	5,130
Dist. of Col.	31,263	31,637	8,745	9,211	Okl.	221,105	210,918	82,265	85,765
Fla.	81,822	80,015	33,130	32,154	Ore.	52,125	51,685	19,703	19,307
Ga.	103,714	99,785	31,270	30,908	Pa.	38,114	39,601	14,767	14,667
Idaho	16,753	16,511	4,773	4,904	R. I.	243,971	239,375	107,943	112,414
Ill.	213,055	202,689	91,041	95,216	S. C.	19,900	18,871	8,229	8,170
Ind.	108,292	101,583	39,726	40,866	S. D.	65,426	61,667	17,604	17,316
Iowa	63,748	63,455	25,709	26,811	Tenn.	17,852	18,073	5,748	5,852
Kan.	51,515	49,640	19,344	19,315	Texas	86,861	84,573	29,674	30,757
Ky.	76,161	73,528	26,169	27,551	Utah	241,996	234,778	60,231	66,433
La.	84,942	83,195	24,595	25,248	Vt.	24,066	24,138	5,292	5,395
Me.	21,844	21,317	9,907	9,979	Wash.	9,047	9,078	3,952	4,106
Mich.	62,427	59,545	23,247	23,797	W. Va.	66,805	62,840	23,441	23,489
Miss.	190,669	181,998	60,303	61,806	Wis.	47,145	47,426	16,325	16,790
Minn.	79,919	77,996	28,328	29,726	Wyo.	90,975	88,389	33,697	34,939
Miss.	68,239	66,367	19,408	20,343	Total	4,021,000	3,909,000	1,481,000	1,519,000
Mo.	96,701	97,635	43,912	45,862					
Mont.	17,060	16,901	6,039	6,114					
Nebr.	33,554	32,252	12,838	13,403					

## Deaths and Crude Death Rates for Selected Causes, 1954

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Exclusive of fetal deaths and of deaths among Armed Forces overseas. Rates per 100,000 estimated midyear population excluding Armed Forces overseas.

Cause of death	Number	Rate	Cause of death	Number	Rate
All causes	1,481,000	918.8	General arteriosclerosis	30,670	19.0
Tuberculosis, all forms	16,920	10.5	Other diseases of circulatory system	10,170	6.3
Syphilis and its sequelae	4,970	3.1	Chronic and unspecified nephritis and other renal sclerosis	17,660	11.0
Typhoid fever	60	0.0	Influenza and pneumonia, except pneumonia of newborn	40,650	25.2
Dysentery, all forms	560	0.3	Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	9,610	6.0
Diphtheria	200	0.1	Gastritis, duodenitis, enteritis and colitis, except diarrhea of newborn	8,500	5.3
Whooping cough	330	0.2	Cirrhosis of liver	16,760	10.4
Meningococcal infections	1,090	0.7	Acute nephritis and nephritis with edema, including nephrosis	2,520	1.6
Acute poliomyelitis	1,620	1.0	Deliveries and complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium	2,140	1.3
Measles	440	0.3	Congenital malformations	20,760	12.9
All other infective and parasitic diseases	4,710	2.9	Certain diseases of early infancy	63,580	39.4
Malignant neoplasms, incl. neoplasms lymphatic and hematopoietic tissues	236,900	147.0	Symptoms, senility and ill-defined conditions	20,340	12.6
Diabetes mellitus	24,830	15.4	Motor vehicle accidents	37,190	23.1
Major cardiovascular-renal diseases	791,640	491.1	All other accidents	54,490	33.8
Disease of cardiovascular system	773,980	480.2	Suicide	15,980	9.9
Vascular lesions affecting central nervous system	166,950	103.6	Homicide	7,710	4.8
Rheumatic fever	1,230	0.8	All other causes	96,510	59.9
Diseases of heart	553,530	343.4			
Hypertension without mention of heart	11,430	7.1			

Estimates are based on a 10% sample of death certificates. The sampling error varies with the number of deaths. For example, the estimate for diseases of heart is subject to an error of 0.3% and for syphilis 4%. Typhoid fever with only 60 deaths is subject to an error of 39%.

## Single and Plural Births in the United States

REGISTERED CASES IN WHICH AT LEAST ONE CHILD WAS BORN ALIVE

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Year	Total cases	Cases of single births	Cases of plural births				Plural cases per 1,000 total cases
			Total	Twins	Triplets	Quadruplets	
1940	2,336,604	2,311,378	25,226	24,976	247	3	10.8
1941	2,488,022	2,461,311	26,711	26,443	266	12	10.7
1942	2,780,989	2,751,568	29,421	29,139	277	5	10.6
1943	2,906,456	2,876,689	29,767	29,470	316	1	10.2
1944	2,767,323	2,738,438	28,885	28,591	286	8	10.4
1945	2,707,574	2,678,712	28,862	28,604	257	1	10.7
1946	2,353,114	2,316,000	37,114	36,782	327	5	11.4
1947	3,662,811	3,624,181	38,630	38,286	340	4	10.5
1948	3,499,906	3,463,320	36,586	36,246	336	3	10.5
1949	3,524,367	3,487,539	36,819	36,479	337	3	10.4
1950	3,517,755	3,479,639	38,116	37,759	352	3	10.8
1951	3,713,180	3,674,604	38,576	38,256	313	7	10.4
1952	3,807,979	3,767,450	40,529	40,154	371	4	10.6

\*Includes 1 case of quintuplets (4 females born alive, 1 female fetal death) in the District of Columbia.

\*Includes 1 case of quintuplets (2 males born alive, 3 female fetal deaths) in Kentucky.

\*All single births and cases of twin births in which only one child was born alive are based on a 50-percent sample, all other cases of plural births are based on a total count.

### Motor-Vehicle Deaths by States

Source: Motor-Vehicle Traffic Deaths figures from state traffic authorities; Total Motor-Vehicle Deaths figures from National Office of Vital Statistics

State	Motor-Vehicle Traffic Deaths (Place of Accident)				Total Motor-Vehicle Deaths* (Place of Residence)			
	Number		Mil. death rate**		Number		Pop. death rate**	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1952	1951	1952	1951
Alabama	774	835	8.6	9.7	829	872	26.8	28.1
Arizona	402	397	10.2	10.1	379	332	43.4	41.3
Arkansas	412	454	7.3	8.5	484	454	26.2	24.0
California	3,104	3,371	6.1	6.8	3,674	3,639	31.8	32.9
Colorado	388	338	6.4	5.9	388	363	26.4	26.3
Connecticut	241	279	3.1	3.7	252	271	12.0	13.3
Delaware	94	111	6.3	7.6	71	83	20.5	23.2
Dist. of Col.	56	66	2.2	2.0	119	143	14.4	17.7
Florida	970	954	7.2	7.6	906	831	29.1	24.4
Georgia	970	937	8.0	8.1	967	1,024	27.5	29.1
Idaho	242	198	8.8	7.7	193	211	32.6	35.8
Illinois	2,059	2,179	7.9	7.5	2,200	1,994	24.5	23.6
Indiana	1,077	1,276	6.3	7.6	1,245	1,239	30.0	30.4
Iowa	612	601	5.9	5.8	586	602	20.6	23.7
Kansas	611	579	7.4	7.3	555	620	28.2	30.9
Kentucky	758	864	8.8	10.6	829	768	26.1	26.4
Louisiana	632†	700†	7.5	8.9	649	634	23.5	23.1
Maine	148	172	4.4	5.4	149	176	18.7	19.6
Maryland	522	524	6.3	6.6	513	476	20.2	19.5
Massachusetts	516	636	3.8	4.1	549	606	11.5	12.8
Michigan	1,785	1,905	6.9	7.5	1,865	1,831	27.9	28.0
Minnesota	640	638	5.7	6.0	605	647	20.1	21.5
Mississippi	445	469	6.9	7.6	564	529	26.1	24.1
Missouri	974	1,020	6.0	6.5	1,119	1,010	28.2	25.2
Montana	220	250	7.9	8.6	241	187	40.4	31.8
Nebraska	328	343	5.4	6.0	313	358	23.2	26.7
Nevada	146	143	10.2	10.6	84	94	45.7	55.3
New Hampshire	88	93	4.4	4.9	84	76	15.8	14.2
New Jersey	806	784	4.0	4.2	855	740	16.8	15.0
New Mexico	371	416	10.3	11.7	296	322	40.1	45.4
New York	2,046	2,236	5.4	6.1	2,239	2,244	14.8	15.0
North Carolina	301	1,118	7.3	8.3	1,190	1,151	28.5	28.0
North Dakota	150	160	6.8	8.0	155	161	25.7	26.7
Ohio	1,883	2,047	5.9	6.6	2,167	1,915	26.2	23.8
Oklahoma	579	549	6.5	5.8	588	551	26.4	24.1
Oregon	421	390	6.2	5.8	475	467	29.0	30.1
Pennsylvania	1,552	1,643	4.8	5.2	1,634	1,794	17.4	17.0
Rhode Island	63	70	2.4	2.9	87	97	9.7	11.0
South Carolina	564	763	8.2	11.2	713	600	32.7	30.6
South Dakota	189	187	7.0	7.0	174	163	26.5	26.0
Tennessee	739	849	6.9	8.5	789	807	24.2	24.4
Texas	2,431	2,368	6.6	6.7	2,592	2,659	31.7	32.9
Utah	209	209	7.4	7.7	241	205	32.7	29.0
Vermont	62	80	4.5	5.9	78	87	21.0	23.3
Virginia	810	904	6.6	7.6	852	920	24.1	26.8
Washington	412	483	4.4	5.2	625	595	25.4	24.6
West Virginia	380	446	6.7	8.8	457	454	23.2	23.7
Wisconsin	842	881	6.7	7.3	922	803	26.3	23.1
Wyoming	148	173	7.7	9.1	111	129	36.3	43.8
Total U. S.					37,794	36,996	24.3	24.1

\*Include both traffic and nontraffic motor-vehicle deaths.

\*\*The mileage death rate is the number of deaths per 100,000,000 vehicle-miles; the population death rate is the number of deaths per 100,000 population. †From state health authorities. Of the 36,300 motor-vehicle deaths in 1953: deaths from collisions with pedestrians, 8,600; other motor vehicles, 12,900; railroad train, 1,419; street car, 40; bicycle, 450; animal, animal-drawn vehicle, 100; fixed object, 1,500; non-collision accidents, 13,300. Approximate non-fatal injuries, 1,350,000.

### Hospitals in the United States and Their Use

Source: American Hospital Association (Data are for 1954)

State	Hos- pitals	Beds	Average Census*	Admis- sions	Bas- sinets	State	Hos- pitals	Beds	Average Census*	Admis- sions	Bas- sinets
Ala.	121	21,436	17,852	329,454	1,492	Nev.	17	1,543	1,154	30,759	150
Ariz.	71	7,258	5,722	132,733	665	N.H.	41	6,611	5,275	81,380	493
Ark.	87	14,943	12,194	193,391	994	N.J.	157	55,160	46,787	560,315	3,102
Calif.	422	117,655	100,772	1,503,107	5,935	N.M.	52	5,445	4,122	92,850	530
Colo.	105	18,493	15,485	249,189	1,144	N.Y.	503	225,957	203,177	1,980,890	8,847
Conn.	72	23,618	21,238	286,795	1,354	N.C.	183	31,903	25,219	537,447	2,671
Del.	17	4,731	4,030	46,113	249	N.D.	32	6,881	5,448	102,012	609
D. of C.	28	14,970	12,702	173,818	808	Ohio	262	76,265	65,511	1,038,818	4,764
Fla.	151	23,911	18,387	406,165	1,995	Okla.	128	18,784	15,510	250,645	1,396
Ga.	151	27,832	23,313	404,294	1,884	Ore.	79	12,654	10,262	210,928	1,029
Idaho	62	3,933	2,699	85,098	575	Pa.	348	113,324	98,063	1,333,686	7,108
Ill.	353	103,829	90,382	1,185,076	5,528	R. I.	24	9,951	8,397	93,736	513
Ind.	140	30,723	27,159	468,424	2,285	S. C.	77	16,873	13,919	260,739	1,263
Iowa	128	22,719	18,730	332,385	1,725	S. D.	68	7,199	5,866	108,823	681
Kan.	133	18,724	16,036	287,364	1,640	Tenn.	154	27,001	22,288	401,128	1,791
Ky.	127	23,605	18,700	319,636	1,655	Texas	564	60,422	48,092	1,152,066	5,436
La.	135	23,138	18,501	417,989	1,686	Utah	39	5,442	4,251	91,641	605
Me.	58	8,937	7,673	102,309	630	Vt.	28	4,181	3,816	53,417	321
Md.	85	30,468	25,616	287,961	1,275	Va.	124	32,004	27,867	422,197	1,677
Mass.	214	67,087	57,139	653,367	3,369	Wash.	139	24,398	20,501	381,820	1,869
Mich.	266	68,772	60,065	887,311	4,055	W. Va.	89	15,372	12,760	276,118	1,075
Minn.	211	32,198	27,304	496,879	2,384	W. Va.	218	36,862	30,980	531,494	2,510
Miss.	105	13,513	11,672	219,710	1,111	Wyo.	36	3,802	2,858	56,129	334
Mo.	157	37,165	31,813	481,603	2,363	Total	6,970	1,577,961	1,342,508	20,345,431	97,773
Mont.	64	6,152	4,522	115,568	594						
Nebr.	115	14,046	11,446	198,207	1,165						

\*Average Daily Census—Data estimated for non-reporting hospitals. Excludes newborn. Summary of hospitals and (Beds): Federal, 430 (189,233); State, 552 (717,558); County, 708 (113,918); City, 385 (69,981); City-County, 87 (14,340); Hospital District, 68 (4,073); Church, 1,196 (169,685); Other nonprofit, 2,225 (247,658); Proprietary, 1,319 (51,515).

## Uniform Crime Reports

### FIRST HALF OF 1955

Major crimes committed in the United States during the first half of 1955, January through June, reached an estimated total of 1,128,350, a decline of 7,790 from the figures for the same period in 1954, less than 0.7%. This was reported by J. Edgar Hoover, director Federal Bureau of Investigation, (FBI), in the semi-annual bulletin of Uniform Crime Reports, issued Sept. 26, 1955. The annual report for 1955 will be issued in 1956.

Five of the 8 major crime classes showed decreases. Robbery, taking property by force or threat of weapons, had 30,260 cases, a drop of 5,390, or 15.1%. Burglary, including breaking and entering, had 241,330, a drop of 6,790 (3.3%), and auto theft, 109,830 cases, was down by 230. Auto theft decreased in cities, rose in rural areas.

Murder and manslaughter, in the first 6 mos. 1955, wiped out 3,290 lives, 130 fewer than the period a year before, but only 1,743 were in

cities. Manslaughter by negligence accounted for 2,950, 10 fewer, but 214 fewer in cities. But rape by force or statutory, reached 9,300 reported cases, an increase of 550, up 6.3%, with 5,141 of this number in cities, a 10.4% increase.

### Murders in Large Cities

During January-June, 1955, murders were reported as follows from major cities: New York, 151; Chicago, 143; Philadelphia, 61; Los Angeles, 48; Boston, 13; Baltimore, 32; Atlanta, 33; Birmingham, 31; Dallas, 30; Detroit, 52; Houston, 45; Kansas City, Mo., 17; New Orleans, 28; St. Louis, 46; San Antonio, 22; Washington, D. C., 23.

For the same period, autos were stolen as follows: New York, 6,044; Chicago, 2,200; Philadelphia, 2,042; Los Angeles, 3,356; Baltimore, 2,247; Boston, 1,279; Detroit, 3,424; Houston, 1,057; New Orleans, 1,235; St. Louis, 2,292; San Francisco, 2,362; Atlanta, 680; Albuquerque, 237.

### CRIME SUMMARY FOR THE YEAR 1954

Crimes were still increasing according to reports in 1954. Major crime, were up 5%, a new high of 2,267,250 major crimes (est.) This rise in the 7th year of increases came from robberies, burglaries and larcenies. Rapes and aggravated assaults were up slightly, whereas criminal homicide and auto thefts decreased.

Crime, up 26.7% since 1950, has increased almost 4 times as fast as population. The crime rate per 100,000 pop is up 18.4%. City crimes were up 4%, in 1954 and are now 44.2% above the prewar average. Rural crime increased 8.3%. Persons under 18 represented 57.6% of all arrested for auto theft, 49% of all arrested for burglary and 43.6% of all those arrested for larceny in 1954, according to reports from 1,389 cities, pop. 38,642,183.

Murders and non-negligent manslaughter were 6,850, 270 below 1953. In 20 years 146,869 lives have been taken in the U. S. Manslaughter by negligence reached 5,410, 280 below 1953. Only about 15% of the deaths by motor car are counted by the police as crimes.

### Big Increase in Burglaries

Crimes against property—robbery, burglary, larceny and auto theft, reached 2,143,420, or 107,650 more than in 1953. There were 40,000 more burglaries than in 1953, a total of 519,190, and an estimated loss of \$91,000,000. Of the auto thefts, 215,940, 94% were recovered. The unrecovered, 12,956 represent a loss of \$12,000,000.

Rape found 18,000 victims, about one-half of the cases for the Brutal assaults, except rapes, numbered 93,540, an increase of 940.

### Automobiles Stolen in Large Cities, 1954:

New York	12,896	Seattle	1,667
Detroit	7,140	Newark	1,531
Los Angeles	6,890	Atlanta	1,507
Chicago	5,053	Cleveland	1,370
Baltimore	4,826	Oakland	1,333
Philadelphia	4,549	Indianapolis	1,346
St. Louis	4,022	Washington	1,272
San Francisco	3,962	Denver	1,236
Boston	2,370	Minneapolis	1,264
New Orleans	1,206	Buffalo	1,231
Dallas	2,106	San Antonio	1,168
Houston	2,063	Fort Worth	1,035
Pittsburgh	1,765	Long Beach	946
Louisville	1,697		

## Police Organizations in the United States

Source: Uniform Crime Reports, Federal Bureau of Investigation

The total number of police employees in cities, officers and civilians, on Apr. 30, 1955, was estimated at 171,000, an increase of 4% over 1954. Civil police (employees without the power of arrest) increased from 15,000 in 1954 to 16,000 in 1955, or 7%. All police in state and local governments were estimated at 259,000 in October, 1954. Of police employees, 9.6% were civilians in 1955.

Reports from 3,704 cities show that 61 city police were killed in line of duty in 1954. Police cleared by arrest better than 1 out of 4 crimes in 1954. They cleared up over 3 out of 4 homicides and felonious assaults and 1 out of 4 property crimes. Five out of 7 persons charged by the police in 1954 were found guilty.

Murders in large cities in 1951 were reported as follows: New York, 315; Chicago, 277; Philadelphia, 134; Detroit, 108; Houston, 102; Atlanta, 85; Baltimore, 82; New Orleans, 67; Fort Worth, 45; Kansas City, Mo., 45; Newark, 43.

### Increase in Shoplifting

Shoplifting and auto accessory thefts led the increases in the larceny classification. While the over-all rise in larcenies was 45% in 409 cities over 25,000, shoplifting jumped 11.4% and auto accessory thefts 9.4%. Pocket pickings declined.

### Persons Found Guilty

For every 7 major offenses reported to police, there is an average of 1 conviction in court. For murder, the ratio is about 2 offenses for each conviction, negligent manslaughter and rape 3 to 1. Robberies and aggravated assaults occur at the rate of about 4 for every conviction. Burglaries and auto thefts occur 7 times more frequently than convictions. Other thefts, larceny, occur almost 9 times more frequently.

The highest conviction rate in the individual crime classes continues in cases of driving while intoxicated (87.5%). The lowest is in manslaughter by negligence category, 42.5% found guilty. Manslaughter by negligence offenses are principally traffic killings. An offense is scored only when the police investigation reflects that the victim was killed as the result of the gross negligence of someone else.

Crimes by Regions. Increases in total crime occurred in all areas with the exception of the South Atlantic states where a 1.2% decrease was reported. Increases in other geographic divisions range from 1.1% in the Pacific states to a high of 9.5% in the West North Central states.

Notable variations from the over-all trend include a 10.3% increase in murders in the Mountain states, a 20.8% increase in negligent manslaughter in the East South Central states, an 8.1% decrease in rape in the East North Central states, a 3.2% decrease in the Pacific states in the robbery classification, a 5.3% decrease in the East North Central states for aggravated assault and a 7.5% increase in auto thefts in the New England states.

Police employees, officers and civilians, in major cities reported to the FBI as of Apr. 30, 1955:			
New York	22,675	Milwaukee	1,786
civilians	1,330	Pittsburgh	1,570
Chicago	8,390	Buffalo	1,497
civilians	670	Newark	1,310
Los Angeles	5,382	Jersey City	1,013
civilians	1,047	New Orleans	1,118
Detroit	4,880	Cincinnati	891
Philadelphia	5,575	Seattle	889
Boston	3,045	Houston	880
Baltimore	2,827	Indianapolis	855
Washington	2,460	Dallas	894
St. Louis	2,317	Kansas City	781
Cleveland	2,109	Atlanta	622
San Francisco	1,812		

## Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI)

J. Edgar Hoover, Director, Ninth and Pennsylvania Avenues, N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

The Federal Bureau of Investigation was created in 1908 by order of the then Attorney General Charles J. Bonaparte. Special Agents of this Bureau are charged with the duty of investigating violations of the laws of the United States, collecting evidence in cases in which the United States is or may be a party in interest, and performing other duties imposed upon them by law.

Special Agents of the FBI are college trained. An applicant must be a graduate of an accredited law school, or he must be a graduate of an accredited accounting school. Agents get sixteen weeks of preliminary training in the FBI Training Academy, with classes in Quantico, Va., and Washington, D.C. During this time they must learn to shoot all of the various firearms used by the F.B.I. and become adept in handling them. They must learn the various Federal violations over which the FBI has jurisdiction. They must study the techniques and mechanics of arrest and the search of crime scenes for evidence. To become a Special Agent in the FBI a man must be at least 25 years old but must not have reached 41.

When J. Edgar Hoover took office in 1924 there was no centralized fingerprint collection in the United States. One of his first moves was to bring together the collection housed at Fort Leavenworth

by the Federal Government and the fingerprints being maintained by the International Association of Chiefs of Police in Washington, D. C. Starting with a nucleus of 810,188 fingerprints this file had grown in ten years to more than 5,000,000 prints. During the next five-year period (by 1939) the file had grown to 10,000,000 prints. As of April 1, 1954, 130,460,252 fingerprint cards were on file in the F.B.I. Identification Division.

On June 11, 1930, Congress passed an Act authorizing the FBI to collect criminal statistics from police agencies throughout the country and to compile and publish such statistics in the Uniform Crime Reports bulletin.

The Laboratory of the FBI was established in 1932 and for a time only one man was designated to carry out the scientific studies of evidence in criminal cases. The scientists and technicians of the FBI Laboratory examine evidence involved in all types of criminal cases handled by the FBI and other Federal law enforcement agencies. A great deal of work also is done for local agencies.

In July, 1935, there was established in the Federal Bureau of Investigation the FBI National Academy. Since that time selected police officers from every state in the Union and many foreign countries have attended this school.

## U. S. Government Crime Reports

Source: Federal Bureau of Investigation, Department of Justice

Offense	No. of offenses			Offense	No. of offenses		
	1952	1953	1954		1952	1953	1954
Murder & nonneglig. manslaughter.....	7,210	7,120	6,850	Aggravated assault...	87,930	92,600	93,540
Man-slaughter by negligence.....	5,650	5,690	5,410	Burglary.....	442,760	479,120	519,190
Rape.....	17,240	17,900	18,030	Larceny.....	1,202,270	1,267,020	1,340,870
Robbery.....	58,140	63,100	67,420	Auto theft.....	215,310	226,530	215,940
				Total.....	2,036,510	2,159,080	2,267,250

The total for 1940 was 1,517,026; (1941) 1,531,272; (1942) 1,438,748; (1943) 1,381,681; (1944) 1,393,656; (1945) 1,565,541; (1946) 1,685,203; (1947) 1,665,110; (1948) 1,686,690; (1949) 1,763,290; (1950) 1,790,030. Penitentiaries: Alcatraz, Calif.; Atlanta, Ga.; Leavenworth, Kans.; Lewisburg, Pa.; McNeil Island, Wash.; Terre Haute, Ind. Reformatories: Chillicothe, Ohio; El Reno, Okla.; Petersburg, Va.; Englewood, Colo.; women, Alderson, W. Va. Medical center: Springfield, Mo.; Hospital; Maintenance unit. Prison camps: Allenwood, Pa.; Florence, Ariz.; McNeil Island, Wash.; Mill Point, W. Va.; Montgomery, Ala.; Tucson, Ariz. Correctional institutions: Ashland, Ky.; Danbury, Conn.; La Tuna, Tex.; Texarkana, Tex.; Milan, Mich.; Tallahassee, Fla.; Seagoville, Tex.; Terminal Island, Los Angeles, Calif. Detention headquarters: New York City. Institutions for juveniles: National Training School for Boys, Washington, D.C.; Natural Bridge, Va.

Prisoners in State and Federal Prisons and Reformatories (U.S. Bureau of Prisons)—(1940) 172,980; (1941) 164,759; (1942) 149,788; (1943) 136,637; (1944) 131,884; (1945) 133,104; (1946) 139,430; (1947) 150,443; (1948) 155,086; (1949) 163,042; (1950) 165,496; (1951) 164,896; (1952) 167,374; (1953) 172,729; (1954) 182,051.

### ARRESTS IN 1954 BY SEX

In 1,389 cities over 2,500 population. Total population 38,642,183, based on 1950 decennial census.

Offense charged	Male	Female	Offense charged	Male	Female
Criminal homicide:			Other sex offenses.....	12,526	3,572
Murder and nonnegligent manslaughter.....	1,382	324	Narcotic drug laws.....	5,473	1,161
Man-slaughter by negligence.....	985	69	Weapons; carrying, possessing, etc.....	12,625	913
Robbery.....	11,705	515	Offenses vs. family and children.....	20,007	2,119
Aggravated assault.....	16,518	3,117	Liquor laws.....	27,981	6,295
Other assaults.....	61,438	7,147	Driving while intoxicated.....	81,055	3,545
Burglary—breaking or entering.....	39,036	889	Disorderly conduct.....	140,082	27,489
Larceny theft.....	64,078	9,572	Drunkenness.....	658,855	54,982
Auto theft.....	19,787	499	Vagrancy.....	57,149	7,236
Embezzlement and fraud.....	11,517	1,940	Gambling.....	33,061	3,184
Stolen property; buying, receiving, etc.....	2,833	281	Suspicion.....	51,512	5,523
Forgery and counterfeiting.....	7,065	1,097	All other offenses.....	155,554	27,914
Rape.....	3,815		Total male and female.....	1,503,172	185,383
Prostitution, commercialized vice.....	6,833	16,000	Total arrests.....	1,688,555	

## How the FBI Performs Its Duties

From an Address by Louis B. Nichols, Asst. to the Director, FBI, Apr. 29, 1955.

J. Edgar Hoover (Director, FBI) has never looked with favor upon extending the jurisdiction of the FBI because an organization such as ours functions best when it is tightly knit and highly mobile. We are constantly concerned over how extended we are. This becomes obvious when you realize that there is approximately one special agent to each 27,000 inhabitants in the United States, or only about two special agents for each county in the United States.

While the FBI has been expanded since World War II, its work has increased 13 times while its personnel has increased only 8 times. We have made up the difference by increased efficiency and burning the midnight oil. In 1954 alone the voluntary overtime for which bureau agents were not compensated was valued at more than \$9,900,000. In the past 18 years it has cost the taxpayers \$748,180,514 to maintain the FBI while fines, savings, recoveries and claims adjusted in favor

of the government have totaled \$1,052,808,902 in FBI cases. In other words, the monetary value of our work exceeded our cost of operations by \$304,-628,388.

We have always taken special pride in the FBI contributions to protection of civil rights. Mr. Hoover early established the basic principle that we fulfill our responsibility only when we secure all the facts, fairly, impartially and in a manner consistent with the judicial process. Thus, the fundamental objective in any investigation is to get the facts.

Once the facts are secured, the innocence of the innocent and the guilt of the guilty inevitably follow. Last year convictions resulted in 95.8% of the cases investigated by the FBI which were taken to court. Of these, 91.3% resulted from pleas of guilty. This hardly could be possible unless there was a conscientious effort to protect the rights of those involved.

## Lynchings in the United States

Source: Department of Records and Research, Tuskegee Institute, Ala. (W. White; N. Negro)

Year	W.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total	Year	W.	N.	Total
1900	9	106	115	1915	13	56	69	1930	1	20	21	1945	0	1	1
1901	25	105	130	1916	4	50	54	1931	1	12	13	1946	0	6	6
1902	7	85	92	1917	4	36	38	1932	2	6	8	1947	0	1	1
1903	15	84	99	1918	4	60	64	1933	4	24	28	1948	1	1	2
1904	7	76	83	1919	7	76	83	1934	0	15	15	1949	0	3	3
1905	5	57	62	1920	8	53	61	1935	2	18	20	1950	0	1	1
1906	3	62	65	1921	5	59	64	1936	0	8	8	1951	0	1	1
1907	2	58	60	1922	8	57	65	1937	0	8	8	1952	0	0	0
1908	3	89	92	1923	5	29	33	1938	0	6	6	1953	0	0	0
1909	13	69	82	1924	0	16	16	1939	1	2	3	1954	0	0	0
1910	9	67	76	1925	0	17	17	1940	1	4	5				
1911	7	60	67	1926	7	23	30	1941	0	4	4	Total	195	1,792	1,987
1912	2	61	63	1927	0	16	16	1942	0	6	6				
1913	1	51	52	1928	1	10	11	1943	0	3	3				
1914	4	51	55	1929	3	7	10	1944	0	2	2				

## LYNCHINGS BY STATES, 1882-1954

State	W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.	State	W.	N.	Tot.
Ala.	48	209	347	Iowa	17	2	19	Nev.	0	0	0	S. D.	27	0	27
Ariz.	31	0	31	Kans.	35	19	54	N. J.	0	1	1	Tenn.	47	204	251
Ark.	58	226	284	Ky.	63	142	205	N. M.	33	3	36	Texas	141	352	493
Calif.	41	2	43	Lad.	56	335	391	N. Y.	1	1	2	Utah	6	2	8
Colo.	66	2	68	Mich.	2	27	29	N. C.	15	84	99	Va.	17	83	100
Del.	0	1	1	Miss.	7	1	8	N. D.	13	3	16	Wash.	25	1	26
Fla.	25	257	282	Minn.	5	4	9	Ohio	10	16	26	W. Va.	20	28	48
Ga.	39	491	530	Miss.	40	534	574	Okla.	82	40	122	Wis.	6	0	6
Idaho	20	0	20	Mo.	53	69	122	Oreg.	20	1	21	Wyo.	30	5	35
Ill.	15	19	34	Mont.	82	2	84	Penn.	2	6	8				
Ind.	33	14	47	Nebr.	52	5	57	S. C.	4	156	160	Total	1,293	3,437	4,730

## Penalties for Murder in the United States

Often penalties can apply to convictions for rape, kidnapping for ransom, arson, treason, etc. and/or the law permits a jury to recommend a sentence other than death.

State	Penalty	State	Penalty	State	Penalty
Alabama.....	Electrocution	Mass.....	Electrocution	So. Carolina.....	Electrocution
Arizona.....	Lethal Gas	Michigan.....	Life Imprisonment	So. Dakota.....	Electrocution
Arkansas.....	Electrocution	Minnesota.....	Life Imprisonment	Tennessee.....	Electrocution
California.....	Lethal Gas	Mississippi.....	Electrocution	Texas.....	Electrocution
Colorado.....	Lethal Gas	Missouri.....	Lethal Gas	Utah.....	Hanging or Shooting
Connecticut.....	Electrocution	Montana.....	Hanging	Vermont.....	Electrocution
Delaware.....	Hanging	Nebraska.....	Electrocution	Virginia.....	Electrocution
Dist. of Col.....	Electrocution	Nevada.....	Lethal Gas	Washington.....	Hanging (1)
Florida.....	Electrocution	New Hamp.....	Hanging	W. Virginia.....	Electrocution
Georgia.....	Electrocution	New Jersey.....	Electrocution	Wisconsin.....	Life Imprisonment
Idaho.....	Hanging (1)	New Mexico.....	Electrocution	Wyoming.....	Lethal Gas
Illinois.....	Electrocution	New York.....	Electrocution	U. S. gov't.....	Death or Life
Indiana.....	Electrocution	No. Carolina.....	Lethal Gas	Alaska.....	Hanging
Iowa.....	Hanging	No. Dakota.....	Life Imprisonment	Alaskan Zone.....	Hanging
Kansas.....	Hanging	Ohio.....	Electrocution	Hawaii.....	Hanging
Kentucky.....	Electrocution (1)	Oklahoma.....	Electrocution	Puerto Rico.....	Life Imprisonment
Louisiana.....	Electrocution	Oregon.....	Lethal Gas	Virgin Islands.....	Hanging
Maine.....	Life Imprisonment	Pennsylvania.....	Electrocution		
Maryland.....	Hanging	Rhode Island.....	Life Imprisonment		

(1) Or life imprisonment; jury decides penalty.

## Principal Types of Accidental Deaths

Source: National Safety Council estimates

Year	All types	Motor vehicle	Falls	Burns <sup>1</sup>	Drown- ing <sup>2</sup>	Rail- road	Fire- arms	Poison gases	Other Poisons
1949	90,106	31,701	22,308	5,982	6,684	3,571	2,326	1,817	1,634
1950	91,249	34,763	20,783	6,405	6,131	3,667	2,174	1,769	1,584
1951	95,871	36,996	21,876	6,788	6,489	3,631	2,247	1,627	1,497
1952	96,000	38,300	20,945	6,922	6,601	3,200	2,210	1,397	1,440
1953	95,000	38,300	20,600	6,600	6,600	3,200	2,250	1,300	1,450
1954		36,000	19,900	6,300	6,200	2,700	2,200	1,300	1,400

## DEATH RATES, Per 100,000 population

Year	All types	Motor vehicle	Falls	Burns <sup>1</sup>	Drown- ing <sup>2</sup>	Rail- road	Fire- arms	Poison gases	Other Poisons
1949	60.6	21.3	15.0	4.0	4.5	2.4	1.6	1.1	1.1
1950	60.3	23.0	13.7	4.2	4.1	2.4	1.4	1.2	1.1
1951	62.5	24.1	13.9	4.4	4.2	2.4	1.5	1.1	1.0
1952	61.6	24.3	13.5	4.4	4.2	2.1	1.4	0.9	0.9
1953	60.0	24.2	13.0	4.2	4.2	2.0	1.4	0.8	0.9
1954		22.3	12.1	3.9	3.9	1.7	1.4	0.8	0.9

<sup>1</sup>Includes burns by fire and deaths resulting from conflagration, regardless of nature of injury.<sup>2</sup>Includes drownings in water transport accidents.

## Accidental Injuries by Severity of Injury, 1954

Source: National Safety Council estimates based on data from the National Office of Vital Statistics, the U. S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, state industrial commissions, state traffic authorities, state departments of health, insurance companies, industries establishments and other sources.

Severity of Injury	Total	Motor vehicle	Public non-motor vehicle	Home	Work
All injuries	9,150,000	1,300,000	1,950,000	4,150,000	1,850,000
Deaths	90,000	36,000	15,500	27,500	14,000
Nonfatal injuries	9,050,000	1,250,000	1,950,000	4,100,000	1,850,000
Permanent impairments	320,000	110,000	45,000	100,000	75,000
Temporary total disabilities	8,700,000	1,150,000	1,900,000	4,000,000	1,750,000

## CERTAIN COSTS OF ACCIDENTAL INJURIES, 1954

	\$5,800,000,000	\$2,800,000,000	\$650,000,000	\$750,000,000	\$1,700,000,000
Wage loss	3,200,000,000	1,250,000,000	550,000,000	550,000,000	950,000,000
Medical expense	700,000,000	100,000,000	110,000,000	210,000,000	300,000,000
Overhead cost of insurance	1,900,000,000	1,450,000,000	10,000,000	100,000,000	430,000,000

Blue Cross Hospitalization Plans

Source: Richard M. Jones, Director, Blue Cross Commission of the American Hospital Association enrollment as of Dec. 31, 1954

State	Plans	Enroll-ment	State	Plans	Enroll-ment	State	Plans	Enroll-ment
Alabama	1	585,501	Missouri	2	1,122,250	Wisconsin	1	889,451
Arizona	1	150,732	Montana	1	8,337	Wyoming	1	68,112
Arkansas	1	165,917	Nebraska	1	214,388	Puerto Rico	1	105,255
California	2	1,227,842	N. H. and Vt.	1	321,026	Alaska	1	6,152
Colorado	1	484,400	New Jersey	1	1,800,000	Canadian Provinces:		
Delaware	1	224,503	New Mexico	1	39,512			
Dist. of Col.	1	595,125	New York	8	7,869,187			
Florida	1	498,474	North Carolina	2	737,557			
Georgia	3	273,832	North Dakota	1	96,581	Alberta	1	117,534
Idaho	1	41,949	Ohio	8	4,225,331	Manitoba	1	341,472
Illinois	2	2,157,322	Oklahoma	1	425,486	N. B., Newfound-		
Indiana	1	1,201,536	Oregon	1	148,039	land, N. S.		
Iowa	2	687,667	Pennsylvania	5	5,222,271	Prince Ed. Isl.		
Kansas	2	498,597	Rhode Island	1	608,246	Ontario	1	1,921,607
Kentucky	2	518,191	South Carolina	1	221,392	Quebec	1	580,048
Louisiana	2	305,425	South Dakota	1	23,868	46 States, Dist. of Col., Puerto Rico, Alaska and eight Canadian Provinces		
Maine	1	324,766	Tennessee	2	703,493			
Maryland	1	878,900	Texas	1	879,855			
Massachusetts	1	2,180,075	Utah	1	108,976			
Michigan	1	3,271,132	Virginia	3	535,265	47,571,830		
Minnesota	1	1,000,051	Washington	2	147,348			
Mississippi	1	280,330	West Virginia	6	275,833			

ENROLLMENT BY YEAR AS OF DEC. 31 OF EACH YEAR (\*January 1)

Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number
1939*	56	2,871,055	1943*	77	10,458,899	1947*	88	25,876,424	1951	87	41,439,549
1940*	59	4,431,772	1944*	80	13,005,493	1948	90	32,921,212	1952	87	43,612,653
1941*	67	6,049,222	1945*	85	16,511,198	1949	90	35,918,705	1953	85	46,110,816
1942*	71	8,156,267	1946*	87	19,989,205	1950	90	40,232,697	1954	84	47,571,830

Blue Cross Plans are local non-profit organizations that provide hospital service to members. Enrollment as of December 31, 1954, constituted 28.8% of the population of the United States, Alaska and Puerto Rico served by Blue Cross and 27.8% of the population of the eight Provinces served by the five Canadian Blue Cross Plans. During 1954, Blue Cross Plans paid \$763,676,588 to hospitals for care of 7,245,359 members for 43-, 89,104 days of care. This amount represented 98.10% of earned subscription income, the remainder being devoted to total operating expenses, 6.83% of earned subscription income and reserves, 4.07%.

Blue Cross Plans provide service in 6,000 hospitals, for a period ranging from 21 to 120 days at full benefits per year or per disability, usually plus a period of partial benefits, ranging from 30 to 245 days. All Plans provide board and room, general nursing care, use of operating and delivery rooms, routine laboratory service, routine

drugs and medications, routine dressings and casts. Most of the Plans cover the following services in varying degrees: special diets, emergency room care, anesthesia, X-Ray, electrocardiograms, basal metabolism tests, physical therapy, oxygen therapy, pathology, special drugs and medications, and other hospital services.

Members of one Plan moving into the area of another Plan usually must transfer their membership. A reciprocal program, the Inter-Plan Bank, supplemented by schedules of benefits in non-member hospitals, assures receipt of care in any recognized general hospital in the world. Health Service, Incorporated, a Blue Cross-owned stock company, provides a means for enrollment of employees of national firms. Medical and surgical care are available through non-profit prepayment Plans affiliated with 82 of the 84 Blue Cross Plans; most of these medical-surgical Plans are known as Blue Shield Plans.

Patients in State Hospitals for Mental Illness, 1953

Source: National Institute of Mental Health. Figures show average daily number of resident patients.

State	No.	State	No.	State	No.	State	No.
Alabama	6,949	Iowa	5,606	Nevada	406	South Dakota	1,751
Arizona	1,618	Kansas	4,705	New Hampshire	2,660	Tennessee	7,033
Arkansas	4,796	Kentucky	7,384	New Jersey	14,919	Texas	16,204
California	33,950	Louisiana	7,470	New Mexico	1,124	Utah	1,327
Colorado	5,345	Maine	2,885	New York	90,562	Vermont	1,281
Connecticut	8,915	Maryland	8,139	North Carolina	9,641	Virginia	10,280
Delaware	1,377	Massachusetts	23,712	North Dakota	2,085	Washington	7,353
Dist. of Col.	7,079	Michigan	20,682	Ohio	26,500	West Virginia	5,272
Florida	7,280	Minnesota	11,568	Oklahoma	8,026	Wisconsin	2,257
Georgia	10,858	Mississippi	5,136	Oregon	4,596	Wyoming	651
Idaho	1,227	Missouri	12,179	Pennsylvania	38,348		
Illinois	37,834	Montana	1,918	Rhode Island	3,398		
Indiana	10,138	Nebraska	4,571	South Carolina	5,545		
						<b>Total, U. S. . . . .</b>	<b>514,889</b>

There were 124,646 persons employed by the above institutions. Patient maintenance expenditures in 1953 were \$505,283,406 or a per capita cost per year of \$985.54 or \$2.70 per day.

Selected Statistics on State Hospitals for Mental Diseases

Source: National Institute of Mental Health

Year	Total <sup>1</sup>	Admissions		Separations			Resident Patients at end of year	Per Capita Maint. Expense
		First	Readmission	Total <sup>2</sup>	Discharges	Deaths in Hospitals		
1944	107,988	83,723	24,265	106,039	63,836	42,203	434,209	\$366.35
1945	110,914	85,426	25,188	100,928	61,602	39,026	438,864	385.90
1946	116,807	89,299	27,508	107,766	66,098	41,688	445,561	436.72
1947	123,392	93,740	29,643	112,866	71,704	41,162	452,464	517.84
1948	133,514	101,218	32,296	116,513	76,892	39,621	469,500	659.13
1949	139,103	104,365	34,738	122,367	83,220	39,147	478,003	720.39
1950	141,493	105,588	35,905	124,718	85,615	39,103	489,930	772.67
1951	141,583	104,808	36,775	127,503	87,778	39,725	497,013	928.24
1952	152,479	110,316	42,163	138,515	96,684	41,831	507,765	936.14
1953	158,626	114,763	43,864	144,285	102,006	42,279	519,550	985.54

<sup>1</sup>Excludes transfers in. <sup>2</sup>Excludes transfers out and deaths in extramural care.

## Blue Shield Medical-Surgical Plans

Source: John W. Castellucci, Director, Blue Shield Medical Care Plans, as of Dec. 31, 1954.

State	Plans	Enrollment	State	Plans	Enrollment	State	Plans	Enrollment
Alabama.....	1	538,527	Missouri.....	2	661,822	Hawaii.....	1	86,535
Arizona.....	1	115,717	Montana.....	1	46,108	Puerto Rico.....	1	105,255
Arkansas.....	1	150,000	Nebraska.....	1	190,027			
California.....	1	676,241	N. H. and Vt.....	1	292,111	Canadian Provinces:		
Colorado.....	1	407,519	New Jersey.....	1	1,201,000			
Connecticut.....	1	865,941	New York.....	7	4,865,169			
Delaware.....	1	213,037	North Carolina.....	1	453,911	Br. Columbia.....	1	257,694
Dis. of Col.....	1	461,095	North Dakota.....	1	74,183	Manitoba.....	1	193,457
Florida.....	1	406,032	Ohio.....	1	1,832,368	N. B., N. S., N. I., Pr. Ed.		
Georgia.....	2	1,197,394	Oklahoma.....	1	267,151			
Illinois.....	4	1,197,394	Oregon.....	2	153,710	Iceland.....	1	166,068
Indiana.....	1	1,059,837	Pennsylvania.....	1	3,160,667	Ontario.....	1	473,373
Iowa.....	1	484,222	South Carolina.....	1	122,277	Saskatchewan.....	2	140,000
Kansas.....	2	419,856	Tennessee.....	1	392,832			
Kentucky.....	2	314,839	Texas.....	2	785,219			
Maine.....	1	122,377	Tulsa.....	1	97,212	42 states, Dis. of C., Hawaii, Puerto Rico and 8 Canadian Provinces		31,494,023
Maryland.....	1	260,457	Virginia.....	2	487,454			
Massachusetts.....	1	1,700,919	Washington.....	3	176,794			
Michigan.....	1	3,221,968	West Virginia.....	8	274,800			
Minnesota.....	1	679,757	Wisconsin.....	2	697,208			
Mississippi.....	1	276,114	Wyoming.....	1	58,185			

## ENROLLMENT BY YEAR AS OF DEC. 31 OF EACH YEAR

Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number	Date	Plans	Number
1946.....	18	1,826,719	1949.....	68	12,260,045	1952.....	78	24,670,701
1947.....	47	5,791,175	1950.....	72	16,629,598	1953.....	76	28,149,781
1948.....	55	8,911,225	1951.....	76	21,125,812	1954.....	77	31,449,023

Blue Shield Plans are non-profit organizations sponsored by State or local medical associations. They provide medical and surgical service to members. Enrollment as of Dec. 31, 1954 constituted 20.02% of the population of the United States, Puerto Rico and Hawaii served by Blue Shield Plans and 14.18% of the eight Provinces served by the six Canadian Blue Shield Plans. During 1954, Blue Shield Plans paid \$301,125,564 to physicians for care of Blue Shield members. This amount represented 81.92% of earned subscription income, the remainder being devoted to total operating expense, 11.21% of earned subscription income, and reserves, 6.87%.

Blue Shield Plans provide benefits in the form of service or cash indemnities depending upon the income of the subscriber. Generally speaking a single person with an income of \$2500, and a family with an income of \$4000, receive benefits

in the form of services described in the membership contract and the Blue Shield Plan pays the physician for all such services performed. When the subscriber's income exceeds these average income limits, the subscriber receives cash or credit in specified amounts described in his membership contract which he may apply toward the physician's bill.

Blue Shield Plans offer medical care, surgical and maternity care during delivery, diagnostic X-ray and anesthesia. In addition, many Plans also cover the following services in varying degrees: X-ray, laboratory examinations, medical examinations, medical treatment, radium treatment and consultant's services.

Members of one Plan moving into the area of another Plan usually must transfer their memberships. The majority of the Blue Shield medical care Plans are coordinated with Blue Cross hospital service Plans.

## Average Height and Weight of Men and Women

Source: Equitable Life Assurance Society during 1946. Heights are in shoes and weights (lbs.) in ordinary indoor clothing, excluding coats and vests in the case of men.

## MALES

Age	5' 3"	5' 4"	5' 5"	5' 6"	5' 7"	5' 8"	5' 9"	5' 10"	5' 11"	6' 0"	6' 1"	6' 2"	6' 3"	6' 4"
15.....	113	118	123	128	133	138	143	148	153	158	163	168	172	...
16.....	117	121	126	131	136	141	146	151	155	160	164	168	172	176
17.....	120	124	129	134	139	144	149	153	157	161	165	169	172	176
18.....	124	127	131	136	141	146	150	154	158	163	167	171	174	177
19.....	127	130	134	138	143	147	151	155	159	164	168	172	176	180
20.....	130	133	136	140	144	148	152	156	160	165	169	173	177	181
22.....	131	134	137	141	145	149	153	157	162	167	172	176	180	184
24.....	133	136	139	143	147	151	155	159	164	169	174	179	183	187
26.....	135	138	141	145	149	153	157	161	166	171	176	180	184	188
28.....	137	140	143	147	151	155	159	163	168	173	178	182	186	190
30.....	138	141	145	149	153	157	161	165	170	175	180	184	188	192
32.....	139	142	146	150	154	158	162	167	172	177	182	186	190	194
34.....	140	143	147	151	155	159	163	168	173	178	183	187	191	195
36.....	141	144	148	152	156	160	164	169	174	179	184	189	193	197
38.....	141	145	149	153	157	161	165	170	175	180	185	190	194	198
40.....	142	146	150	154	158	162	166	171	176	181	186	191	195	199
42.....	143	147	151	155	159	163	167	172	177	182	187	191	195	199
44.....	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	173	178	183	188	192	196	200
45 and over.....	144	148	152	156	160	164	168	173	178	183	188	192	196	200

## FEMALES

Age	5' 0"	5' 1"	5' 2"	5' 3"	5' 4"	5' 5"	5' 6"	5' 7"	5' 8"	5' 9"	5' 10"
15.....	103	106	110	114	118	121	125	129	133	137	142
16.....	106	109	112	116	119	122	126	130	134	138	143
17.....	108	111	114	117	120	123	126	130	134	139	144
18.....	109	112	115	118	121	124	127	131	135	140	145
19.....	109	112	115	118	121	124	127	131	135	140	145
20.....	109	112	115	118	121	124	127	131	135	140	145
22.....	110	113	116	119	122	125	128	132	136	141	146
24.....	111	114	117	120	123	126	129	133	137	142	147
26.....	112	115	118	121	124	127	130	134	138	142	147
28.....	113	116	119	122	125	128	131	135	139	143	148
30.....	114	117	120	123	126	129	132	136	140	144	149
32.....	115	118	121	124	127	130	133	137	141	145	150
34.....	116	119	122	125	128	131	134	138	142	147	152
36.....	118	121	124	127	130	133	136	140	144	149	154
38.....	120	123	126	129	132	135	138	142	146	151	156
40.....	122	125	128	131	134	137	140	144	148	153	158
42.....	124	127	130	133	136	139	142	146	150	155	160
44.....	127	130	133	136	139	142	145	149	153	158	163
45 and over.....	129	132	135	138	141	144	147	151	155	160	165

## Marriage Information

Source: Compiled by John H. Mariano; Council on Marriage Relations, Inc.,  
110 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Marriageable age, by States, for both males and females with and without consent of parents or guardians. But in most States the court has authority, in an emergency, to marry young couples below the ordinary age of consent, where due regard for their morals and welfare so requires.

State	With consent		Without consent		Blood test	Wait for license	Wait after license	License fee etc.
	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Alabama.....	17	14	21	18	Required	None	None	\$2 00
Arizona.....	16	16	21	18	None	None	None	2 00
Arkansas.....	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	3 00
California.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2 00
Colorado.....	16	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2 00
Connecticut.....	16	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2 00
Delaware.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	(a)	3 00
District of Columbia.....	18	16	21	18	None	3 days	None	(b)
Florida.....	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3 00
Georgia.....	17	14	21	21	Required	5 days	None	5 00
Idaho.....	15	15	18	18	Required	None	None	3 00
Illinois.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	(c)
Indiana.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	3 00
Iowa.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3 00
Kansas.....	18	18	21	18	Required	3 days	None	(d)
Kentucky.....	16	14	21	21	Required	3 days	3 days	6 00
Louisiana.....	18	16	21	21	(e)	None	72 hours	2 00
Maine.....	16	16	21	19	Required	5 days	None	2 00
Maryland.....	18	16	21	18	None	48 hours	None	(f)
Massachusetts.....	14	12	21	18	Required	5 days	None	2 00
Michigan.....	18	16	19	18	Required	3 days	None	2 00
Minnesota.....	16	15	21	18	None	5 days	None	3 00
Mississippi.....	14	12	21	18	None	5 days	None	3 00
Missouri.....	15	15	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2 55
Montana.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2 25
Nebraska.....	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2 00
Nevada.....	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5 00
New Hampshire.....	14	13	20	18	Required	5 days	None	3 00
New Jersey.....	18	16	21	18	Required	72 hours	None	3 00
New Mexico.....	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5 00
New York.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	24 hours	2 00
North Carolina.....	16	16	18	18	Required	None	None	5 00
North Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	1 00
Ohio.....	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2 15
Oklahoma.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3 00
Oregon.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3 00
Pennsylvania.....	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3 00
Rhode Island.....	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2 00
South Carolina.....	16	16	18	18	None	24 hours	None	2 00
South Dakota.....	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	2 50
Tennessee.....	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2 00
Texas.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3 00
Utah.....	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	2 50
Vermont.....	18	16	21	18	Required	None	5 days	3 00
Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	4 00
Washington.....	14	15	21	18	None	3 days	None	5 00
West Virginia.....	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2 00
Wisconsin.....	18	15	21	18	Required	5 days	None	1 00
Wyoming.....	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2 00
Alaska.....	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2 50
Canal Zone.....	17	14	21	18	None	None	None	2 00
Guam.....	18	16	20	18	None	None	None	2 50
Hawaii.....	18	16	21	20	Required	3 days	None	3 00
Puerto Rico.....	18	16	21	21	(g)	None	None	None
Virgin Islands.....	16	14	21	18	None	8 days	None	40c

(a) 24 hours if one or both parties resident of state; 96 hours if both parties are non-residents.

(b) 50c to file; \$2 00 when license is issued.

(c) Cook County \$5.00; balance of state, \$1.00.

(d) \$2.50 for license, plus \$1.00 registration fee.

(e) For males only, examination for venereal disease.

(f) \$3 to \$6 depending upon county.

(g) None, but a medical certificate is required.

## Wedding Anniversaries

Source: Jewelry Industry Council

The Jewelry Industry Council, in cooperation with the American National Retail Jewelers Association, the National Association of Credit Jewelers and the National Wholesale Jewelers Association, issued a new and revised wedding anniversary list, effective Jan. 1, 1948. By agreement with the American National Retail Jewelers Association the new list replaced the one authorized by the Association in 1937.

1st—Clocks	10th—Diamond jewelry	19th—Bronze
2nd—China	11th—Fashion jewelry, accessories	20th—Platinum
3rd—Crystal, glass	12th—Pearls or colored gems	25th—Sterling silver jubilee
4th—Electrical appliances	13th—Textiles, furs	30th—Diamond
5th—Silverware	14th—Gold jewelry	35th—Jade
6th—Wood	15th—Watches	40th—Ruby
7th—Desk, pen and pencil sets	16th—Silver hollowware	45th—Sapphire
8th—Linen, laces	17th—Furniture	50th—Golden jubilee
9th—Leather	18th—Porcelain	55th—Emerald
		60th—Diamond jubilee

## TRADITIONAL LIST RECOMMENDED BY SOCIAL AUTHORITIES

1st—Paper. 2nd—Cotton. 3rd—Leather. 4th—Fruit and Flowers, Silk. 5th—Wooden. 6th—Sugar and Candy. 7th—Woolen or Copper. 8th—Bronze or Pottery. 9th—Willow or Pottery. 10th—Tin or Aluminum. 11th—Steel. 12th—Silk or Linen. 13th—Lace. 14th—Ivory. 15th—Crystal. 20th—China. 25th—Silver. 30th—Pearl. 35th—Coral. 40th—Ruby. 45th—Sapphire. 50th—Golden. 55th—Emerald. 60th and 75th—Diamond.



## Grounds for Divorce

Source: Compiled by John H. Mariano, Council on Marriage Relations, Inc., 110 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Persons contemplating divorce should study latest decisions or secure legal advice before initiating proceedings since different interpretations or exceptions in each case can change the conclusion reached. Some States apply statutes strictly, others are more lenient.

State	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Non-support	Alcoholism	Felony	Impotency	Pregnancy at marriage	Drug addiction	Fraudulent contract	Other causes	Residence time	Time between interlocutory and final decrees
Alabama.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		A-Q-K	1 year*	None-R
Arizona.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			B-X	1 year	None-S
Arkansas.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-Y-K	3 months	None
California.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	1 year
Colorado.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		K	1 year	6 months
Connecticut.....	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	K	3 years	None
Delaware.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	2 years*	1 year
Dist. of Columbia.....	x	x	x								X-Z	2 years*	6 months
Florida.....	x	x	x		x		x				A	90 days*	None
Georgia.....	x	x	x		x	x	x	x		x	K	1 year	**-U
Idaho.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				X-K	6 weeks	None
Illinois.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				A-C	1 year	None
Indiana.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	None
Iowa.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1 year	None-S
Kansas.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	K	1 year	None-T
Kentucky.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	C-D-E-X-K	1 year	None
Louisiana.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					I-P-B-A-Z	1 year*	None
Maine.....	x	x	x	x	x		x	x			A	1 year	None
Maryland.....	x		x		x	x	x				G-Y	1 year*	None
Massachusetts.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				6 years*	6 mos.-L
Michigan.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1 year	None
Minnesota.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				X-K	1 year	None-T
Mississippi.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			1 year	None-U
Missouri.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-J	1 year	None
Montana.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	None
Nebraska.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	2 years*	6 months
Nevada.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Y-K	6 weeks	None
New Hampshire.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				D-Y	1 year*	None
New Jersey.....	x	x	x									2 years	3 months
New Mexico.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			K	1 year*	None
New York.....	x											1 year*	3 mo.-M*
North Carolina.....	x						x	x			Q-K	6 months	None
North Dakota.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	**--U
Ohio.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		1 year	None
Oklahoma.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	K	1 year	6 months
Oregon.....	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	B-K	1 year	None-T
Pennsylvania.....	x	x	x		x	x	x			x	B	1 year	None
Rhode Island.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		H-K-X	2 years	6 months
South Carolina.....	x	x	x		x							1 year	None
South Dakota.....	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year*	None
Tennessee.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				A-B	2 years	None
Texas.....	x	x	x		x						K-X	1 year	None-N
Utah.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				W-K	3 months	6 months
Vermont.....	x	x	x		x						Y-K	1 year*	6 mos.-O
Virginia.....	x	x	x		x	x	x				I-B	1 year	None-V*
Washington.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	B-X-K	1 year	None
West Virginia.....	x	x	x		x	x			x			2 years*	None-R-U
Wisconsin.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				X	2 years*	1 year
Wyoming.....	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-J-K	60 days	None

\*Exceptions are to be noted. \*\*Determined by court order. Georgia, period of 30 days to elapse before right to remarry. †Requires 60 days' notice of intention to sue. ‡No minimum residence required in adultery cases. A—Violence. B—Indignities. C—Loathsome disease. D—Joining religious order disbelieving in marriage. E—Unchaste behavior after marriage. F—No reconciliation for one year after judgment of separation. G—Unchastity of wife prior to marriage. H—Any gross misbehavior or wickedness. I—Wife being a prostitute. J—Husband being a vagrant. K—5 years insanity, exceptions. 3 years Arkansas, Georgia and Idaho, 2 years Nevada, Washington and Wyoming; 10 years North Carolina. L—Defendant must wait two years to remarry. M—Plaintiff, three months; defendant may not remarry before three years without consent of court. So-called Enoch Arden law provides for annulment of marriage for absence of either party for five successive years if unknown to be alive; void marriages, like bigamy require no waiting time. N—Except in cruelty cases, one year to remarry. O—Plaintiff, six months, defendant, two years to remarry. P—If guilty spouse is sentenced to infamous punishment. Q—Crime against nature. R—Sixty days to remarry. S—One year to remarry. T—Six months to remarry. U—Adultery cases, remarriage in discretion of Court. V—Four months to remarry. W—Separation for three years after decree for same. X—Separation no cohabitation—five years. Exceptions Rhode Island and Texas, 10 years. Y—Separation no cohabitation—three years. Z—Separation for two years after decree for same.

The plaintiff can invariably remarry in the same State where he or she procured a decree of divorce or annulment. Not so the defendant, who is barred, except in certain States. After a period of time has elapsed even the offender can apply for special permission.

The U. S. Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 opinion, ruled April 16, 1949, that one-sided quick divorces could be challenged as illegal if notice of the action was not served on the divorced partner within the divorcing State, excepting where the partner was represented at the proceedings.

## Marriage Information

Source: Compiled by John H. Mariano; Council on Marriage Relations, Inc.,  
110 East 42 St., New York 17, N. Y.

Marriageable age, by States, for both males and females with and without consent of parents or guardians. But in most States the court has authority, in an emergency, to marry young couples below the ordinary age of consent, where due regard for their morals and welfare so requires.

State	With consent		Without consent		Blood test	Wait for license	Wait after license	License fee etc.
	Men	Women	Men	Women				
Alabama	17	14	21	18	Required	None	None	\$2.00
Arizona	16	16	21	18	None	None	None	3.00
Arkansas	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	3.00
California	16	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Colorado	16	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Connecticut	16	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Delaware	18	16	21	18	Required	None	(a)	3.00
District of Columbia	18	16	21	18	None	3 days	None	(b)
Florida	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Georgia	17	14	21	21	Required	5 days	None	5.00
Idaho	15	15	18	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Illinois	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	(c)
Indiana	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Iowa	18	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Kansas	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	(d)
Kentucky	16	14	21	21	Required	3 days	3 days	6.00
Louisiana	18	16	21	21	(e)	None	72 hours	2.00
Maine	16	16	21	19	Required	5 days	None	2.00
Maryland	18	16	21	18	None	48 hours	None	(f)
Massachusetts	14	12	21	18	Required	6 days	None	2.00
Michigan	18	16	18	18	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Minnesota	16	15	21	18	None	5 days	None	3.00
Mississippi	14	12	21	18	None	5 days	None	3.00
Missouri	15	15	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2.55
Montana	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.25
Nebraska	19	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00
Nevada	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	5.00
New Hampshire	14	13	20	18	Required	5 days	None	3.00
New Jersey	18	16	21	18	Required	72 hours	None	3.00
New Mexico	16	16	21	18	Required	None	None	5.00
New York	16	14	21	18	Required	None	24 hours	2.00
North Carolina	16	16	18	18	Required	None	None	5.00
North Dakota	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	1.00
Ohio	18	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	2.15
Oklahoma	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Oregon	18	15	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Pennsylvania	16	16	21	21	Required	None	None	3.00
Rhode Island	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	3.00
South Carolina	16	16	18	18	Required	5 days	None	2.00
South Dakota	18	15	21	18	None	24 hours	None	2.00
Tennessee	16	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.50
Texas	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	2.00
Utah	16	14	21	18	Required	None	None	3.00
Vermont	18	16	21	18	Required	None	None	2.50
Virginia	16	16	21	21	Required	5 days	None	4.00
Washington	14	15	21	18	None	3 days	None	5.00
West Virginia	18	16	21	21	Required	3 days	None	2.00
Wisconsin	18	15	21	18	Required	5 days	None	1.00
Wyoming	18	16	21	21	Required	None	None	2.00
Alaska	18	16	21	18	Required	3 days	None	2.50
Canal Zone	17	14	21	18	None	None	None	2.00
Guam	18	16	21	18	None	None	None	2.50
Hawaii	18	16	20	20	Required	3 days	None	3.00
Puerto Rico	18	16	21	21	(g)	None	None	None
Virgin Islands	16	14	21	18	None	8 days	None	10c

(a) 24 hours if one or both parties resident of state; 96 hours if both parties are non-residents.

(b) 50c to file; \$2.00 when license is issued.

(c) Cook County \$5.00; balance of state, \$1.00.

(d) \$2.50 for license, plus \$1.00 registration fee.

(e) For males only, examination for venereal disease.

(f) \$3 to \$6 depending upon county.

(g) None, but a medical certificate is required.

## Wedding Anniversaries

Source: Jewelry Industry Council

The Jewelry Industry Council, in cooperation with the American National Retail Jewelers Association, the National Association of Credit Jewelers and the National Wholesale Jewelers Association, issued a new and revised wedding anniversary list, effective Jan. 1 1948. By agreement with the American National Retail Jewelers Association the new list replaced the one authorized by the Association in 1937.

1st—Clocks	10th—Diamond jewelry	19th—Bronze
2nd—China	11th—Fashion jewelry, accessories	20th—Platinum
3rd—Crystal, glass	12th—Pearls or colored gems	25th—Sterling silver jubilee
4th—Electrical appliances	13th—Textiles, furs	30th—Diamond
5th—Silverware	14th—Gold jewelry	35th—Jade
6th—Wood	15th—Watches	40th—Ruby
7th—Desk, pen and pencil sets	16th—Silver hollowware	45th—Sapphire
8th—Linen, laces	17th—Furniture	50th—Golden jubilee
9th—Leather	18th—Porcelain	55th—Emerald
		60th—Diamond jubilee

### TRADITIONAL LIST RECOMMENDED BY SOCIAL AUTHORITIES

1st—Paper. 2nd—Cotton. 3rd—Leather. 4th—Fruit and Flowers. Silk. 5th—Wooden. 6th—Sugar and Candy. Iron. 7th—Woolen or Copper. 8th—Bronze or Pottery. 9th—Willow or Pottery. 10th—Tin or Aluminum. 11th—Steel. 12th—Silk or Linen. 13th—Lace. 14th—Ivory. 15th—Crystal. 20th—China. 25th—Silver. 30th—Pearl. 35th—Coral. 40th—Ruby. 45th—Sapphire. 50th—Golden. 55th—Emerald. 60th and 75th—Diamond.

## Grounds for Divorce

Source: Compiled by John H. Marfano: Council on Marriage Relations, Inc., 110 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y. Persons contemplating divorce should study latest decisions or secure legal advice before initiating proceedings since different interpretations or exceptions in each case can change the conclusion reached. Some States apply statutes strictly, others are more lenient.

State	Adultery	Cruelty	Desertion	Non-support	Alcoholism	Felony	Impotency	Pregnancy at marriage	Drug addiction	Fraudulent contract	Other causes	Residence time	Time between interlocutory and final decrees
Alabama	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		A-Q-K	1 year*	None-R
Arizona	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			B-X	1 year	None-S
Arkansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-Y-K	3 months	None
California	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	1 year
Colorado	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x		K	1 year	6 months
Connecticut	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	K	3 years	None
Delaware	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	2 years*	1 year
Dist. of Columbia			x			x					X-Z	2 years*	6 months
Florida	x	x	x		x		x				A	90 days*	None
Georgia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	A	1 year	**U
Idaho	x	x	x	x	x	x					X-K	6 weeks	None
Illinois	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				A-C	1 year	None
Indiana	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	1 year	None
Iowa	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	1 year	None-S
Kansas	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x	K	1 year	None-T
Kentucky	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			C-D-E-X-K	1 year	None
Louisiana	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	F-P-B-A-Z	1 year*	None
Maine	x	x	x	x	x		x		x		A	1 year	None
Maryland			x		x	x	x				G-Y	1 year*	None
Massachusetts	x	x	x	x	x	x	x		x			5 years*	6 mos.-L
Michigan	x	x	x	x	x	x	x					1 year	None
Minnesota	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				X-K	1 year	None-T
Mississippi	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			1 year	None-U
Missouri	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			B-J	1 year	None
Montana	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	None
Nebraska	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	1 year	None
Nevada	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				K	2 years*	6 months
New Hampshire	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				Y-K	6 weeks	None
New Jersey	x	x	x		x	x	x				D-Y	1 year*	None
New Mexico	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			K	2 years	3 months
New York	x											1 year*	None
North Carolina	x						x	x			Q-K	1 year*	3 mo.-M*
North Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	6 months	None
Ohio	x	x	x	x	x	x				x	K	1 year	**U
Oklahoma	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			K	1 year	None
Oregon	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-K	1 year	6 months
Pennsylvania	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			x	B	1 year	None-T
Rhode Island	x	x	x	x	x	x			x		H-K-X	1 year	None
South Carolina	x	x	x	x	x							2 years	6 months
South Dakota	x	x	x	x	x	x					K	1 year	None
Tennessee	x	x	x	x	x	x	x	x			A-B	1 year*	None
Texas	x	x	x			x					K-X	2 years	None
Utah	x	x	x			x					W-K	1 year	None-N
Vermont	x	x	x	x	x	x					Y-K	3 months	6 months
Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				I-B	1 year*	6 mos.-O
Washington	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-N-K	1 year	None-V*
West Virginia	x	x	x	x	x	x		x				2 years*	None-R-U
Wisconsin	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				X	1 year	None
Wyoming	x	x	x	x	x	x	x				B-J-K	2 years*	1 year
												60 days	None

\*Exceptions are to be noted \*\*Determined by court order. Georgia, period of 30 days to elapse before right to remarry. 'Requires 60 days' notice of intention to sue. No minimum residence required in adultery cases. A—Violence. B—Indignities. C—Loathsome disease. D—Joining religious order disbelieving in marriage. E—Unchaste behavior after marriage. F—No reconciliation for one year after judgment of separation. G—Unchastity of wife prior to marriage. H—Any gross misbehavior or wickedness. I—Wife being a prostitute. J—Husband being a vagrant. K—5 years insanity, exceptions 3 years Arkansas, Georgia and Idaho; 2 years Nevada, Washington and Wyoming; 10 years North Carolina. L—Defendant must wait two years to remarry. M—Plaintiff, three months; defendant may not remarry before three years without consent of court. So-called Enoch Arden law provides for annulment of marriage for absence of either party for five successive years if unknown to be alive, void marriages, like bigamy require no waiting time. N—Except in cruelty cases, one year to remarry. O—Plaintiff, six months, defendant, two years to remarry. P—If guilty spouse is sentenced to infamous punishment. Q—Crime against nature. R—Sixty days to remarry. S—One year to remarry. T—Six months to remarry. U—Adultery cases, remarriage in discretion of Court. V—Four months to remarry. W—Separation for three years after decree for same. X—Separation no cohabitation—five years. Exceptions, Rhode Island and Texas, 10 years. Y—Separation no cohabitation—three years. Z—Separation for two years after decree for same.

The plaintiff can invariably remarry in the same State where he or she procured a decree of divorce or annulment. Not so the defendant, who is barred, except in certain States. After a period of time has elapsed even the offender can apply for special permission.

The U. S. Supreme Court in a 5 to 4 opinion, ruled April 18, 1949, that one-sided quick divorces could be challenged as illegal if notice of the action was not served on the divorced partner within the divorcing State, excepting where the partner was represented at the proceedings.

# Marriages, Divorces and Rates in the United States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare

Year	Marriages <sup>1</sup>		Divorces <sup>2</sup>		Year	Marriages <sup>1</sup>		Divorces <sup>2</sup>	
	No.	Rate	No.	Rate <sup>3</sup>		No.	Rate	No.	Rate <sup>3</sup>
1890.....	570,000	9.0	33,461	0.5	1923.....	1,229,784	11.0	165,096	1.5
1891.....	592,000	9.2	35,540	0.6	1924.....	1,184,574	10.4	170,952	1.5
1892.....	601,000	9.2	36,579	0.6	1925.....	1,188,334	10.3	175,149	1.5
1893.....	601,000	9.0	37,468	0.6	1926.....	1,202,574	10.2	181,678	1.6
1894.....	583,000	8.6	37,568	0.6	1927.....	1,201,053	10.1	190,292	1.6
1895.....	620,000	8.9	40,387	0.6	1928.....	1,182,497	9.8	200,176	1.7
1896.....	635,000	9.0	42,937	0.6	1929.....	1,232,559	10.1	205,876	1.7
1897.....	643,000	8.9	44,699	0.6	1930.....	1,126,856	9.2	195,961	1.6
1898.....	647,000	8.8	47,849	0.7	1931.....	1,060,914	8.6	188,003	1.5
1899.....	673,000	9.0	51,437	0.7	1932.....	981,903	7.9	161,211	1.3
1900.....	709,000	9.3	55,751	0.7	1933.....	1,098,000	8.7	165,900	1.3
1901.....	712,000	9.6	60,984	0.8	1934.....	1,302,000	10.3	204,000	1.6
1902.....	776,000	9.8	61,180	0.8	1935.....	1,327,000	10.4	218,000	1.7
1903.....	818,000	10.1	64,925	0.8	1936.....	1,369,000	10.7	236,000	1.8
1904.....	815,000	9.9	66,199	0.8	1937.....	1,451,296	11.3	249,000	1.9
1905.....	842,000	10.0	67,976	0.8	1938.....	1,330,780	10.3	244,000	1.9
1906.....	845,000	10.5	72,062	0.8	1939.....	1,403,633	10.7	251,000	1.9
1907.....	936,936	10.8	76,371	0.9	1940.....	1,595,879	12.1	264,000	2.0
1908.....	867,401	9.7	76,852	0.9	1941.....	1,695,999	12.7	293,000	2.2
1909.....	897,354	9.9	79,671	0.9	1942.....	1,772,132	13.2	321,000	2.4
1910.....	948,166	10.3	83,045	0.9	1943.....	1,577,050	11.7	351,000	2.6
1911.....	958,287	10.2	89,219	1.0	1944.....	1,452,394	10.9	400,000	2.9
1912.....	1,004,602	10.5	94,318	1.0	1945.....	1,612,992	12.2	485,000	3.5
1913.....	1,021,398	10.5	91,307	0.9	1946.....	2,291,045	16.4	610,000	4.3
1914.....	1,025,092	10.3	100,584	1.0	1947.....	1,991,878	13.9	463,000	3.4
1915.....	1,007,595	10.0	104,298	1.0	1948.....	1,811,155	12.4	408,000	2.8
1916.....	1,075,775	10.6	114,000	1.1	1949.....	1,579,798	10.6	397,000	2.7
1917.....	1,144,200	11.1	121,561	1.2	1950.....	1,667,231	11.1	385,141	2.6
1918.....	1,000,109	9.7	116,251	1.1	1951.....	1,594,694	10.4	381,000	2.5
1919.....	1,150,186	11.0	141,527	1.3	1952.....	1,539,318	9.9	392,000	2.5
1920.....	1,274,476	12.0	170,505	1.6	1953.....	1,546,000	9.8	390,000	2.5
1921.....	1,163,963	10.7	159,580	1.5	1954.....	1,476,000	9.2		
1922.....	1,134,151	10.3	148,815	1.4					

Marriage licenses issued in major city areas cover 34 cities with population of 100,000 or more according to the 1950 census, and 69 counties containing the remaining 72 cities in that population-size group (1950) 575,414, (1951) 543,295; (1952) 515,780, (1953) 517,728; (1954) 494,799.

<sup>1</sup>Estimated for 1920, 1921, 1933-36 and 1953. Includes estimates and marriage licenses for some states for all years. <sup>2</sup>Estimated for 1920, 1921 and 1933-53. Includes reported annulments.

<sup>3</sup>Divorce rates for 1941-46, based on population including armed forces overseas. <sup>4</sup>Provisional.

## Marriage Prospects of Single Men and Women

Source: Bureau of the Census (Based on data for period 1920-39)

Chances of marriage for single persons, as computed by life table methods

Age	Pct. who marry within year <sup>1</sup>		Per cent who ever marry <sup>2</sup>		Age	Pct. who marry within year <sup>1</sup>		Per cent who ever marry <sup>2</sup>	
	Male	Female	Male	Female		Male	Female	Male	Female
15 years.....	0.1	1.0	92.2	93.5	31 years.....	13.1	8.5	67.5	50.8
16 years.....	0.3	2.4	92.4	93.5	32 years.....	11.7	7.7	63.0	46.1
17 years.....	0.9	4.5	92.5	93.5	33 years.....	10.5	6.8	58.5	42.1
18 years.....	1.9	8.5	92.6	93.3	34 years.....	9.3	5.9	54.1	38.0
19 years.....	4.2	12.0	92.7	92.9	35 years.....	8.2	4.9	49.7	34.3
20 years.....	6.7	15.5	92.6	92.1	36 years.....	7.2	4.4	45.6	31.0
21 years.....	9.4	18.2	92.3	90.8	37 years.....	6.3	3.9	41.6	27.9
22 years.....	12.5	20.8	91.8	89.0	38 years.....	5.5	3.5	38.1	25.2
23 years.....	15.3	21.3	90.9	86.3	39 years.....	4.9	3.0	34.8	22.6
24 years.....	15.9	20.9	89.6	82.8	40 years.....	4.5	2.7	31.7	20.2
25 years.....	17.0	18.9	88.0	78.5	45 years.....	2.5	1.5	19.1	11.3
26 years.....	17.3	16.0	85.9	73.7	50 years.....	1.5	0.8	11.1	6.1
27 years.....	17.3	13.3	85.4	68.9	55 years.....	0.9	0.4	6.2	3.2
28 years.....	17.1	11.7	80.3	64.4	60 years.....	0.5	0.2	3.3	1.6
29 years.....	16.8	10.7	76.6	59.9	65 and over.....			1.9	0.8
30 years.....	15.0	9.6	72.3	55.3					

<sup>1</sup>Per cent of persons single at beginning of year of age who marry during the year. This figure indicates the chance of marriage within one year from attaining the specified age.

<sup>2</sup>Per cent of persons single at beginning of year of age who marry in that year and all later years. This figure indicates the total chance of marriage for persons who have attained the specified age.

## The Dionne and Diligenti Quintuplets

The Dionne quintuplets, the most famous sisters in the world, lost one of their number Aug. 6, 1954, when Emilie died at a Roman Catholic hostel near Ste. Agathe, Que., Canada. She was 20 years old. Emilie had intended to enter the order of the Oblate Sisters of Mary Immaculate that conducted the hostel for the aged. She had suffered from epilepsy. She was buried in the Catholic cemetery at Corbeil, Ont., near her home.

The quintuplets were born to Mr. and Mrs. Oliva Dionne May 28, 1934, in Callender, Ont., Canada, and named Annette, Cecile, Emilie, Marie and Yvonne. Dr. Allan R. Dufour delivered all within half an hour. Their aggregate weight was 13 lbs., 6 ounces. The state interested itself in their welfare and their education was carefully supervised. Photographs and articles about them yielded the basis for financial independence, but they were not exploited on the stage. They came to New York in October, 1950, with classmates of the Villa Notre Dame high school, and sang at a benefit for the Alfred E. Smith Memorial Hospital at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel.

In September, 1953, the sisters separated for the first time. Marie entered the Roman Catholic order

of the Sisters of the Holy Sacrament at Quebec as a postulant and on May 24, 1954, took the vows of a novice. She returned home in July and resumed her vocation in September, 1955. During the winter of 1953-54 Emilie, Annette and Cecile studied domestic science at the Institut Familial in Nicolet, Que., and Yvonne studied art at the Congregation of Notre Dame, Montreal. In the fall, 1954, Marie and Annette enrolled in the College Marguerite-Bourgeoys, Montreal, Marie taking the regular course and Annette studying the piano for teaching.

## DILIGENTI QUINTUPLETS

Quintuplets, two boys and three girls, were born to G. Franco Diligenti and his wife Vallota July 15, 1943, in Buenos Aires, Argentina. The father is president of textile corporations and visited the United States in 1954. He reported that the quints attend different private schools in order to develop as individuals. They speak Spanish, Italian, French, German and English. The Diligenti's also have a son, married and in Montreal, and two teen-age daughters at home.

# Marriages and Divorces by States

Source: Public Health Service, Dept. of Health, Education, and Welfare  
(By place of occurrence)

State	Mar- riages	Divorces <sup>1</sup>	State	Mar- riages	Divorces <sup>1</sup>	State	Mar- riages	Divorces <sup>1</sup>
	1954	1953		1954	1953		1954	1953
Alabama.....	19,551	9,281	Maine.....	8,072	2,177	Oklahoma.....	23,818	13,038
Arizona.....	20,520	5,125	Maryland.....	41,897	5,207	Oregon.....	9,011	6,372
Arkansas.....	16,111	8,234	Mass.....	47,781	6,473	Pa.....	74,117	12,187
California.....	78,057	40,196	Michigan.....	50,145	16,537	Rhode Isl.....	6,005	797
Colorado.....	12,328	41,380	Minnesota.....	21,305	4,118	S. Carolina.....	44,837	32,334
Connecticut.....	17,758	2,825	Mississippi.....	60,978	5,201	S. Dakota.....	6,112	928
Delaware.....	2,251	693	Missouri.....	36,687	12,342	Tennessee.....	22,854	7,699
Dist. of Col.....	8,245	1,598	Montana.....	6,583	1,986	Texas.....	88,569	239,000
Florida.....	28,752	20,130	Nebraska.....	11,318	2,067	Utah.....	6,252	2,122
Georgia.....	51,504	30,843	Nevada.....	49,131	10,127	Vermont.....	2,850	179
Idaho.....	8,905	2,864	New Hamp.....	6,963	1,112	Virginia.....	36,180	8,000
Illinois.....	82,437	21,801	New Jersey.....	41,031	1,791	Washington.....	28,022	58,819
Indiana.....	62,651	412,388	New Mex.....	19,500	N.A.	W. Virginia.....	11,601	N.A.
Iowa.....	23,144	5,253	New York.....	126,225	N.A.	Wisconsin.....	24,801	5,011
Kansas.....	17,312	5,394	N. Carolina.....	25,679	N.A.	Wyoming.....	3,186	31,204
Kentucky.....	22,680	N.A.	N. Dakota.....	4,301	560	U. S.....	21,476,000	239,000
Louisiana.....	23,219	N.A.	Ohio.....	56,750	23,278			

<sup>1</sup>Includes reported annulments. <sup>2</sup>Estimated. <sup>3</sup>Incomplete. (N.A.) Not available.

## Periods of Gestation and Incubation

Human period of gestation 280 days.

Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months	Animal	Days or months
Ass	380d	Elephant	21-22m	Mare	11m	Wolf	62d
Bear	6m	Ewe	5m	Monkey	7m	Chicken	21d
Beaver	4m	Fox	62d	Opossum	26d	Duck	30d
Cat	55-63d	Giraffe	14m	Rabbit	30-40d	Goose	30d
Cow	9m	Goat	156d	Rat	28d	Pigeon	18d
Deer	8m	Guinea pig	63d	Sow	4m	Turkey	26d
Dromedary	12m	Kangaroo	39d	Squirrel	28d		
Dog	62d	Lion	108d	Whale	10m		

**Balance of Nature**—All plant and animal life is interrelated in a delicately balanced scheme, reports the National Geographic Society. Plants provide food for insects, birds and animals. Each in turn whets the appetite of another creature, usually larger and stronger. Thus every creature attains its special diet until it meets its fate and returns to the soil. To insure survival, each species has the power to reproduce much faster than its death rate. So nature provides police—parasites, disease and predators—to keep a balance between life and the food supply. Disaster sometimes follows the removal of plants and animals from nature's discipline.

## Average Weight of Organs of the Human Body

Fully Developed Medium-sized Individuals

Source: Armed Forces Institute of Pathology; data based on Autopsy Diagnosis and Technic by Otto Saphir.

Organ	Grams	Ounces	Organ	Grams	Ounces
Brain			Lungs		
Male.....	1,400	49.3	Right.....	460	16.2
Female.....	1,275	44.9	Left.....	400	14.1
Heart			Liver.....	1,650	58.1
Male.....	300	10.6	Spleen.....	175	6.2
Female.....	250	8.8	Kidneys.....	300	10.6

## Birth Stones

Source: American National Retail Jewelers' Association

Month	Ancient	Modern	Month	Ancient	Modern	Month	Ancient	Modern
January.....	Garnet	Garnet	May.....	Agate	Emerald	September.....	Chrysolite	Sapphire
February.....	Amethyst	Amethyst	June.....	Emerald	Pearl, Moonstone or Alexandrite	October.....	Aquamarine	Opal or Tourmaline
March.....	Jasper	Bloodstone or Aquamarine	July.....	Onyx	Ruby	November.....	Topaz	Topaz
April.....	Sapphire	Diamond	August.....	Carnelian	Sardonyx or Peridot	December.....	Ruby	Turquoise or Zircon

The term precious stones actually applies only to diamonds, rubies, sapphires and emeralds. All others are semiprecious. Precious gems are minerals dug from the earth and brought to perfection by the lapidary's art. The pearl, often a gem of great value, is not a precious stone.

## President Eisenhower and Veterans Commemorate Crossing of Remagen Bridge

To commemorate a great feat of arms President Dwight D. Eisenhower on Mar. 7, 1955, sponsored a veterans' group called the Society of the Remagen Bridge. At the White House offices he gave certificates of membership to 12 men who had received the Distinguished Service Cross for their part in the capture of the Ludendorff railway bridge across the Rhine at Remagen, which the Germans had failed to destroy and therefore enabled American divisions to establish a bridgehead on the opposite side. The crossing took place Mar. 7, 1945, by the 9th Armored Division, 3rd Corps, First Army. The President said:

"Gentlemen, I have asked you to come here this morning because you know old soldiers' minds

are bound to turn back once in a while to dramatic events of war—particularly of the kind that took place at the Remagen bridgehead. Now, of course, that was not the biggest battle that ever was, but for me it always typified the dash, the ingenuity, the readiness at the first opportunity that characterizes the American soldier."

Among the 12 veterans were Alex A. Drabik, Toledo, O., first man across the bridge, and William J. Goodson, Pendleton, Ind., driver of the first truck to cross. Certificates also were given Col. Leonard Engeman, commander of the unit and Lt. Gen. John W. Leonard, who commanded the 9th Armored Division.

# Construction and Housing in the United States

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor

NUMBER OF NEW PERMANENT NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED<sup>1</sup>, BY METROPOLITAN OR NONMETROPOLITAN LOCATION<sup>2</sup>, AND BY PUBLIC OR PRIVATE OWNERSHIP, 1950-54

Number of new permanent units

Year	Total			Private			Public		
	All non-farm	Metro-politan	Non-metro-politan	Total	Metro-politan	Non-metro-politan	Total	Metro-politan	Non-metro-politan
1950.....	1,396,000	1,021,600	374,400	1,352,200	987,000	365,200	43,800	34,600	9,200
1951.....	1,091,300	776,800	314,500	1,020,100	723,100	297,000	71,200	53,700	17,500
1952.....	1,127,000	794,900	332,100	1,068,500	750,600	317,900	58,500	44,300	14,200
1953.....	1,103,800	803,500	300,300	1,068,300	776,900	291,400	35,500	26,600	8,900
1954.....	1,220,400	896,900	323,500	1,201,700	879,400	322,300	18,700	17,500	1,200

<sup>1</sup>These estimates are based on building permit records which have been adjusted for lapsed permits and for lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. All temporary units are excluded. <sup>2</sup>Metropolitan and nonmetropolitan classifications based on 1950 Census.

## AVERAGE CONSTRUCTION COST OF NEW PRIVATELY OWNED NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED<sup>1</sup>

This table does not show change in the construction cost of a single dwelling of a given type, but does show change in the average cost of all dwelling units started. Does not include land costs.

Year	Average construction cost per new dwelling unit in—		Index numbers (1947-49 = 100) of construction cost per new dwelling unit in—	
	All types of structures	1-family structures	All types of structures	1-family structures
1945.....	\$4,625	\$4,650	63.6	62.8
1946.....	5,600	5,525	77.1	74.6
1947.....	6,650	6,750	91.5	91.1
1948.....	7,700	7,850	106.0	106.0
1949.....	7,450	7,625	102.5	102.9
1950.....	8,450	8,675	116.3	117.1
1951.....	9,000	9,300	123.9	125.5
1952.....	9,075	9,475	124.9	127.9
1953.....	9,525	9,950	131.1	134.3
1954.....	10,250	10,625	141.1	143.4

<sup>1</sup>Based on building permit valuations, adjusted for understatement of cost, and, since 1946, on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. Construction costs cover only the cost of labor, materials, subcontracted work, and that part of the builder's overhead and profit chargeable directly to the construction project. Thus construction costs should not be confused with selling price.

## NUMBER AND PERCENTAGE DISTRIBUTION OF NONFARM DWELLING UNITS STARTED<sup>1</sup>

Year	Number of dwelling units in—				Percentage of dwelling units in—		
	All types of structures	1-family structures	2-family structures	Multi-family structures	1-family structures	2-family structures	Multi-family structures
1945.....	209,300	184,500	8,800	15,800	88.2	4.2	7.6
1946.....	670,500	590,000	24,300	56,200	88.0	3.6	8.4
1947.....	844,000	740,000	33,900	74,000	87.2	4.0	8.8
1948.....	931,600	766,600	46,900	118,100	82.3	5.0	12.7
1949.....	1,025,100	794,300	36,500	194,300	77.4	3.6	19.0
1950.....	1,396,000	1,154,100	44,800	197,100	82.7	3.2	14.1
1951.....	1,091,300	900,100	40,400	150,800	82.5	3.7	13.8
1952.....	1,127,000	942,600	45,900	138,600	83.6	4.1	12.3
1953.....	1,103,800	937,800	41,500	124,500	85.0	3.7	11.3
1954.....	1,220,400	1,077,900	34,200	108,300	88.3	2.8	8.9

<sup>1</sup>These estimates are based on building permit records which have been adjusted for lapsed permits and lag between permit issuance and start of construction. They are based also on reports of Federal construction contract awards and on field surveys in nonpermit-issuing places. All temporary units are excluded.

## INDEXES OF BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY<sup>1</sup>

Year	Indexes (monthly average 1947-49 = 100)			
	All building construction	New residential building <sup>2</sup>	New nonresidential building	Additions, alterations and repairs
1945.....	29.6	18.8		
1946.....	71.4	71.1	38.3	50.4
1947.....	83.7	83.6	67.4	81.6
1948.....	104.9	101.8	79.2	94.4
1949.....	111.3	114.6	109.5	106.3
1950.....	157.7	176.2	111.3	99.2
1951.....	134.2	141.6	145.9	115.6
1952.....	134.2	145.9	130.1	118.1
1953.....	144.5	142.1	121.5	119.7
1954.....	159.9	164.8	163.9	132.3
			162.0	128.4

<sup>1</sup>Indexes for 1945-53 are based on estimates of building for which building permits were issued and Federal contracts awarded in all urban places. The indexes for 1954 are based on a new expanded series which covers building activity in all localities having building-permit systems (over 7,000 places). A six-month overlap period, January-June 1954, provided the basis for linking the old and new estimates. Despite the differences of coverage in the two series, the linked index numbers appear to be satisfactory in measuring trends.

<sup>2</sup>Includes value of hotels, dormitories, tourist cabins, and other nonhousekeeping residential building. Revised estimated expenditures for new construction in Continental United States (in millions of dollars)—(1930) 8,741, (1935) 4,232, (1940) 8,682, (1945) 5,633, (1950) 27,902, (1951) 29,863.

BUILDING PERMIT ACTIVITY: VALUATION AND NUMBER OF DWELLING UNITS,  
BY LOCATION, 1954

Location	Valuation (in millions)				Number of dwelling units		
	All building construction	New residential building	New nonresidential building	Additions alterations and repairs	Total	1-family houses	Units in 2 or more family structures
United States total.....	\$16,464.9	\$9,990.7	\$5,005.8	\$1,468.4	1,071,483	928,157	143,326
Metropolitan areas <sup>1</sup> .....	13,161.1	8,187.5	3,819.3	1,151.3	860,713	727,537	133,206
In central cities.....	9,091.0	2,403.6	1,924.1	701.3	580,444	494,170	85,864
Outside central cities.....	8,070.1	5,723.9	1,896.2	450.0	580,709	533,367	47,342
Nonmetropolitan areas.....	3,303.8	1,803.2	1,186.5	317.1	213,740	200,920	12,820
Geographic division:							
Northeast.....	3,657.1	2,175.7	1,145.5	335.9	221,886	179,548	42,338
North Central.....	4,834.3	2,911.1	1,489.2	404.0	272,114	250,025	22,319
South.....	1,133.0	2,378.8	1,363.1	391.2	297,835	262,859	34,976
West.....	3,840.4	2,495.1	1,007.9	347.3	282,118	236,025	16,393

<sup>1</sup>These statistics on building construction authorized by local building permits measure building activity in all localities having building-permit systems—rural nonfarm as well as urban. Such localities (over 7,000) include about 80 percent of the nonfarm population of the country, according to the 1950 Census. The data cover publicly and privately owned construction. No adjustment has been made in the building-permit data to reflect the fact that permit valuations generally understate the actual cost of construction, nor for lapsed permits or the lag between permit issuance or contract award dates and start of construction. Components may not always equal totals because of rounding.

<sup>2</sup>Comprised of the 168 Standard Metropolitan Areas used in the 1950 Census.

## Households by Type, Urban and Rural, April, 1955

Source: Bureau of the Census

Type of household	Total number	Urban	Rural nonfarm	Rural farm
Primary families.....	41,713,000	27,323,000	9,172,000	5,218,000
Husband-wife.....	36,266,000	23,436,000	8,167,000	4,663,000
Other male head.....	1,303,000	835,000	229,000	239,000
Female head.....	4,144,000	3,052,000	776,000	316,000
Primary individuals.....	6,075,000	4,748,000	1,000,000	327,000
Male.....	2,019,000	1,418,000	390,000	211,000
Female.....	4,056,000	3,330,000	610,000	116,000
All households.....	47,788,000	32,071,000	10,172,000	5,545,000

## National Forest Areas

Source: Forest Service, Department of Agriculture. (In Acres) Data as of June 30, 1954

States	Area <sup>1</sup>	States	Area <sup>1</sup>	States	Area <sup>1</sup>	States	Area <sup>1</sup>
Alabama.....	632,311	Maine.....	50,023	N. Dakota.....	1,101,713	Wisconsin.....	1,463,953
Arizona.....	11,480,874	Maryland.....	1,110	Ohio.....	105,563	Wyoming.....	9,134,840
Arkansas.....	2,413,847	Mass.....	1,651	Oklahoma.....	262,666		
California.....	20,015,215	Michigan.....	2,567,471	Oregon.....	14,925,416	Total States.....	167,362,544
Colorado.....	14,363,151	Minnesota.....	2,721,993	Pennsylvania.....	172,022		
Florida.....	1,193,091	Mississippi.....	1,135,937	S. Carolina.....	587,480	Territories.....	
Georgia.....	774,989	Missouri.....	1,372,268	S. Dakota.....	1,988,688	Alaska.....	20,742,380
Idaho.....	20,328,579	Montana.....	18,563,423	Tennessee.....	502,590	Puerto Rico.....	33,113
Illinois.....	221,616	Nebraska.....	339,715	Texas.....	783,523		
Indiana.....	119,936	Nevada.....	5,062,198	Utah.....	7,920,984	Total.....	
Iowa.....	4,719	N. Hamp.....	677,399	Vermont.....	228,621	Territories.....	20,775,493
Kansas.....	107,187	N. Mexico.....	9,376,735	Virginia.....	1,447,278		
Kentucky.....	457,503	New York.....	13,747,171	Washington.....	9,688,560	Grand Total.....	188,138,037
Louisiana.....	591,789	N. Carolina.....	1,136,893	W. Virginia.....	903,635		

<sup>1</sup>Includes land utilization projects and other special areas administered by the Forest Service, and 179,386 acres in the process of acquisition for national forest purposes.

## STATE FORESTS AND COMMUNITY FORESTS

(Data as of January 1, 1954)

State Forests—Units 361, Acreage 18,979,000. Source—Conservation Yearbook, 1954.

Community Forests (Including municipal, county, school and public organization forests)—Units 3,226, acreage 4,382,037. Source—American Forestry Association, Washington, D. C.

## Production of Lumber in the United States

Source: Bureau of the Census; U. S. Forest Service; figures show millions of board feet

1869.....	12,756	1929.....	36,886	1937.....	25,997	1913.....	34,289	1919.....	32,176
1879.....	18,125	1932.....	10,151	1938.....	21,616	1914.....	32,938	1950.....	38,007
1889.....	27,038	1933.....	13,961	1939.....	25,118	1915.....	28,122	1951.....	37,201
1899.....	35,078	1934.....	15,491	1940.....	28,054	1916.....	31,112	1952.....	37,462
1909.....	44,510	1935.....	19,539	1941.....	33,613	1917.....	35,104	1953.....	36,742
1919.....	34,552	1936.....	24,355	1942.....	36,332	1918.....	N. A.		

N.A.—Data not available.

Exports (In thousands board feet)—Average pre-war year, 1,197,003; (1942) 345,260; (1943) 268,253; (1944) 325,424; (1945) 402,213; (1946) 648,287; (1947) 1,356,678; (1948) 647,356; (1949) 661,972; (1950) 513,648; (1951) 986,245; (1952) 639,318.

Imports (In thousands board feet)—Average pre-war year, 604,640; (1942) 1,510,206; (1943) 839,270; (1944) 978,043; (1945) 1,046,345; (1946) 1,225,564; (1947) 1,304,990; (1948) 1,869,018; (1949) 1,562,665; (1950) 3,428,915; (1951) 2,511,623; (1952) 2,481,846.

## National Parks and New Industries in Canada

Development of the great system of national parks of Canada has proved most alluring to thousands of visitors from the United States, who cross the border to fish, hunt, canoe, swim, ski or motor over roads that lead for miles through virgin forests and over high mountain passes. Opportunities for angling are provided by the administrations of the provinces, which furnish information to all interested in rod and reel. Details also may be obtained from the Canadian Government Travel Bureau, Ottawa, Can.

Playgrounds of Eastern Canada have become increasingly popular among Canadians and Americans, and in 1955 many visited the Cape Breton Highlands, Fundy, Prince Edward Island, Point Pelee National parks, Georgian Bay Islands, and the historic forts of the East where colonial Americans from New England fought side by side with the British against the French.

Most famous is the fortress of Louisbourg, on Cape Breton Isl., Nova Scotia, captured in 1745, again the scene of fighting in 1758-59. Others now treated as national parks are Fort Anne, N. S., Fort Beauséjour, N. B., Fort Lennox, Que., Fort Chambly, Que., Fort Wellington, Ont., and Fort Malden, Ont. Several of these forts were attacked by Americans during the Revolution and the War of 1812 and Fort Chambly was captured by Gen. Montgomery in 1775.

Newest of the eastern parks is Fundy, in New Brunswick, 80 sq. mi. above the Bay of Fundy, where the world's swiftest tides have cut the shoreline into coves and promontories.

A unique natural phenomenon may be observed at Reversing Falls, on the outskirts of St. John, N. B. At low tide the river waters flow over a normal waterfall. As the tide rises the sea begins to meet the river higher up and when the tide is at medium the falls disappear and the river presents a smooth surface. At high tide water flows up the river channel for a considerable distance.

### Jubilee Year for Provinces

During 1955 Saskatchewan and Alberta observed the 50th anniversary of their organization as provinces. In 1900 farming and lumbering were the principal occupations of Alberta; today there is a great empire of oil and natural gas. Early in the century Edmonton was a group of shacks on the Klondike trail; now it is a city that counted 159,000 residents in the latest census and estimates the actual number as 200,000. Calgary's meat packing plants draw on the livestock of the region. Saskatchewan raises the most wheat.

Banff (2,564 sq. mi.) and Jasper (4,200 sq. mi.) are the two national parks situated on the great Rocky Mountain barrier at the western boundary of Alberta. The mountains, forests and lakes of these parks are made accessible by extensive highways. The Banff-Jasper highway affords unparalleled scenic grandeur as it follows great rivers and mountain lakes within sight of glaciers and ice fields, at times 7,000 ft. above sea level. The parks preserve many varieties of wild life rarely seen in the rest of the continent, including bears, elk, moose, caribou, deer, mountain lions and cougars, while eagles wheel overhead.

Waterton Lakes National Park, at the southwest corner of Alberta adjoins Glacier National Park in Montana, and the two since 1932 have been termed Waterton-Glacier International Peace Park, by U. S. and Canadian legislation. Canada's Glacier National Park is in British Columbia (621 sq. mi.) in the Selkirk mountains. This province also has the mountain parks of Yoho, which contains sections of the Columbia and Kicking Horse rivers; Kootenay (543 sq. mi.) adjoining Banff and Yoho, and Mt. Revelstoke, noted for winter sports.

### Directions for Tourists

Citizens of the United States by birth do not need passports when entering Canada as tourists, but should carry papers of identification for convenience. Naturalized Americans should carry certificates of naturalization. Americans entering with motor cars for their own use may obtain a permit good for 60 days from the Canadian Customs at port of entry. This may be extended up to 6 mos. This applies also to motorcycles and bicycles. Pleasure boats may remain until Oct. 1 following entry, and until Dec. 31 on the Pacific Coast. No fees are collected.

Sportsmen may bring equipment free of duty. Shotguns and rifles may be imported for a temporary period free of duty under permit issued at the border, but all sporting equipment must be reported and identified upon return, within

6 mos. of time of entry. Revolvers, pistols and automatic weapons are not admitted. Licenses to hunt are obtainable from local authorities. Regulations covering migratory birds should be consulted by sportsmen.

American citizens returning to the United States after a stay of not less than 48 hours in Canada may bring in \$200 worth of articles duty free not more than once in a 30-day period. These do not include liquor and cigars. Those who have been in Canada not less than 12 days may bring in \$300 worth additional, including liquors and cigars, but not more than once in 6 mos. The U. S. limits cigars to 100 and alcoholic beverages to one wine gallon.

### Building the Seaway

Start of work on the St. Lawrence Seaway was welcomed by Canada as promising vast economic expansion. The electric power produced is expected to be even more valuable than the opening of the channel to ocean-going vessels. The Great Lakes-St. Lawrence basin has a potential of 10,000,000 hp, 70% of it in Canada, of which one-third has been developed.

The largest task is the development of 2,200,000 hp potential in the International Rapids section, which calls for an upper control dam at Iroquois and a main dam and powerhouse at Cornwall. The main dam will extend from the U. S. mainland to Barnhart Isl. The powerhouse from the foot of Barnhart to the Canadian mainland will act as a dam over 3,000 ft. long and 162 ft. above foundation. Canada has built two tunnels under Cornwall canal for use during construction of these works. Long Sault dam and powerhouse, from the head of Barnhart Isl. to the U. S. mainland will be 2,250 ft. long, 145 ft. high.

First generating units will deliver electricity in 1958 and the power project is to be completed by 1959. The power project will average 12.6 billion kt hrs. when completed. The St. Lawrence River has the steadiest flow, with maximum only 2.2 times minimum, whereas Bonneville on the Columbia River is 33 times and the Tennessee at Florence, Ala., 115 times minimum.

Canada is proceeding with canal and lock construction and deepening the channel for the Seaway. It is preparing to raise bridges to provide minimum clearance of 120 ft. for vessels. Bridges to be elevated are the Jacques Cartier, Victoria, Mercier and several Canadian National Ry. bridges.

Engineers believe ocean-going vessels will not penetrate the heart of the continent to any great extent but that a special fleet of smaller vessels of 20,000 tons will transship their cargoes at ocean ports. Iron ore, grain and coal will be the principal products moved. A saving of transportation charges of 5 to 6¢ a bushel of wheat is expected. If ore from Sept. Isles, Que. reaches 20,000,000 tons annually steel producers expect to save about \$250,000.

### Rise in Industrial Activity

Canada experienced marked improvement in economic activity in 1955. Recovery from the slowing up of industry in the early 1950's has followed by some months that of the United States, Canada's largest customer. Industrial production early in 1955 rose by 8%, exports were 10% higher than in 1954 and by mid-April employment was 117,000 higher. Complete reports for 1955, estimated by the Minister of Finance, were expected to show an increase in national production of 5 to 6%.

### New Copper Mine Opened

One of the newest industrial developments is the copper mine of Needle Mountain in the Gaspé, operated since April, 1955, by Gaspé Copper Mines, Ltd., subsidiary of Noranda Mines, Ltd., at Murdochville, Que. The mountain is said to contain over 60,000,000 tons of low-grade ore, and the annual yield is expected to reach 42,000 tons of copper.

### Fight on Ragweed Pollen

The value to Canada of tourist travel has led to a systematic study of pollen, in the interest of sufferers from hay fever. The provinces and the Dept. of Agriculture of Canada prepare a pollen index and indicate where tourists will escape the irritants. Canada has many areas comparatively free from ragweed pollen, the most satisfactory being the Gaspé peninsula. Controls are instituted and eradication of the offending weeds is unabated.



# FOREIGN COUNTRIES

## THE BRITISH COMMONWEALTH OF NATIONS

### Area and Population

Source: Areas are government figures; population data are latest census figures or latest official estimates

	Area, Sq. Mi.	Population		Area, Sq. Mi.	Population
<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b> ..	94,279	50,368,455	<b>AUSTRALASIA</b> ..	3,262,696	12,849,793
England ..	50,874	41,117,438	Australia (Commonw.) ..	2,974,581	9,090,738
Wales ..	7,106	2,596,986	New South Wales ..	309,433	3,462,502
Scotland ..	30,405	5,095,069	Victoria ..	87,884	2,180,873
Northern Ireland ..	5,238	1,389,579	Queensland ..	670,500	1,322,886
Isle of Man ..	221	55,213	South Australia ..	380,070	808,308
Channel Islands ..	75	102,770	West Australia ..	975,920	649,380
<b>EUROPE (other)</b> ..	123	341,355	Tasmania ..	26,216	319,542
Gibraltar (Colony) ..	2	24,736	Northern Territory ..	523,620	16,123
Malta (Self-gov. Colony) ..	95	316,619	Capital Territory ..	939	31,144
Gozo ..	26		Norfolk Island (Col.) ..	14	1,160
<b>ASIA</b> ..	1,865,453	472,884,071	Papua (Terr.) ..	90,540	397,100
India (Republic) ..	1,221,840	377,000,000	New Guinea (Trust) ..	93,000	1,113,564
Pakistan (Dominion) ..	361,737	75,842,165	Nauru (Trust) ..	8	3,404
Aden (Col. & Prot.) ..	115,080	800,000	Tokelau (Non-Self-gov. Island (Colony) ..	103,116	2,118,485
Socatra (Prot.) ..	1,400	120,000	Western Samoa (Trust) ..	1,133	93,247
Bahrain Islands (Prot.) ..	250		<b>OCEANIA</b> ..	25,821	564,677
Cyprus (Colony) ..	3,572	509,000	Fiji Islands (Colony) ..	7,036	320,800
Ceylon (Dominion) ..	25,332	8,381,000	Tonga Island (Prot.) ..	250	52,577
Maldives Islands ..	115	93,000	Gilbert & Ellice Isl. (Colony) ..	375	39,000
Federation of Malaya (Prot.) ..	50,690	5,750,000	Brit. Solomon Isl. (Prot.) ..	12,400	100,000
Singapore (Colony), incl. Christmas (Keenland) Island ..	280	1,147,364	New Hebrides (Cond.) ..	5,700	52,000
North Borneo (Col.) ..	29,500	333,752	Other Pacific Islands ..	60	300
Brunei (Prot.) ..	2,226	48,000	<b>ATLANTIC OCEAN</b> ..	93	5,350
Sarawak (Colony) ..	50,000	596,790	St. Helena Island (Col.) ..	47	4,900
Hong Kong, incl. Kowloon (Colony) ..	391	2,250,000	Ascension Isl. (Dept.) ..	34	170
<b>AFRICA</b> ..	3,786,572	89,647,025	Tristan da Cunha (Dept.) ..	12	280
South Central Africa: Northern Rhodesia (Prot.) ..	290,323	2,015,000	<b>NORTH AMERICA</b> ..	3,845,774	15,482,000
Southern Rhodesia (Self-gov. Colony) ..	150,333	2,259,900	Canada (Dominion) ..		
Nyasaland (Prot.) ..	47,404	2,511,575	Alberta ..	255,285	939,501
<b>Eastern Africa:</b> Sudan (In transition to independence) ..	967,500	8,764,000	British Columbia ..	366,255	1,165,210
Kenya (Col. & Prot.) ..	221,060	5,947,000	Manitoba ..	246,512	776,541
Uganda (Prot.) ..	93,981	5,187,000	New Brunswick ..	27,985	515,697
Tanganyika (Trust) ..	362,688	8,196,000	Nova Scotia ..	21,068	642,584
Zanzibar & Pemba (Prot.) ..	665	274,000	Ontario ..	412,582	4,597,542
Somaliand (Prot.) ..	68,000	640,000	Prince Edward Isl. ..	2,184	98,429
<b>Southern Africa:</b> Union of South Africa (Dominion) ..	472,550	13,393,000	Quebec ..	594,860	4,055,681
Basutoland (Colony) ..	11,716	555,390	Saskatchewan ..	251,700	831,728
Bechuanaland (Prot.) ..	275,000	294,000	Yukon ..	207,076	9,096
Swaziland (Prot.) ..	6,704	184,000	Northwest Terr. ..	1,304,903	16,004
<b>Western Africa:</b> Nigeria (Col. & Prot.) ..	339,169	31,200,000	Newfoundland ..	154,734	361,416
Gambia (Col. & Prot.) ..	4,005	250,160	<b>CENTRAL AMERICA</b> ..	8,867	73,171
Gold Coast (Col. & Prot.) ..	78,802	4,125,000	British Honduras (Colony) ..	8,867	73,171
Sierra Leone (Col. & Prot.) ..	27,925	2,000,000	<b>WEST INDIES</b> ..	12,480	2,943,449
Cameroons (Trust) ..	34,081	1,441,000	Bermuda (Colony) ..	21	39,983
Togoland, Br. (Trust) ..	13,041	410,000	Bahamas (Colony) ..	4,404	86,659
<b>INDIAN OCEAN</b> ..	876	577,717	Barbados (Colony) ..	166	219,015
Mauritius Island (Col.) ..	720	540,617	Jamaica (Colony) ..	4,411	1,503,017
Seychelles Island and Depend. (Colony) ..	156	37,100	Turks & Caicos Isl. (Col.) ..	160	6,600
			Cayman Islands (Col.) ..	100	7,000
			Leeward Islands (Col.) ..	422	120,145
			Windward Isl. (Col.) ..	810	283,000
			Trinidad (Colony) ..	1,864	678,000
			Tobago (Colony) ..	116	
			<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b> ..	89,068	454,830
			British Guiana (Col.) ..	83,000	452,600
			Falkland Islands and South Georgia (Col.) ..	6,068	2,230
			<b>GRAND TOTAL</b> ..	12,992,102	646,191,893

The Sudan, former Anglo-Egyptian condominium, is in transition to independence.

### British Prime Ministers Since 1835

Viscount Melbourne ..	1835	Earl of Beaconsfield (Disraeli) ..	1874	David Lloyd George ..	1916
Sir Robert Peel ..	1841	Mr. Gladstone ..	1889	Andrew Bonar Law ..	1922
Lord John Russell ..	1846	Marquess of Salisbury ..	1885	Stanley Baldwin ..	1923
Earl of Derby ..	1852	Mr. Gladstone ..	1886	J. Ramsay MacDonald ..	1924
Earl of Aberdeen ..	1852	Marquess of Salisbury ..	1886	Stanley Baldwin ..	1924
Viscount Palmerston ..	1855	Mr. Gladstone ..	1892	J. Ramsay MacDonald ..	1926
Earl of Derby ..	1858	Earl of Rosebery ..	1894	Stanley Baldwin ..	1935
Viscount Palmerston ..	1859	Marquess of Salisbury ..	1895	Neville Chamberlain ..	1937
Earl Russell ..	1865	Arthur James Balfour ..	1902	Winston Churchill ..	1940
Earl of Derby ..	1866	Sir H. Campbell-Bannerman ..	1905	Clement R. Attlee ..	1945
Benjamin Disraeli ..	1868	Herbert Henry Asquith ..	1908	Sir Winston Churchill ..	1951
William Ewart Gladstone ..	1868	Herbert Henry Asquith ..	1915	Sir Anthony Eden ..	1955

## Structure of the British Commonwealth of Nations

The British Commonwealth covers 12,992,102 square miles (one-fourth of the world's land surface). Its population according to the latest census and official estimates is 646,191,893, more than one-fourth of the inhabitants of the world.

The term British Commonwealth of Nations includes British Colonies and their subdivisions, and associated independent countries, officially termed Dominions, a term now little used.

The term Colony is an abbreviation of the official designation "Colony not possessing responsible Government" and includes all such colonies whether or not they possess elective legislatures. The British Colonial Empire includes in addition to the Colonies proper a number of Protectorates, Protected States and Trust Territories.

The Statute of Westminster, effective Dec. 11, 1931, ratified the declarations of the Imperial Conferences (1926 and 1930), which were participated in by the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the Prime Ministers of the Dominion of Canada, the Commonwealth of Australia, the Dominion of New Zealand, the Union of South Africa, the Irish Free State, and the Dominion of Newfoundland.

The 1926 Conference defined the Dominions as "autonomous Communities within the British Empire, equal in status, in no way subordinate one to another in any aspect of their domestic or foreign affairs, though united by a common allegiance to the Crown, and freely associated as members of the British Commonwealth of Nations. . . . Every self-governing member of the Empire is master of its destiny. In fact, if not always in form, it is subject to no more compulsion whatever."

Newfoundland became a province of Canada Mar. 31, 1949. Ireland (Eire) left the Commonwealth Apr. 18, 1949, when the Republic of Ireland Act became effective. India, a Dominion since Aug. 15, 1947, became a republic Jan. 26, 1950, but remained as an independent member of the Commonwealth. Pakistan became a self-governing Dominion Aug. 15, 1947. Ceylon became a self-governing Dominion with a British governor general Feb. 4, 1948.

Capital of this vast area is London, England.

Population of Greater London, comprising the City and Metropolitan Districts, in 1951 was 8,346,137, of which 3,348,336 was in the Outer Ring.

Greater London has an area of 443,455 acres. The parliamentary and registration City is a small area of 675 acres in the heart of the capital; the registration County, approx. coinciding with the area of the parliamentary boroughs, has 74,850 acres; the remainder constitutes the Outer Ring. For population comparisons Greater London is in the same category as New York, N. Y.

The ruling sovereign is Elizabeth II, the former Princess Elizabeth Alexandra Mary, eldest daughter of the late King George VI. She succeeded to the throne Feb. 6, 1952, and was crowned June 2, 1953. Her title is "Elizabeth II, by the Grace of God, Queen of this realm and all her other realms and territories, Head of the Commonwealth, De-

fender of the Faith." She was born April 21, 1926.

The Queen, as Princess Elizabeth, was married Nov. 20, 1947 to Lt. Philip Mountbatten, born June 10, 1921, former Prince of Greece. He was created Duke of Edinburgh Nov. 19, 1947. H.R.H. Prince Philip Nov. 20, 1947.

They have two children: (1) Prince Charles Philip Arthur George, born Nov. 14, 1948, and (2) Princess Anne Elizabeth Alice Louise, born Aug. 15, 1950.

The Queen has one sister, Princess Margaret Rose, born Aug. 21, 1930.

The late King George VI was born Dec. 14, 1895 (died Feb. 6, 1952), son of King George V (died Jan. 20, 1936), and Queen Mary (died March 24, 1953). He succeeded to the throne on the abdication of his brother, Edward VIII, Dec. 11, 1936. As Prince Albert, Duke of York, he married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon (born Aug. 4, 1900). Besides Elizabeth, the Queen Mother, two brothers and a sister survive King George VI. They are H.R.H. Prince Edward Albert (born June 23, 1894) formerly King Edward VIII (Jan. 20, 1936 to Dec. 10, 1936), created Duke of Windsor (Dec. 12, 1936), married (June 3, 1937) Mrs. Wallis Warfield; H.R.H. Prince Henry William (born March 31, 1900), created Baron Culloden, Earl of Ulster and Duke of Gloucester (March 31, 1928), married (Nov. 6, 1935) Lady Alice Montagu-Douglas-Scott (born Dec. 25, 1901), daughter of the Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch and Queensbury—issue: William Henry Andrew Frederick (born Dec. 18, 1941), Richard Alexander Walter George (born Aug. 26, 1944); Princess (Victoria Alexandra Alice) Mary, Princess Royal (born April 25, 1897), married (Feb. 28, 1922) Viscount Lascelles, later Earl of Harewood—issue: George Henry Hubert, Earl of Harewood (born Feb. 7, 1923), Gerald David (born Aug. 21, 1924).

A third brother, the Duke of Kent, was killed in an airplane accident in Scotland (Aug. 25, 1942). He was H.R.H. Prince George (born Dec. 20, 1902), married (Nov. 29, 1934) Princess Marina of Greece (born Nov. 30, 1906)—issue: Edward George Nicholas Patrick, Duke of Kent (born Oct. 9, 1935), Alexandra Helen Elizabeth Olga Christabel (born Dec. 25, 1936), Michael George Charles Franklin (born July 4, 1942).

Prince Charles is the Heir Apparent. Under an amendment (passed Nov. 19, 1953) to the Regency Act of 1937 which makes provision for performance of the functions of the Crown in the absence of incapacity of the monarch, the Duke of Edinburgh would replace Princess Margaret as Regent for Prince Charles.

The Queen receives from Parliament an annuity of £475,000 (\$1,330,000), comprising her privy purse of £60,000 (\$168,000) and the rest for her household salaries and expenses. The Civil List grants the Duke of Edinburgh £40,000 (\$112,000); Queen Mother Elizabeth £70,000 (\$196,000); the Duke of Gloucester £35,000 (\$98,000); the Princess Royal £6,000 (\$16,800); the Princess Margaret £6,000 (\$16,800) plus an additional £8,000 (\$24,800) in the event of her marriage.

## The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

Capital: London. Area: 94,279 square miles. Population (1951 census), 50,368,455. Flag: Union Jack (blue ground with superimposed crosses of St. George, St. Andrew and St. Patrick in red and white). Monetary unit: Pound (U. S. \$2.80).

Description. The United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, comprising England, Wales, Scotland, Northern Ireland, Isle of Man, and the Channel Islands, lies off the northwest corner of Europe, with the North Atlantic Ocean on the North and West, the North Sea on the East and the English Channel separating it from the mainland on the South. The Straits of Dover, 21 miles wide, divide it from France.

England has an area of 50,874 square miles and a population (1951 census) of 41,147,938. Wales has an area of 7,466 square miles and a population 2,596,986 (1951) including Mommouthshire.

The climate of the British Isles is equable, mild and somewhat warmer than that of the continent because of the Gulf Stream modifying the temperature, which is mean at 48°. Rainfall averages 41 inches annually, and covers longer periods, and fogs often prevail.

The coastline is tortuous, providing many har-

bors for shipping, and numerous rivers up which deep sea craft may go.

The soil is of varied natural fertility. It is more sterile in the north, notwithstanding the figures show that the Scots have attained a relatively high acre production by intensive cultivation. However, centuries of tillage have made necessary elaborate and large use of artificial fertilizers.

Birmingham, succeeding Glasgow as the second largest city has a population of 1,112,340. Glasgow has 1,089,555, and Coventry 258,211 (1951 census).

Parliament is the legislative governing body for the United Kingdom, with certain powers over the dependent Empire but none over the Dominions. It consists of two Houses. The House of Lords is made up of the peers of the United Kingdom: the Royal Dukes, the Archbishops, the Dukes, the Marquesses, the Earls, the Viscounts, 24 Bishops, the Barons, a group of Irish peers elected for life; and 16 Scottish peers elected for the duration of Parliament. The full membership of the House of Lords comprises 801 members, exclusive of minors, but most of the work of the House is done by about 85 members.

The House of Commons was raised from 625

seats to 630 in a 1955 redistribution. Members are elected by direct ballot and divided as follows: England, 511; Wales and Monmouth, 39; Scotland, 71; Northern Ireland, 12.

Clergymen of the Church of England, ministers of the Church in Scotland and Roman Catholic clergymen are disqualified from sitting as members, also certain government officers, sheriffs and government contractors. Women have had the right to vote since 1918 and are eligible to sit in Parliament.

#### Conservatives Remain in Power

In general elections, May 26, 1955, following the resignation of Prime Minister Winston Churchill April 6, and dissolution of Parliament, the Conservative party retained power. Sir Anthony Eden was appointed Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury. Distribution of Commons seats has been:

	1950	1951	1955
Conservatives .....	297	321	345*
Labor .....	315	295	277
Liberal .....	9	6	6
Others .....	4	3	2

\* Includes Associates

Popular vote in 1955: Conservatives and associates, 13,336,182 (49.84% of total); Labor, 12,405,130 (46.36%); Liberal, 722,400 (2.7%); others, 295,772 (1%). Percentage of electorate voting was 76.78, compared with 82.6% in 1951.

Upon their return to power in 1951, the Conservatives began to denationalize some industries which the preceding Labor government, 1945-1951, had socialized. Electricity, coal and others remain nationalized. Food rationing ended completely July 3, 1954, for the first time in more than 14 years.

National Insurance was begun July 5, 1948. It provides for practically universal compulsory insurance against sickness, maternity, unemployment, and industrial accidents; and pensions for widows, orphans and the aged. The National Health Service, in operation since July 5, 1948, which had provided free medical, dental and nursing care, makes minimum charges (effective June 1, 1952) for medical prescriptions and certain appliances. Under the Family Allowance Act of 1945, amended in 1952, the government pays 8 shillings a week for each child of compulsory school age, after the first. A National Assistance Scheme provides for those not fully protected by National Insurance. Contributions are made by purchase of National Insurance stamps, the amounts varying according to sex and classification (employed, self-employed, non-employed). In the case of employed persons, the employer pays an amount equal to nearly half of the payment.

Individual income tax rate, announced April 19, 1955, is lowered to 42½% from 45%, after allowances. Allowances: single persons, £140; married, £240, plus £100 for each child. Surtax rate reaches over 90% on largest incomes.

Emigration to non-European countries has been:

	1952	1953	1954
United States .....	23,200	16,212	23,600
Canada .....	44,400	21,268	40,600
Australia .....	52,500	30,244	34,800
New Zealand .....	15,300	14,534	10,400
South Africa .....	8,700	9,846	6,000

Resources and Industries. Great Britain's major occupations are manufacturing and trade. Its economy is one of the most highly industrialized in the world, with 9 out of 10 engaged in mining, manufacturing and building. Metals and metal-using industries contributed more than 50% of the exports. Agriculture provides wheat, barley, oats, sugar beets, rye and garden truck. England, Wales, Scotland, the Isle of Man and the Channel Islands have a total area of 56,342,000 acres devoted to agriculture. England has 18,104,000 acres of arable land, and 13,059,000 acres devoted to pasture; Scotland devotes nearly 11,000,000 acres to grazing.

The country is rich in mineral resources. There are huge deposits of coal, the annual output approximates \$2 billion in value. Limestone, igneous rock and iron ore are valuable products. Other important minerals, in the order of their value, are gravel and sand, clay and shale, slate, sandstone, salt, China clay, fireclay, chalk, gypsum, oil shale, lead ore, tin ore, ganister and silica rock. Pottery's clay, moulding and Pig-bed sand, barytes and witherite, and dolomite.

Since nationalization the railway system is divided into six regions, five in England and Wales and one in Scotland with a total single-track

## Cabinet

(As of Oct. 1, 1955)

Prime Minister and First Lord of the Treasury—Rt. Hon. Sir Anthony Eden, K.G., M.C., M.P.  
Lord President of the Council—Most Hon. Marquess of Salisbury, K.G.

Chancellor of the Exchequer—Rt. Hon. R. A. Butler, C.H., M.P.

Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs—Rt. Hon. Harold Macmillan, M.P.

Lord Chancellor—Rt. Hon. Viscount Kilmer, G.C.V.O.

Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster—Rt. Hon. Viscount Woolton, C.H.

Lord Privy Seal—Rt. Hon. Harry Crookshank, C.H., M.P.

Secretary of State for the Home Department and Minister for Welsh Affairs—Major Rt. Hon. Gwilym Lloyd-George, M.P.

Secretary of State for Scotland—Rt. Hon. James Stuart, M.V.O., M.C., M.P.

Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations—Rt. Hon. Earl of Home.

Secretary of State for the Colonies—Rt. Hon. Alan Lennox-Boyd, M.P.

Minister of Labor and National Service—Rt. Hon. Sir Walter Monckton, K.C.M.G., K.C.V.O., M.C., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Defense—Rt. Hon. Selwyn Lloyd, C.B.E., T.D., Q.C., M.P.

Minister of Housing and Local Government—Rt. Hon. Duncan Sandys, M.P.

President of the Board of Trade—Rt. Hon. Peter Thorneycroft, M.P.

Minister of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food—Rt. Hon. D. Heathcoat Amory, M.P.

Minister of Pensions and National Insurance—Rt. Hon. Osbert Peake, M.P.

Minister of Education—Rt. Hon. Sir David Eccles, K.C.V.O., M.P.

OTHER DEPARTMENTS OF STATE AND NON-CABINET MEMBERS

Admiralty, First Lord—Rt. Hon. J. P. L. Thomas, M.P.

War, Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Antony Head, C.B.E., M.C., M.P.

Air, Secretary of State—Rt. Hon. Lord De L'Isle and Dudley, V.C.

Fuel and Power, Minister—Rt. Hon. Geoffrey Lloyd, M.P.

Health, Minister—Rt. Hon. Iain Macleod, M.P.

Transport and Civil Aviation, Minister—Rt. Hon. John Boyd-Carpenter, M.P.

Supply, Minister—Rt. Hon. Reginald Maudling, M.P.

Works, Minister—Rt. Hon. Nigel Birch, O.B.E., M.P.

Postmaster-General—Rt. Hon. Charles Hill, M.P.

Minister Without Portfolio—Rt. Hon. Earl of Munster.

Paymaster-General—Earl of Selkirk, O.B.E., A.F.C.

Foreign Affairs, Minister of State—Most Hon. Marquess of Reading, C.B.E., M.C., T.D., Q.C.

Colonial Affairs, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Henry Hopkinson, C.M.G., M.P.

Board of Trade, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. A. R. W. Low, C.B.E., D.S.O., T.D., M.P.

Foreign Affairs, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Anthony Nutting, M.P.

Scottish Office, Minister of State—Rt. Hon. Lord Strathclyde.

Attorney-General—Rt. Hon. Sir Reginald Manningham-Buller, Q.C., M.P.

Lord Advocate—Rt. Hon. W. R. Milligan, Q.C., M.P.

mileage of 53,000. Public highways extended 183,821 miles in Great Britain, divided into 157,197 for England and Wales and 26,624 miles for Scotland.

Telephone service is a part of the postal system. The number of telephones in Great Britain was 6,500,000 in 1954.

Broadcast receiving licenses totaled 14,017,447 on Apr. 30, 1955, including 4,580,725 for television.

Tourist industry set a new high in 1954, with receipts from 850,000 visitors totaling £130,000,000 (\$364,000,000).

The key industries are food products, beverages, motor cars, shipbuilding, textiles, chemicals, paper and printing, clothing, non-ferrous metals, clay

and building materials, building and contracting, timber, leather.

In June, 1954, total employment was 23,531,000, against 23,474,000 in 1953. Workers in civilian employment comprise 95% of working force.

Index of industrial production (1948=100) rose 6% in 1954 over 1953 to a record est. 128 and touched 132 in Jan. 1955. The manufacturing index in 1954 reached 133; metal and engineering trades were main contributors, increasing 8% over 1953. Motor vehicles reached an all-time peak over more than 1,000,000 units.

Industrial production has been:

	1938	1953	1954
Coal (million tons) .....	227	224	223.8
Steel (million tons) .....	10.4	17.6	18.5
Automobiles (thousands) .....	341	595	769
Trucks (thousands) .....	104	240	260

The merchant marine totaled 19,520,000 tons in 1954, and comprised about 50% of active world shipping. British shipyards build 35% of the world's new shipping; of this about 27% is for export. Shipyards reached a postwar peak of 1,500,000 tons in 1954.

In 1955 Britain planned a 10-year \$840,000,000 program to build 12 nuclear powered electric stations to meet part of future needs.

The British pound was devalued Sept. 18, 1949, from an official rate of \$4.03 to \$2.82. The London gold market was reopened in 1954, but certain restrictions on exchange were retained. To curb inflation and strengthen the pound, the government raised the bank rate from 3 to 3½%, Jan. 27, 1955, and to 4½%, Feb. 24. A wave of railway, dock and coal-mining strikes during the first half of 1955 cost the economy about 2,000,000 working days. A new series of restrictions on credit purchases was announced July 25 to reduce consumption and increase exports. Down payment on a wide range of goods was increased from 15 to 33½%.

Great Britain's principal imports are food, non-ferrous metals and manufactures: wool, timber, gasoline, raw cotton and cotton waste; oils, fats and resins; hides and skins; machinery; iron ore; iron and steel manufactures; tobacco, paper, chemicals, rubber, drugs, dyes and colors. It depends on imports for all its copper, gasoline, cotton, sulphur and rubber; for four-fifths of its wool, and for half of its food and iron ore. It reworks for export wool, rubber, cotton, tea, fur, tin, lead.

Bulk of the exports is supplied by textiles, woolen and worsted goods, iron and steel, machinery and vehicles, including locomotives and shipping. Domestic exports also include cotton yarns, aircraft, coal, food and beverages, drugs, dyes and colors; electrical goods and apparatus, earthenware, glass, cutlery, hardware and implements and wool. Of growing importance are jet aircraft, radio, TV, radar and navigation equipment, harvester-threshers, diesel locomotives, drugs and synthetic detergents, nylon knitted goods.

Imports and exports (in pounds):

	Imports	Exports
1945	1,103,700,000	450,000,000
1946	1,301,000,000	965,000,000
1947	1,794,000,000	1,196,250,000
1948	2,079,500,000	1,647,900,000
1949	2,272,481,000	1,842,996,000
1950	2,602,945,000	2,255,048,000
1951	3,904,000,000	2,707,000,000
1952	3,481,000,000	2,693,000,000
1953	3,872,000,000	2,675,000,000
1954	3,379,000,000	2,774,000,000

## RECENT BUDGETS OF GREAT BRITAIN

Year	Revenues	Expendit's	Year	Revenues	Expendit's	Year	Revenues	Expendit's
£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.
1920..	1,330,671,380	1,665,772,928	1943	2,819,850,783	5,637,367,739	1950..	3,024,031,000	3,356,569,000
1925..	799,435,595	795,776,711	1944	2,097,500,000	5,798,687,188	1951..	3,077,825,000	3,327,310,000
1930..	814,070,280	829,493,543	1945	3,098,000,000	6,062,904,900	1952..	4,440,000,000	4,074,000,000
1935..	804,029,000	797,067,170	1946	3,285,000,000	5,484,333,000	1953..	4,439,000,000	4,351,000,000
1940..	1,025,192,000	1,832,217,000	1947	3,341,223,358	3,910,345,955	1954	4,398,000,000	4,274,000,000
1941..	1,408,867,000	3,884,288,000	1948	3,845,000,000	3,187,000,000	1955	4,738,000,000	4,306,000,000
1942..	2,074,057,000	4,775,694,000	1949	4,006,591,000	3,152,782,000	1956*	4,710,000,000	4,562,000,000

\*Estimates. Fiscal year ends Mar. 31.

## PUBLIC DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN

March 31	£.	March 31	£.	March 31	£.	March 31	£.
1920.....	7,875,841,961	1941.....	11,398,000,000	1946.....	23,774,000,000	1951.....	25,921,565,000
1925.....	7,665,880,405	1942.....	14,070,000,000	1947.....	25,770,000,000	1952.....	25,890,451,000
1930.....	7,469,060,000	1943.....	16,860,597,000	1948.....	25,620,762,000	1953.....	26,051,213,000
1935.....	7,800,585,000	1944.....	19,592,000,000	1949.....	25,167,611,000	1954.....	26,582,602,000
1940.....	8,031,459,000	1945.....	22,398,000,000	1950.....	25,802,297,000		

Trade with the United States in 1954 was: Imports, \$792,000,000; exports, \$447,000,000.

Education and Religion. The Church of England is Protestant Episcopal. The Queen is the supreme governor, possessing the right to appoint to the vacant archbishoprics and bishoprics. There are two archbishops (of Canterbury and York), 43 bishops and 40 suffragan bishops.

The Church of Scotland is Presbyterian.

There are about 450,000 Jews in the United Kingdom with approximately 200 synagogues (Jewish Year Book 1953). Active membership of various churches in 1950 follows:

Episcopalians	Total 3,744,093
Church of England .....	2,989,704
Church in Wales .....	196,389
Church in Ireland .....	500,000
Episcopal Church in Scotland .....	58,000

Methodists .....	775,294
Congregationalists .....	410,174
Baptists .....	343,798
Welsh Presbyterians .....	171,185
English Presbyterians .....	67,236
Church of Scotland .....	1,256,167
Northern Ireland Presbyterians .....	119,582
Roman Catholics .....	Total 3,955,549

England and Wales .....	2,754,249
Scotland .....	721,300
Northern Ireland .....	480,000

Primary and secondary education is free and compulsory from five to 15 years of age.

The most celebrated of British universities are Oxford and Cambridge, each with colleges founded in the 13th century. Other major institutions are in London, Durham, Manchester, Birmingham, Liverpool, Leeds, Sheffield, Bristol, Nottingham and Reading; in Scotland: St. Andrews, Edinburgh, Glasgow and Aberdeen; and one in Wales.

Defense. This is supervised by the Defense Committee, presided over by the Prime Minister and consisting of a number of Ministers of the Government, including the Minister of Defense, who coordinates the policies of the three services: the First Lord of the Admiralty and the Secretaries of State for War and Air. Each of the three service ministers is responsible to Parliament.

The National Service Act provides for two years' service in the regular forces and for eight years' service in one of the three Reserve forces. The Territorial Army corresponds to the National Guard in the United States and serves only at home in peacetime. The women's services were integrated into the three regular branches of the armed forces on a volunteer basis February 1949.

Active strength of the armed forces April 1, 1955, was: Army, 440,800; Navy, 129,500; Air, 259,500.

The fleet (1955) includes one battleship, 13 aircraft carriers, 24 cruisers, 89 destroyers, 167 frigates, 3 minelayers, 57 submarines, 220 minesweepers, and 138 others. About 139 ships are under construction.

The air force is equipped with three types of long range bombers: Vickers Valiant, Avro Vulcan, Handley Page Victor.

The government announced Feb. 17, 1955, its intention and ability to produce hydrogen weapons. It also planned introduction of surface-to-surface guided missiles and vessels to operate them.

## SCOTLAND

Scotland, a kingdom now united with England in Great Britain, occupies the north half of the main

British island, also Hebrides, Orkney, Shetland and smaller islands. The Atlantic lies North and West; the North Sea East. Length, 275 mi., breadth approx. 150 mi., area, 30,405 sq. mi., population (Census, 1951), 5,085,968.

The Lowlands, a belt of land approximately 60 miles wide from the Firth of Clyde to the Firth of Forth divide the farming region of the Southern Uplands from the granite Highlands of the north. Only one-tenth of the land area, the Lowlands contain three-quarters of the population and most of the industry. The Highlands, famous for hunting and fishing, is being economically restored by hydro-electric power development.

Glasgow (pop. 1,089,556) is the largest city in Scotland and third largest in Britain.

Scotland was settled by Scots, Picts and Norse. The Romans called the land Caledonia. The term Scotland derives from Scotia, land of a tribe of Scots. Colomba introduced Christianity 563 A. D. The kingdom was established in the 11th century. William Wallace, patriot leader, died 1305. Robert Bruce, crowned 1306, defeated the English at Bannockburn, June 24, 1314. John Knox led church reform after 1560. In 1603 James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, succeeded Queen Elizabeth to the throne of England as James I, and effected the Union of the Crowns. In 1707 Scotland received representation in the British parliament. Its executive in the British cabinet is the Secretary of State for Scotland.

Union of the Church of Scotland and the United Free Church (Presbyterian) was effected 1929. Universities are at Aberdeen, Edinburgh, Glasgow, St. Andrews. Education gains some support from the Carnegie Trust, founded by Andrew Carnegie. St. Andrews is the birthplace of golf.

Land reform, with drainage, crop support, loans and wage laws, has been progressing since 1919. Mechanization has increased agricultural output 50% since 1939. Scotland produces fine woolsens, worsteds, tweeds; silk textiles at Paisley and Glasgow; fine linens, and latterly jute. It is known for its Ayrshire, Angus Aberdeen and Galloway shorthorn cattle. It raises Shetland, Highland and Cheviot sheep. Shetland ponies and Clydesdale draft horses. Fisheries have biggest hauls in herring, cod and whiting. Whisky, from barley, is highly profitable.

Large industrial expansion is in progress. Coal is the chief fuel and new fields have been opened in the Fife, Clackmann and Lothian areas. Steel castings, pipes and tubes are a major output. It contributes about 40% of all British shipbuilding, much industrial machinery, locomotive building (largest in Europe), boiler, pump and valve manufacture. Clyde shipbuilders launched 550,000 tons in 1954.

Historic sites and literary associations, where memorials of Robert Burns, Sir Walter Scott, John Knox, Mary, Queen of Scots, are preserved, draw many tourists, as do the beauties of the Trossachs, Loch Katrine, Loch Lomond and abbey ruins that are now state property.

#### NORTHERN IRELAND

**Descriptive.** Six of the nine counties of Ulster, the northeast corner of Ireland, constitute Northern Ireland, with the parliamentary boroughs of Belfast and Londonderry; they are Antrim, Armagh, Down, Londonderry, Fermanagh and Tyrone. The country has a population (1951 census) of 1,369,579 and an area of 5,238 square miles. Belfast is the capital and chief industrial center.

The finest scenery in Northern Ireland is to be found on or close to the coast line. From Belfast northward the Antrim road takes the visitor to the famous Giant's Causeway, which consists of a perfect honeycomb of stone columns, 40,000 in all,

each having the shape of a polygon or hexagon. Along the north coast, at the head of a long inlet of the sea, Lough Foyle, is the city of Londonderry. Lough Erne, studded with islands, is one of the most famous of lakes, and Lough Neagh the largest in the British Isles.

**Resources and Industries.** Agriculture is the main industry; 90,000 small farms produce fat cattle, sheep, eggs, poultry, potatoes and milk. Milk production reaches 83,000,000 gals., often 75,000 gals. per day going to Great Britain. Condensed and dried milk, butter and cheese are produced, as well as many canned foods. Four-fifths of Northern Ireland's whiskey is exported.

Linen manufacture and shipbuilding are the chief manufacturing industries. Belfast shipyards launch more than 100,000 tons annually and city is Ireland's largest port, with 10 mi. of wharves. Ropes and twines, rayon, clothing, aircraft, engineering products, tobacco, aerated waters, hosiery and underwear are also made.

**Government.** An act of the British parliament, 1920, divided Northern and Southern Ireland, each with a parliament and government. When Ireland became a dominion, 1921, and later a republic, Northern Ireland elected to remain a part of the United Kingdom. The Prime Minister is Viscount Basil Brooke (appointed 1943). The Governor is Lord Wakehurst, K.C.M.G. (app. 1952).

Parliament consists of a Senate of 26, and House of Commons of 52, both elected with power to legislate in local matters except such as are reserved to the Imperial Parliament. Northern Ireland returns 12 members to the Commons at London.

The bulk of the taxation is imposed and collected by the United Kingdom, which makes deductions and remits the remainder to the local exchequer.

**Education and Religion.** Northern Ireland is preponderantly Protestant. Elementary education is compulsory. Queens University of Belfast is the largest institution of higher education.

Northern Ireland closely followed Britain in systems of social insurance, industrial accident and disability benefits, family allowances and pensions. Large grants have been made for mental and physical health services, including direct aid to the Tuberculosis Authority.

#### CHANNEL ISLANDS

The Channel Islands, off the northwest coast of France, are the only portions of the Dukedom of Normandy belonging to England, to which they have been attached since the conquest. The islands consist of Jersey, Guernsey and these dependencies of Guernsey, Alderney, Brechou, Great Sark, Little Sark, Herm, Jethou and Lihou. The islands have an area of 75 square miles and a population of 102,770 (1951 census). They have their own laws and own customs. Jersey has a separate legal existence and a Lieutenant-Governor named by the Crown. The islands are not bound by acts of Parliament unless named in the legislation. The islands were the only British soil occupied by German troops in World War II.

#### ISLE OF MAN

The Isle of Man, in the Irish Sea, has an area of 221 square miles and a population of 55,213 (1951 census). The island is equidistant from England, Scotland and Ireland and rich in lead and iron. The island has its own laws and a Governor appointed by the Crown. The island is not bound by acts of Parliament unless named in the legislation. The main industry is catering to vacationists, approximately 600,000 a year.

## British European Possessions

**Gibraltar,** a Crown Colony southeast of Spain, guards the entrance to the Mediterranean. The width of the strait dividing Europe from Africa varies from 7.75 miles at the narrowest part to 23.75 at the widest. The Rock has been in British possession since 1713. It has been elaborated, tunneled and armed until it is considered impregnable. A large and secure harbor has been constructed at its foot. As a naval base its position is of the greatest strategic importance. The Rock is 2½ miles long, ¾ of a mile wide and 1,396 ft. in height; a narrow isthmus connects it with the mainland; civil population (est. 1953), 24,736.

**Malta,** an island 58 miles due south of Sicily in the Mediterranean Sea and about 180 miles from Africa, was annexed to the British Empire (1814) following the Napoleonic wars and has been greatly strengthened and made into a base for repair and refitment for the British fleet. The area is 95 square miles and its width is about nine miles. The neighboring island of Gozo has an area of 26 square miles which with Comino, one square mile, brings the total for the group to approximately 122 square miles. The civil population (1953) is 316,619, mostly engaged in farming.

## CANADA

Capital: Ottawa. Area, 3,845,774 square miles. Population, 1951 census: 14,009,429; estimated, 1955: 15,482,000. (Figures include Newfoundland and Labrador.) Flag (unofficial): Red field, with shield of coat of arms of Canada in fly; Union Jack in first quarter next to staff. Monetary unit: Dollar.

**Descriptive.** The boundaries of Canada are: On the East, Baffin Bay, the Gulf of St. Lawrence and the Atlantic; on the South, the Atlantic, Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, New York, the St. Lawrence and the Great Lakes, Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington and the Juan de Fuca Strait; and on the West Alaska and the Pacific Ocean. Canada includes all the Arctic islands in an area beginning half-way between Greenland and Baffin and extending westward to 141° longitude, which coincides approximately with the Alaskan border. The sea coast of Canada, one of the longest of any country in the world, comprises 17,863 miles of mainland and 41,809 miles of islands. The 3,986-mile boundary between Canada and the United States has been unfortified for more than one hundred years.

The country has an extremely varied topography—mountains in the West, then foothills and prairies, the barrens north of Lake Superior, the open lands of Ontario, the rocky Laurentian district in Quebec, with the fertile Eastern Townships to the south of it, and then plains sloping down to sea level in the East; the coastline of Newfoundland is rugged, particularly in the southwest; the mountains of New England extend north into Canada.

Newfoundland and its dependency Labrador were independently administered until Mar. 31, 1949 when it became the 10th province by referendum vote of July 22, 1949.

Population. Canada's population was estimated at 15,482,000 as of Mar. 1, 1955, compared with 14,009,429 in the 1951 census.

The population of the chief Canadian cities, '95 census follows:

Montreal	1,021,520	London	95,343
Toronto	875,754	Halifax	85,589
Vancouver	344,833	Vernon	77,391
Winnipeg	335,710	Regina	71,319
Hamilton	208,321	Saskatoon	53,268
Ottawa	202,045	St. John's	52,873
Quebec	164,016	Victoria	51,331
Edmonton	159,631	Saint John	50,789
Calgary	129,060	Three Rivers	46,074
Windsor	120,048	Sherbrooke	50,543

According to the 1951 census the population of Greater Montreal was 1,395,400; Greater Toronto, 1,117,470; Greater Vancouver, 530,728; Greater Winnipeg, 354,069.

The total urban population of Canada was 8,628,253 compared with 6,592,779 (excluding Newfoundland), based on the 1941 census. Of the population, 1951, there were 7,088,873 males and 6,920,566 females. Population per square mile was 3.92. Of the males, 3,747,409 were single, 3,141,754 were married, 186,595 were widowed, and 13,115 were divorced. Of the females, 3,325,096 were single, 3,119,824 were married, 456,753 were widowed, and 18,883 were divorced.

The largest origins in Canada (1951) are as follows: British Isles, 6,709,685; French, 4,319,167; German 619,995; Ukrainian, 395,043; Scandinavian 283,024; Netherlands 264,267; Polish 218,845; Jewish 181,670; Native Indian and Eskimo 165,607; Italian 152,245; Russian 91,279.

Immigration to Canada in recent calendar years has been: (1950), 73,912, (1951), 194,391; (1952), 164,498; (1953), 168,868; (1954), 154,227.

Vital Statistics. In 1953 there were 416,825 live births with a rate of 28.2 per 1,000 population; 130,837 marriages (8.9 per 1,000); 127,381 deaths (8.6 per 1,000).

Ontario led in births with 129,771 (38.5 per 1,000); marriages (9.4 per 1,000); and deaths, 45,242 (9.2 per 1,000).

In 1954 Canada had 5,800 divorces (38.2 per 100,000).

**Resources and Industries.** Canada is largely agricultural, although manufacturing industries now dominate the economic life of the nation. Increases in value of trade have made Canada the third leading trading nation of the world. The principal crops are wheat, oats, barley, rye, flaxseed, potatoes, roots, tobacco, and corn. Dairy and fruit products are enormous. The wool yield is large.

Fisheries are subject to new methods of processing and are protected by conservation and government research. The annual catch of 2 billion lbs. has a raw value of \$80,000,000 and a marketed value of \$150,000,000. The northwest Atlantic

region provides two thirds of the take. Lobster, cod, haddock, herring, smelts and sardines are the chief salt-water fish; whitefish, pickerel, trout, pike, saugers, tullibee and, above all, salmon, come from fresh-water. About 450 whales are caught annually. Meat and vitamin oils are important adjuncts. Frozen fillets account for increased values.

Furs are a prolific source of income and the fox, mink, muskrat, beaver, raccoon, marten, fisher and nutria are raised commercially on large farms.

The country is rich in minerals, particularly petroleum, gold, and uranium; also copper, lead, nickel, platinum, silver, cobalt, zinc, coal, natural gas. Total value of mineral production increased from \$474,602,059 in 1939 to an estimated \$1,454,196,460 in 1954. Petroleum recently has displaced gold as the leader in mineral value, its 1954 provisional value being \$245,995,500.

Gold produced from primary sources in 1954 totaled 4,279,853 fine oz., valued at \$145,814,558, compared with 4,055,723 oz., valued at \$139,597,985 in 1953. Virtually all Canada's newly mined bullion is sold to the Federal Government through the Royal Canadian Mint in Ottawa or the Assay Office in Vancouver.

In 1954 Canada produced 560,000 tons of aluminum, 19% of the world's total. The Kitimat (B.C.) plant of Aluminum Co. of Canada, with a present capacity rate of 91,500 tons, is being expanded manifold, with a projected goal of 331,500 tons by 1959, eventually to reach 550,000 tons. Canada leads the world in production of newspaper, asbestos, nickel and platinum and has North America's largest uranium deposits at Beaver Lodge Lake, Saskatchewan.

Eighteen major groups of manufactures and their gross value in 1953 were:

Food and beverages	\$ 3,479,479,000
Tobacco and products	214,145,000
Rubber products	290,729,000
Leather products	221,745,000
Textiles	699,414,000
Clothing	689,704,000
Knitting mills	162,900,000
Wood products	1,279,573,000
Paper products	1,552,797,000
Printing, publishing, etc.	543,143,000
Iron and steel products	2,090,093,000
Transportation equipment	2,094,175,000
Non-ferrous metal products	1,242,349,000
Electrical apparatus, supplies	845,843,000
Non-metallic mineral products	407,526,000
Petroleum and coal products	812,832,000
Chemical and allied products	872,850,000
Miscellaneous	262,461,000

Total value, 1953 ..... \$17,771,758,000

The St. Lawrence River is navigable to ocean going vessels for 600 miles, as far as Montreal, which is by virtue of its Great Lakes connections and its proximity to London and Liverpool, one of the greatest grain exporting harbors on the continent. The Port of Montreal has nine miles of deep-draft wharf, capable of accommodating 100 large ocean steamers.

The U. S. Congress voted in May, 1954, to join Canada in developing the long debated St. Lawrence Seaway project which will exploit the river's resources of power and navigation facilities. Work was begun on a \$600,000,000 hydroelectric project between a point near Massena, N. Y., and Cornwall, Ont. in 1954.

Canada's first subway, costing more than \$50,000,000, covering 4.6 miles along Yonge Street, Toronto, was opened March 30, 1954.

Telephones numbered 3,606,407 on Jan. 1, 1954, a rate of 24 to every 100 persons. Radio receivers numbered more than 2,300,000. There were 26 television stations compared with 11 in 1953.

In civil aviation, passenger traffic increased to 2,724,432 in 1953 from 2,298,174 in 1952 (18.5%). Revenue miles flown were 54,076,912. Revenue freight amounted to 177,451,345 lbs. One of the world's most important airports is Gander, Newfoundland, operated by the government for trans-Atlantic airlines flying the North Atlantic route.

Of the 43,163 miles of single track operated by the steam railroads of Canada in 1953, 16,539 mi. were part of the Canadian Pacific Railway. The other principal railways are now, in pursuance

of the government policy of nationalization, included in the Canadian National Railway System, which has a trackage (1953) of 22,460 miles. In 1953 the railways had \$4,328,569,388 capital, gross earnings of \$1,205,935,414, and operating expenses of \$1,100,393,836. They carried 28,736,159 passengers and 156,249,259 short tons of freight.

Life insurance in force at year's end has been: (1948) \$14,408,763,850; (1954), \$23,133,695,025.

Fire insurance at risk: (1949), \$25,970,407,358; (1954), \$45,588,409,653.

**Currency and Banking.** The monetary unit of Canada is the dollar. After consultation with the International Monetary Fund, the government cancelled the official exchange rates (\$1.10 and \$1.10½ for United States funds), effective Oct. 1, 1950. No new rates were prescribed.

The Bank of Canada was incorporated as a central bank by Act of Parliament 1934. On Aug. 15, 1938 it became wholly government owned, capital \$5,000,000. It does not compete with chartered banks in commercial banking fields. Its statement of March 31, 1955, showed assets and liabilities of \$2,299,385,524.

Commercial bank statements as of Mar. 31, 1955, compared with 1954 showed assets of \$11,527,591,000 against \$10,610,510,839; liabilities of \$11,527,591,000 against \$10,604,035,541; deposits, \$10,779,539,000 against \$9,722,268,697; Post Office and Government Savings Bank Deposits were \$36,780,867 against \$37,792,914. Savings on deposit in Canada's chartered banks, Mar. 31, 1955, were \$5,971,553,000 (of which \$5,425,499,000 were personal savings), against \$5,311,521,078 on Mar. 31, 1954. Call and short loans in Canada amounted to \$197,133,000 on Mar. 31, 1955 against \$166,941,040 on Mar. 31, 1954.

**History and Government.** Canada is an independent and sovereign member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. Like the United States it is a federation with provincial governments similar to the state governments and with Ottawa corresponding to Washington, D.C., as the federal capital. The members of the Senate are nominated for life by summons of the Governor-General. The House of Commons is elected directly by the people for terms of five years, but the House may be dissolved before a term has expired.

The Senate now has 102 members. Representation by provinces is as follows: Newfoundland 6, Prince Edward Island 4, Nova Scotia 10, New Brunswick 10, Quebec 24, Ontario 24, Manitoba 6, Saskatchewan 6, Alberta 6, Columbia 6.

A general election was held Aug. 10, 1953, with 8,401,261 eligible to vote and 5,701,825 voting. The result was the 5th successive victory for the Liberal party of the Prime Minister, Louis S. St. Laurent, which won 171 seats in the House of Commons out of 285. The Progressive Conservatives won 50, a gain of 9; the Cooperative Commonwealth Federation won 23, a gain of 10; the Social Credit party won 15, a gain of 5. Six independents were elected. The Liberal party polled 49% of all votes.

Canada conducts its own foreign relations through the Dept. of External Affairs. Seven high commissioners represent it in major units of the Commonwealth. It maintains 23 embassies, 10 legations and 11 consulates, 9 of the latter in the United States. It is a member of United Nations, NATO, OEEC and Berlin military mission. In July, 1950, Canada supported U.N. action in Korea with destroyers, air transports and an army brigade and stood with the U. S. in limiting fighting and negotiating peace along the final battle line. It has supported UN Korean Reconstruction Agency.

Trade improvement is an important part of Canada's foreign relations. Canada renders technical aid under the Colombo Plan of \$25,000,000 a year in India and Pakistan.

The Communist party and the National Unity (Fascist) party were outlawed June 5, 1940, under the Defense of Canada regulations.

**Family Allowances Act and Old Age Social Security.**—The Family Allowance Act (1944) was introduced as a basic social security measure designed to assist in providing equal opportunity for all Canadian children. Allowances are payable for every child in Canada below the age of 16 years, who was born in Canada, or has been a resident for one year. The allowances, ranging from \$5 to \$8 monthly, are paid to mothers who must use them exclusively for the care, education and advancement of the child. On March 31, 1955, 2,208,235 families were receiving family allowances and the amount paid during the fiscal year ended March 31, 1955, was \$366,824,926.

## FEDERAL CABINET

(By precedence; as of Sept. 1, 1955)

Prime Minister and President of the Privy Council—Louis Stephen St. Laurent.  
Minister of Trade and Commerce and Minister of Defense Production—Clarence Decatur Howe.  
Minister of Agriculture—James Garfield Gardiner.  
Minister of National Health and Welfare—Paul Joseph James Martin.  
Minister of National Revenue—James J. McCann.  
Minister of Labour—Milton Fowler Gregg.  
Secretary of State for External Affairs—Lester Bowles Pearson.  
Minister of Justice and Attorney General—Stuart Sinclair Carson.  
Minister of Public Works—Robert Henry Winthers.  
Minister of Veterans' Affairs—Hughes Lapointe.  
Minister of Finance and Receiver-General—Walter Edward Harris.  
Minister of Mines and Technical Surveys—George Prudham.  
Postmaster General—Alcide Coté.  
Minister of Fisheries—James Sinclair.  
Minister of National Defense—Ralph Osborne Campney.  
Solicitor General and Leader of the Government in the Senate—William Ross MacDonald.  
Minister of Citizenship and Immigration—John Whitney Pickersgill.  
Minister of Northern Affairs and National Resources—Jean Lesage.  
Minister of Transport—George Carlyle Marler.  
Secretary of State—Roch Pinard.

Governor-General—Rt. Hon. Vincent Massey, C. H. (born Feb. 20, 1887), sworn in Feb. 28, 1952.  
British High Commissioner—Sir Archibald Nye.

Three important measures are: Old Age Security Act, Old Age Assistance Act, Blind Persons Act, providing basic payments or allowances of \$40 per month.

A national system of unemployment insurance was established in 1940. Both employers and employees contribute to the fund. The federal government contributes an amount equal to one-fifth of the combined employer-employee contributions, and also assumes the cost of administration. Employers' and employees' contributions to Dec. 31, 1954 amounted to \$1,361,528,422, to which the government added \$272,311,592. From 1942 to Dec. 31, 1954 benefit payments amounted to \$903,118,571.

Individual income tax rate graduates upward from 15% to a surtax maximum of 80%. Exemptions: Single, \$1,000; married, \$2,000, plus \$400 for each child not eligible for family allowance, or \$150 for each child eligible for family allowance.

**Education and Religion.** Canada is officially bilingual, employing English and French. Enrollment in all educational institutions in Canada (which include four types—provincially controlled schools, private schools, universities and colleges, and Dominion Indian schools) was 3,047,605 in the 1951-52 school year. The census (1951) gave the religious population as follows:

Roman Catholic	6,069,496
United Church of Canada	2,867,271
Church of England (in Canada)	2,060,720
Presbyterian	781,747
Baptist	519,585
Lutheran	444,923
Jewish	204,836
Ukrainian (Greek) Catholic	190,831
Greek Orthodox	172,271
Mennonite	125,938
Others, and not stated	571,811

Total 14,009,429

## DEPARTMENT OF NATIONAL DEFENSE

The Department of National Defense is administered under a single Minister and the work of the Navy, Army and Air Force is coordinated.

**Navy.**—The Royal Canadian Navy was established 1910 and comprises the Navy and RCN (Reserve). Strength of the permanent naval force was 17,494 officers and men on Mar. 31, 1954.

As of Apr. 30, 1955, there were 53 ships in commission, including one light fleet carrier, two cruisers, 10 destroyer escorts, 10 modernized frigates, seven coastal escorts, nine coastal minesweepers, a repair ship and 12 small craft. In addition, there were 114 auxiliary vessels manned by civilian personnel, and 62 ships in reserve.

Since 1949, 77 ships have been laid down, of which 49 have been launched and 28 completed.

Recruits, on enlistment, sign a five-year agreement with succeeding periods of the same length where a man wishes to continue to the point where he is pensionable (25 years' service).

**Army**—The Canadian Army includes all the ground forces of Canada, comprising 7 parts.

(a) The Canadian Army (Regular) consists of officers and men enrolled for continuing full time service.

(b) The Canadian Army (Militia) perform, when not on active service, duty and training as may be required.

(c) The Regular Reserve consists of men who have served in the active force and who may be called for active service and annual training.

(d) The Supplementary Reserve consists of former officers and men of any of Her Majesty's Forces, specialists, technicians and other civilians not required to perform active duty or training.

(e) The Canadian Officers Training Corps consists of officers under training and those required for the command, administration and instruction of officers under training.

(f) The Cadet Services consists of commissioned officers liable for annual training and whose duty is the administration and training of the Royal Canadian Army Cadets.

(g) The Reserve Militia consists of officers and

men who volunteer for service in an emergency but are not required to undergo annual training.

The strength of the Canadian Army in World War II at wartime peak on Mar. 22, 1944, was 495,804. On April 30, 1955, the strength of the Regular Army was 49,187.

**Royal Canadian Air Force.**—The Royal Canadian Air Force was officially brought into being Apr. 1, 1924. During World War II it operated 48 squadrons overseas and many more at home. Peak personnel strength rose to 215,000. The RCAF operated the British Commonwealth Air Training Plan which turned out more than 131,000 crew men for the Commonwealth nations, more than half of them Canadian. RCAF fatal casualties during World War II numbered 17,047.

Personnel strength of the RCAF as of Apr. 30, 1955, was 49,520, and entering the final stages of its planned buildup to 41 squadrons. This includes a 12-squadron Air Division which forms part of the NATO forces in Europe. The RCAF is also training airmen of other NATO nations.

#### Royal Canadian Mounted Police

The Royal Canadian Mounted Police (org. 1873) was formed to patrol the vast North West. Its work has been extended to all of Canada. In 1950 it took over the Newfoundland Constabulary. Its hq. are at Ottawa, Ont. It has a uniformed personnel of 4,700, a Marine Division and an Air Division.

## Canadian Statistics

Source: H. Marshall, Dominion Statistician  
LAND AND FRESH WATER AREA, AND POPULATION BY PROVINCES

Provinces, territories	Capitals	Area in square miles			Population		
		Land	Water	Total	1931	1941	1951
Newfoundland	St. John's	147,994	7,370	155,364	a289,588	b321,819	361,416
Newfoundland Is.		40,560	2,174	42,734	d272,000	d313,000	.....
Labrador		107,434	5,196	112,630	d4,200	d5,200	.....
Prince Edward	Charlottetown	2,184	.....	2,184	88,038	95,047	98,429
Nova Scotia	Halifax	20,743	325	21,068	512,846	577,962	642,584
New Brunswick	Fredericton	27,473	512	27,985	408,219	457,401	515,697
Quebec	Quebec	523,860	71,000	594,860	2,874,662	3,331,882	4,055,681
Ontario	Toronto	348,141	64,441	412,582	3,431,683	3,787,655	4,597,542
Manitoba	Winnipeg	219,723	26,789	246,512	700,139	729,744	776,541
Saskatchewan	Regina	220,162	31,618	251,780	921,785	895,992	831,723
Alberta	Edmonton	248,800	6,485	255,285	731,605	796,169	939,501
British Columbia	Victoria	359,279	9,978	369,255	694,263	817,861	1,165,210
Yukon Territory	Whitehorse	205,346	1,730	207,076	4,230	4,914	9,096
Northwest Territories		1,253,438	51,465	1,304,903	9,316	12,028	16,004
<b>Total</b>		<b>3,577,163</b>	<b>268,611</b>	<b>3,845,774</b>	<b>c10,376,786</b>	<b>c11,506,655</b>	<b>14,009,429</b>

(a) Year 1935; (b) Year 1945; (c) Excluding population of Newfoundland; (d) Estimated.

#### CHIEF SOURCES OF REVENUE—CONSOLIDATED FUND ONLY

Year Ending Mar. 31	Income Tax	Sales, etc.	Other Taxes	Customs	Excise	Post Office	Excess profits tax	Succession duties	Int. from Invest.	Total Rec'pts
1949	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1950	1,297,999	639,138	4,036	222,975	204,652	80,804	44,792	25,550	107,889	2,649,691
1951	1,272,850	671,457	4,436	225,878	220,565	84,512	1,788	29,920	91,529	2,528,716
1952	1,513,136	686,768	4,938	295,722	241,086	90,443	10,141	33,599	89,629	3,018,698
1953	2,161,373	886,328	5,596	336,365	217,940	104,610	2,365	38,008	117,622	3,939,747
1954	2,432,604	853,357	14,442	389,442	241,360	111,904	.....	38,071	116,906	4,277,728
1955	2,245,000	830,309	15,500	393,000	227,000	130,140	.....	39,138	151,868	4,321,771
								42,000	133,700	4,073,408

The total includes other unenumerated items. \*Estimates.

#### CHIEF CONSOLIDATED AND TOTAL EXPENDITURES

Fiscal year	Interest on public debt	Old age pensions	Family allowance	Unemp. insurance	National defense	Military pensions	Public works	Post office	Paid to provinces	Grand total expenditure
1949	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1950	465,138	66,764	270,910	39,068	298,805	102,951	51,067	77,643	17,095	2,175,892
1951	439,811	63,189	297,514	35,118	383,879	96,049	67,068	82,640	19,170	2,448,616
1952	425,218	103,169	300,465	52,938	782,457	93,577	73,646	91,781	18,735	2,901,242
1953	432,423	83,205	320,458	53,845	1,415,474	103,703	77,544	97,973	20,108	3,732,873
1954	451,340	345,241	331,198	56,168	1,882,418	127,053	81,817	105,553	20,108	4,337,276
1955	476,062	362,173	350,114	57,919	1,805,915	127,580	114,957	113,582	20,108	4,350,522
1956	478,188	377,690	366,501	60,178	1,677,340	128,930	138,000	124,510	20,353	4,255,387

National Defense expenditures include Militia, Naval Service, Air Force (covering also Civil Government air operations). Railway and Canals include Collection and Income. The total includes other unenumerated items.

\*Includes old age security, old age assistance, pensions to blind persons, and disabled persons allowances.

\*Estimates.

#### ASSETS, NET DEBT, AND PER CAPITA TAXATION

Year ending March 31	Assets	Net debt	Per capita taxation	Year ending March 31	Assets	Net debt	Per capita taxation
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1948	4,825,712,089	12,371,636,893	195.37	1952	6,072,387,129	11,185,281,546	261.16
1949	6,174,269,643	11,776,134,152	189.98	1953	6,756,758,543	11,161,734,269	277.03
1950	5,106,147,047	11,844,609,199	172.26	1954	6,807,252,438	11,159,937,064	270.86
1951	5,489,992,080	11,433,314,948	203.13	1955	6,679,900,000	11,264,200,000	246.98

\*Estimates.



## U. S.-CANADA MERCHANDISE TRADE IN DOLLARS

Calendar year	Exports to U. S.			Imports from U. S.
	Canadian	Foreign	Total	
1949	1,503,458,711	20,565,586	1,524,024,297	1,951,860,065
1950	2,020,987,630	29,472,153	2,050,460,083	2,130,475,929
1951	2,297,671,594	36,237,367	2,333,911,961	2,812,927,298
1952	2,306,954,938	42,089,466	2,349,044,404	2,876,962,332
1953	2,418,911,783	44,136,687	2,463,051,470	3,221,214,416
1954	2,317,152,877	50,285,670	2,367,438,547	2,981,379,507

## EXTERNAL TRADE OF CANADA, MERCHANDISE ONLY, IN DOLLARS

Calendar Year	Imports			Exports		
	Dutiable	Free	Total	Canadian Produce	Foreign Produce	Total
1949	1,444,123,667	1,317,083,574	2,761,207,241	2,992,960,978	29,491,856	3,022,452,834
1950	1,621,533,639	1,562,719,599	3,174,253,138	3,118,386,551	38,686,132	3,157,072,673
1951	2,174,304,400	1,910,562,078	4,084,856,478	3,914,460,376	48,023,939	3,962,484,315
1952	2,162,882,381	1,867,585,272	4,030,467,653	4,301,080,079	54,878,065	4,355,958,064
1953	2,147,960,243	1,964,870,187	4,112,830,430	4,117,405,882	55,195,233	4,172,601,115
1954	2,311,344,141	1,781,852,224	4,093,196,338	3,881,271,854	65,644,868	3,946,916,722

## Merchandise imports from United Kingdom

1949	307,449,800	1952	359,757,123
1950	404,213,449	1953	453,391,388
1951	420,984,515	1954	392,471,571

## Merchandise exports to United Kingdom (Canadian produce only)

1949	704,955,726	1952	745,845,39
1950	469,910,011	1953	665,232,00
1951	631,460,951	1954	653,407,90

## India

The Indo-Pakistan sub-continent was partitioned into two nations in 1947.

The Dominion of India, raised to dominion status along with Pakistan, Aug. 15, 1947, became a sovereign democratic republic under a constitution adopted Nov. 26, 1949, effective Jan. 26, 1950. It elected to remain a member of the Commonwealth of Nations, the word "British" being omitted. Consult the Republic of India, page 355.

## Pakistan

Capital: Karachi. Area: 364,737 square miles. Population (1951 Census): 75,842,165. Flag: dark green rectangle with white vertical bar at mast; white crescent and white heraldic five-pointed star in center. Monetary unit: Pakistani rupee (U.S. 20.8c).

**Descriptive.** The Dominion of Pakistan, one of the largest countries in the world, comprises two zones in the northeast and northwest corners of the Indo-Pakistan sub-continent, separated by a thousand miles of Republic of India territory. Pakistan was formed by the partition of the sub-continent of India, Aug. 15, 1947, on the basis of Islamic faith of the majority of the population. West Pakistan, area 310,236 sq. mi., includes the former provinces of Punjab, Sind, Baluchistan, Northwest Frontier Province, the Northwest Frontier States, and states of Khairpur and Bahawalpur. It adjoins Iran and Afghanistan on the West and Northwest, India on the East, Arabian Sea on the South. East Pakistan, area of 54,501 sq. mi., comprises East Bengal which includes the Sylhet District of Assam and the Chittagong Hill Tracts. It is bordered by India to the West and North, Assam to the Northeast, Burma to the East, and Bay of Bengal to the South.

Discord among peoples of the provinces and states of West Pakistan led the government to vote to merge its semi-autonomous units into a single province, Dec. 17, 1954. The new province will have 50 districts grouped into 11 divisions, with its capital at Lahore and proposed a summer capital at Abbottabad.

Karachi, the capital, is a major seaport and has the largest airport in Asia. Fifteen international airlines land there, including Pan American, Air France, BOAC-British, KLM, Philippine and SAS.

The rivers in Western Pakistan flow parallel to each other and join the Indus, which empties into the Arabian Sea. They supply the oldest and second largest irrigation canal system in the world.

Lying between 20° and 38° N. Lat., the two zones have three well divided periods of winter, summer and rainy seasons. The climate is generally tropical. Eastern Pakistan is warm and humid, and has a heavier rainfall, averaging more than 100 inches during the monsoon season, July-September.

The two zones are linked by sea, air and radio-telephone.

There are 7,000 miles of railroad, 58,000 miles of highways, and radio and telephonic communications. In Eastern Pakistan the vast system of internal waterways provides valuable transport.

Although 80 per cent of Pakistan's population lives on farms, a dozen cities have over 100,000.

**Resources and Industries.** Pakistan essentially is an agricultural country and one of the largest granaries in the Far East. Rice and wheat, staple foods of the country, are the two main food crops and cover 36,000,000 acres. Pakistan has the world's largest raw jute production: over 8,000,000 bales annually. Next in importance is cotton, which comprises 3,000,000 acres and produces an annual output of 1,500,000 bales. Wool, hides and skins, tea, and oil seeds also are exported.

The most important industries of the eastern zone are cotton spinning and weaving, flour milling and other food processing. The western zone contains more than a score of iron and steel foundries and a like number of railway shops. Pakistan is embarked on a vast program of industrial expansion, with government support lent to basic industries: jute, paper, heavy engineering, shipbuilding, fertilizers, sugar, cement, textiles. Private industry is encouraged by concessions on taxation, import and export duties. Irrigation is converting many millions of unused acres. An agrarian program, launched in July, 1953, with U.S. technical aid, will reclaim 400,000 acres and increase yield on 57,000,000 acres.

A geological survey has revealed rich deposits of sulphur, chromite, petroleum, gas, and coal. New iron ore deposits discovered at Dandkhel will provide a potential of 250,000 tons annually. Also found are salt, asbestos, antimony, gypsum, limestone, magnesite, celestite, and silica sand. Reserves of the Sui gas dome 350 mi. north of Karachi are estimated at more than 2½ trillion cu. ft. A 16-in. natural gas pipeline costing \$25,000,000 was scheduled for completion in 1955, as were plans for a \$180,000,000 iron and steel works with a capacity of 100,000 tons per year, financed by IBRD and private capital.

Index of industrial production reached 185 in 1955 (1949=100).

Pakistan devaluated the rupee one-third, July 31, 1955, bringing it in line with the pound sterling.

**History and Government.** The area has been inhabited for thousands of years. Relics from the gravel beds of the Sohan River date from Paleolithic times. The banks of the Indus River were the site of a civilization that flourished 5,000 years ago. Darius of Persia arrived in 512 B.C., Alexander the Great in 326 B.C., and in 711 A.D. the Arabs under Mohammed bin Qasim conquered Sind and introduced the Islamic faith. The empire reached its zenith under Mogul Emperor Shah Jehan during the 17th century.

Following more than 40 years' struggle for independence, Pakistan became a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations Aug. 15, 1947, with dominion status.

Pakistan is a democracy, with a governor-general, a prime minister and a cabinet. The first constituent assembly, elected in 1947, acted as an interim legislative body until its dissolution by the governor-general in 1954. He assumed overall administrative authority, Mar. 27, 1955, pending formation of a new 80-member constituent assembly

which will draft a constitution affirming the Islamic character of Pakistan and providing secular laws for a democratic parliamentary form of government. The Moslem League party, founding group, won 25 of the new assembly seats, June 21, 1955, and the first coalition government emerged. It voted in 1955 to drop dominion status but remain as a republic within the Commonwealth.

The governor-general is Ghulam Mohammed; the prime minister, Chaudry Mohammed Ali, appointed Aug. 11, 1955.

Pakistan was accepted as the 57th member of the United Nations, Sept. 30, 1947. It is a member of the Colombo Plan and has signed treaties of friendship and established diplomatic missions in 33 countries. The Communist party was banned in July, 1954.

**Education and Religion.** About 86% of the population are Moslems. Minorities include 10,000,000 Hindus, 500,000 Christians, and smaller groups of Parsees and Buddhists. Education is free and compulsory. Adult education is promoted. Of the many languages spoken, Urdu and Bengali are official. English also is spoken in Parliament.

**Defense.** Pakistan has an army, navy and air force, women's auxiliaries, and civil defense.

Under an agreement signed May 18, 1954, Pakistan receives material and technical military assistance from the United States. It also signed a regional defense agreement with Turkey in 1954.

## Ceylon

### DOMINION OF CEYLON

**Capital:** Colombo. **Area:** 25,332 square miles. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 8,384,000. **Flag:** dark red with yellow border and finials in corners, yellow lion symbol in center; two vertical stripes of green and saffron at pole. **Monetary unit:** Ceylon rupee (U.S. 21c).

**Descriptive.** Ceylon is an island in the Indian Ocean, 31 miles off the southern tip of India at its closest point. Its greatest length is from North to South, 270 miles, and its greatest width, 140 miles. The coastal area of the island is flat, but the central part is mountainous with several peaks rising to more than 7,000 feet; the highest, Pidurutalagala, reaches 8,281 feet. The climate is hot but dry, and healthy except in the low-lying jungle regions. There are many mountain streams, which are navigable only by small river craft. Colombo is served by air by TWA.

**Resources and Industries.** Minerals and metals found on the island include graphite, limestone, iron, precious and semi-precious stones, ilmenite, monazite, zircon, quartz. Industrial production took rapid strides after the end of World War II and factories were established for the manufacture of plywood, paper, glassware, ceramics, cement and acetic acid. Projects contemplated or under way include factories for textiles, coconut oil, sugar, steel, caustic soda, fertilizers, insecticides, ilmenite, rubber goods, and flour milling.

Several hydroelectric plants are projected. The multi-purpose plant at Gal Oya has a capacity of 10,000 kws. and will irrigate 120,000 acres.

**Principal agricultural products** are tea, rubber, coconuts, rice, cacao, cinnamon, citronella, tobacco.

**History and Government.** Ceylon was known to the ancient Romans as Taprobane (copper-colored). It was first settled by colonists from the valley of the Ganges in India who immigrated about 543 B.C. and whose descendants, the Sinhalese, still form three-fourths of the population. Descendants of Tamil immigrants from Southern India account for one-tenth of the population. Parts of the maritime areas were occupied in turn by the Portuguese in 1505 and by the Dutch in 1658. The British annexed the island to the presidency of Madras, India in 1796 and it became a Crown colony under the Treaty of Amiens in 1802. Principal stages of political reform were the Donoughmore Constitution, 1931, granting universal suffrage, and a new constitution on the British model promulgated in 1946. Ceylon was granted full Dominion status effective Feb. 4, 1948. The first native Governor General—Sir Oliver Goonetilleke—was sworn in July 17, 1954.

The constitution provides for a parliament composed of a Senate, with 30 members, and a House of Representatives, with 101 members. The administration of the island is in the hands of the Cabinet of Ministers, headed by the Prime Minister, who are collectively responsible to the legislature. The United National party won 66 seats in Parliament in general elections, May, 1952. Prime Minister, Sir John Kotelawala, Oct., 1953.

**Education and Religion.** All education is free in government schools from kindergarten to university, under a postwar plan (Oct. 1, 1945) which was also adopted by 203 assisted schools. All types of schools, including English, bi-lingual, Sinhalese and Tamil, are included in the plan. The majority of the population belongs to the Buddhist faith.

## Maldiv Islands

The Maldiv Islands, a British Protected State formerly a dependency of Ceylon 400 miles to the Southwest, is a group of coral atolls with an area of 115 square miles and a population est. at more than 93,000. It became a republic in 1953 but returned to the status of a Sultanate by decision of the Assembly, Feb. 22, 1954. The Assembly elected Al Amir Mohammed Farid Didi as Sultan. The islands produce coconuts, fruit and nuts, and millet. The chief occupation is fishing and chief industry is the production of cured processed fish marketed in Ceylon. **Capital:** Male.

## British Malaya

### FEDERATION OF MALAYA

The Federation of Malaya which became effective Feb. 1, 1948, consists of the four former Federated Malay States of Perak, Selangor, Negri Sembilan and Pahang, the five former Unfederated States and the two British settlements of Malacca and Penang with Province Wellesley. Singapore became a separate Crown colony and Labuan was transferred to North Borneo, April 1, 1946, when the former colony of the Straits Settlements was dissolved and the Interim Malayan Union formed.

Each state in the Federation is governed by its native ruler subject to the advice of the British High Commissioner, except in religious matters. The central government comprises an executive council headed by the High Commissioner and a federal legislative council.

Following an amendment to the constitution in 1954, providing for increased popular rule, voters chose 52 of the legislature's 98 members, July 27, 1955. Chief Minister: Tengku Abdul Rahman, Alliance party.

Area of the Federation is approximately 50,690 square miles; population (estimated 1953), 5,750,000. Kuala Lumpur is the capital.

State	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (Est. 1952)
Perak .....	7,980	1,097,106
Selangor .....	3,160	829,287
Negri Sembilan .....	2,580	314,836
Pahang .....	13,820	277,450
Johore .....	7,330	860,523
Kedah .....	3,660	634,207
Perlis .....	310	81,000
Kelantan .....	5,750	487,635
Trengganu .....	5,050	246,199

The area of Penang is 400 square miles, population (1952), 503,789. Malacca's area is 640 square miles, population (1952), 278,340.

Its mixed population is approximately divided: 50% Malays, 40% Chinese, 14% Indians, Pakistani and others.

Rubber and tin are the chief products, others being coconuts, rice, tapioca, sugar, pepper, copra, camphor and napha and oil palm. Rubber trees were introduced from Brazil.

The Malay states are the world's richest source of tin, centering in the Kinta valley in the state of Perak, supplying about one-third of the total world's supply. Refined in smelters in Penang and Singapore, Straits tin is at least 99.87% pure.

Communist-inspired harassment has hampered progress since World War II.

### SINGAPORE

Singapore, an island 27 miles long and 14 miles wide, with an area of 217 square miles, off the Malay peninsula, was the capital and chief port of the former Straits Settlements. It now is a separate Crown Colony, with a colonial governor and a Legislative Assembly which has broad powers under a new constitution effective Feb. 8, 1955. It seeks complete self-government.

Singapore just misses being the southernmost point of Asia by a half-mile water channel. The Johore Causeway joins it with the mainland and Singapore. It is at the funnel point of the Strait of Malacca, which extends between the Malay Peninsula and the island of Sumatra, the great water highway between India and China.

Singapore has a polyglot population of which 80 per cent is Chinese. The population (1953) was 1,147,364.

## Other Asiatic Possessions

**British North Borneo**, a Crown Colony formerly administered by a chartered company, has an area of 29,500 sq. mi. and a population (1951 census) of 333,752, including 241,831 natives, 949 Europeans, 74,315 Chinese. Included is the island of Labuan, area 35 sq. mi., population (1951), 8,784, which was united with North Borneo, July 15, 1946, after the Straits Settlements were dissolved. Exports are mainly rubber, copra, timber, tobacco, firewood, catch, fish and hemp.

**Brunei** has been since 1888 a protected sultanate on the north side of the island of Borneo, between Sarawak and British North Borneo. Its area is about 2,226 square miles, and population (estimated 1951), 46,000. The Seria oil field, largest in the Commonwealth, turns out 5,000,000 metric tons per year.

**Sarawak**, a Crown Colony, is along the northwest coast of Borneo, between the mountains and the China Sea. Its coast line is 450 miles long and its area 50,000 square miles. Its population (est. 1953) is 596,790. The capital is Kuching. The chief exports are sago, pepper, gold, plantation rubber, petroleum.

**Aden**, a Crown Colony, occupies a peninsula on the Arabian coast at the southern end of the Red Sea with 75 square miles of area in Aden proper and 115,080 square miles including protectorate areas. The population of the Colony proper (est., 1952) was 150,000; for the entire Protectorate, 800,000. It is the principal commercial center for the Arabian peninsula, producing cigarettes and salt. It is a free port, an important coaling station, and has an excellent harbor. A \$126,000,000 refinery near the port, completed in 1954, is one of the world's largest, daily capacity of 120,000 bbls. **Socotra** is an island off the African coast under British protection, attached to Aden. Area in all is 1,400 square miles, and population 12,000, mostly engaged in livestock husbandry.

**Bahrain Islands** constitute an independent Arab state under British protection and are described under Saudi Arabia.

**Hong Kong** is a Crown Colony, acquired in 1841, lying at the mouth of the Canton River 90 miles south of Canton, China. The island is 11 miles long, with an area of 32 square miles. Total area of the colony, including the New Territories and the peninsula of Kowloon, on the mainland, is 391 square miles. The population (estimated, 1953) is 2,250,000, including many refugees from Communist China, and less than 10,000 British.

**Hong Kong** is an important British naval station in addition to its commercial value. It is the gateway between the East and West and one of the greatest trans-shipment ports in the world. U.S. efforts to cut shipments of materials essential to war uses to Communist China via Hong Kong have been only partially successful.

**Cyprus**, a Crown Colony, is the third largest island in the Mediterranean Sea, 40 miles south of Turkey, 60 miles west of Syria, and 240 miles north of Egypt. Its area 3,572 sq. mi., and population (est., 1953), 509,000. It has been administered by England since 1878; first under an agreement with Turkey, then annexed in 1914.

The legislative council was suspended in 1931 because of agitation for union with Greece and legislative powers conferred on the Governor-in-Council. The U.N. decided against further action, Dec. 15, 1954, after voting to consider a Greek proposal which in effect claimed ownership. The Turkish minority resists Greek claims.

Four-fifths of the inhabitants are Greek Christians, and nearly all the remainder are Turkish Mohammedans, Turkish customs and laws prevail.

The island is mainly agricultural, with wheat, barley, vetches, fruits, olives, and cotton as chief products. Thirty per cent of the land is cultivated. Mineral production includes copper concentrates, iron pyrites and asbestos.

**Nicosia** is the capital. The chief ports are Limasol, Larnaca and Famagusta.

## Union of South Africa

### UNIE VAN SUID AFRIKA

**Capitals:** Pretoria and Cape Town. Area: 472,733 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 13,393,000. **Flag:** three horizontal stripes, orange, white and blue; in the center of the white stripe the former Orange Free State flag flanked by the Union Jack and the Transvaal Vlekwur. **Monetary unit:** South African pound (U.S. \$2.80).

**Descriptive.** The Union of South Africa, a Do-

minion within the British Commonwealth of Nations, occupying the southern portion of Africa, includes the former Colonies of the Cape of Good Hope, Natal, the Transvaal and the Orange Free State.

Province	Area Sq. Mi.	Pop. 1951	Capital
Transvaal	110,450	4,802,405	Pretoria
C. of Good Hope	277,169	4,417,330	Cape Town
Orange Fr. State	49,847	1,018,207	Bloemfontein
Natal	35,284	2,408,433	Pietermaritzburg

In 1954 the white, European origin population was 2,803,000; the non-European was over 10,000,000, including about 399,000 East Indians and over 8,981,000 of native Bantu stock.

The capital of the Union is Pretoria, although the Union's legislature meets in Cape Town. The largest cities are Johannesburg and Cape Town.

**Resources and Industries.** The Transvaal and Natal have land suitable for growing cotton. Corn is the largest farm crop. Wheat, tobacco, tea, sugar cane, citrus fruits, butter and cheese are major products and merino wool has a larger export value than diamonds.

South Africa is the richest gold and diamond country in the world, and one of the richest in uranium. A number of uranium plants are in operation and more than 26 gold mines are approved for uranium production. Approximately 35% of the world's supply of gold originates there. Gold production in 1954 was a record 13,250,000 fine oz. worth \$461,000,000.

Coal, copper and tin are also important. Other minerals are iron, lead, lime, manganese, platinum, salt, talc, chrome, mica, graphite, beryl.

Ten international airlines maintain regular services.

**History and Government.** The Union was formed by act of the British parliament, effective May 31, 1910, 8 years after the British defeated the independent republics of the Transvaal and the Orange Free State in the Boer War (1899-1902). The nations were settled by emigrants from Cape Colony, mostly of Dutch extraction. In the Great Trek of 1831 and later. After gold was discovered in 1886 the Boers faced repeated difficulties from the Uitlander (Outlanders) and the wildcat Jameson raid against the gold-bearing ridge, the Witwatersrand, at Johannesburg in 1896 increased the tension. The Boer War made a hero of Paul Kruger ("Oom Paul") pres. of the Transvaal, who died in exile, 1904. After brief existence as a Crown Colony the Transvaal was incorporated in the Union.

The Governor General is appointed. Dr. E. G. Jansen is the incumbent. The parliament has a Senate and a House of Assembly. An elective Provincial Council meets in each of the 4 provinces. The predominance of the older Dutch strain (Afrikaans) has resulted in attempts to curtail voting privileges of the larger colored population and immigration of East Indians. In the national elections of 1953 the National party won 94 seats, a majority of 29, but failed to pass proposed discriminatory legislation. The policy of separation, Apartheid, includes forcing the colored voters to take white representatives. Nonviolent resistance, practiced by the colored and the East Indians, has been made punishable by law as obstructing the government. Opposition to Apartheid is frequently expressed by intellectuals as in Alan Paton's novel, *Cry the Beloved Country*. South Africa withdrew from UNESCO membership, April 5, 1955, alleging interference in its racial problems.

**Prime Minister:** Johannes G. Strijdom, Nationalist, elected Nov. 30, 1954, succeeding Dr. Daniel F. Malan.

**Education and Religion.** There are nine universities—Cape Town, Stellenbosch, Witwatersrand, Pretoria, Natal, Bloemfontein, Grahamstown, Potchefstroom, Univ. of South Africa (Pretoria), average enrollment exceeding 20,000 students. Primary education is free to all citizens and compulsory for European children over seven years of age.

Dutch Protestant churches predominate, with Anglicans and Methodists next among Europeans. English and Afrikaans are official languages.

**Defense.** The defense system makes every white citizen between 17 and 60 years of age eligible for military duty in time of war. Those between 17 and 25 are obligated to undergo training in the Coast Garrison Force, the Active Citizen Force, the Royal Naval Volunteer Force, or a Rifle Association, over a period of four years. The Rifle Association provides for training in the handling of a rifle for those between 21 and 25 years.

The Naval Service comprises two destroyers, three frigates, two fleet mine sweepers, one mine

layer and a number of smaller vessels, and is undergoing expansion. The air force likewise is expanding.

### SOUTH-WEST AFRICA

South-West Africa occupies the Atlantic coast from the Orange River to Angola and from the Atlantic to Bechuanaland and Northern Rhodesia. It was seized by Germany in 1884 and surrendered to the Union of South Africa in 1915. The League of Nations gave it as a mandate to the Union, which since has refused to accept a U.N. trusteeship. It has 317,725 sq. mi., and population (est., 1954), of 447,000, including fewer than 50,000 Europeans. The registered voters choose 18 members of their Legislative Assembly and 6 members to sit in the House of the U. of S.-A., while 4 Senators are appointed to the Union Senate. Windhoek is the capital. Among the native races are the Hottentots, Hereros, Bushman and Bantu tribes.

The Zambesi river, 4th largest in Africa, is a boundary between the country and Rhodesia. Cattle and other livestock, butter, cheese are produced, diamonds, lead, zinc and vanadium concentrates are exported.

### SUDAN

For information on the Sudan, a former Anglo-Egyptian condominium in transition to self-rule, see Sudan.

## Central African Federation

The Central African Federation was established by Act of Parliament, March 24, 1953, and became effective Aug. 1, 1953. It affects Northern and Southern Rhodesia and Nyasaland. Northern Rhodesia and Southern Rhodesia have a governor, an executive council and a legislature; Nyasaland is a protectorate.

The Federation has an estimated area of 488,060 sq. mi., and a population (est., 1953) of 6,707,500, including 6,470,000 Africans, 213,500 Europeans, and 24,000 Asiatics and others. The topography is generally elevated, without outlet to the sea, but containing watersheds of large rivers and lakes.

Under the constitution, approved by the Queen Aug. 1, 1953, the Federation will have virtual self-governing status and each of the three territories will retain status on local matters. The federal parliament consists of 35 elected members, including two native representatives from each state. The Prime Minister is Sir Godfrey Huggins, founder of the federation movement.

Railway systems of the states are connected and also linked with that of the Union of South Africa in the South, the Belgian Congo and Angola line in the North, and in the East with the Beira Railway which runs 200 mi. through Mozambique. The states have common radio, airways and statistical services. The Federation produces copper, asbestos, gold, and tobacco. The monetary unit is the Southern Rhodesian pound.

A three-year program of economic development to cost \$210,000,000 was announced in 1954, encompassing hydroelectric projects, railways, aviation and social welfare. Rhodesia University College, open to all races, was authorized to be built in Salisbury, Southern Rhodesia, with a British grant of £1,250,000.

Southern Rhodesia lies in the central part of Southern Africa, extending from the Transvaal Province northward to the Zambesi River, with Portuguese East Africa on the East and Portuguese West Africa and Bechuanaland on the West. It has an area of 150,333 square miles. Population (estimated 1953) is 2,259,900 and includes 158,500 Europeans. The country is rich in gold reefs and other minerals, but has proved to be an ideal agricultural country. Salisbury is the capital.

The Victoria Falls in Southern Rhodesia on the Zambesi River are the greatest natural spectacle in Southern Africa. The chasm itself has the form of a long, narrow box, one mile long and 354 feet high by 200 to 300 feet wide—the distance between the two parallel walls. The falls are broken into four parts. In the rainy season as much as 100,000,000 gals. per minute are their estimated capacity. David Livingstone found the falls in 1855. The Cape to Cairo Ry. crosses below the falls on a bridge 650 ft. long, (500 ft. span) 450 ft. high.

Southern Rhodesia was under the administration of the British South Africa Company from 1899 to 1923 when the country was annexed. A new form of government was established, Oct. 1, 1923, with a governor, assisted by a legislature which has full control over internal affairs. The legislative Assembly consists of 30 members.

Corn, cotton, tobacco are grown. The output of gold, coal, chrome and asbestos is considerable. Cattle lead livestock, and dairying is important. Citrus fruit cultivation is increasing.

Northern Rhodesia was under the administration of the South Africa Company, 1889-1924, when the office of governor was established with an executive council and subsequently a legislative council.

Its area is 290,323 square miles extending north from the Zambesi River to the Belgian Congo and Tanganyika Territory. The country is mostly high plateau covered with thin forest and suitable for farming and grazing. The population is estimated (1953) at 2,015,000, including 50,000 Europeans. The country is rich in minerals, including copper, zinc, cobalt, gold, vanadium, manganese.

Nyasaland Protectorate, until 1907 British Central Africa, is situated on the southern and western shores of Lake Nyasa and extends nearly as far as the Zambesi River. Its area is 47,404 square miles including 10,875 of water, with a population (estimated 1953) of 2,511,575. Tea, wheat, cotton, rubber and tobacco are cultivated.

## British South Africa

Outside the Union of South Africa, under a High Commissioner appointed by the Queen and responsible to the Secy. of State for Commonwealth Relations. Under him three Resident Commissioners administer the following territories:

Basutoland, colony, with 11,716 square miles, and a population (est. 1951), 555,390, lies in South Africa northeast from the Cape Province on an elevated plateau. Stock raising is most important. Products are wool, wheat, cereals.

It is a reservation set apart for the natives of the country. White people may not own land.

Bechuanaland Protectorate, area 294,020 square miles, population of 294,000 including 2,320 Europeans and 1,804 Asiatics and colored persons; is in the middle of Southern Africa, between South-west Africa and the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia. Cattle raising and dairying are the chief industries.

Swaziland Protectorate, with 6,704 square miles, and a population (est. 1951) of 184,000, lies at the Southeast side of the Transvaal in South Africa, and produces chiefly tobacco, corn, asbestos, tin, butter and livestock. Some gold is exported.

## British West Africa

### GOLD COAST STATE

In elections held in June, 1954, a new virtually self-governing state was formed composed of the former Gold Coast colony, Ashanti, the Northern Territories, and Togoland. Its total area is 91,843 square miles, population (est. 1954), 4,125,000. It adopted a constitution and named an all-native legislative assembly. Pending reaching dominion status, tentatively scheduled for 1956, it has complete home rule. Accra is the capital. Prime Minister is Kwame Nkrumah, whose Convention People's party won 71 of the assembly's 104 seats in 1954.

The Gold Coast, a former Colony and Protectorate, lies along the Gulf of Guinea for 334 miles. Its area is 78,802 square miles (including Ashanti and the Northern Territories). The population (est. 1952) is 3,089,000.

Manganese output averages 70,000 tons per month, second only to the USSR. Aluminum ore reserves are great.

Ashanti and the Northern Territories lie to the north of the Gold Coast proper. These territories have enormous wealth in their forests, and the cultivation of cacao and rubber is being fostered. The chief exports are cacao, gold and diamonds. The area of Ashanti is 24,379 square miles and population (census 1948), 823,672. The area of Northern Territories is 30,486 square miles. Population (census 1948), 1,077,138.

Togoland, east of the Gold Coast Protectorate, is a former German Colony, divided by mandate of the League of Nations between Great Britain and France, and now held under trusteeship from the United Nations. British portion has 13,041 square miles and 410,000 population (est., 1952).

Nigeria, largest British colonial territory, lies in Western Africa, between Cameroon and Dahomey (French) on the Gulf of Guinea. The hinterland stretches back 600 miles to French West Africa. The tin and lead industries are old and valuable. Railroad development has been rapid be-

cause of the mines. The chief exports are, besides tin, palm oil, palm kernels, cotton lint, cocoa, hides and skins, rubber and peanuts.

Nigeria is a Colony and Protectorate with a Governor, Central Legislature, and Legislature Council. It has an area of approx. 373,250 square miles and a population (1953) of 31,200,000. It received a new constitution giving a larger role in government to the natives, July, 1, 1951.

British Cameroons, 34,081 square miles, population (est. 1953), 1,441,000, lies between British Nigeria and the French Cameroons in Western Africa. Once part of the former German colony Kamerun, the eastern and larger part of which went to France after World War I, the Cameroons now is a Trust Territory, administered with Nigeria. It is a region of fertile soils. Chief exports are cocoa, bananas, rubber and palm kernels.

Gambia is a British Colony and Protectorate in western Africa consisting of the island of St. Mary at the mouth of the Gambia River which flows through the French colony, Senegal and a 10-mile wide strip of territory on each side of the river. Colony and protectorate have a total area of 4,005 sq. mi. and a population (census 1952), 250,160. Bathurst, on St. Mary's Island, is the capital.

Sierra Leone, Colony and Protectorate, lies on the west coast of Africa for 210 miles, between French Guinea and Liberia. In its capital, Freetown, it has one of the finest seaports in West Africa, with an excellent harbor and a naval coaling station. The colony has been in British possession since 1788. The hinterland forms the British protectorate of Sierra Leone, which extends inland about 180 miles. The area of the colony and protectorate is 27,925 square miles; the population is est. at 2,000,000.

The principal products are iron ore, hides, rice, piassava and kola-nuts, palm kernels, chrome ore, gold and diamonds.

## British East Africa

Kenya, Crown Colony and Protectorate, extends from the Indian Ocean Northeast to Somaliland, North to Ethiopia, West to Uganda, and South to Tanganyika. Its area is 224,960 square miles, and population (est. 1954), 5,947,000, largely native. The capital is Nairobi.

The northern three-fifths is arid. Most economic production is centered in the South, a low coastal area and a plateau varying from 3,000 to 10,000 feet. Five million acres in the Highlands are reserved to Europeans. The main products are coffee, tea, cereals, sisal dairy products, timber, and minerals. Since 1953 Kenya has been the scene of terroristic activities of the Mau Mau, an oath-bound unit of the Kikuyu, Meru, and Embu tribes, which killed natives who opposed its attempts to oust white rule. In 1954-55 United Kingdom troops tracked down the Mau Mau and those of the Kikuyu who supplied them. Death was prescribed for those associating with terrorists, possessing unlawful weapons or attending oath-taking ceremonies. More than 60,000 terrorists and sympathizers were jailed or detained.

The Uganda Protectorate lies to the West of Kenya with the Sudan on the North; Belgian Congo on the West, and Tanganyika on the South. Its territory includes part of the Victoria Nyanza, Lake Kioga and Lake George and part of Lake Albert, also the Nile from Victoria Nyanza to the Sudan.

Uganda has 93,981 square miles, including 13,680 square miles of water. The population (1951) is 5,187,000, largely native. Victoria is the second largest fresh-water lake, exceeded only by Lake Superior. Cotton, coffee, oil seeds, tin ore, hides, ivory, sugar and tobacco are produced.

Tanganyika, a Trust Territory administered by a Governor, with Executive and Legislative Councils, formerly was German East Africa, and was taken by the British in 1918, the Urundi and Ruanda districts going to Belgium, and the Kioga Triangle to Mozambique (Portuguese East Africa). It reaches from the coast to Lake Tanganyika and Lake Nyasa to Victoria Nyanza. A constitutional advancement in 1955 gives parity representation in the Legislative Council to British, Africans and Asians.

The area is 362,688 square miles, and population (est. 1954), 8,196,000.

The principal products are sisal, cotton, coffee, hides and skin, beeswax and ivory. Diamonds, lead, gold and Red Ruby mica are found.

British Somaliland, a Protectorate, with 68,000 square miles, and 640,000 population, mostly Mohammedans, is in Northeast Africa on the Gulf of Aden, with Ethiopia to the South and West and Somaliland on the East. The chief town is Berbera and the products skins, resin, gum, goats and sheep.

## Islands East of Africa

Zanzibar, a Protectorate, is an island of 640 square miles, 23 miles off the eastern coast of Africa. The British protectorate was established in 1890 by agreement with Germany and France. Heligoland was ceded to Germany and Britain waived claims to Madagascar in favor of France.

It is governed by a Sultan, Seyyid Khalifa Ibn Harub, but is administered by a British resident. The island of Pemba, 25 miles to the northeast, area 380 square miles, is included in the government. The population of the Protectorate, including Pemba, (est. 1953) is 274,000. The people are mostly Mohammedans.

The chief industry is the production of cloves, the islands of Zanzibar and Pemba yielding the bulk of the world's supply from 4,750,000 trees devoted to that product. Coconuts and copra are important exports. Pottery, coil fiber, rope, soap, oil, jewelry and mats are the principal manufactures.

## Indian Ocean Possessions

Mauritius, an island in the Indian Ocean, 500 miles east from Madagascar, has 720 square miles, and a population (est. 1953) of 540,617, including dependencies. Port Louis is the capital.

The one industry is sugar. Aloe fiber and rum are also exported. Rodrigues (42 sq. mi.) and Diego Garcia (Oil Islands) are chief dependencies.

Seychelles and tributary dependencies include 92 islands of 156 square miles, and a population (estimated 1953) of 37,100, lying in the Indian Ocean near Mauritius. The capital is Victoria, a port with a coaling station. Coconuts are the chief product, followed by cinnamon, patchouli, mangrove bark, vanilla and tortoise shell.

## Atlantic Ocean Possessions

St. Helena, an island 1,200 miles off the West coast of Africa, has 47 square miles and population (est. 1953) of 4,900. Flax, lace making and the export of lily bulbs to England are the chief industries. After Napoleon Bonaparte was defeated at Waterloo the British exiled him to St. Helena, where he lived from Oct. 18, 1815, to his death, May 5, 1821. He was buried there until 1840, when his remains were transferred to Paris.

Ascension, an island of volcanic origin, 34 square miles in area, 700 miles northwest of St. Helena, is noted for its sea turtles. Population (1953), 168.

Tristan de Cunha, the principal of a group of islands of volcanic origin, 12 square miles in area, half way between the Cape and South America, forms one of the loneliest places on the globe. About 280 persons, descendants of shipwrecked sailors, and soldiers from St. Helena, get a rude livelihood there. The island is an important meteorological and radio station.

## Australia

### COMMONWEALTH OF AUSTRALIA

Capital: Canberra. Area: 2,974,581 square miles. Population (govt. estimate 1954), 9,090,738. Flag: Red or blue ground, with Union Jack in top corner of hoist above large seven-pointed star; Southern Cross constellation on fly. Monetary unit: Australian pound (U.S. \$2.24).

Descriptive. The continent of Australia is situated between 10° 41' and 39° 5' (or including Tasmania 43° 39') south latitude and 113° 9' to 153° 39' east longitude in the Pacific Ocean, with the Indian Ocean on the West, and the South Pacific Ocean on the East and South.

Geologically one of the oldest continents, Australia is the most level and regular in outline, with a great plateau extending over half the continent, a central basin and coastal plains. The Great Dividing Range runs down the east coast from Northern Queensland to Tasmania. Peaks vary from 4,000 ft. to Mt. Kosciusko (7,305 ft.) in New South Wales. The northern third lies within the tropics, the other two-thirds within the temperate zone, but because of its position and island form, Australia has a more temperate climate than other regions in the same latitudes.

The states and territories of the Commonwealth with their areas and populations (Dec. 1954):

	Area sq. mi.	Population
New South Wales .....	309,433	3,462,502
Victoria .....	87,844	2,480,873
Queensland .....	670,500	1,322,886
South Australia .....	380,070	808,308
Western Australia .....	975,920	649,360
Tasmania .....	26,215	319,542
Northern Territory .....	523,620	16,123
Australian Capital Territory .....	939	31,144
	2,974,581	9,990,738

The state capitals are: New South Wales, Sydney; Victoria, Melbourne; Queensland, Brisbane; South Australia, Adelaide; Western Australia, Perth; Tasmania, Hobart; Northern Terr., Darwin; Australian Capital Terr., Canberra.

Home of the kangaroo, Australia also is the habitat of other strange flora and fauna: the koala, or living Teddy Bear, which obtains its only moisture from eucalyptus leaves; the platypus, one of the only two creatures which lays eggs and nourish their young with milk; the wombat; Tasmanian devil; dingoo; a mole that is blind, deaf and dumb; barking and frilled lizards; fish that breathe, and others.

In the North are to be seen the best specimens of the aboriginal tribes. They are the most primitive of all peoples, entirely nomadic, making fire with sticks, throwing boomerangs, and killing game with spears.

**Resources and Industries.** Almost from earliest days of settlement a primary producing country. Australia has become also one of the world's most highly industrialized nations.

Wool is Australia's greatest primary industry. With an annual clip of more than 1 billion lbs. Australia produces 27% of the world's wool, 57% of its merino wool. The continent also is one of the world's largest wheat producers (167,000,000 bu. in 1954); about one-third is exported. Other important primary industries are, sugar, wine, fruit, vegetables, grains, minerals, including uranium, gold, coal, copper, iron, silver, tin, and zinc.

Principal manufactures include iron and steel, textiles, electrical and radio equipment, drugs, chemicals, paints, machinery, metal work, clothing, motor cars and engines, aircraft and ships.

Australia's main exports are food and wool. Main imports: Metals, textiles, machinery, paper and drugs (United Kingdom); metals, machinery, paper and timber (Canada); machinery, tobacco, oil, drugs, optical and surgical instruments, paper (United States); oil, tea, rubber, silk, cotton, linen, sacks and hessian (Asia).

Pan American Airways is one of the 8 international airlines serving Australia.

#### Foreign trade:

	Imports	Exports
1952 .....	1,050,200,000	668,000,000
1953 .....	810,500,000	850,700,000
1954 .....	755,000,000	752,392,000

**History and Government.** Australia has been settled since 1788. The Commonwealth, proclaimed Jan. 1, 1901, is a self-governing member of the Commonwealth of Nations and is governed on the federal plan with a Parliament consisting of a Senate and a House of Representatives.

In the general elections, May 29, 1954, the Liberal-Country party coalition retained power, holding 54 of the 123 Representatives seats, and 32 of the 60 Senate posts. Government policy is designed to encourage private enterprise and strengthen Australia's relations with the British Commonwealth and the United States and arms to build up with the latter the same relationship as exists within the Commonwealth of Nations. Australia has been active in the Colombo Plan and is an original member of the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization formed in 1954.

The Governor-General is Sir William Slim, appointed Sept. 2, 1952. The British High Commissioner is Sir Stephen Holmes. The Prime Minister is Robert G. Menzies.

Pension acts provide for payments of old age and invalid pensions, also cover the blind, the unemployed, victims of tuberculosis and in some cases to dependents of former soldiers.

A maternity act provides for the payment of a bonus for every child born in Australia. Social security for children include child endowment payments for children under 16.

**Education and Religion.** Education is free and compulsory. There are 9 universities and one university college. The Church of England claims 44.4% of the population, the remainder being distributed as follows—Roman Catholic 22.3%,

Presbyterian, 12.3%; and Methodist, 11.8%; other, 9.2%.

**Defense.** A supplementary defense program was begun in 1950, involving all three services, envisaging overall strength of over 190,000 men. Under the National Service Act, 1951, compulsory military training for 18-year-old men was inaugurated. The armed forces, including permanent and citizen forces in 1954-55, comprised: Army, 110,983; navy 21,833; air, 28,654.

The fleet consists of 2 light carriers, 2 cruisers, 9 destroyers, 15 frigates, 28 minesweepers and other craft. Additional ships in all categories are under construction.

#### AUSTRALIAN TERRITORIES

The jointly administered Territory of Papua and New Guinea, originally two separate territories, is governed by a 1949 Act placing New Guinea under the U.N. Trusteeship system, but retaining the status of Papua as a Crown territory. It has a Legislative Council of 29 members and an Executive Council of about 9 appointed by the Governor-General. Principal products are copra, cacao, and rubber.

Papua is the southeastern part of the Island of New Guinea, north from Australia. Area, 90,540 sq. mi.; population (est. 1953), 397,400, including 4,691 non-indigenous.

**Territory of New Guinea,** once German New Guinea, later a League of Nations mandate to Australia, occupies the northeast quarter of the island and includes important nearby island groups: New Britain, New Ireland and the Admiralty Islands of the Bismark Archipelago; Bougainville, 3,880 square miles; Buka, 220 square miles, and smaller islands of the Solomons. Total area of the territory is about 93,000 square miles, with a native population (est. 1953) of 1,143,564 and non-indigenous population of 11,064.

Norfolk Island was taken over by the Government of the Commonwealth of Australia, 1914. It has an area of 13.5 square miles and a population (1953), 1,160. The soil is very fertile and is suitable for the cultivation of citrus fruits, bananas and coffee.

Nauru Island, 166° 55' E. Long., 32 mi. south of the Equator, formerly German, mandated by the League of Nations to the British Empire, was placed under U.N. jurisdiction as a trust territory Oct. 22, 1947, administered by Australia, New Zealand and Great Britain. Its area is about eight square miles; its population (1953) is 3,404. It has valuable phosphate deposits.

**Territory of Ashmore and Cartier Islands** in the Indian Ocean came under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia May, 1934.

**Cocos Islands,** 27 small coral islands in the Indian Ocean 1,300 miles northwest of Australia, formerly administered from Singapore, are important for aviation use.

**Australian Antarctic Territory** came under the authority of the Commonwealth of Australia in 1933. It claims 2,472,000 sq. mi. of territory south of 60th parallel S. Lat. and 160th-45th meridians E. Long. except the French-claimed Adelle Land. It has research stations on Heard and Macquarie islands, and at Mawson base, estab. 1954.

#### New Zealand

**Capital:** Wellington. **Area:** 103,736 square miles. **Population** (govt. estimate 1954): 2,118,485. **Flag:** blue ground with Union Jack, four five-pointed red stars with white borders on the fly. **Monetary unit:** New Zealand pound (U. S. \$2.80).

**Descriptive.** The main islands of New Zealand, a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations, lie between the parallels of 34° and 48° and the meridians of 166° and 179° east longitude, in the South Pacific Ocean, about 1,200 miles to the eastward of Australia. Including the remote islands in the North and the Ross Dependency in the far South, the reach of New Zealand is from the tropics to Antarctica.

New Zealand comprises **North Island,** 44,281 square miles; **South Island,** 58,093 square miles; **Stewart Island,** 670 square miles, **Chatham Islands,** 372 square miles. Both the North and South Islands slightly exceed 500 miles in length. Cook Strait, separating the two islands, is only 16 miles in width at its narrowest part.

Additional islands within the geographical boundaries of New Zealand are **Campbell Island,** **Solander Island,** the **Three Kings,** **Auckland,** **Antipodes,** **Bounty,** and **Snares Islands,** a total area of 307 square miles. Islands annexed to New Zealand are the **Cook Islands,** **Kermadec Islands,**

Niue Island, and certain other small islands in the Pacific totaling 212 square miles.

New Zealand has a remarkable diversity of landscape—plains, downs and broad valleys, extensive tracts of hills and mountains, numerous rivers and many lakes. The Sutherland Waterfalls, with a total drop of 1,904 ft., is one of the tallest and most beautiful in the world. The climate ranges from the sub-tropical in the north to the mildly temperate in the south. The country has one of the lowest death rates, and the lowest infant mortality rate, in the world.

On the South Island the Southern Alps (highest point, Mt. Cook, 12,349 ft.) stretches from end to end of the island. On the eastern side rich river-formed plains stretch toward the sea, while on the western side towering mountain slopes crowd in upon the coastline.

**Resources and Industries.** New Zealand is primarily a farming country. For decades the sheep held supremacy in value of exports (wool, meat, tallow, pelts, etc.) by a large margin, but during recent years, butter and cheese and condensed milk have increased greatly in value. Two-thirds of the surface of the country is suitable for farming. Wheat, oats, barley are principal crops.

Mineral production includes coal, petroleum, gold and silver.

Auckland and Wellington are chief ports.

**History and Government.** New Zealand was discovered in 1642 by Abel Janszoon Tasman, a Dutch navigator, and its coasts were explored by Capt. James Cook, 1769-1770. British sovereignty was proclaimed in 1840, with organized settlement commencing in the same year. Representative institutions were granted in 1853 and the Colony became a Dominion in 1907.

The Maoris, the native race, are Polynesians of high intelligence, their forebears having migrated from the Eastern Pacific several centuries ago. Their number (estimated 1954) is 130,806.

The government of New Zealand consists of a Governor-General, representing the ruler of Great Britain and the British Dominions, and a General Assembly whose members are elected by universal franchise for a three-year term. The Governor-General is Lieut. Gen. Sir Willoughby Norrie.

In national elections Nov. 13, 1954, the 80 seats in the House of Representatives were distributed: National party, 45; Labor, 35. The Prime Minister is Sidney G. Holland.

**Education and Religion.** Education is free, and compulsory between the age of seven and 15. The University of New Zealand consists of university colleges in Dunedin, Christchurch, Wellington and Auckland, and agricultural colleges at Palmerston North and Lincoln. Church of England is the dominant faith.

**Defense.** There are regular forces representing the Reserve, Territorial Army and Air Force. A system of compulsory military training was introduced in 1950 for those attaining 18 years of age. War pensions and veterans' allowances are provided from tax revenue.

**Western Samoa** was German Samoa, which included Savaii and Upolu, the two largest of the Samoan Islands in the western Pacific, and was occupied by the New Zealand forces Aug. 29, 1914. This territory was assigned as a mandate from the League of Nations to New Zealand in 1920, but now is administered by New Zealand under United Nations Trusteeship.

Their areas aggregate 1,133 sq. mi., population (Sept. 1954) 93,247. Chief exports are copra, bananas and coconuts.

The Union or Tokelau Islands, formerly part of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, were transferred to the jurisdiction of New Zealand in 1926 and became a part of New Zealand Jan. 1, 1949. The area of the three clusters of islets is four square miles, and population (1954) 1,795.

**Ross Dependency**, comprises Antarctic territory between the 160th meridian E. Long. and 150th W. Long. south of the 60th parallel of S. Lat., including Edward VII Land and portions of Victoria Land. Whaling is carried on extensively.

## British Oceania

**Fiji Islands**, a Colony, number about 320 (106 inhabited), with an area of 7,036 square miles, and a population (est. 1953) of 320,800, including more than 7,000 Europeans. They are situated in the South Pacific Ocean, east of Northern Australia. The larger islands are mountainous, reaching altitudes of 4,000 ft. The highest peak, Mt. Victoria, is 4,341 ft. The southern islands contain

dense forests with many valuable woods. The islands are very fertile and well watered. The climate is for the tropics comparatively cool; the temperature seldom rising about 90°.

The capital is Suva, on Viti Levu, largest of the islands (area 4,010 sq. mi.). Coconuts, sugar, gold and tobacco are the principal products.

**Tonga Islands**, or **Friendly Islands**, independent Polynesian kingdom, form a Protected State, with an area of 269 square miles, and a population (1953) of 52,577. The native Queen is Salote Tupou.

Principal island groups administered by the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific Islands, now seated at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands:

### SOLOMON ISLANDS

The British Solomon Islands, a Protectorate, number 10 large islands and four groups of small islands with a total area of 12,400 square miles and a population (est. 1953) of 100,000. The chief islands in the group are Guadalcanal, Malaita, San Cristobal, New Georgia, Yasael, Choiseul, Shortland, Mono or Treasury, Vella Lavella, Gannonga, Gizo, Rendova, Russell, Florida and Rennell. Among the groups of islands are the Lord Howe, Santa Cruz, Tucopia and Mitre and the Duff or Wilson and Reef.

Exports: copra, ivory, nuts, and trochus shell.

**Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.** The group of Islands in the Crown Colony was proclaimed a Protectorate in 1892 and, at the request of the native Governments, was annexed Nov. 10, 1915 as the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The Colony includes the Ellice Islands, Fanning, Washington and Ocean Islands, Christmas Islands, largest atoll in the Pacific, the Phoenix Group and the Gilbert Islands. The total area is 375 square miles and the population (1951) 39,000. Exports: chiefly copra and phosphates.

### NEW HEBRIDES

New Hebrides, a Condominium jointly administered by Great Britain and France, is a group of 11 main islands lying 250 miles northeast of New Caledonia and 500 miles west of Fiji, with an aggregate area of approximately 5,700 square miles. Population: 52,000 (1951 est.). Chief products are copra, cotton, cacao and coffee.

**Banks** (309 square miles) and **Torres** (40 square miles) Islands are attached to the New Hebrides.

### PITCAIRN ISLAND

Pitcairn Island is situated in the Pacific, equidistant from America and Australia. The island was discovered in 1767 by Carteret but was not inhabited until 23 years later when the mutineers of the Bounty landed there. Their existence became known in 1808. The area is two square miles and population (1952) 140. It is a British Colony by settlement and was brought within the jurisdiction of the High Commissioner of the Western Pacific in 1898. The islands of Henderson, Ducie and Oene, annexed in 1902, are in the Pitcairn group.

## British West Indies and Other American Possessions

### BERMUDA

Bermuda, oldest self-governing British colony, with a royal governor and a representative legislature, is a group of 360 small islands of coral formation, 20 inhabited, comprising 21 sq. mi. in the Atlantic Ocean, 677 mi. Southeast of New York, 580 mi. East of North Carolina. Population (est. 1953) 39,983. It was named for Juan de Bermudez, Spanish explorer, and settled by Virginia-bound colonists under Sir Geo. Somers who were wrecked here, 1609.

Its parliament dates from 1620. The assembly has 36 elective members; the crown appoints an executive council of 7 and a legislative council of 9. Women have had the right to vote and hold office since 1944. The governor is Lieut. Gen. Sir Alexander Hood.

The United States Government maintains air and naval bases on Bermuda Islands, under long-term lease.

Bermuda levies no taxes on real estate, incomes or inheritance, but raises revenue by excise, postal, transportation, stamp taxes and duties.

The capital is Hamilton. Hotels, beaches, golf, British goods, yachting, and fishing make Bermuda a popular winter resort for Americans. A bus service has been substituted for the railway. Motor cars have been permitted since 1946, speed limited to 15 mi. an hour in urban and 20 mi. in country areas.

Bermuda exports lily bulbs, potatoes, bananas, onions and green vegetables. Airlines: Avianca, BOAC, Colonial, Cubana, Pan American, Trans-Canada.

A British Caribbean Federation, eventually to become a self-governing unit in the Commonwealth, agreed upon Apr. 30, 1953, will comprise Barbados, British Guiana, British Honduras, Jamaica, Leeward Islands, Trinidad, Dominica, Grenada, Saint Lucia, and Saint Vincent.

#### JAMAICA

Jamaica is situated in the Caribbean Sea, 90 miles south of Cuba, and is the largest and most valuable of the British West Indies. It has an area of 4,411 sq. mi. and population (est. 1953), 1,503,047. Attached to Jamaica for administrative purposes are the Turks and Caicos Islands (pop. 6,600; area, 186 sq. mi.) and Cayman Islands (pop. 7,000; area, 100 sq. mi.). The capital is Kingston.

The climate, ranging from 80° to 86° on the coast to 40° in the mountains has attractions for winter tourists. It is estimated 65 to 75% of tourists are American. The island figures largely in the history of the Buccaneers of the West Indies before and during the time of Sir Henry Morgan, once its governor. Port Royal, old haunt of the pirate, at the entrance to the harbor, frequently has been the victim of earthquakes.

The principal products are sugar-cane, coffee, bananas, rum, coconuts, ginger, cocon, pimento, citrus fruits and cigars.

Barbados is the most eastern of the West Indies, lying out in the Atlantic at 13° north latitude. Its area is 166 square miles; the population (estimated 1952), 218,015. Bridgetown is the capital. The chief products are sugar and cotton. Molasses and rum are manufactured. Imports are heaviest from United States and exports heaviest to Canada.

Trinidad, with an area of 1,864 square miles is the most southerly of the West Indies. It lies off the north coast of South America. Attached to it for administrative purposes is the island of Tobago (116 sq. mi.). Population of the two (est. 1953) is 678,000. The capital is Port of Spain. Import trade is heaviest with Canada, export trade with Britain. Products are mostly petroleum and asphalt products, sugar, rum and cocon. The great asphalt lake, 114 acres in extent, on the island is immensely valuable and seems inexhaustible.

The Bahamas Islands comprise nearly 700 islands and over 2,000 cays and rocks (about 20 inhabited) in the Atlantic Ocean, off the coast of America. Nassau, on the Island of New Providence, near the Florida coast, is an attractive winter resort for Americans. The land area of the group is 4,494 square miles; the population (est. 1953) is 88,659. Nassau is the capital.

Tomatoes, crawfish, salt, strawwork, hardwoods and lumber are the chief sources of revenue. Fruit growing is being developed. Trade is heaviest with the United States.

The Windward Islands lie at the eastern side of the Caribbean Sea, between Trinidad and Martinique. They are Grenada and the Grenadines, Dominica, St. Vincent and St. Lucia. Each has its own local government. The total area is 810 square miles (Grenada, 133; St. Vincent, 150; St. Lucia, 233. Dominica, 305). The population (est. 1952) is 283,000. Capital: St. George's, Grenada.

The chief products are arrowroot, cotton, copra, sugar, molasses, rum, cocon, peanuts, cassava, limes, fruits, vegetables and spices. St. Vincent is famous for its arrowroot and Sea Island cotton.

Dominica was transferred from the Leeward to the Windward Islands, Jan. 1, 1940, and since has been governed as a separate colony.

The Leeward Islands, of the West Indies, situated southeast of Puerto Rico, are part of the Lesser Antilles. They comprise the islands of Antigua, Barbuda, Redonda, St. Christopher (St. Kitts), Nevis, Anguilla, Montserrat, Sombroero, and the British Virgin Islands. The area is 422 square miles, population (est. 1952) is 120,145.

The principal products are sugar and molasses (Antigua and St. Kitts), cotton (Montserrat, St. Kitts, Nevis and Virgin Islands), limes and fruits, tomatoes and onions (Montserrat), coconuts (Nevis), livestock and charcoal (Virgin Islands), and salt (Anguilla and St. Kitts).

#### BRITISH HONDURAS

British Honduras, a Crown Colony, is situated in Central America, on the Caribbean Sea, south of Yucatan, and produces chiefly mahogany, logwood,

tropical fruits, chicle, and cedar, much of which comes to the United States.

Its area is 8,867 square miles, and population (est. 1952), 73,171. Belize is the capital.

#### BRITISH GUIANA

British Guiana is on the north shore of South America, with Venezuela on the West, Dutch Guiana on the East and Brazil on the South. It is a Crown Colony administered by a governor. An Executive Council assists the Governor. The area is 83,000 square miles; the population (estimated 1952), 452,600. Georgetown is the capital.

There are many beautiful waterfalls in British Guiana, including King George VI, with a drop of 1,600 ft.

Much of British Guiana is jungle land, but there are extensive deposits of gold, diamonds, manganese, mica and bauxite. Sugar is an important export, as are timber products, rice, rum, molasses, balata, charcoal and copra.

Falkland Islands and Dependencies, a Crown Colony, comprise the Falkland Islands, 300 mi. east of the Strait of Magellan at the southern end of South America and a sector of Antarctica between long. W. 20 and W. 80.

The Falklands include more than 100 islands of strategic and economic value with an area of 4,618 square miles and population (est. 1952) of 2,230. There are whaling interests and large sheep farms; wool is exported.

Antarctic dependencies include South Georgia, area 1,450 square miles, population (1952) 360; South Orkney, Sandwich, South Shetland Islands; and Graham Land and Coats Land.

Although Great Britain has held possession of the Islands since 1834, Argentina and Chile refuse to renounce claims of ownership. Great Britain laid its dispute before the World Court, May 6, 1955.

#### Afghanistan

##### DOULAT I PADSHAH YE AFGHANISTAN

Capital: Kabul. Area: 250,000 square miles. Population (govt. estimate, 1949): 12,000,000. Flag: three vertical bars, black, red and green; design in center (red) bar composed of a mosque enclosed by a crescent formed of two ears of wheat joined at the bottom. Monetary unit: Afghani (silver).

Descriptive. Afghanistan occupies a mountainous country in Asia between 61° and 75° east longitude and 29° and 38° 20' north latitude. Its extreme length from east to west (Yoli Pass in the Wakhan to Sulfikar Pass, northwest of Herat) is 770 miles. It is bounded on the North by the U.S.S.R., on the East and South by the western zone of Pakistan, and on the West by Iran. The elevation is generally over 4,000 ft. There are three great river basins, the Oxus and the Kabul in the Northeast, and the Helmand, which runs Southwest through the middle of the country.

Towering above Kabul are the Hindu-Kush Mountains, 15,000 and 16,000 ft. high and reaching 25,425 ft. 100 or 200 miles to the east. Trade to India flows through the famous Khyber Pass from Kabul to Peshawar.

Resources and Industries. It is almost exclusively an agricultural country, producing with the aid of irrigation sizable quantities of fruits, cereals and vegetables. The fat-tailed sheep is native to the country, furnishing the Afghans their chief meat diet while the fat of its immense tail is a substitute for butter. The castor oil, madder, and asafetida plants abound. Wool and skins are the main articles of export, together with fruits and nuts. The imports are cotton, textiles, metals and hardware, leather goods, tea and sugar. Copper, lead, iron, silver, oil and asbestos are found.

There are no railroads in the country. Merchandise is transported on trucks or camel or pony back along the seven important trade routes. A program of construction of modern roads and irrigation systems is under way.

History and Government. Afghanistan was so named in about the middle of the 18th century. In ancient times it was known as Aryana, in the Middle Ages as Khorasan. Pukhtuns (Pashtuns) comprise 53.5% of the population; Tajik 36.7%; Uzbeks 6%; Hazaras 3%; others 1.1%.

The government is a constitutional monarchy. Legislative power is vested in a parliament consisting of the King; a Senate of 50 members appointed for life by the King, and a National Council of elected members. The reigning King is Mohammed Zahir Shah, born 1914, who ascended the throne Nov. 8, 1933, on the assassination of his father, Mohammed Nadir Shah. All Afghan men over 20 may vote



**Education and Religion.** Instruction is free in all educational and technical institutions. Adult education is compulsory for all men during army service. The University of Kabul was established in 1932. Principal languages are Pushtu and Persian. Islam is the predominant religion, but there is complete religious freedom.

## Albania

### SHQIPERIA

#### REPUBLIKA POPULORE E SHQIPERISE

**Capital:** Tirana. **Area:** 10,629 square miles. **Population (U.N. estimate 1948):** 1,175,000. **Flag:** red, with black double-headed eagle and yellow-bordered red star. **Monetary unit:** Lek (100 quin-tars).

**Descriptive.** Albania is a mountainous country bounded by Yugoslavia on the North and East, Greece on the East and South, and the Adriatic Sea on the West.

**Racially** the Albanians are mainly Ghegs in the north and Tosks in the south.

**Resources and Industries.** There are important forest resources and some mineral wealth, the latter not fully developed. Chief products of the country are tobacco, timber, wool, hides, furs, cheese, and dairy products, fish, olive oil, corn, cattle and bitumen. The state has attempted to develop farming, light industry, build new roads and power stations and to modernize mines.

There are four seaports, Durazzo being fully equipped. Ten regular air routes serve the country.

**History and Government.** Albania was the scene of conflict with Turkey, the Balkan states and Italy for many years. Its autonomy was established 1913 by a European conference, which placed William of Wied on the throne. He fled with outbreak of war in 1914. Italy proclaimed Albania's independence, 1915. It became a republic, 1925, a monarchy, 1928, when its president became King Zog. He fled, 1939, and Albania was overrun by German and Italian armies until 1944. A provisional government under Gen. Enver Hoxha was recognized by Britain, U. S. and the Soviet Union, Nov. 10, 1945. Communists won the elections of Dec. 1945, and proclaimed a republic, Jan. 12, 1946. Deputies to the Assembly, unicameral legislature, serve four years, one to every 10,000 population. **Premier:** Maj. Gen. Mehmet Shehu, appointed July 20, 1954, succeeding Enver Hoxha.

Albania's association with the Cominform led the U. S. and Britain to break off relations. They voted against its admission to the U. N. In June, 1948, Yugoslavia denounced its economic treaty with Albania because of the latter's hostility to the Tito government.

**Education and Religion.** There is no state religion. The largest segment of the population are Moslems, followed by Orthodox Christians (Church of Albania), and Roman Catholics. Primary education nominally is compulsory and free under the constitution, but schools are few.

**Defense.** The army numbers about 52,000.

## Andorra

**Capital:** Andorra. **Area:** 191 square miles. **Population,** 5,231, scattered in six villages. **Flag:** blue, yellow, red (vertical.)

Andorra is a republic in a valley of the Pyrenees under the suzerainty of France and the Spanish Bishop of Urgel. It has enjoyed undisturbed sovereignty since 1278 and was granted a constitution as a republic by Napoleon in 1806. It pays an annual tribute of 960 francs to France, and 460 pesetas to the Bishop. It is governed by a Council-General of 24 elected members. The judiciary is appointed in equal numbers by the Bishop and the French government.

The inhabitants speak Catalan and are chiefly Roman Catholics. Sheep raising is the principal industry.

Universal suffrage was abolished in 1941 and election through the heads of families restored.

## Arabian States

**Area (estimated):** 1,350,000 square miles. **Population (estimated):** 10,000,000.

Arabia, largest peninsula in the world, lies in the southwest corner of Asia, bounded on the North by Iraq and Jordan and enclosed on the other three sides by the sea—the Red Sea on the West, the Arabian Sea on the South and the Persian Gulf and Gulf of Oman on the East. The peninsula includes Saudi Arabia, Yemen, the independent sultanate of Muscat and Oman, the Sheikhdoms of Bahrain, Kuwait, the Trucial

Sheikhdoms and Qatar. The peninsula is largely desert and rainfall is negligible except in Yemen and Oman, but there are numerous oases.

For information about the independent kingdom of Yemen see page 331, and the British colony and protectorate of Aden, page 327.

### THE ARAB LEAGUE

The Arab States formed a union by a pact signed in Cairo March 22, 1945, for the purpose of maintaining Arab solidarity. The League consists of Egypt, Iraq, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Syria, the Lebanon, Yemen and Libya. Provision was made for admission of the Arab portion of Palestine, upon achievement of independence. The League's Council approved customs and payments agreements, Sept. 7, 1953.

## Saudi Arabia

### Al-Mamlaka Al-'Arabiya As-Sa'udiya

**Capital:** Mecca and Riyadh. **Area:** 870,000 square miles. **Population (govt. estimate, 1948):** 6,500,000. **Flag:** green with white sword below an excerpt from Koran in white Arabic characters. **Monetary unit:** Riyal.

**Descriptive.** Saudi Arabia comprises nearly four-fifths of the Arabian Peninsula. The country consists mainly of desert and steppe land distinguished for its aridity and barrenness. Considered one of the driest and hottest of countries, it cannot boast a single lake or river. Altitude of the plateau ranges from 2,000 to 3,000 feet, with a vast desert in the center called Rub el Khali (Abode of Emptiness).

The kingdom of Saudi Arabia comprises the former Sultanate of Nejd and the kingdom of Hejaz and its dependencies. The dependencies include El Hasa, Katif, Jabal, Shammar, El Jauf and the greater part of Asir.

**Resources and Industries.** Increasingly large petroleum resources of the country are being developed by the Arabian American Oil Co., composed of American oil companies. Production is estimated at more than 975,021 barrels per day in 1955. An extensive modernization program is under way involving health, agriculture, ports, roads, railroads, airports and electrification of cities, largely paid for out of fees for all concessions. Medical care and medicine are free.

One of the most modern airports in the Middle East at Dhahran along the eastern coast, built by the United States in 1946, links Saudi Arabia with the main airways of the world.

A modern harbor was completed in 1950 in Jeddah, main Red Sea seaport, followed by another in Dammam on the Persian Gulf. The first railway in the Arabian desert since Col. T. E. Lawrence destroyed the Hejaz railway, 1917, was opened Oct. 1951; it runs 350 mi. from Dammam inland to Riyadh.

An agricultural country except for oil, and recently discovered gold, silver and rich iron ore, Saudi Arabia's products are dates, wheat, barley, fruit, hides, wool. Camels, horses, donkeys and sheep are raised. Some hides, wool and gum are exported. It receives UN technical assistance.

**History and Government.** The form of government is a hereditary monarchy. The king is Sa'ud, who succeeded his father Nov. 9, 1953. The late king, Abdul-Aziz Ibn Abdul-Rahman Al-Faisal Al-Sa'ud (born in 1880) proclaimed King of the Hejaz and Sultan of Nejd Jan. 11, 1926, following a series of victories over rival leaders. The Crown Prince is the Emir Faisal, named Prime Minister, Aug. 16, 1954. An Advisory Council assists the King, while legislation is entrusted to the Consultative Assembly. The country is divided into districts, each administered by a Governor.

The modern history of Saudi Arabia began with the Wahhabi movement begun in the 18th century by Mohammed Ibn Abdul Wahhab and which flourished under the auspices of Mohammed Ibn Saud, founder of the Saudi dynasty.

The Hejaz contains the holy cities of Islam—Medina where the Mosque of the Prophet enshrines the tomb of Mohammed, who died in the city June 7, 632, and Mecca, his birthplace, containing a great mosque sheltering the sacred shrine the Kaaba, in which is the black stone given by Gabriel to Abraham. Approximately 500,000 of the faithful make the pilgrimage annually. Medina is 820 miles from Damascus. Mecca the capital, is 200 miles farther south and is 55 miles from Jeddah, the chief port of the Red Sea.

**Education and Religion.** Elementary, secondary and higher education are free, but not compulsory. The population is almost entirely Moslem.

**Defense.** Saudi Arabia's defense force consists

of a regular army maintained by levies, now in process of expansion and modernization, with a military academy to train officers. Its defense is provided with that of Egypt since 1954.

#### KUWAIT

The State of Kuwait with an area of 3,650 square miles, and population (est. 1953), 205,000, extends along the northern end of the Persian Gulf from Mesopotamia to Nejd. Its capital, Kuwait, is an important port on the Persian Gulf. The principality has one of the world's richest proven oil reserves—15 billion bbls. Production is handled by the Kuwait Oil Co., jointly owned by British and American oil companies. Under a royalty agreement 50% of the profits go to the Sheikh. An extensive program of economic and cultural improvement is financed by oil profits.

The ruler is Sheikh Adullah Al-Salem Al Sabah.

#### MUSCAT AND OMAN

The Sultanate of Muscat and Oman occupies the southeast portion of the Arabian peninsula with a coast line about 1,000 miles long, extending from El Katar on the Persian Gulf to Ras Sajir of the Arabian Sea. It has an estimated area of 82,000 square miles and a population estimated at 550,000, chiefly Arabs except for the towns of Muscat and Matruh. Capital: Muscat.

The Sultan of Muscat and Oman is Saiyid Said bin Taimur (born Aug. 13, 1910).

#### BAHRAIN ISLANDS

The Bahrain Islands lie off the Arabian Coast in the Persian Gulf and have an area of 260 square miles and a Mohammedan population of 120,000. Except for the northern fertile tip, it is a barren rocky plateau. Petroleum and pearl fishing are the chief industries. The petroleum resources are being developed with American companies participating.

Bahrain is an independent Arab State under British protection. The capital and commercial center is Manamah. The ruler is H. H. Shaikh Sulman bin Hamad al Khalifah (born 1895).

#### TRUCIAL SHEIKHDOMS AND QATAR

The Trucial Sheikhdoms, semi-independent, occupy a 400-mile strip from Sha'am to Khor el Odeid at the S.E. end of Qatar on the Persian Gulf. Total population is about 85,000.

## Argentina

### REPUBLICA ARGENTINA

Capital: Buenos Aires. Area: 1,078,769 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 18,742,000. Flag: blue, white and blue horizontal bars with a rising sun on the white bar. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. 20c).

Descriptive. Argentina extends from Bolivia 2,300 miles to Cape Horn and from the ridge of the Andes to the South Atlantic, occupying the greater part of southern South America. Its greatest breadth is about 930 miles. It is bounded by Bolivia on the North, Paraguay on the Northeast, Brazil, Uruguay and the South Atlantic Ocean on the East and Chile on the West.

There are five great river systems in Argentina: the River Plata, Central Cordillera, Pampa and Patagonia systems. The Plata system is second only to the Amazon system, largest in the world.

The mountains of the Republic are grouped into four isolated and perfectly defined systems: the Andean, Central, Misiones and Southern. Aconcagua is the highest peak in South America (altitude 23,081 feet). The southern part of the Andes is a beautiful lake district. There are glaciers, trout and salmon streams and skiing.

East of the Andes are great plains, heavily wooded and called the Gran Chaco in the North, and vast treeless pampas, given over to wheat and cattle raising, stretching south down to the plains of Patagonia.

The climate in the center and most thickly settled part is temperate, with slight variations. The northern tip of the republic is within the tropics and therefore hot, and the southern extremity is very cold. Rainfall is heaviest in the northeast and slightest in central west and south. Buenos Aires, the capital, is the largest city of Latin America and the second largest Latin city in the world. It lies on the banks of the Rio de la Plata, which is here 28 miles wide, 170 miles from the Atlantic Ocean. It is a city of broad, straight streets. There are about 200 parks and plazas.

Ushuaia, capital of the Argentine Territory of Tierra del Fuego, is the southernmost location of organized government in the world.

Resources and Industries. The mountains of Argentina contain deposits of silver, copper and gold. Petroleum is exploited by the government and by private companies; the wells in the Comodoro Rivadavia region ranking highest.

Wheat, corn, barley, rye, linseed, and oats are the principal crops. The sugar, wine, cotton and fruit industries are large. Alfalfa is cultivated in huge quantities. Sheep, cattle, horses, goats and pigs form the chief wealth on the ranches. Packing houses have been established on a large scale and meat refrigeration has become the country's chief industry. Flour milling ranks second.

Textiles, oils and chemicals, iron, agricultural implements and machinery, glassware and crockery, are the principal imports.

Argentina's merchant fleet, 950,000 gross tons in 1950, grew to 2,073 ships totaling 1,411,000 tons in 1952. Civil aviation has developed rapidly.

The country in effect has been gradually informally socialized by a series of government decrees since 1945 until less than 50% of the nation's economy remained in private hands by 1955.

Present Argentine policy aims at restricted consumer goods in favor of home production—textiles, liquor, tobacco, etc.

Foreign trade (in pesos):

	Imports	Exports
1952	8,361,000,000	4,392,000,000
1953	5,667,000,000	7,190,000,000
1954	7,112,000,000	6,721,000,000

History and Government. Discovered 1515-16 by Spanish explorers headed by Juan Diaz de Solis, Argentina remained under Spanish domination until the provinces, in a successful revolt May 25, 1810, established an independent republic. In 1853 a liberal constitution was adopted.

There are 16 provinces, with a high measure of home rule electing their own Governors and Legislatures, and eight territories administered by Governors appointed by the President, also a Federal District, Buenos Aires (area 72 square miles), whose Mayor is appointed by the President and who is assisted by a deliberate council elected by the tax-paying inhabitants. Argentina's 16th and newest province became the Eva Peron Province Jan. 25, 1952. Previously another former territory became the Presidente Peron Province.

Argentina's present constitution, effective March 16, 1949, gives the government great economic powers. The President and Vice President must be Roman Catholic and Argentine by birth. They are elected for six-year terms by direct popular vote. Congress consists of a Senate of 34, elected for six years, one-third retiring every three years; and a House of Deputies who serve a similar term, one-half retiring every three years.

Voting is compulsory and women may vote in presidential and congressional elections.

The President is Juan Domingo Peron, elected Feb. 24, 1946, reelected Nov. 11, 1951. Peron controls a majority of the seats in the Chamber of Deputies and the Senate.

A virtual state of martial law has prevailed since an uprising against the regime in Sept. 1951. A government decree, Dec. 30, 1954, reversed a 1937 ban on prostitution. Greatly increased tension between the government and the Roman Catholic Church, the formal state religion, culminated in a vote of Congress, May, 1955, for a referendum to disestablish the Church. Rioting during June, 1955, ended in armed attack against the capital by rebellious elements, June 16, 1955, assertedly led by elements of the Navy. An est. 156 were killed and many wounded. President Peron and his top aides were excommunicated. He blamed Communists for excesses against churches and religious objects. Peron promised a less martial regime, but ordered a state of siege Sept. 1, 1955, as unrest continued.

Education and Religion. The population is about 90% Roman Catholic, the constitutional religion from 1810 until 1955, when measures were begun to disestablish it. Primary education is free, secular, and compulsory. There are national universities in Cordoba (founded in 1813), Buenos Aires, Eva Peron (La Plata), Tucuman, Litoral and Cuyo. The language is Spanish.

The population is largely European in origin, chiefly from Spain and Italy.

Defense. Service in the Army is compulsory from 20 years to 45. In addition to the army of about 105,000, there is a trained reserve of 300,000, of whom 215,000 are members of the National Guard and 70,000 the Territorial Guard.

Argentina has a Navy of two battleships, five cruisers, four coast defense ships, 11 destroy-

ers, three submarines, 14 patrol ships and minor craft. The personnel is approximately 11,500 men.

## Austria

### REPUBLIK OESTERREICH

Capital: Vienna. Area: 32,369 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1953): 6,954,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-white-red. Monetary unit: Schilling (100 groschen) (U.S. \$3.846c).

**Descriptive.** Austria is a republic of Central Europe bounded on the North by Czechoslovakia, on the East by Hungary, on the South by Italy and Yugoslavia and on the West by Germany, Switzerland and Liechtenstein.

**Resources and Industries.** There are rich deposits of iron ore, magnesite, oil, salt, graphite, talc and gypsum. Forests are plentiful and timber forms an important asset, as does a vast hydroelectric potential. The principal agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar, corn, wine, livestock, dairy products, and fruit.

Austria's economy is predominantly industrial. The chief industries are iron and steel, textiles, paper and pulp, building materials, aluminum, machine tools and chemicals. The country achieved a balanced budget, firm currency and increased productivity and trade during 1952-53. Index of industrial production (1937-100) rose from 165.5 in 1951 to 193.7 in 1954. In 1954, lignite production was 6,284,832 tons; pig iron, 1,353,542 tons; crude steel, 1,652,988 tons. Farm production in the same year reached 85% of requirements.

**History and Government.** Austria was the dominant power in the dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary before World War I, when Francis Joseph of the Hapsburg house was emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. The country had an area of 261,259 sq. mi., population c. 51,000,000. It contained Austria, Hungary, Bohemia, Transylvania, Polish Galicia, Trentino, Slavonia, Croatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Banat. It was dismembered after World War I; became a republic in 1918; was occupied by Germany during World War II, and re-established as a republic in 1945. When its territory of 1937 was restored it consisted of 32,369 sq. mi., and the following provinces: Burgenland, Lower Austria, Upper Austria, Salzburg, Styria, Carinthia, Tyrol, Vorarlberg, and the city of Vienna.

Between the two world wars Austria had a turbulent political history, with socialists introducing socio-economic changes. These were checked by Chancellor Engelbert Dollfuss, along corporative lines, 1934. Dollfuss was murdered in his office by Nazi conspirators July 25, 1934. Kurt Schuschnigg, his successor, was forced into a subservient position by Adolf Hitler, German Fuehrer, and resigned in protest, Mar. 11, 1938. He was succeeded by the Austrian Nazi, Arthur Seyss-Inquart, and on March 13, 1938, Hitler occupied Austria and proclaimed its union with Germany (Anschluss).

A provisional government headed by Dr. Karl Renner was established after Austria's liberation by the Allies. After the elections of 1945, Dr. Renner was elected president by Parliament (died 1950). Theodore Koerner, socialist, was chosen president in Austria's first popular presidential election May 6, 1951, made final May 27, 1951.

Following Parliamentary elections Feb. 22, 1953, seats were distributed as follows, compared with 1948:

	1953	1949
People's party .....	74	77
Socialists .....	73	67
Independents .....	14	16
Communists .....	4	5

Chancellor: Dr. Julius Raab, conservative, sworn in April 2, 1953, succeeding Dr. Leopold Figl.

After Austria's liberation at the close of World War II, the Inter-Allied Command of Britain, France, Soviet Union and the United States established four zones of occupation. Efforts to negotiate an Austrian state treaty of independence, drafted in 1949, were long hampered by Soviet delaying tactics, but in a reversal of attitude, the U.S.S.R., Feb. 25, 1955, proposed a conference to hasten negotiations and adopted a conciliatory policy toward Austria.

The state treaty was signed by the Big Four and Austria in Vienna, May 15, 1955, ending a total of 17 years of occupation. It recognized Austria's independence within the frontiers existing Jan. 1, 1938, provided for parliamentary resolutions of military neutrality, prohibited economic or political union with Germany, required it to uphold democratic institutions, dissolve Nazi-type organizations and prevent a Hapsburg restoration.

The treaty provided that the four occupation

armies be withdrawn within 90 days after ratification, at the latest by Dec. 31, 1955, and that no formal reparations be exacted. A separate agreement between Austria and the Soviet modified Article 35 of the treaty under which the U.S.S.R. received ownership of seized former German assets in Eastern Austria, 60% of Austria's oilfields and refinery output, and the Danubian Steamship Co. This agreement provided that, in lieu of the terms of Article 35, the Soviet would surrender the oil assets in return for 10,000,000 tons of oil, return the steamship company for \$2,000,000, and return the confiscated former Germany industries for \$150,000 worth of goods to be delivered during the next six years. With final ratification July 27, 1955, Austria formally regained sovereignty.

Austria is a member of the European Payments Union and in June, 1951, joined the Geneva Tariffs and Trade Agreement with the West European nations. Already a member of all U.N. specialized agencies, Austria is expected to join the organization proper.

**Education and Religion.** The predominant religion is Roman Catholic. Elementary education is free and compulsory between the ages of six and 14. There are universities in Graz, Vienna and Innsbruck. The language is principally German.

**Defense.** Under the terms of the state treaty ending occupation of the country, Austria was not to possess atomic weapons or other offensive weapons of destruction. The country has no armed forces of its own since its occupation.

## Belgium

### ROYAUME DE BELGIQUE—KONINKRIJK BELGIE

Capital: Brussels. Area: 11,775 square miles. Population (U. N. estimate 1954): 8,819,000. Flag: three vertical bars, black-yellow-red. Monetary unit: Franc (U.S. 2c).

**Descriptive.** Belgium is bounded on the North by the Netherlands and the North Sea, on the East by Germany and Luxemburg, on the South by France, and on the West by France and the North Sea. It has a frontier of 831 miles and a seaboard of 62 miles. The Scheldt (Escant) and the Maas (Meuse) are the principal rivers. Below Antwerp the Scheldt flows to the North Sea through the Netherlands and the Belgian Government has dredged the channel as far as Flushing and improved the port of Antwerp. The western part is low, level and fertile; the eastern, the tableland of the Ardennes, has a poor soil. The cities of Bruges, Ghent, Brussels, Liege, and Antwerp are noted for art and architecture.

Belgium is the second most densely populated country in Europe, with 720 per square mile.

**Resources and Industries.** Coal is abundant; iron, zinc, lead and copper also are found. Although Belgium is essentially a manufacturing country, agriculture and forestry are important industries. The principal crops are oats, rye, wheat, potatoes, barley and sugar beets.

Important industries are mining, steel manufacture, glassware, diamond cutting, food and beverages, fishing, textiles and chemicals.

Belgium lives by its foreign trade; about 35% of its entire production is sold abroad (75% of steel and glass).

#### Trade in thousands of francs:

	Imports	Exports
1952	123,022,796	122,550,971
1953	121,128,000	112,966,000
1954	126,737,000	114,976,000

**History and Government.** Belgium, land of the Belgae conquered by Julius Caesar, has a 2,000-year history during which it was ruled by the Romans, Merovingian Franks, Burgundy, Spain, Austria and France. After the fall of Napoleon, 1815, Belgium was made a part of the Netherlands. Its citizens demanded separation from the Dutch in 1830. Belgium became an independent constitutional monarchy Oct. 16, 1830, ratified Feb. 17, 1831, and in June chose Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg as King, as Leopold I.

By the treaty of London, Apr. 19, 1839, Austria, France, Great Britain, Netherlands, Prussia and Russia guaranteed the inviolability of Belgium; this was the "scrap of paper" repudiated by Germany when its troops entered Belgium, Aug. 2, 1914. After World War I the Treaty of Versailles gave Belgium the cantons Eupen, Malmédy and Moresnet, 383 sq. mi., 64,250 population, added to the province of Liege in 1925.

Leopold II, son of Leopold I, was King 1865-1909, succeeded by his nephew, Albert I. Albert

was killed while mountain climbing, Feb. 17, 1934; Leopold III, his son, succeeded. Leopold surrendered to Germany, May 28, 1940, to avoid further bloodshed. His cabinet formed a government-in-exile in London. Parliament in Sept., 1944, declared Prince Charles Regent. A plebiscite in 1950 gave Leopold III 57% of all votes, but following a second and less favorable vote, Leopold transferred his powers to his son, Aug. 11, 1950, who became King Baudouin I upon Leopold's abdication, July 16, 1951.

King Baudouin I (born Sept. 7, 1930) is the son of Leopold's first wife, Princess Astrid (died Aug. 29, 1935), daughter of Prince Carl Bernadotte of Sweden.

Universal suffrage is in force and those who fail to vote are fined. Women vote since 1950.

Parliament consists of a Senate with members elected for four years, partly directly and partly indirectly; the number elected directly is equal to half the number of members of the House of Deputies. The Deputies are directly elected, for four years, by proportional representation (one for every 40,000 population). Premier: Achille van Acker, Socialist, appointed Apr. 23, 1954.

Education and Religion. The population is divided into two well defined groups, the Flemings and the Walloons. Roman Catholic is the religion of the great majority, but religious toleration prevails. Part of the income of the ministers of the Catholic, Jewish, Church of England and Protestant Evangelical religions is paid from the national treasury. Belgium has four universities in Ghent, Liege, Brussels and Louvain. French and Flemish are official languages, as is German in some districts.

Defense. Universal military training has been in force since World War I. Voluntary service begins at 17 years of age with five years of service, under 18 four years and over 18 three years. Conscription service term is 18 months since May, 1954. The Military Law of 1937 establishes the period of military obligation at 25 years, 15 to be served in the Regular Reserves and 10 in the Territorial Army. The Navy has been reorganized since World War II and comprises small warcraft. Belgium is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Org. It approved membership in the proposed E.D.C. organization, Nov., 1953 and Mar., 1954.

#### BELGIAN CONGO

##### CONGO BELGE—BELGISCH CONGO

Capital: Leopoldville. Area (estimated): 904,757 square miles. Population (1953): 11,788,711. Monetary unit: Congo franc.

The Congo Free State had its origin in the vision of King Leopold II of Belgium. Aroused by the discoveries of Henry M. Stanley, he founded the International Association of the Congo, which sent Stanley back in 1879. Stanley founded the first station, Vivi, in 1880, and 23 others. The territory, founded as a free state, was formally ceded to Belgium by treaty in 1908. It is administered by the Minister of the Colonies at Brussels, and a Colonial Council of 14 members. The governor-general at Leopoldville is assisted by a Government Council of nominated members.

Belgian Congo has a short coast line on the South Atlantic at the mouth of the Congo, where is situated the port of Banana on a fine natural harbor. French Equatorial Africa lies to the north and west and Angola (Portuguese) to the south; to the east Tanganyika and Uganda (British); to the north it also touches the Sudan. Vast tropical forests fill the upper reaches of the river, covering about 25,000 square miles.

The Congo has vast water power potential, est. at 130,000,000 kilowatts, largely unexploited. The principal agricultural products are palm oil, cotton, palm-nuts, coffee, cocoa, rubber, copal gum, sugar and ivory.

The mineral ores found in the Katanga region in the S. E. are among the richest in content, including copper, gold, tin, cobalt, columbium, cadmium, tantalum, silver and radium. The Belgian Congo ranks high among copper producing countries. The diamond fields in the southwestern district produce more than 12,000,000 carats a year, mainly industrial diamonds of which the Congo is the world's largest producer. The rich Shinkolobwe mine, 100 miles northwest of Elisabethville, produces nearly 80% of the world's supply of uranium ore, chiefly for the United States, and 90% of its radium. Important links in a trans-Africa railway are under construction.

Rapid progress has been made in industrial and social fields, with U.S. aid and investment. Congo's

first university, open to all, is to be situated in Leopoldville.

Ruanda and Urundi, districts formerly in German East Africa, ceded to Belgium as mandatory of the League of Nations, now are U.N. trusteeships. The total area is 19,536 square miles. The population is 4,005,811 (1952), largely native. Both districts are united administratively with Belgian Congo, under a vice-governor at Astrida. The Ruanda, Plateau is one of Africa's best cattle countries. Several peaks of the Birunga range reach an altitude of 14,000 ft.

#### Bhutan

##### DRUK-YUL

Capital: Punakha. Area: 18,000 square miles. Population (estimated): 300,000.

The kingdom of Bhutan is a semi-independent native state in the eastern Himalayas, between Tibet on the North and West Bengal and Assam on the South, with Sikkim on the West. It is 190 miles long from east to west and 90 miles wide at its widest point. Punakha is a fortress of great natural strength. The inhabitants of Bhutan are Mongolians and adhere to a form of Buddhism.

Agriculture is the chief industry. The principal products are rice, Indian corn, millet, lac, wax, cloth, musk, elephants, ponies and chowries.

The ruler of the kingdom is Maharajah Jig-me Dorji Wan-chuk (born 1929), who ascended the throne Oct. 27, 1952. By a treaty signed with India, Aug. 8, 1949, Bhutan receives an annual cash subsidy of 500,000 rupees and transportation rights through India, the state's only avenue to the outside. India controls its external relations.

#### Bolivia

##### REPUBLICA BOLIVIANA

Capital: La Paz. Area (estimated): 416,040 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 3,162,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-yellow-green. Monetary unit: Boliviano (U.S. \$0.526c).

Descriptive. Bolivia is bounded by Peru and Chile on the West, Brazil on the North and East, Paraguay on the East and Argentina on the South. It lies across the Andes, and its chief topographical feature is the great central plateau at an altitude of 12,000 ft., over 500 miles long, lying between two great cordilleras having three of the highest peaks in America. More than 50% of the population are Indians speaking their own dialects, 13% are white, and 25% are of mixed blood.

Lake Titicaca, on the Peruvian-Bolivian border, is the highest lake in the world on which steamboats regularly ply (12,500 ft.), and is the largest lake in South America (4,000 sq. mi.).

The legal capital is Sucre, but La Paz, a city more accessible, is the actual seat of government. La Paz lies in the heart of a gigantic canyon about three miles wide, 10 miles long and 1,500 ft. deep, at an altitude of about 12,700 ft., and framed with high Andean peaks. Its huge cathedral seating 12,000, begun 1835, was dedicated 1933.

Bolivia has 3,495 miles of airlines. It is served by Pan American-Grace Airways (Panagra), Braniff Airways, and Lloyd Aero Bolivia (LAE). It has the Pacific terminus of the only railroad that crosses the continent to the Atlantic in Brazil.

Resources and Industries. Agricultural products include potatoes, cacao, coffee, barley, coca, highland rice, rubber, and cinchona bark. The country is a large exporter of rubber.

The most important industry is mining. There are large deposits of tin, silver, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, bismuth, wolfram, gold and borate of lime. More than 15% of the world's output of tin is produced in Bolivia, running to 30,000 tons or more annually. The three largest tin producers—Fatinio, Hochschild and Aramayo companies—were nationalized Oct. 31, 1952. The country ranks high in the mining of antimony and tungsten. The 10,000 bbls. a day in 1955, became an exporter of oil for the first time. An agrarian reform program has parceled out large estates to the peasants.

History and Government. Once part of the ancient Incan empire, Bolivia was under Spanish domination for centuries before it gained independence in 1825, naming itself after Simon Bolivar, famed liberator. The republic's political history has been stormy. By the constitution of 1947 the president is elected for four years by direct popular vote. He is not eligible for reelection until four years after his term has ended. Universal suffrage was decreed July 21, 1952, at age 21 single, 18 married. Women voted for the

first time in municipal elections Dec. 14, 1947. Congress is composed of a Senate of 27 members elected for six years, one-third retiring every two years; and a House of Deputies of 120, elected for four years, one half retiring every two years.

The president is Victor Paz Estenssoro, elected May 6, 1951. Inauguration was delayed until April 16, 1952. Despite constitutional limitations he remained in office in 1954-1955 by popular acclaim.

**Education and Religion.** Primary education is free and compulsory. Adult illiteracy, estimated at 85%, is being lowered. There are seven universities, in Sucre, Cochabamba, Oruro, Santa Cruz, Potosi, Tarija and La Paz. Roman Catholic is the recognized state religion but other forms of worship are permitted. Spanish is the language.

**Defense.** There is compulsory military service beginning at 19 years of age.

## Brazil

### ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL

**Capital:** Rio de Janeiro. **Area:** 3,288,050 square miles. **Population (U.N. estimate, 1954):** 57,226,000. **Flag:** green, with 21 white stars forming Southern Cross on blue circle superimposed on gold diamond in center. **Monetary unit:** Cruzeiro (U.S. 53c, official rate).

**Descriptive.** Brazil is the largest independent nation in South America in area and population. It has a coast line on the Atlantic Ocean of 4,889 miles, and extends approximately 2,876 miles from North to South and 2,694 miles East to West. It is bounded on the North by Venezuela and Dutch, British, and French Guianas; on the East by the Atlantic Ocean; on the South by Uruguay, Argentina and Paraguay; on the West by Bolivia, Peru and Colombia. The northern part is the great heavily wooded basin of the Amazon (1,465,637 square miles in Brazil) which rises in the Peruvian Andes and empties into the Atlantic at the Equator.

Amazon Territory borders on French Guiana and Surinam (Dutch Guiana). Rio Branco Territory borders on Venezuela and reaches almost over to Colombia and northern Peru. Guapore Territory abuts on southern Peru and Bolivia.

The Amazon basin has a network of rivers which are navigable for 15,814 miles. The Amazon river by itself is navigable for 1,700 miles, the extent of its course in Brazilian territory. In all its rivers, Brazil possesses 27,318 miles of navigable waterways. The majestic falls of the Iguassu, one of the natural wonders of the world, are on the border of Parana, a southern state. Tallest mountains are Pico da Bandeira, 9,482 ft., and Roraima, 9,433 ft., on the Venezuela-Guiana border.

Belo Horizonte (Beautiful Horizon), first of Brazil's planned cities and capital of Minas Gerais state, near Rio de Janeiro, is a tourist attraction because of its beauty and modern design.

**Resources and Industries.** The mineral wealth of Brazil is vast but comparatively little developed. Manganese ore is now exported exclusively to the United States. The country possesses enormous deposits of monazite, main source of thorium, alternate to uranium as a supplier of fissionable material. Gold production is about 130,000 oz. Troy annually. Other principal minerals are mica, oil, nickel, quartz, tantalite, tungsten, iron, coal.

Brazil produces more than 1,000,000 tons of steel annually, about 50% deriving from the great Volta Redonda national mills. Hydroelectric power, approx. 2,500,000 kwts. annually, has an estimated potential of 80,000,000 kwts. Manufacturing now comprises about 62% of total production, against 35% for agriculture.

Oil has been a state monopoly since 1952. In 1955 an important oil discovery at Nova Olinda on the Madeira River opened 500,000 sq. mi. to further exploration. Hydroelectric plants are government projects. The Paulo Afonso dam on the Sao Francisco river, opened 1955, serves 8 states.

Brazil, world's greatest coffee grower, supplies 60 to 70% of coffee consumed in the U. S., over 12,000,000 bags of 132 lbs. each annually. Santos, Rio and Victoria are the great coffee ports. There are also large crops of cotton, oranges, bananas, pineapples, corn, manioc and sugar-cane.

Brahman (zebu) cattle of India thrive in Brazil, which raises Guyarat, Gir and Nellore and has developed Indubrasil and Indu-Uberabas strains. About 50,000,000 hd. are raised annually. It is second in the world's hog production.

Rice, cocoa, pinewood, castor beans, tea and oilseeds are important agricultural exports. The country is the only producer of Carnauba wax, used for insulation and phonograph records.

Aluminum and cement are produced in quantity.

Airways reach all parts of Brazil; Natal to Dakar (1,600 mi.) is the shortest trans-Atlantic route. The Brazilian International Airlines connects with other South American cities and Miami, Fla. Many railways are electrified. In January, 1955, the Corumba-Santa Cruz Rail Link between Bolivia and Brazil was opened, completing the Atlantic-Pacific railway of 2,300 mi.

**Foreign trade (in cruzeiros):**

	Imports	Exports
1953	37,179,000,000	28,065,000,000
1954	25,152,000,000	32,047,000,000
1954	55,239,000,000	42,968,000,000

**History and Government.** Brazil, discovered in 1500 by Pedro Alvares Cabral, a Portuguese navigator, was developed as a colony of Portugal until the royal house of Braganca, fleeing from Lisbon before Napoleon's army in 1807, transferred the seat of government to Rio de Janeiro, March, 1808. Brazil thereupon became a kingdom under Dom Joao VI. After his return to Portugal, his son Pedro I, proclaimed the independence of the country, Sept. 7, 1822, and was acclaimed emperor, Oct. 12, 1822. The second emperor, Dom Pedro II, was driven from the throne Nov. 15, 1889, by a revolution which established a republic, the United States of Brazil.

There are 20 states, with limited autonomy, a federal district and five territories: Acre, bought from Bolivia in 1903; the island of Fernando de Noronha, Amapa, Rio Branco and Guapores.

Brazil took part in World Wars I and II on the Allied side. It is associated with the U.S. in the Mutual Security Agreement for Hemisphere Defense (1953) and the Inter-American Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance (1947). In 1948 it cancelled mandates of Communists holding elective offices.

A charter adopted in 1946 pledges Brazil to have recourse to war only if arbitration fails, and never for conquest; gives the government power to make social and economic changes "to conform to the principles of social justice, conciliating free enterprise with appreciation for the value of human labor." It also authorizes the government to intervene in the management of private industry if it is in the public interest. It prohibits any party whose program or activities are contrary to the democratic form of government based on plurality of parties and on the fundamental rights of man. The new charter reaffirms the principles of universal suffrage and the secret ballot, and grants the right to vote to all citizens, men and women, on reaching the age of 18. The President is elected for a term of five years and may not be elected for a second consecutive term.

There is a bicameral legislature, Senators being elected for 8 years, Deputies (Representatives) for 4 years. Since 1930, when a military junta took control, Brazil has fought depression, inflation and economic crises. Getulio D. Vargas (Labor Party) became provisional president until 1933, when he was elected president under a new constitution. Out in 1945, he was reelected in 1950. He pursued nationalization of certain industries and products, but relaxed this later. He adopted severe controls to support the price of coffee. Forced by the army to retire, he shot himself to death Aug. 24, 1954, blaming "international" and other opposition to his policies. Vargas was succeeded by the vice president, Joao Cafe Filho (Progressive).

**Education and Religion.** The country is largely Catholic, but freedom of worship is guaranteed. The Protestant population, the second most important, was 1,470,000 in 1950.

Divorces are forbidden.

The University of Brazil, formerly Univ. of Rio de Janeiro, was founded in 1920. Other universities are in Bahia, Parana, Recife, Porto Alegre (state of Rio Grande do Sul), Sao Paulo (state of Sao Paulo) and Belo Horizonte (state of Minas Gerais). Brazil has approximately 70,000 primary schools, 913 high schools, 217 colleges and 3,500 other schools. Primary education is free and compulsory. The language is Portuguese.

**Defense.** All males between the ages of 21 and 45 are subject to military duty under a selective service system. There is one year of service in the first line and eight years in the reserve. In January, 1955, objectives were raised to: Army, 235,793; Navy, 50,400; Air, 28,400.

The Navy consists of one battleship, 2 cruisers, 25 units in the destroyer, escort and chaser classes, 3 submarines, 3 transports, 3 hydrographic ships and a number of tankers, gunboats and training vessels. The independent air force is equipped with American-built planes.

## Bulgaria

BULGARIYA

NARODNA REPUBLIKA BULGARIA

**Capital:** Sofia. **Area:** 42,796 square miles. **Population** (govt estimate 1950): 7,160,000. **Flag:** horizontal bars, white-green-red, with coat of arms in the canton. **Monetary unit:** Lev (est. 6.8 to U.S. \$1).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of Bulgaria is bounded on the North by Rumania, on the West by Yugoslavia, on the South by Greece, on the East by the Black Sea, and on the Southeast by Turkey.

The chief seaports are Stalin (Varna) and Burgas (Bourgas).

**Resources and Industries.** The principal crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes and tobacco. Fruit is abundant. Agriculture claims a large percentage of the population, but the country is being industrialized under a planned economy system which emphasizes electric power, coal, machinery, metals, textiles, building materials, fur and leather goods, shoe industry, etc.

In 1954 Bulgaria produced for the first time its own penicillin and calcinated soda, and began mass production of combine-harvesters. It completed the modern two-story Danube bridge, a link with Rumania, and the Alexander Stamboliski dam and reservoir, supplying irrigation for 40,000 hectares.

**History and Government.** The Bulgars, a Slavic people, settled Bulgaria in the 7th century and became Christians in the 10th. The Turks conquered Bulgaria in 1393. It revolted in 1875 and in 1878 was made a principality. In 1908 it became an independent kingdom under Czar Ferdinand I of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha. It expanded after the first Balkan war but lost Dobruja, Thrace and the Aegean coastline in World War I, when it helped the Axis. The Treaty of Lausanne, 1923, fixed the boundary with Turkey just west of Adrianople.

Under the influence of King Boris III Bulgaria joined the Axis in World War II, occupying considerable Balkan territory. It withdrew from the war in 1944 under a pro-Ally government. The Soviet Union declared war and after an armistice occupied the country. It supported the Communist-dominated Fatherland Front. In a one-ticket plebiscite Sept. 8, 1946, the monarchy was abolished and a republic voted, which was established one week later. A Regency had ruled for Simeon II, born 1937, who succeeded on the death of King Boris in 1943. Dimitrov, Communist party leader, became premier. Petrov, leader of the opposition, was executed in 1947.

The Armistice provided for a tripartite control of Bulgaria under an Allied Commission, with the Soviet Union as chairman. But after the Communists took charge difficulties were placed in the way of the West. The treatment of members of the American legation caused the United States to break off diplomatic relations with Bulgaria Feb. 24, 1950.

The constitution of Dec. 4, 1947, modeled after that of the U.S.S.R., provides that the unicameral National Assembly shall be the supreme organ of government. The National Assembly is elected for a four-year term and chooses the Presidium and Prime Minister. The Permanent Bureau of the Fatherland Front directs the activities of that organization. Private enterprise and belongings earned by labor and savings are protected by the state. Much of Bulgaria's industry has been nationalized, and more than half the arable land is incorporated in cooperative farms.

The Premier is Vulko Chervenkov, Communist, elected Feb. 1, 1950.

Bulgaria signed an agreement with Austria Mar. 10, 1955, facilitating trade between the two via free and open traffic on the Danube.

**Education and Religion.** Bulgaria's language is Slavonic. The main religion is Orthodox Greek. Elementary education is obligatory from seven to 14 years of age. There are 11 universities and colleges, including the University of Sofia.

**Defense.** Army service is compulsory between the ages of 17 and 45 and usually is for two years.

## Burma

FYEE-DAUNG-SU MYANMA-NAINGGAN  
UNION OF BURMA

**Capital:** Rangoon. **Area:** 261,789 square miles. **Population** (U.N. est. 1954): 19,242,000. **Flag:** red with dark blue canton bearing large white five-pointed star with five smaller stars between its

points. **Monetary unit:** Kyat (100 pyas) (U.S. 2½c). **Descriptive.** The Union of Burma, a republic, is bounded on the North by Tibet and China, on the East by China, Indo-China and Siam, on the South by the Bay of Bengal and on the West by the Bay of Bengal and East Pakistan.

The sub-continent of the Indo-Chinese peninsula of which Burma forms a part comprises a series of great river valleys running approximately North and South, divided from one another by mountain ranges and plateaus. The Irrawaddy Valley constitutes Burma proper.

The Irrawaddy River is navigable for 900 miles and its tributary, the Chindwin, for 300.

The 800-mile Burma Road figured prominently in World War II as an Allied supply line.

**Resources and Industries.** The principal products are teakwood, rice, cotton, maize, tobacco, tin, silver and petroleum. The rubies, sapphires and jade found in Burma are unsurpassed in quality. Many British and other foreign companies still are operating in Burma on a reduced basis.

An eight-year economic development plan for 1953-1960, to cost 7,500 million kyats (\$1,575 million), is expected to double the national output of approx. 3,500 million kyats. Large expenditures are being made for agriculture, water resources, mining, power, transport, and communications.

**History and Government.** Under British influence since about 1612 under the East India Company, Burma was administered as part of British India from 1885 to 1937.

Under the Government of India Act of 1935, Burma, which had long sought release, was detached from British India (April 1, 1937), made a self-governing unit of the British Commonwealth, and received a constitution.

Burma became an independent nation completely outside the British Commonwealth by a treaty signed in London Oct. 17, 1947, effective Jan. 4, 1948, and became the 58th member of the United Nations April 19, 1948. A Constituent Assembly, elected April 9, 1947, unanimously passed a constitution Sept. 24, 1947, which recognizes the special position of Buddhism as the faith of the majority of citizens. Private property and enterprise are guaranteed, but monopolies are forbidden and provision is made for nationalization of branches of national economy or single enterprises. The Union Parliament, elected for four-year terms, consists of the Chamber of Deputies, comprising about 250 members, and a Chamber of Nationalities of 125 members. The President is elected by Parliament for a five-year term and reelection is permitted only once. He lacks power to veto bills. The Shan, Kachin, Karen and Karenni States and the Special Division of the Chins, outlying regions, are represented in the Union government by ministers from their own Parliaments and enjoy a large measure of autonomy.

**President** is Ba U; **premier** is U Nu (formerly styled Thakin Nu). The first permanent cabinet replacing the provisional government was installed Mar. 16, 1952, following serial-form elections, June 1951 to April 1952.

Since 1948 Burma has been hampered by civil strife by Communist groups and the Karens who make up about 6% of the population. A new state, Karen, about 1,800 sq. mi. in East Burma, was proclaimed June 1, 1954.

**Education and Religion.** The indigenous races of Burma are of Monogold stock, allied to the Chinese, Japanese, Koreans, Tibetans, Malays and others of eastern Asia. Burmese or one of its variants is spoken by nearly three-fourths of the population. Higher education is provided at the University of Rangoon and constituent colleges. A state-controlled and homogenous system of schools was introduced after World War II. The chief religion is Buddhism.

## Chile

REPUBLICA DE CHILE

**Capital:** Santiago. **Area:** 286,397 square miles. **Population** (U.N. estimate 1954): 6,238,000. **Flag:** white and red horizontal bars, with white star in a blue canton. **Monetary unit:** Peso (U.S. 0.5c).

**Descriptive:** The Republic of Chile lies on the West coast of South America, occupying the strip of land between the Andes and the South Pacific, from Peru to Diego Ramirez Island 56°32'S., having an extreme length of about 2,630 miles, with a coast line of 2,900 miles. In the Antarctic, Chile claims ownership of a sector between 53° and 90° W. The average breadth north of 40° is 100 miles.

The Andes have many lofty peaks, notably Aconcagua (23,081 ft.) in Argentina near the Chilean

border the highest peak in the Americas, Tupungato (23,310 ft.), Tocopuri (22,162 ft.), Llullail-laco (22,057 ft.), and others.

Easter Island, 2,000 miles west of Chile, with its hundreds of stone figures, and the two Juan Fernandez Islands, less than 500 miles west, are national parks of the Chilean Government.

Punta Arenas, in the Straits of Magellan (pop. 37,990) is the southernmost city in the world, the center of a sheep industry. Ushuaia, the capital of the Argentine Territory of Tierra del Fuego (pop. 1,600) lies southeast and is the world's southernmost settlement.

Valparaiso, chief seaport, was founded in 1543; Santiago, the capital, three hours inland, in 1541.

**Resources and Industries.** The land in the north part is arid, but two provinces there, Tarapaca and Antofagasta, produced 95% of the world's nitrate supply until the process of obtaining nitrate from the air was made commercially profitable. Mining industries account for about 75% of Chile's exports. There are 152 nitrate works, but only about 25 are in actual operation, producing about 100,000 metric tons a month. About 70% of the world's supply of iodine is a by-product of Chilean nitrate oficinas. Chile is the world's second largest producer of copper. The provinces of Atacama and Coquimbo have enormous iron deposits estimated at a billion tons. South of Valparaiso are coal reserves est. at 2 billion tons. Other minerals are gold, silver, cobalt, zinc, manganese, borate, mica, mercury, iodine, salt, sulphur, marble and onyx.

Agriculture is an important industry. There are many large dairy farms. Wheat, rice, barley, oats, beans, lentils, apples, melons, peaches, plums, nectarines, peas and potatoes are grown in abundance. Chile ranks high among wine producing countries with vineyards covering 250,000 acres.

Manufacturing industries have developed greatly. With the creation of the Corporacion de Fomento de la Produccion (Corporation for the Promotion of Production) with a capital of \$40,000,000, production of agriculture and manufactures has vastly increased. Huachipato, steel plant near Concepcion, is second only to Brazil's Volta Redonda plant in Latin America.

Chilean imports consist mainly of machinery, petroleum, sugar, newsprint, automobiles, coffee, tea and maté and textiles. Besides minerals and wool the exports are chiefly meats, barley, oats, beans, lentils and fresh fruits.

Chile has about 6,000 miles of railroads, over half being state owned. There are 2,308 miles of airlines and 28,964 miles of roads.

**History and Government.** Chile became independent from Spain from 1810-1818.

Under the constitution, amended 1943, the President is elected for six years, the 45 senators for eight, and 147 deputies for four, all by direct popular vote. The President is Gen. Carlos Ibanez, elected Sept. 4, 1952 for a six-year term. Suffrage is universal for literate persons over 21.

**Education and Religion.** Education is free and compulsory between 7 and 15. A National Library, the University of Chile and a Catholic University are in Santiago. There is a university in Concepcion and a technical university in Valparaiso. The Roman Catholic religion is dominant though not maintained by the state since 1925 and all religions are protected. The language is Spanish.

**Defense.** All able-bodied citizens from 19 years to 45 are liable for army service. Service in the reserve of active Army is for 12 years and with the second reserve to the end of the 45th year. The Navy consists of one battleship, two cruisers, six destroyers, seven submarines and auxiliary vessels. The personnel is 15,000 men in normal times. There is an Air Service of four brigades.

## China

### Republic of China CHUNG-HUA MIN-KUO

**Capital:** Nanking; **Provisional Capital:** Taipei, Formosa. **Area,** including outlying territories: 3,760,339 sq. mi.; **China proper,** 2,279,134 sq. mi. **Population (census 1953):** 601,912,371. **Flag:** red with white sun in blue dexter canton. **Monetary unit:** New Taiwan dollar.

**Descriptive.** China, with about one-fourth of the world's population, occupies a territory in the eastern part of Asia about one-third larger than continental United States.

On the North Manchuria extends up into the Siberian regions of the U.S.S.R.; west of Manchuria and north of China the Mongolian

Republic lies between it and Siberia; at the West Sinkiang has a northeastern frontier with Mongolia and a northwestern frontier with the U.S.S.R. In the South China borders on the Vietnamese part of Indo-China, Burma, India, Bhutan, Nepal, the Kashmir-Jammu section of India and a bit of Afghanistan. On the East China has the Soviet Siberia extending down to Vladivostok and the Republic of Korea, the Yellow Sea and the East China Sea. South of China lies the South China Sea, with the Philippines to the Southeast. The country is of rolling topography, rising to high elevation in the North in the Khinglang Mountains, separating Manchuria and Mongolia; the Tarabagata Mountains in Sinkiang; the Himalayan and Kunlun Mountains in the Southwest in Tibet. Its length from North to South is 1,880 miles and its breadth from East to West more than 2,000 miles.

China proper occupies the fertile southeastern part of the country, an area nearly twice the size of the United States east of the Mississippi. This is one of the best watered countries of the world. From the mountains on the west three great rivers run in general course stretching for hundreds of miles. These rivers, the Yangtze, the Hwang ho (Yellow), and the Si-Kiang, drain four-fifths.

Since the fall of 1949 the authority of the National government has been supplanted on the mainland by the Communists, who organized a Peoples' Republic. The National government has been limited to Formosa and a number of smaller islands, as described below.

A census taken by the People's Republic gave a population total, including Nationalist Formosa, of 601,912,371 on June 30, 1953 as compared with the 1948 Nationalist census figure of 463,493,418.

**Resources and Industries.** China is essentially agricultural. Total arable land is estimated (1950) at 192,000 sq. mi. Wheat, barley, corn, kaoliang, and millet and other cereals, with peas and beans, are produced in the North; rice, sugar and indigo in the South. Rice is the staple food of the Chinese. Fruit is grown in abundance. Fiber crops are important and include abutilon, hemp, jute, ramie and flax. Cotton is produced mostly in the Yangtze and Yellow River valleys. Tea is cultivated principally in the West and South. One of the most important industries of prewar China was silk culture which has flourished 4,000 years. Livestock is raised in large numbers. In years before World War II flour and rice milling had become extensive, together with tanning, cement and glass manufacture.

China is one of the foremost coal countries in the world, with reserves estimated at 244,480,000 tons. Other minerals are iron ore, tin, antimony, petroleum, tungsten, molybdenum, bismuth and salt.

Chief peacetime exports were animal products, oils, tallow, wax, seeds, raw cotton, raw silk, hides, skin, leather, tea, chemicals, metals, minerals, piece goods, paper, cereals, beans and peas. Imports included cotton, wool, metals, fishery products, tobacco, chemicals, dyes, paints, coal, coke, machinery and armaments. Trade was principally with the United States, Japan, Germany and Great Britain.

**History and Government.** One of the oldest of monarchies, with a history reaching back to 2205 B.C., China became a republic Jan. 1, 1912, following the Wuchang Uprising inspired by Dr. Sun Yat-sen, begun Oct. 10, 1911.

For a period of 50 years after the Sino-Japanese War, 1894-95, China was involved in conflicts with Japan. On Sept. 18, 1931, Japan seized the Northeastern Provinces (Manchuria) and set up a puppet state called Manchukuo. The border province of Jehol was cut off as a buffer state in 1933. Japan invaded China in the vicinity of Peiping, July 7, 1937, precipitating war. During 1937-45, Japan set up puppet regimes in Peiping and Nanking. Under the terms of surrender in World War II Japan returned all seized territories, including Formosa and the Pescadores, annexed by Japan in 1895.

The United States and Great Britain signed treaties with China, Jan. 11, 1943, abolishing extraterritorial and other special rights enjoyed for approximately 100 years. The treaty ended special rights enjoyed by the United States in the treaty ports, in Peiping and in international settlements in Shanghai and Amoy.

A new constitution became effective Dec. 25, 1947. The National Assembly is the supreme organ of the people. Members are elected on the basis of

territorial and professional representation. They serve for a six-year term, subject to recall. The Assembly elects the President and Vice President, who likewise serve six-year terms; it also has the power to amend the Constitution.

Under the constitution a Legislative Yuan (Council), elected on the basis of regional and vocational representation, serves as the legislature. The cabinet, appointed by the President, is responsible to the Legislative Yuan.

A coalition was formed April 16-17, 1947 of the Kuomintang dominant political party which came into power in 1925 following the Nationalist Revolution; the Young China Party, the Democratic Socialists and a group of non-partisans.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek, except for a period of semi-retirement, has been virtual ruler since 1927. He was elected President for a six-year term in April, 1948; reelected in March, 1954. The premier since May 25, 1954 is O. K. Yui. The Nationalist government is a member of the United Nations, which does not recognize the Communist regime.

China concluded a treaty of friendship and alliance with the U.S.S.R., Aug. 14, 1945, providing for joint ownership of the Chinese Changchun Railroad by China and Russia; joint use of the ports of Dairen and Port Arthur, with the U.S.S.R. responsible for the defense of Dairen. After the Chinese Communists overran the mainland in 1949, the Soviet Union repudiated the treaty, withdrew its recognition of the Nationalist government, and signed a new treaty with the Communist regime, Feb. 15, 1950.

After more than seven years of war with Japan—July 7, 1937-Aug. 5, 1945—internal disturbances arose involving the Kuomintang, Communists and other factions. Manchuria was lost to the Chiang regime Oct. 30, 1948, and China proper came under domination of Chinese Communist armies during 1949-1950. The Nationalist government moved to Taipei, Formosa, 110 miles off the mainland, Dec. 8, 1949.

Education and Religion. China has all the important religions of the world, but none of its own. Confucianism and Taoism are considered by the Chinese more as political philosophies and teachings. Buddhism was introduced from India and has the most followers, though its influence has declined. Mohammedanism and Christianity came from Europe. It is estimated that there are 50,000,000 Mohammedans with more than 42,000 mosques; 3,280,000 Catholics and 700,000 Protestants and others.

In 1946-1947 there were 290,617 primary schools in China with an enrollment of 23,813,705. Secondary schools numbered 5,892 in 1947 with 1,878,523 pupils. Universities and colleges totaled 207 in 1948, with 148,000 students. The People's Republic reported 219,700 students officially enrolled in institutions of higher education in 1953.

Defense. China has a national army with compulsory universal service of 18 months. There is also the regular army with voluntary and obligatory service for 6 years and with extended service up to the ages of 20 and 25. The Nationalist armies had an estimated strength of about 600,000 on Formosa and adjacent islands in 1954-55. There are also a navy and an air force, largely equipped by the United States. The U. S. Navy maintains a peace patrol in Formosa waters.

The Nationalist government signed a mutual defense treaty with the United States Dec. 2, 1954.

#### FORMOSA (TAIWAN)

Formosa, last stronghold of Nationalist China since 1950, is an island 110 miles off the mainland, between the Philippines on the South and Japan to the North with the China Sea on the West and Pacific Ocean on the East, but the term Formosa is used by the Nationalist government to designate 13 other islands forming the Taiwan group and 63 others comprising the Pescadores (Peng-hu) group. A range of mountains from the North forms the backbone of the island. The eastern half is exceedingly steep and craggy but the western slope is flat, fertile and well cultivated, yielding two rice crops each year. The area is 13,800 square miles and the population (Oct. 1954) 8,438,016. Principal harbors are Keelung and Kaohsiung. The Penghu island group provides naval bases. The principal crops, besides rice, are tea, sugar, sweet potatoes, ramie, jute, tumeric and camphor. Minerals include gold, silver, copper and coal, largely undeveloped.

Index of industrial production (1951 = 100) has been 1952, 129.1; 1953, 175.3; 1954 (6 months), 175.7.

Formosa was ceded by China to Japan in 1895, after the Sino-Japanese War and was returned to China as a province, 1945, after the surrender of Japan. Japan renounced all claims to Formosa and the Pescadores in the Treaty of Peace, Sept. 8, 1951. China did not take part in the treaty, signing a separate treaty with Japan Apr. 27, 1952.

The Pescadores (Peng-hu) a group of islands with an area of approximately 50 square miles and a population (Oct. 1954) of 82,636, are between Formosa and the coast of China, by which they were ceded to Japan in 1895. The islands remained under Japanese rule until restored to China, 1945, and are administered as a part of Formosa. Sugar cane is produced.

#### People's Republic of China CHUNG-HUA JEN-MIN KUNG-HO KUO

The People's Republic of China (Communist) was proclaimed in Peiping (Peking) Sept. 21, 1949, by the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference under Mao Tse-tung, Communist leader. Chou En-lai was named premier and foreign minister Oct. 1, 1949. By defeating the Nationalist armies, the Chinese mainland, the islands of Hainan and Chusan, and the principal cities, including Shanghai and Canton, fell to the Communists.

The Communist regime and the U.S.S.R. established close relations. Mao and Chou En-lai visited Moscow and signed a 30-year treaty of "friendship, alliance and mutual assistance," Feb. 15, 1950, repudiating the 1945 treaty between the Soviet Union and Nationalist China authorized by the Yalta Agreement, and substituted the People's Republic for the Nationalists in administration of the Changchun Ry., Dairen and Port Arthur. The two parties agreed to join no coalition against each other and to consult on mutual interests. Great Britain offered recognition of the People's Republic Jan. 1, 1950, but was ignored. Recognition also was granted by Afghanistan, Burma, Czechoslovakia, Ceylon, Denmark, Finland, Israel, India, Indonesia, Netherlands, Norway, Pakistan, Sweden, Switzerland. The United States refused recognition, and, after its consular officers had met with abuse, withdrew consular representatives. The U.S. opposes Communist China's entry into the U.N. With U.S. aid about 10,000 Nationalist troops and 14,500 civilians were evacuated to Formosa and 4,000 guerrillas to Quemoy and Matsu from the Tachen Islands near the mainland, Feb. 6-10, 1955.

The People's Republic sent armies into Tibet and forced its "protection" on that government. Its armies intervened as "volunteers" in the Korean war Nov. 26, 1950, using some Soviet equipment and Soviet-built planes. Thus it became the chief enemy of the U.S. and the U.N. contingents. An Armistice was signed July 27, 1953.

Following United States' demands and prolonged negotiations between the U.N. and the People's Republic, four of 15 American fliers the Communist regime acknowledged holding since their capture in 1952-53, were released May 31, 1955, 11 others Aug. 1, and 9 civilians Sept. 6, 1955.

The People's Republic divided up large land holdings; began rebuilding Manchurian industries; established controls for imports and exports; took over finance and tried to stop inflation; ousted foreign missions and religious schools; revised education to teach the Marxian economy; gave women equal rights with men, prohibiting bigamy and concubinage. It pursues a program of thought control and maintains forced labor camps.

In 1953 Peiping began the first of its five-year economic plans with the aid of Soviet advisors and technicians, largely concentrated in areas bordering on the Soviet Union, with stress on food and heavy industries. A revision, July 6, 1955, slowed collectivization plans and reduced grain goals. Overall goals for 1957 compared with 1952: steel, 4,120,000 tons (1,350,000); electricity, 15,920,000 kwh (7,260,000,000); coal, 113,000,000 tons (63,500,000); cement, 6,000,000 tons (2,860,000). It has begun large-scale development of transportation, power and industry in Western China. Actual economic strength in 1954 was estimated at about the level of 1937.

The government concluded an eight-year mutual non-aggression pact with India, April 29, 1954, and other treaties with Soviet satellites.

The regular army is estimated at approx. 3,000,000, including 2,500,000 in 70 first-line divisions, also 1,500,000-2,000,000 regional district troops, 600,000-1,000,000 public security troops, and a



poorly equipped home guard militia believed to total 13,000,000. Air force equipment and training have been furnished by the U.S.S.R. The air force numbers 76,000 with 2,000 planes. It is known to possess many MIG-15 jet planes and a number of MIG-17s and 14-28 bombers. The navy has 50,000 men.

## MONGOLIA

Inner Mongolia consists of three provinces: Suiyuan, Chahar and Ninghsia. Under the pressure of Japanese militarists an autonomous government was set up in Pailingmiao, Apr. 23, 1934, to handle local affairs. An autonomous Republic was set up by Chinese Communists, May 12, 1947. Capital: Kweisui.

Outer Mongolia: For data concerning the People's Republic of Mongolia, see page 366.

## SINKIANG (Chinese Turkestan)

Sinkiang (New Dominion), in Central Asia, comprising Chinese Turkestan, Kulja and Kashgaria, fell under Communist control in 1949. Its area is 633,802 square miles; population (est. 1948), is 4,047,460, including Turks, Mohammedans and Chinese, largely nomadic. Tihwa (Urumchi) and Kulja are the chief cities.

Claimed by China for 2,000 years and under sporadic control for 500, Sinkiang has come under Soviet influence in recent years. During the period 1930-1940 their geologists proved it to be China's richest region in strategic materials, including tungsten, wolfram, molybdenum, copper, zinc, coal, uranium and oil. The province was declared an autonomous region, similar to Inner Mongolia, late in 1953.

## TIBET

Tibet is bounded on the North by Sinkiang and on the South by Nepal, Burma, India and Pakistan. The country is situated between the Himalaya and Kunlun Mountains and hitherto practically closed to strangers. The trade is with India mostly, being carried on through lofty passes, some of which are 14,000 to 18,000 ft. high, which are impassable in winter. The capital is Lhasa. The area of Tibet is 475,000 square miles with wide areas unexplored. Its average altitude is 16,000 ft. Population was estimated 1,000,000 in July, 1948. The religion is Lamaism, form of Buddhism.

With only token resistance, Tibet accepted suzerainty of the Chinese Communist regime under a pact signed May 23, 1951. A communist Tibetan Autonomous Government was announced Dec. 20, 1953, revising the quasi-religious administration of the rival Dalai and Panchen Lamas.

## MANCHURIA (NORTHEASTERN PROVINCES)

Manchuria, the former Manchu state, with an area of 404,428 square miles; population (1940) including Jehol Province, 43,233,954, is bounded on the North by Siberia (U.S.S.R.), on the East by Siberia and Korea, on the South by the Yellow Sea and China, and on the West by China, Siberia and Mongolia.

Manchuria is divided from Korea by the Yalu river, the line U.N. airplanes were not permitted to cross during the Korean war, 1951-53.

Wrested from China by Japan in 1931, Manchuria was proclaimed an independent nation Feb. 18, 1932, and came into existence Mar. 1, 1932, at Mukden when it was renamed Manchukuo. At the close of the Sino-Japanese war, 1945, the territory was returned to China.

The soil of Manchuria is one of the richest in the world with about 32,736,000 hectares arable. The principal crops are soy beans, kaoliang, millet, corn, wheat and rice. Lumber is an important product. The land possesses great mineral wealth, including iron, gold, coal, magnesite, and oil shale. It is becoming heavily industrialized.

## KWANTUNG

Kwantung is the southern part of the Liaotung peninsula, the southernmost portion of Manchuria, bounded on the East by the Bay of Korea, on the South by the Yellow Sea and on the West by the Liaotung Gulf. The capital is Dairen. The area is 1,438 square miles; the population (1935), 1,656,726.

Russia leased Kwantung from China and constructed the strongly fortified city of Port Arthur and the nearby commercial ice-free port of Dairen (Dairen), chief seaport of Manchuria.

Japan seized Port Arthur in 1905, and at the close of the Russo-Japanese War took over the lease in the Treaty of Portsmouth. It was restored to the U.S.S.R. by the Yalta Agreement, Feb. 11, 1945, which agreement also internationalized Dairen. Russia has not permitted free access to the ports.

Return of the Chang-chun railroad, Port Arthur and Dairen to (Communist) China was specified in the 1950 Soviet-Chinese Communist treaty of friendship and mutual assistance, and implemented by subsequent agreements.

## Colombia

### LA REPUBLICA DE COLOMBIA

Capital: Bogota. Area (estimated): 439,817 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 12,381,000. Flag: wide yellow horizontal band above narrow blue and red bands. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. 40c).

Description. The Republic of Colombia, situated in the extreme northwest of South America, extends up the Isthmus of Panama to the Republic of Panama. It has a coast line of 913 miles on the Pacific Ocean, and 1,034 miles on the Caribbean Sea. It has neighbors Venezuela and Brazil on the East, and Ecuador and Peru on the South.

Three great ranges of the Andes, the Western, Central and Eastern Cordilleras, run through the country from North to South. The eastern range consists mostly of high table lands, cool and healthful, and densely populated. The Magdalena River, in the East, rises in the high Andes and flows north into the Caribbean Sea, 12 miles from Barranquilla. It is navigable for over 800 miles.

Snow-capped mountains standing almost directly over the equator are one of many examples of scenic splendor in Colombia. Tourists are also attracted by the famous Tequendama Falls, a natural wonder near Bogota.

Bogota, the capital founded in 1538, is situated in the Andes 8,660 ft. high. To reach it by the Magdalena River and rail requires nearly a week; but a daily airplane service makes it in 2½ hours. There is daily airplane service to the U. S.

Resources and Industries. The soil of Colombia is fertile and agriculture is a growing industry. Mild coffee is produced extensively, accounting for 80% of export trade. Rice, tobacco and cotton are cultivated, besides cocoa, sugar, tagua, wheat and bananas. Dyewoods are important commercially. Rubber, tolu balsam and copaliba trees are being exploited.

The country is rich in minerals. Seventy-five miles from Bogota are the Muzo emerald mines which have been in operation for four centuries. Near Somondoco are the Chivor emerald mines. Other minerals are gold, silver, copper, lead, mercury, cinnabar, manganese, platinum, coal, iron, limestone, salt and petroleum.

The 235-mi. Magdalena Valley Railroad, begun in Jan. 1953, to run N. from La Dorada to Capulco, will integrate transportation and open 44,000 sq. mi. of territory for colonization. An extensive TVA-type regional development in the Cauca River Valley in the southwest is projected under a decree of 1954.

Colombia's principal imports are textiles, metallic products, transport materials, food, chemicals and machinery.

History and Government. The country, conquered and ruled by Spain for 300 years, won its freedom in the revolt of the Spanish-American colonies 1810-1824, the liberator, Simon Bolivar, establishing the Republic of Greater Colombia in 1819 from which Venezuela and Ecuador withdrew in 1829-1830. From the remainder of the confederation evolved New Granada, Confederation Granadina, and finally the Republic of Colombia under a constitution dated Aug. 5, 1886. Panama withdrew, Nov. 3, 1903, becoming a separate republic.

The Congress consists of a Senate of 63 members, elected for a term of four years, and a House of Representatives (one to every 90,000 pop.), elected directly by the people every two years. Women 21 and over received the right to vote and hold office Aug. 25, 1954. The President is elected by direct vote for four years and is ineligible for the following term.

President Laureano Gomez, Conservative, elected Nov. 27, 1949, was deposed June 13, 1953, in a coup led by Lieut. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla who was elected president for a four-year term Aug. 3, 1954.

Education and Religion. The population is mainly whites and half castes with only 105,807 Indians. Education is free but not compulsory. The National University, founded 1572, is in Bogota. There are four other universities. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion and although others are tolerated officially, there are frequent complaints of harassment of Protestant organi-

zations. Spanish is the language of the country.

Defense. Military service is compulsory between the ages of 21 and 30 with actual service for one year. The Navy consists of two destroyers and frigates, gunboats and others. The Air Force comprises fighting and training squadrons.

## Costa Rica

### REPUBLICA DE COSTA RICA

Capital: San Jose. Area (estimated): 19,653 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 915,000. Flag: five horizontal stripes, blue, white, red (wide), white, blue; emblem in red stripe. Monetary unit: Colon (U.S. 17.64c).

Descriptive. Costa Rica, a Republic, in the southern part of Central America, has Nicaragua for its neighbor on the North and Panama on the South. The lowlands by the Caribbean have a tropical climate. The interior plateau, with an altitude of about 4,000 ft., is temperate.

San Jose, the capital, situated inland—103 miles by rail from Puerto Limon on the Atlantic Ocean; 93 by rail from Puntarenas on the Pacific Ocean—is the country's industrial and cultural center. The crater atop Poas Volcano is the largest in the world. Puerto Limon occupies one of the sites where Columbus landed on his fourth and last visit to America.

Costa Rica is well served by steamship and airplane services. There are international airports at La Sabana and El Coco, the latter inaugurating the country's first four-engine service in 1955.

Resources and Industries. Coffee of a high quality is the chief crop and export, followed by bananas, cocoa and abaca. Corn, sugar cane, rice, tobacco and potatoes are cultivated. The distillation of spirits is a government monopoly.

The forests are extensive, and lumber industry is becoming important. Gold and silver are mined on the Pacific slope. Other minerals are quartz, alabaster, granite, oil, alum, slate, onyx, mercury, sulphur and copper.

Chief imports are flour, textiles, sugar, rice, industrial machinery, gasoline, leather, hardware and tools. Three-fourths of foreign trade is with the United States.

History and Government. Although once a part of the Confederation of Central America, 1824-1829, Costa Rica has been independent since 1821.

The Constitution presently in force was adopted Nov. 8, 1949. It abolishes the Army as a permanent institution. The legislative power is vested in a Chamber of Deputies, 45 in number, with four-year terms, under universal suffrage. The President, elected for four years, appoints a Cabinet of eight. The President cannot be re-elected during the two succeeding terms. Voting is compulsory in Costa Rica.

President: Jose Figueres, elected July 26, 1953.

Religion and Education. Primary education is compulsory and free. Institutions of higher education include the University of Costa Rica and National School of Agriculture, both in San Jose; Inter-American Institute of Agriculture Sciences in Turrialba. The language of the country is Spanish. English is taught in the public schools. Roman Catholicism is the religion, but the nation has religious liberty.

Defense. Order within the country is kept by a Civil Guard force of 500, trained by a United States Army mission.

## Cuba

### REPUBLICA DE CUBA

Capital: Havana. Area: 44,206 square miles. Population (1953 census): 5,814,112. Flag: three blue, two white stripes, alternated, with large white star in red triangle at mast. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. \$1).

Description. Cuba, the "Pearl of the Antilles," largest island of the West Indies, lies among the Greater Antilles. It has the Gulf of Mexico and the Strait of Florida to the North, the Atlantic to the Northeast, the Caribbean Sea to the South. Key West, Fla., is about 90 miles distant. The Windward Passage, 50 miles wide, separates it from Haiti to the East, and Jamaica (British) lies 85 miles to the South. Yucatan is 130 miles to the West. Its length is 730 miles, and the breadth averages 50 miles with a maximum of 160 miles. The coast line, including the larger keys, is about 2,500 miles in length. It has numerous harbors, notably that of Havana, one of the finest and safest in the world, also Guantanamo, and Bahia Honda. Guantanamo was leased in 1903 to the United States for a naval base. The Isle of Pinos (Pines), 1,180 sq. mi., belongs to Cuba.

Mountains rise in Pinar del Rio Province in the West, and in Oriente in the East, where they reach a general elevation of about 3,000 ft., with Pico Turquino (8,320 ft.) as the highest point. Santa Clara is rough and broken, but Matanzas and Havana are flat and rolling.

The soil is alluvial and under the tropical heat and humidity the vegetation is of rare richness. It is estimated officially that 8,628,434 acres are covered with dense forest. The royal palm tree dominates every landscape. All tropical fruits and vegetables flourish. At Havana the mean temperature is 76 and the mean rainfall 40.6 inches.

Resources and Industries. Chief barometer of the nation's economy is the sugar industry which accounts for about one third of national income and 75% of total exports; and provides about three-fourths of its rail traffic. United States citizens have furnished much of the estimated billion-dollar investment in the industry.

Largest cane sugar producer in the world, the nation devotes some 2,285,000 acres to this crop. The amount of sugar exported to the United States is in accordance with a quota established by the Washington government. It supplies about 40% of U.S. sugar requirements.

Tobacco raising and the manufacture of cigars and cigarettes rank second in importance. Tobacco is cultivated chiefly in the famous Vuelta-Abajo district. Other agricultural products are molasses, coffee, pineapples, bananas, citrus fruit and coconuts. Cabinet woods (mahogany and cedar), dyewoods, fibers, gums, resins and oils are important commercially. Iron, copper, manganese, nickel and salt are some of the minerals.

There are more than 9,000 miles of railroads, with a main trunk line running across the Island from Guantanamo Bay to Guane, a distance of more than 700 miles. Havana, Camaguey and San Antonio de los Baños are important air bases. The first steel plant was erected in 1954 at Guanabacoa near Havana.

The Blanquita Theater in Havana, built 1949, is one of the world's largest, seating 6,500.

History and Government. Cuba was discovered by Columbus, Oct. 28, 1492, on his first voyage and originally called Juana. Cuba is its Indian name. Except for a period, 1762-63, it was a Spanish colony until 1898. Mistreatment of the natives by Spanish governors led to frequent demands for annexation to the U. S. in the 19th century. In 1898 the U. S. intervened and after the short Spanish-American war gained its liberty by the Treaty of Paris, Dec. 10, 1898. See *Memoirable Dates*. Cuba became a republic in 1902, after the U. S. withdrew. A treaty put into force the Platt Amendment, 1903, giving the U. S. the right to intervene in Cuban internal affairs. A new treaty, 1934, relinquished this right.

A new constitution providing for social security, wages and hours regulations and other reforms went into effect Oct. 10, 1940, replacing an earlier one. Voting is compulsory. The president, elected for a 4-year term, cannot succeed himself. The president is Maj. Gen. Fulgencio Batista y Zaldívar who took over the government by a coup d'état, Mar. 10, 1952, from Dr. Carlos Prío Socarras, elected 1948. Gen. Batista was formally elected to the presidency Nov. 1, 1954.

In 1955 the cabinet, which can act when the legislature is not in session, banned propaganda and support of international communism by organizations or persons.

Education and Religion. Education is compulsory between the ages of seven and 14. Among the higher institutions of learning is the University of Havana, founded in 1721. The Roman Catholic religion is predominant. The language is Spanish with English widely understood.

Defense. Compulsory military service was established Jan. 5, 1942.

## Czechoslovakia

### ČESKOSLOVENSKÁ REPUBLIKA

Capital: Prague (Praha). Area: 49,381 square miles. Population (1950 census): 12,340,000. Flag: white and red horizontal bands, with blue triangle extending from mast to midpoint. Monetary unit: Koruna.

Descriptive. Czechoslovakia lies athwart the heart of Europe from East to West and, like Switzerland, Austria and Hungary, is a landlocked country without direct access to the sea. Its boundaries are, in the North, Germany and Poland; in the South Austria, Hungary and Ukrainian S.S.R.; in the West Germany, and in the East Poland. Its extreme length is about

600 miles and its width varies from 50 to 100 miles.

There are two extensive mountain systems in Czechoslovakia: the Carpathian in the Eastern parts of Moravia and Slovakia and the Sudeten in the West on the German border. Forests are famous for hunting and are the habitat of the bear, the chamois, the ibex, wildcat and wild boar.

**Resources and Industries.** Czechoslovakia possesses one of the richest territories in Europe, both in the matter of natural resources and industrial development. Agriculture and forestry claim 40% of the population. Wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets, corn and hops are grown in abundance. The Skoda munition factories in Pilsen, among the most extensive and efficient in the world, have been renamed Stalin Works. There are also numerous textile and paper mills, glass, furniture, stone, metal and chemical factories. Mineral wealth is great and comprises both soft and hard coal, iron, graphite and garnets, silver, copper, lead, and rock-salt. Large-scale mining for uranium is reported under compulsion.

The nationalized economy is closely coordinated with that of the U.S.S.R. Trade with other Communist countries accounts for 70% of imports, 68% of exports.

**History and Government.** Czechoslovakia is a Communist republic with a Soviet-type constitution, nationalized industries, and one-party elections. The Czechs and Slovaks are of Slav origin. In the 9th century they formed the Moravian empire, destroyed by Magyar invasions. Bohemia, the Czech state, became a kingdom. Its crown was at different times seized by Polish and Austrian rulers. In 1812 Prague was the capital of Austria. In the Thirty Years war Bohemia lost its independence and its leaders were crushed. In the Revolution of 1848 it wrung concessions for the peasants from the Hapsburgs.

In 1914-1918 Thomas G. Masaryk and Eduard Benes led a provisional government in western capitals preparing a republic upon Austrian defeat. It proclaimed Czech independence in Washington Oct. 18, 1918. When Austria fell Oct. 28, 1918, the republic of Czechoslovakia was proclaimed, and the Slovaks adhered Oct. 30. Masaryk was president, 1918-1935, when he retired at 85 and was succeeded by Benes. Demands by Hitler of independence for the Sudeten Germans caused Britain and France to agree to the dismemberment of Czechoslovakia at Munich Sept. 30, 1938. Parts were given to Poland and Hungary. Dr. Emil Hacha became president. In the war Hitler abolished the republic. In 1944-45 Czechoslovakia, which had suffered severely during the war, was freed by Russian and American armies. Dr. Benes returned as president May 8, 1945. In the elections of 1946 the Communists proved the strongest party and Klement Gottwald, Communist, was made prime minister. Part of the former republic was returned, but the Ruthenian portion (Carpatho-Ukraine) was ceded to Soviet Russia, 1945.

The Communists forced nationalization of many industries, muzzled the press, suppressed national minorities and expelled 2,000,000 Germans from the Sudetenland. A Soviet-type constitution was adopted Feb., 1948. It gives supreme legislative power to the Czech National Assembly of 300 elected for 6 years, and on Slovakia to a similar assembly of 100 and executive power to a board of commissioners. Gottwald, as premier, forced a Communist cabinet on Benes, with the exception of Jan Masaryk, foreign minister. Masaryk died in a fall from a window Mar. 10. Benes resigned June 7, 1948 and died Sept. 3. Gottwald was named president and Antonin Zapotocky premier June 14, 1948.

A reorganization of the government, announced Feb. 2, 1953, placed chief power in the hands of a presidium. Its president is Antonin Zapotocky, elected by Parliament Mar. 21, 1953, to succeed Klement Gottwald (died March 14). Premier: Viliam Siroky.

The budget for 1955-56, announced Mar. 22, 1955, called for about \$12 billion, with 12% for defense, an increase of 35%, 32 1/2% to agriculture and 51% to economic and industrial projects.

Since 1949 the government has harassed American businessmen and diplomats. Spectacular escapes by Czechs to American lines have disclosed the unrest in their country.

In January, 1955, the International Bank dropped Czechoslovakia from membership for nonparticipation. But the country was included in the American food grants of 1954-55.

**Education and Religion.** An estimated 75% of

the population is Roman Catholic, the rest Protestant and other faiths. A government decree dated July 14, 1950, abolished private theological schools for state-controlled.

Institutions of higher learning are the Czech University in Prague, founded in 1348; the Universities of Brno and of Bratislava and a number of technical universities.

**Defense.** Universal military service for all between 20 and 50 was re-established in 1945; with service for two years. With the Communist coup, the army was purged of unsympathetic leaders and believed reorganized by U.S.S.R. advisers. Its strength is estimated at 230,000.

Czechoslovakia was one of the 8 Communist nations signing the 20-year Mutual Defense Pact at Warsaw May 14, 1955, providing for a unified military command.

## Denmark

### KONGERIGET DANMARK

**Capital:** Copenhagen. **Area:** 16,576 square miles. **Population** (govt. estimate, 1953, including Faroe Islands and Greenland): 4,408,400. **Flag:** white cross on red field (Dannebrog). **Monetary Unit:** Krone, pl. Kroner (U.S. 14.48c).

**Descriptive.** Denmark, a kingdom, occupies the peninsula of Jutland, thrusting out to the North from Germany, which is its only land neighbor, between the North Sea and the Baltic Sea, with the adjacent islands. The Skagerrak separates it from Norway, and Kattegat from Sweden. The country consists of low undulating plains.

**Resources and Industries.** One third of the population lives by agriculture on more than 70% of the usable land. Denmark normally exports more butter and produces more bacon than any other country except the U.S. Fisheries are valuable.

The first cooperative consumers' society was established 1866 and today the system has 1,984 affiliated societies and includes 420,000 households, about 45% of the whole population. Danish farmers operate more than 1,300 cooperative dairies, 60 cooperative bacon factories and numerous slaughterhouses.

**Annual foreign trade in million kroner:**

	Imports	Exports
1952	6,645	5,874
1953	6,380	6,100
1954	5,024	6,549

**History and Government.** The origin of Copenhagen (Köbenhavn) dates back to ancient times, when the fishing and trading place named Havn (port) grew up on a cluster of islets in the Sound, but Bishop Absalon (1128-1201) is regarded as the actual founder of the city. On one of the islets he built a stronghold against the pirating Wends and the remnants of this still exist underground in front of Christiansborg. Elsinore (Helsingør) contains the reputed grave of Hamlet, the Danish prince immortalized by Shakespeare. A great attraction here is the castle of Kronborg which once commanded the Sound when duties were exacted from every passing vessel.

Denmark has public assistance, health insurance, disability and old-age pensions, workmen's compensation and unemployment insurance.

The King and Parliament jointly hold legislative power. A new constitution, adapting the Constitution of 1849 to modern needs, was signed June 5, 1953. Denmark's Constitution Day. It made women eligible to succeed to the throne, substituted a unicameral Parliament (the Folketing) of 179 members for the former two-chamber Rigsdag, lowered the voting age from 25 to 23 years, changed the status of Greenland from that of a colony to a full member of the Danish Commonwealth with representatives in Parliament, and made legal provisions for Denmark's full cooperation in projects of international scope through a clause ceding Danish sovereignty rights in certain cases, if approved by five-sixths of the Folketing members or by plebiscite majority.

The King of Denmark is Frederik IX (born March 11, 1899) who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, King Christian X, April 20, 1947. He married Princess Ingrid of Sweden and they have three daughters: Princess Margrethe, heir-presumptive (born April 16, 1940), Princess Benedikte (born April 29, 1944), Princess Anne-Marie (born Aug. 30, 1946). The King has one brother, Prince Knud (born July 27, 1900).

Prime Minister: H. C. Hansen, appointed Feb. 1, 1955.

**Education and Religion.** The Evangelical Lutheran is the established religion, but there is Com-

plete religious tolerance. Education is compulsory. The University of Copenhagen was founded in 1479.

**Defense.** The army is composed of conscripts with compulsory training between the ages of 19 to 25. The navy comprises fleet and coast defense forces. The air force, reorganized in 1948, is being expanded. Estimated strengths are: Army, 100,000 plus local defense units of about 25,000; navy, 20,000; air force, 8 fighter and fighter-bomber squadrons totaling 15,000. Seven airfields have been approved under the NATO program.

The Faroe Islands in the North Atlantic, about 300 miles northwest of the Shetlands, area 540 sq. mi., pop. 32,000, have extensive home rule.

#### GREENLAND

Greenland, a huge island between the North Atlantic and the Polar Sea, is separated from the North American continent by Davis Strait and Baffin Bay. It extends northward from 60°-86° N. lat. Its total area is 827,300 square miles, 705,234 of which are ice-capped. Most of the island is a lofty plateau 9,000 to 10,000 ft. in altitude. The average thickness of the ice cap is 1,000 ft. The population (1951) was 22,890 natives and 1,269 Europeans. The capital is Godthaab.

The deposits of cryolite are the largest in the world. Fish, fur and graphite are the other exports. It is Denmark's only colony.

### Dominican Republic

#### REPUBLICA DOMINICANA

**Capital:** Ciudad Trujillo. **Area (est.)** 19,333 square miles. **Population (U.N. est., 1954):** 2,347,000. **Flag:** four alternating red and blue squares quartered by white cross. **Monetary unit:** Peso (U.S. \$1).

**Descriptive.** The Dominican Republic occupies the eastern two-thirds of the Island of Hispaniola (called La Espanola by Columbus), second largest of the Greater Antilles, situated between Cuba on the West and Puerto Rico on the East. The boundary between it and the Republic of Haiti, which occupies the western part of the island, is 193 miles long. It has a coastline of 1,017 miles. Climate is generally sub-tropical.

**Resources and Industries.** The land is very fertile, about 15,500 square miles being cultivable; agriculture and stock raising are the principal industries. Sugar, cacao, molasses, coffee, rice, corn and tobacco are the chief products.

The country contains deposits of silver, platinum, copper, iron, salt and petroleum and the mining industry is under development.

Chief manufactures are rum, alcohol, chocolate, molasses, textiles and apparel, chemicals, shoes, furniture.

**History and Government.** The Republic was formed after the successive expulsion of the Spanish, French and Haitians. Santo Domingo was long the center of Spanish power in America.

The country was occupied by American Marines from 1916 until 1924, when a constitutionally elected government was installed. The country now is governed under the constitution of Jan. 10, 1947.

The President is elected by direct vote every five years. The National Congress consists of a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. All persons over 18 have the right of suffrage. The President: Hector B. Trujillo, elected May 16, 1952.

**Education and Religion.** The population is composed of whites, mulattoes, and a 19 percentage of negroes. The State has no religion and there is toleration for all faiths. The population is almost wholly Roman Catholic. Education is free and compulsory. The language is Spanish, but English is widely spoken. The University of Santo Domingo was established 1538 by the Dominicans.

**Defense.** The armed forces comprise approximately 12,000 officers and men. The Navy operates a coastal patrol. There is an air corps.

### Ecuador

#### REPUBLICA DEL ECUADOR

**Capital:** Quito. **Area (govt. est.):** 116,270 square miles. **Population (U.N. estimate 1954):** 3,567,000. **Flag:** broad yellow bar above narrower blue and red bands respectively with coat of arms in center. **Monetary unit:** Sucre (U.S. 6.6c).

**Descriptive.** Ecuador, on the northern Pacific Coast of South America, extends from about 100 miles north of the Equator to 400 miles south of it. It is bounded by Colombia on the North and Peru on the East and South. Two cordillera of the Andes mountains cross the country from north to south, dividing it into three natural zones—coastal,

highlands, and the orient extending to the border with Peru. Included among Ecuador's 22 peaks are a number of South America's highest volcanoes, including Chimborazo (20,577 ft.), Cotacachi, Illiniza, Cayambe, and Altar.

Included in the area of Ecuador but not the population are the Galapagos (Tortoise) Islands with an area of 3,028 miles. The chief islands in the archipelago are San Cristobal (Chatham), Santa Maria (Florena), Santa Cruz (Indefatigable), San Salvador (James) and Isabella (Albemarle).

Guayaquil, on the southwest coast, is the chief seaport, and also serves Panagra and Braniff Airlines from the United States. Otavalo, Quito, Ambato and Cuenca are popular with tourists.

**Resources and Industries.** The country is rich in undeveloped minerals. Rich silver ore is found at Pillulim in Cañar. Petroleum output is increasing. Large deposits of copper, iron, lead, coal and sulphur are known to exist. Modern farm methods have redoubled Ecuador's agricultural growth since 1948. Rice exports have doubled, bananas quadrupled. Other agricultural products are cereals, potatoes, fruits, cocoa, coffee. Cacao ranks first in exports by value. Others include kapok, rubber, mangrove bark, coffee and alligator skins. The so-called Panama or "Jipijapa" hats, made of Toquilla straw, are manufactured in Ecuador.

Ecuador is the chief source of the supply of balsa, a light wood, half as heavy as cork but very strong and used in aircraft and ships.

The chief imports are cotton goods, metals, jewelry, foodstuffs, liquors, drugs, chemicals; woolen, silk, rayon and linen goods. The United States ranks first as the source of imports.

**History and Government.** Following three centuries of Spanish rule, the Presidency of Quito (Ecuador) was united to the Republic of Colombia, Dec. 17, 1819, from which it seceded May 13, 1830 and became a republic.

Under the republic's new constitution (promulgated March 6, 1945, effective Dec. 31, 1946), the President is elected directly by the people for a four-year term and the Congress consists of a Senate and Chamber of Representatives.

The president is Dr. Jose Maria Velasco Ibarra, elected June 1, 1952.

**Education and Religion.** Roman Catholic is the chief religion. Primary education is compulsory.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory.

### Egypt

#### JAMHURIYAT MISR

**Capital:** Cairo. **Area:** 386,196 sq. mi. (est.). **Population (U.N. est. 1954):** 22,469,000. **Flag:** White crescent and three five-pointed stars on green field. **Monetary unit:** Egyptian pound, 100 piastres (U.S. \$2.87).

**Descriptive.** Egypt, a republic since 1953, occupies the northeast corner of Africa on the Mediterranean sea. On the East lie Israel and 1,200 mi. of Red Sea separating Egypt from Saudi Arabia. Libya is on the West and Sudan is south of 22° N. Lat. The peninsula of Sinai extends into the Red Sea, with the Gulf of Aqaba on the East and the Gulf of Suez inside Egypt, and the Suez Canal connecting the Gulf of Suez with the Mediterranean. Jurisdiction over a 28-mi. wide strip of Asia Minor west of Israel, including Gaza, was given Egypt by an armistice commission as a refuge for displaced Arabs.

Alexandria is the chief port. Cairo, largest city, is rich in archaeological treasures, cafes, bazaars. Excursions for tourists are conducted to the pyramids, Sphinx, temple ruins at Karnak and Luxor, and other ancient monuments.

**Resources and Industries.** Productive acreage lies in the Valley of the Nile and its delta, or Lower Egypt, north of Cairo. The Nile flows through 960 mi. in Egypt and covers 2,850 sq. mi. with waters and marshes. About 13,000 sq. mi. are cultivated for cereals, vegetables, cotton and sugar cane, and 1,900 sq. mi. have canals and fruit plantations. The Nile rises in June and reaches its peak by October, regulated by dams. The land is divided into rectangular basins protected by banks; water is admitted to a depth of 3 ft., and left 40 days; it is then run off and seed is broadcast. Fruit is plentiful and includes grapes, dates, lemons, pomegranates, peaches, apricots, oranges, lemons, bananas and olives.

A 5-year land reform, begun Sept., 1952, limited land holdings to 200 acres and enables peasants to acquire them on 30-year payments. Large holdings were requisitioned but owners were reimbursed.

## Foreign Countries—Egypt; El Salvador

The dams conserving Nile waters are among the largest in the world. Aswan, at the First Cataract, is 176 ft. high, creating a reservoir 230 mi. long. Gabel Awila dam is over 3 mi. long. The High Dam project to be constructed in southern Egypt just south of the present Aswan dam will back up 140 to 216 billion cu. yds. of water, add 2,000,000 acres to arable land and create hydro-electric power of 10 billion kw. annually. It will cost \$500,000,000 and be exceeded in size only by Fort Peck Dam (U.S.).

A variety of minerals is found in Egypt, principally phosphate rock and petroleum. Others are ochres, sulphate of magnesia, talc, building stones, gypsum, natron, salt, gold, iron, alum, copper, beryl, granite and sulphur.

Egypt has textile plants, yarn factories, cement and fertilizer factories, and a thriving film industry supplying the Arab world.

The principal imports are wheat, textiles, mineral, chemical and pharmaceutical products; wood and cork articles; paper; metals; machinery and motor vehicles. Exports are chiefly agricultural products and cotton.

**History and Government.** Archaeological records of ancient empires in Egypt go back to 4,000 B.C. A high civilization of rulers and priests dominated the lowly serfs. Assyrians, Persians, Greeks (Alexander of Macedon), Romans, Saracens, Turks, French (Napoleon) and British invaded Egypt. Under Turkish sultans the khedive as hereditary viceroy had wide authority but repeated insolvency led to regulation by European powers. Britain, which supervised the administration after 1882, made Egypt a protectorate in 1914 to defend it when Turkey joined Germany in war, but ended it Feb. 28, 1922. Britain then recognized Egypt as a sovereign state but reserved defense, security of British communications and nationals, and the Sudan.

The sultan became King Fouad I Mar. 15, 1922, and a constitution was adopted 1923. King Fouad I died Apr. 28, 1936, and was succeeded by his son, Farouk I, who did not come of age until July 29, 1937. Farouk was married to (1) Farida Zulfikar, divorced 1948; children, Princess Ferial, b. 1939, Princess Fawzia, b. 1940, Princess Fadia, b. 1943; (2) Narriman Sadek, May 6, 1951, divorced Feb. 2, 1953; Son: Prince Ahmed Fouad II, b. Jan. 16, 1952. King Farouk abdicated July 26, 1952, and left the country. His son was named nominal ruler under a regency council, Aug. 5, 1952. The crown was abolished when Egypt was declared a republic, June 18, 1953.

A movement for complete national independence, expansion of territory and closer association with the Arab world in Near East aims developed powerfully in the 1930's.

In 1936 an Anglo-Egyptian treaty of alliance revised the conditions of association. Britain agreed to a condominium over the Sudan, with British and Egyptian troops cooperating, and obtained the right to retain 10,000 soldiers and 400 airmen to defend the Suez Canal for 20 years until Egypt could take over, and also held naval bases in Alexandria and Port Said.

Egypt became a charter member of the U.N. and in 1945 led in organization of the Arab League. In 1947 Egypt brought before the Security Council, U.N., a demand for unification of Egypt and Sudan and evacuation of all British troops from the Suez. In October, 1951, Egypt abrogated its 1936 treaty with Britain. Parliament amended the constitution Oct. 18, 1951, to provide for a separate Sudanese constitution. The Sudan, with U.N. support, moved toward independence, but a strong pro-Egypt party developed in the Sudan. See Sudan.

Negotiations over the Suez resulted in frequent clashes on the border. A 7-year Anglo-Egyptian agreement was signed in Cairo, October, 1954, providing for withdrawal of all British troops from the Suez Canal zone by June 18, 1956. Consult Suez Canal.

Delays in reforms, corruption in public office and royal extravagance led to an uprising July 23, 1952, when Maj. Gen. Mohammed Naguib (b. 1901), seized Cairo with the help of the army, and forced King Farouk out. Royalists and leaders of the Wafdist (extreme nationalist) party were arrested. The constitution was cancelled and a transition government instituted. Naguib became premier Sept. 7, 1952. When the republic was proclaimed June 18, 1953, Naguib became its first president and premier. Lt. Col. Gamal Abdel Nasser succeeded Naguib as premier Apr. 18, 1954. An attempt to kill Nasser was made Oct. 26, 1954, by

members of the Moslem Brotherhood, and when Naguib's name was linked with the Brotherhood the military junta removed Naguib from the presidency. Nasser assumed the duties but not the title. The transition government comprises the premier and a cabinet of 10 Revolution Command Council members and 8 civilian experts; the judiciary is independent. A republican constitution is planned and parliamentary elections tentatively scheduled for 1956.

A social security law, passed in 1950, first in any oriental country, was put in preliminary operation May 1, 1951. The Ministry of Health maintains over 200 hospitals, works for sanitation with help of the Rockefeller Foundation.

**Education and Religion.** Moslems form 91.40% of the population. Christians 8.19% and Jews 0.40%. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of 7 and 12 and free through high school. There is a famous seat of Moslem learning in the University of Al-Azhar in Cairo, founded about 968 A.D. Three modern universities are Cairo University, Alexandria Univ., and Heliopolis Univ. There are two American centers: American University, Cairo, and an American College for women, Assiut, Upper Egypt.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory for all. The Army and Air Force have been expanded.

A Navy program comprising frigates, torpedo boats, minesweepers and other vessels is under way.

### THE SUEZ CANAL

The Suez Canal, 103 mi. long, joins the Mediterranean and the Red Sea. Its minimum width is 196 ft., 10 in., and maximum draft for vessels 35 ft. It was begun April, 1859, by a French corporation under Ferdinand de Lesseps and opened Nov. 24, 1875. Benj. Disraeli, British prime minister, obtained control for Britain Nov. 24, 1875, by buying 176,752 shares from the Khedive Ismail of Egypt for £3,976,582 (nearly \$20,000,000). Britain increased its holdings to 295,026 shares out of 652,932. The canal was to revert to Egypt in 1868, but prolonged nationalist agitation with clashes led to an agreement July 27, 1954, by which Britain agreed to withdraw all troops (est. 80,000) within 20 mos. after signing pact on Oct. 19, 1954. For 7 years British troops may return if Egypt, any Arab nation or Turkey is attacked. Freedom of navigation, agreed 1888, was guaranteed to all nations, but Israel complained to the U.N. that its ships were being barred, leading to a directive to Egypt to yield passage.

## El Salvador

### REPUBLICA DE EL SALVADOR

Capital: San Salvador. Area (prov. est.): 8,259 square miles. Population (U.N. est. 1954): 2,122,006. Flag: three horizontal bars, blue-white-blue, coat of arms on white. Monetary unit: Colon (U.S. 40c).

**Descriptive.** El Salvador, smallest of the six Central American or Middle American republics and only one without an Atlantic seacoast, is bounded on the West by Guatemala, on the North and East by Honduras and the Gulf of Fonseca, and on the South by a Pacific coastline of about 160 miles. A country of mountains, hills and upland plains, it is entirely within the tropics, but tropic heat is modified by the elevation.

San Salvador, the capital, is connected by rail or highway with all towns of importance. Three seaports, La Libertad, Acajutla and La Union (Cutucui) are the principal means of entry.

The three racial types are white, mestizo (of mixed white and Indian blood) and Indian, the latter comprising about 20% of the population. About 62% is rural.

**Resources and Industries.** The coffee plantations on the mountain slopes are the country's economic mainstay, furnishing 80% of its exports. Henequen, gold, sugar and balsam are also exported. Imports include cotton textiles, iron and steel manufactures, automobiles and trucks, wheat and flour, drugs and pharmaceuticals.

**History and Government.** El Salvador became independent of Spain in 1821; member of the Central American Federation until 1839. The constitution provides for a unicameral legislative system, the National Assembly of Deputies, elected by popular vote. Voting is compulsory for males over 18. Married women more than 25 and unmarried women more than 30 are allowed franchise. Women with a professional degree are entitled to vote when they are 21. Executive power is vested in the president who is elected by direct, popular vote and is ineligible for immediate re-

lection. The president is assisted by a Council of Ministers who are named by him.

President: Oscar Osorio, elected March 26, 1950.

Education and Religion. Education is free and compulsory and the language is Spanish. The dominant religion is Roman Catholic.

Defense. There is military instruction between the ages of 18 and 40. There is one Aviation Corps.

## Estonia

EESTI VABARIK

### ESTONIAN SOVIET SOCIALIST REPUBLIC

Capital: Tallinn. Area (1940): 18,353 square miles. Population (1940): 1,134,000.

Descriptive. Estonia comprises the one-time Russian Empire province of Estonia (Eestimaa), the northern part of Livonia, parts of the former Petoorski Krai and a number of islands in the Baltic Sea. It is bounded on the East by the U.S.S.R., Latvia on the South, the Gulf of Riga and the Baltic on the West, and the Gulf of Finland on the North. The Estonians are of Finnish-Ugrian origin. The country is a low plain interspersed with a series of rolling hills.

Resources and Industries. Chief occupations are agriculture and dairy farming. Crops include rye, oats and barley. About 22% of the territory is covered by forests which furnish material for furniture, match and pulp industries. Textiles, agricultural machinery, precision instruments also manufactured. Mineral resources include shale, peat, phosphorites.

By 1950 over 80% of all peasant farms had been collectivized.

History and Government. Estonia declared its independence from Russia Feb. 24, 1918. It was overrun and incorporated by the U.S.S.R. in June 1940. This action has not been recognized by the United States. Estonia was known as a country of quaint medieval towns. Tallinn was founded by King Valdemar II of Denmark in 1219; Narva, founded in the 13th century, contained a fortress built by the Russian Grand Duke Ivan III in 1492.

Education and Religion. Before the occupation, 78.6% of the population were Lutherans, 19% Greek Orthodox. Compulsory school attendance was extended to seven years in 1945; in 1950 there were 150,000 pupils. In 1949 there were 8 institutions of higher education, including Tartu (Dorpat) University, founded in 1632.

## Ethiopia

ABYSSINIA

### YEITIOPIA NEGUSE NEGUEST MENGIST

Capital: Addis Ababa. Area: 350,000 square miles (398,350 including Eritrea). Population (Govt. estimate 1953): 18,180,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, green-yellow-red, with lion in yellow bar. Monetary unit: Ethiopian dollar.

Descriptive. Ethiopia (or Abyssinia), a kingdom, one of the oldest Christian nations in the world, is a mountainous volcanic country in Northeast Africa, bounded by Eritrea, French Somaliland and British Somaliland on the Northeast, Italian Somaliland on the Southeast, Kenya Colony (British) on the South and the Sudan on the West.

Its principal rivers are the Abba (Blue Nile), Baro, Gibe, Didesa, Wabi, Awash, Juba, and Wabi Shebell. The climate is largely temperate, with a rainy season from June to September.

Resources and Industries. Economy is mainly agricultural but industrial resources are potentially great. After agriculture Ethiopia's most important resource is vast hydroelectric power, surveys of which are under way with aid of the International Bank. Modern industrial enterprises are conducted by American and other firms.

Fertile soil and abundant rainfall produce two crops annually. Wheat, barley, millet, tobacco, sugar and coffee are principal crops. Cattle, sheep, goats and mules are raised in great numbers. The horses are small but sturdy and popular as polo ponies. Coffee of extremely high quality, used for blending, from the Province of Kaffa, accounts for half of the country's foreign exchange. Hides and skins of domestic and wild animals also are exported. Mineral resources include platinum, gold, silver, manganese, tin, copper, asbestos, potash, sulphur, mica, cement, and salt. There are known deposits of coal and iron; tests are in progress for petroleum.

Of the country's 883 mi. of railroad, 486 mi. connect Addis Ababa with Djibouti, French Somaliland. The highway system, 4,000 mi., three-fourths of which are all-weather roads, is under

expansion, as are radio, telephone and telegraph communications.

History and Government. Ethiopia is an ancient empire comprised of a number of earlier kingdoms. Italy invaded the country in 1935 without declaring war and partially occupied it. Emperor Haile Selassie fought until forced to withdraw, leaving for Europe to appeal to the League of Nations for help. The League applied sanctions against Italy, which proved ineffective. Mussolini added Ethiopia to Italy with Victor Emmanuel III emperor. British forces occupied Ethiopia, 1941, and freed it. Eritrea, former Italian colony, was federated with Ethiopia in 1952.

The present Emperor, Haile Selassie I, 226th consecutive Solomonic ruler, was born July 23, 1892, crowned Nov. 2, 1930. He voluntarily established a Parliament and judiciary system, July 16, 1931. Members of the Senate, provincial governors and judiciary are appointed by the King and Council of Ministers; those of the Lower House are elected.

Education and Religion. Ethiopians are of Semitic and Hamitic descent; culture has been influenced by Greece and Egypt. Christianity is the predominant religion, embraced in 330 A.D.; the Coptic, Monophysite branch is practiced. Until 1952 the Egyptian Coptic Patriarch was the head of the Church, but the Emperor now appoints the Ethiopian Archbishop. The estimated religious population follows:

Christians (Amhara and Tigreans)	10,340,880
Mohammedans	3,368,880
Jews and others	4,470,240

There are a number of training colleges, including a university college at Addis Ababa, and secondary and elementary schools. The official language is Amharic; English is widely taught. Forty-six hospitals and 150 clinics operate; epidemic prevention is under direction of Ethiopian Pasteur Institute.

Defense. The Emperor commands the Army, Navy and Air Force. High-ranking officers are trained in the United States and Great Britain.

## ERITREA

Eritrea, an Italian colony for 67 years, stretches for 670 miles along the African coast of the Red Sea from Cape Kasar to Cape Dumereh, bordered on the west by the Sudan, on the south by Ethiopia and French Somaliland. Its area is 48,350 sq. mi., population, est. 1951, 1,080,000.

The lowlands along the coast are hot and malarial, but the uplands are often cold. Agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. A railroad 75 miles long connects the seaport Massawa with the capital, Asmara, and Cheren and Agordat. Gold is mined in Hamassen and petroleum has been found.

The U.N. General Assembly, regulating Italy's former colonies, voted Dec. 3, 1950 that Eritrea, administered since World War II by Great Britain, be federated with Ethiopia. Eritrea chose a 68-member Assembly in March, 1952, which approved, July 9, a constitution drawn up by a U.N. commission establishing the region as an autonomous unit federated with Ethiopia, effective Sept. 11, 1952, when the Emperor signed the act of federation. Eritrea is represented in the Ethiopian Parliament and Federal Council.

## Finland

### SUOMEN TASAVALTA—REPUBLICAN FINLAND

Capital: Helsinki. Area: 130,165 square miles. Population (U. N. estimate, 1954): 4,190,000. Flag: Extended blue cross on white field. Monetary unit: Markka (U.S. 0.4348¢).

Descriptive. The Republic of Finland is bounded on the North by Norway, on the East by the U.S.S.R., on the South by the Gulf of Finland, and on the West by the Gulf of Bothnia, Sweden and Norway.

Seventy percent of the land is forested. The lake and canal waterways are navigable for 3,000 miles.

Resources and Industries. Although extending far north into extremely cold latitudes, with rugged climate and topography, Finland is an agricultural country. Lumbering is the most important industry. The principal crops are rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and hay. Other chief industries in the order of their importance are—paper and pulp; iron and mechanical works, textiles, leather, rubber, fur and chemicals.

The country's economy recovered remarkably from effects of World War II. The index of industrial production (1948—100) reached 142 in

1954. Production rose 13% over 1953. Chemical pulp increased 37%, cardboard 27%; export industries 25%.

Finland's merchant marine reached an all-time record of 875,544 tons at end of 1953.

The cooperative system has worked throughout Finland for nearly 40 years with marked success.

Foreign trade (in markkas):

	Imports	Exports
1952	183,186,000.000	156,829,000.000
1953	121,860,000.000	131,555,000.000
1954	152,137,000.000	156,618,000.000

**History and Government.** Finland formed part of the Kingdom of Sweden, 1154-1809, then became an autonomous Grand Duchy of the Russian Empire. The country declared its independence Dec. 6, 1917, and became a republic July 17, 1919.

Finland was attacked by the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics Nov. 30, 1939 and made peace after three months of fighting. Through the peace (March, 1940) Finland ceded to the U.S.S.R. 16,173 square miles of territory. All this was recovered in 1941 when Finland joined Nazi Germany against U.S.S.R. After its defeat Finland Sept. 19, 1944, ceded to the U.S.S.R. the Petsamo area and leased the Porkkala headland for 50 years to the U.S.S.R.

On Apr. 6, 1948 Finland signed a ten-year friendship and mutual assistance pact with the U.S.S.R. It also signed 5-year trade pacts in 1950 and 1954. Finland completed reparations payments in goods valued at \$226,500,000 (1938 prices) in Sept. 1952.

The President is chosen for a term of six years by an Electoral College of 300 named by direct vote; he appoints the Cabinet. Juho K. Paasikivi was elected President by Parliament March 9, 1948; re-elected Feb. 1950. The Premier is Dr. Urho Kekkonen, appointed Oct. 20, 1954.

There is a single legislative chamber, the Diet (Eduskunta), and the voting system is designed for proportional representation.

In general elections March 7-8, 1954, the 200 seats in the Diet were distributed: Social Democrats, 54; Agrarians, 53; People's Democrats, 43; Conservatives, 24; Swedish People's party, 13; Finnish People's, 13.

**Education and Religion.** The Evangelical Lutheran Church is the state religion, although there is absolutely free worship. Literacy rate is highest in the world—99%. There are three major universities—one in Helsinki and two in Turku, and 3 colleges of technology and commerce in Helsinki.

**Defense.** Universal military service prevails from 17 years to 60. Males reaching 21 are summoned to service for a period of approximately a year for training. There is also an Air Force and a Coast Defense. Finland's peace effective force is limited by the Peace Treaty, Feb. 10, 1947, at 41,900, all arms.

## France

### LA REPUBLIQUE FRANCAISE

**Capital:** Paris. **Area:** 212,659 square miles. **Population** (1954 census): 43,041,000. **Flag:** three vertical bars, blue-white-red. **Monetary unit:** Franc (U.S. 0.2357c).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of France, most westerly country of Central Europe, extends from 42° 20' to 51°5' north latitude, and from 7°45' East longitude to 4°45' West longitude.

On the East and Northeast lie Belgium and Luxembourg, the Saar and Germany. The Jura mountains and Lake Geneva separate it from Switzerland and the Graian Alps and the Maritime Alps from Italy on the Southeast. On the South are the Mediterranean Sea and Spain, with the Pyrenees for the boundary line. On the West are the Bay of Biscay and the Atlantic Ocean, and on the North the English Channel and the Straits of Dover separate it from England. From the North to the South its length is approximately 600 miles, and from the western extremity near Brest to Strasbourg on the Rhine it is about 560 miles wide. The coastline on the North is 700 miles long; along the Atlantic and the Bay of Biscay, 865; on the Mediterranean, 364 miles.

The island of Corsica, which lies in the Mediterranean off the West coast of Italy and North of Sardinia, forms an integral part of France. It has an area of 3,367 square miles and a population (1954) of 244,266. The capital is Ajaccio, birthplace of Napoleon.

France has the highest mountain in Europe west of the Caucasus; Mont Blanc is 15,781 ft. On the French side of the Pyrenees are several peaks exceeding 10,000 ft. in height.

There are four important rivers, the Seine, the Loire, the Garonne and the Rhone, the left bank of the Rhine from Basle, Switzerland, to Lauterbourg, and a dozen others, all of great value because of canalization, which binds them together. The waterways total 7,543 miles in length, of which canals cover 3,031.

**Resources and Industries.** Agriculturally, France is a country of small diversified farms occupying 30% of the employed, producing wheat, corn, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, grapes, apples, pears, plums, peaches, apricots, nuts and cherries. The agrarian structure is under modernization. The fishing industry is extensive.

The country is rich in minerals, and the basins of Pas de Calais and Lorraine are noted for their huge coal deposits. Subterranean products, besides coal, include lignite, iron ore, bauxite, pyrites, mineral oils, auriferous ore, asphalt, rock salt and potash salts. The iron ore deposits in eastern France and the bauxite deposits in central France are among the richest in the world.

Seven power stations built since 1945 produce over 1 billion kwh annually. Projects are under way to develop the Rhone River Valley and the Rhine between Basel and Strasbourg.

French railways, totalling 26,417 miles, and formerly owned and operated under seven great railway systems, two of which were State-owned, were merged Jan. 1, 1938 into one French National Railway system, the Société Nationale des Chemins de Fer Francaise. The merchant marine has increased by 860,000 tons since 1939 to 734 ships totalling 3,591,030 tons in 1955.

Manufactures occupy a predominant position in the economic life of the nation, and chief among these are the making of chemicals, silk and cotton textiles, perfumes, automobiles and iron products. Industrial production (1938-100) reached 166 in Dec., 1954, averaging 153 for the year. Some of basic principles of atomic energy were discovered by French scientists. It has Saclay pile and planned to have atomic power plants in operation at Marcoule by July, 1956.

Numerous small units, many of the family type, are characteristic of French economic activity. The National Institute of Statistics found that 54.2% of industrial and commercial establishments in 1953 had no salaried workers, but were operated by the owner and often with his wife. Of the 45.8% employing salaried workers, over half employed only one worker, while those with 51 to 100 or more workers were only 1.1% of the total. At the end of 1953 only 2,000 establishments had more than 2,000 workers, mostly metallurgical, with 17 producing motor vehicles and bicycles. The most numerous small units, 343,552, distributed farm products and foodstuffs.

Foreign trade, including overseas territories (in dollars):

	Imports	Exports
1948	2,510,000,000	1,082,000,000
1949	2,426,000,000	1,574,000,000
1950	3,064,942,857	3,064,635,714
1951	4,591,900,000	4,225,000,000
1952	4,547,000,000	4,047,085,717
1953	4,166,000,000	4,020,000,000
1954	4,348,800,000	4,321,000,000

Trade with the United States (in dollars):

	Imports	Exports
1948	591,000,000	73,000,000
1949	497,000,000	61,000,000
1950	370,300,000	124,800,000
1951	545,400,000	311,200,000
1952	499,600,000	225,700,000
1953	385,714,285	182,057,142
1954	380,914,000	154,629,000

The next international exposition in Paris will be held in 1961 (originally scheduled for 1957).

**History and Government.** The monarchical system was overthrown by the French Revolution (1789-1793) and succeeded by the First Republic; thereafter successively followed by the First Empire under Napoleon (1804-1814), a monarchy (1814-1848), the Second Republic (1848-1852), the Second Empire (1852-1870), the Third Republic (Sept. 4, 1870).

France, after a four-year interlude of totalitarian government following her conquest in 1940 by the Nazi war machine and two years of political changes, adopted, Oct. 13, 1946, a new Constitution establishing the Fourth Republic.

France was invaded by the Nazi armies in May, 1940 and Paris was occupied June 14, 1940. An armistice was signed and Marshal Henri Philippe Petain was empowered by the National Assembly to become chief of state and revise the constitution.

His government functioned at Vichy in unoccupied territory.

With the liberation of France by the Allied Armies in Sept., 1944, a Provisional Government, headed by Gen. Charles de Gaulle as President of council was established by the French Committee of National Liberation which had been formed in Algiers, 1943. This government resigned Jan., 1946. Felix Gouin was elected president-premier, but resigned June 11, and Georges Bidault was made president-premier June 24, 1946. A new constitution was effective Dec. 24, 1946. It provides for a parliament consisting of the National Assembly of Deputies (currently 627) and a Council of the Republic with 320 members. Legislative powers are vested exclusively in the Assembly, with the Council acting in an advisory capacity. A constitutional act, Dec. 7, 1954, restored broader powers to the Council. The President has wider powers than under the Third Republic but he cannot dissolve the Assembly. He is recognized as the head of the French Union, and serves for seven years. He may be reelected only once.

The President is Rene Coty, Independent, elected Dec. 17, 1953, at a joint session of Parliament by a vote of 477 out of 947, succeeding Vincent Auriol. Premier: Edgar Faure, Radical, chosen Feb. 23, 1955, succeeding Pierre Mendes-France, resigned Feb. 5.

Under the Constitution the French Union consists of 90 Departments of Metropolitan France, seven Overseas Departments, and a number of Overseas Territories, Trust Territories and Associated States. The Overseas Territories are endowed with a special statute with respect to their particular interests within the framework of the Republic. Among the 97 Departments into which France is divided for administrative purposes, the three northern Departments of Algeria in Northern Africa—Algiers, Oran and Constantine—have been treated as an integral part of France since 1881. The former colonies of Martinique, Guadeloupe, Reunion and Guyane (French Guiana) were given the status of Overseas Departments Jan. 1, 1947. Each of the Overseas units is represented in the National Assembly and Council of the Republic. Overseas Departments have at their head a Governor (Prefet) and an elected General Council; their towns have elected municipal councils. The Overseas Territories have local assemblies and, according to their development, their towns have elected municipal councils and mayors.

Following National Assembly elections June 17, 1951, seat strength of the six main parties exclusive of affiliates was: Reunion of the French People (Gaullist), 118; Socialist, 106; Communist, 99; Popular Republican, 83; Radical Socialist, 66; Independent Republican, 43.

Both employers and employees contribute to the old-age pension fund. There is provision for family allowance, and compulsory social insurance for illness, maternity, disability and death.

Since its liberation, France has put into effect a program of progressively nationalizing industries, banks, coal mines, air lines, and other utilities.

The Assembly granted Premier Faure temporary economic powers in an effort to expand agriculture, industrial production and foreign trade, and to reform the tax system in 1955.

#### The budget in francs:

1950	2,217,000,000,000
1951	2,648,000,000,000
1952	3,498,000,000,000
1953	3,831,400,000,000
1954	3,327,000,000,000
1955	3,369,400,000,000

**Education and Religion.** Primary, secondary and higher education are free and instruction is compulsory between the ages of six and 14. There are 17 universities in the country.

The country is predominantly Roman Catholic, only about 1,000,000 being Protestants. The state recognizes no religion and tolerates all.

**Defense.** Compulsory service for 20-year-olds was raised from 12 to 18 months Oct. 28, 1950. Compulsory military training has existed since 1793. An extensive rearming program is under way, with the help of American funds. France supports the North Atlantic Treaty Organization, voting ratification of Western European Union treaty authorizing rearmament of West Germany, Mar. 27, 1955. It also is a member of the Western European Coal and Steel Community, and has a long-term pact with the Saar for lease of the latter's mines and other economic relations.

## French Overseas Territories and Associated States

	Sq. Mi.	Population (Est.)
<b>ASIA</b>		
Indo-China (Cambodia, Laos, Vietnam).....	285,640	27,030,000
<b>Total in Asia</b> .....	<b>285,640</b>	<b>27,030,000</b>
<b>AMERICA</b>		
St. Pierre and Miquelon.....	93	4,600
Guadeloupe.....	583	229,120
Martinique.....	380	239,130
French Guiana and Inini.....	65,041	27,863
<b>Total in America</b> .....	<b>66,097</b>	<b>500,713</b>
<b>OCEANIA</b>		
New Caledonia, etc.....	9,446	69,000
Society Islands (Tahiti, etc.).....	1,520	63,000
<b>Total in Oceania</b> .....	<b>10,966</b>	<b>132,000</b>
<b>AFRICA</b>		
Algeria.....	847,552	9,251,000
Morocco (Protectorate).....	172,104	8,003,985
Tunisia (Protectorate).....	48,313	3,500,000
French West Africa.....	1,820,600	17,207,600
Togoland (Trusteeship).....	21,893	1,029,945
Cameroons (Trusteeship).....	166,489	3,055,000
French Equatorial Africa.....	969,000	4,436,500
Reunion.....	969	274,370
Madagascar.....	241,094	4,369,500
Comoro.....	790	187,933
French Somaliland.....	9,071	61,625
<b>Total in Africa</b> .....	<b>4,297,875</b>	<b>51,377,458</b>
<b>Grand total</b> .....	<b>4,660,578</b>	<b>69,040,171</b>

### ALGERIA L'Algerie

Algeria is in the northern part of Africa, extending for 650 miles along the Mediterranean Sea. between Tunisia on the East and Morocco on the West. Both neighbors are French Protectorates. The northern territory extends inland approximately 350 miles; beyond, the four southern territories extend southward indefinitely into the Sahara Desert, merging into French West Africa. On the coast is an area, the Tell, from 50 to 100 miles wide, of very fertile plains with valleys running out from the hills. The two chains of the Atlas Mountains, reaching to altitudes of 7,000 feet, divide the country from the Sahara. Algeria has a population of 9,251,000 (est. 1952) and area of 847,552 square miles. The capital is Algiers. The natives are Moslems.

The Northern Territory, area 80,117 square miles is divided into three Departments: Algiers, population, 2,765,898; Oran, 1,980,729; and Constantine, 3,102,396. Each Department sends senators and deputies to the National Assembly.

The Southern Territories of Ain-Sefra, Ghardaia, Tougourt and the Saharan Oases have 767,435 square miles; population (1948) 816,993.

Under the revised statute of 1947 there is an Algerian Assembly, of two colleges of 60 members each and a government council to assist the governor general. The Southern Territories are administered by the governor general.

Agricultural products include wheat, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, artichokes, flax and tobacco. Wine and olive oil are produced. Dates, pomegranates and figs grow abundantly. Cattle raising is paramount. There are large deposits of iron, zinc, lead, mercury, copper and antimony.

The unit of currency is the Algerian franc, equivalent to the French franc.

The principal imports are textiles, machines, automobiles, petroleum, sugar, coal, iron and steel, cereals and coffee. Exports consist chiefly of wines, cereals, sheep, olive oil, alfalfa, spirits. Trade is mainly with France.

### TUNISIA Afrikiya; Tunisie

Tunisia, a Protectorate, one of the former Barbary states under the suzerainty of Turkey, is situated on the northern coast of Africa, with the Mediterranean Sea on the North and East, Libya on the Southeast, the Sahara Desert on the South and Algeria on the West. The capital is Tunis. The country has an area of 48,313 square miles and a population (1953) of 3,500,000, including 123,000 aliens. The native population is composed of Arabs and Berbers. The titular ruler (Bey of Tunis) is Sidi Mohammed el Amin Pasha.

France sent a military force into the country in 1881 to protect Algeria from the raids of the



Khroumer tribes, which resulted in a treaty, signed May 13, 1881, placing Tunisia under the protectorate of France.

Reforms introduced since 1947 insured a large measure of self-government and led to an agreement, signed June 3, 1955, approved Aug. 4, which restored internal sovereignty and provided for an elected Tunisian Assembly.

There are large fertile valleys in the mountainous north, excellent land for fruit culture in the northeast peninsula, high tablelands and pastures in the center, and famous oases and gardens in the south, where dates grow in profusion. The chief industry is agriculture, and wheat, barley, oats, olives, grapes and dates are produced in abundance, besides almonds, oranges, lemons, shadocks, pistachios,alfa grass, henna and cork. Lead, iron, phosphate and zinc are the most important minerals.

Textiles, manufactured metals, and minerals comprise the chief imports; agricultural products, olive oil, and minerals are the principal exports.

#### MOROCCO

(For the French Protectorate in the Monarchy of Morocco, commonly called French Morocco, see page 366.)

#### FRENCH WEST AFRICA

French West Africa, federation of overseas territories, reaches from the Atlantic Ocean at about 17° west longitude across Africa to the Sudan at about 15° east longitude and from the southern desert boundaries of Morocco, Algeria, Tunis and Libya to the Gulf of Guinea and the indeterminate boundary of French Equatorial Africa. It has been formed by consolidation of seven colonies. The capital is Dakar.

The territories export fruits, palm nuts and oil, rubber, cotton, cacao, coffee, woods, and peanuts. The chief imports are foodstuffs, textiles, machinery and hardware, and spirits. Trade is mainly with France.

Colony	Sq. mi.	Pop., 1951
Senegal, Incl. Dakar dist. . . . .	80,600	2,092,700
Guinea . . . . .	105,200	2,260,600
Ivory Coast . . . . .	123,200	2,170,000
Upper Volta . . . . .	105,900	3,108,600
Dahomey . . . . .	45,900	1,534,600
French Sudan . . . . .	450,500	3,346,900
Mauritania . . . . .	415,900	566,870
Niger . . . . .	494,500	2,127,330
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>1,821,600</b>	<b>17,207,600</b>

#### FRENCH EQUATORIAL AFRICA

##### French Congo

French Equatorial Africa, federation of overseas territories, is in the heart of Africa and has a seacoast on the South Atlantic Ocean between Spanish Guinea and the Belgian Congo.

Its other neighbors are the Cameroons, Sudan, Libya, French West Africa and Nigeria. French acquisition began in 1841 and its territory has since been extended by exploration and settlement. That part (107,370 square miles) ceded to Germany as compensation for acknowledgment of the Morocco protectorate, 1911, was restored to France in the Treaty of Versailles and incorporated in this territory. The capital is Brazzaville. The constituent territories are:

Territory	Sq. mi.	Pop., 1951
Gabun . . . . .	103,000	407,400
Middle Congo . . . . .	132,000	694,800
Ubangi-Shari . . . . .	238,000	1,081,600
Chad . . . . .	496,000	2,252,700
<b>Total</b> . . . . .	<b>969,000</b>	<b>4,436,500</b>

There are 300,000 square miles of tropical forests, rich in timber. Precious stones, gold, copper, lead and zinc are found. Manganese of high grade was discovered in 1953. Commerce is chiefly with France. Exports include diamonds, gold, crude and finished ivory goods.

#### CAMEROONS AND TOGOLAND

French Cameroons is part of the former German colony, Kamerun, in western Africa. It consists of 166,489 square miles and was allotted to France as a Mandate by the Treaty of Versailles, constituted an autonomous territory by decree, March, 1921, and made a U.N. Trusteeship Dec., 1946. It is governed by a Commissioner. The capital is Yaounde. Its population (estimated 1953) is 3,065,000 including several thousand Europeans.

The colony has two seaports. Its chief products are palm oil, groundnuts, almonds, hides, cacao and ivory. Trade is principally with France.

Of Togoland, pre-World War I, German colony, France received 21,893 square miles, about two-thirds, which was attached to French Dahomey. It now is a U.N. Trusteeship with a population of 1,029,945 in 1952.

#### FRENCH SOMALILAND

French Somaliland lies between Eritrea, Ethiopia and British Somaliland and is separated by the Straits of Bab-el-Mandeb from Aden (British).

The area is 9,071 square miles and population (est.), 61,625; the capital is Jibuti, its port on the Gulf of Aden, acquired in 1862.

The Territory has few industries, except fishing and livestock. Salt is its most valuable resource and export.

#### MADAGASCAR

Madagascar, an Overseas Territory, is an island off the East coast of Africa from which it is separated by the Mozambique Channel (240 miles wide at its narrowest part). It is about 980 miles long and 360 miles wide at its greatest breadth. The area is 241,094 square miles; population (1953), 4,369,500. The capital is Tananarive. To Madagascar is attached for government the prosperous archipelago of the Comoro Islands with an area in all of about 790 square miles, and a population (1953) of 187,933.

Madagascar came under a French protectorate, 1885, and was declared a French colony in 1896. More than 3,000,000 acres are under cultivation, the chief crops being rice, manioc, beans, vanilla, maize, sweet potatoes, corn, coffee, cloves, tobacco, sugar cane and cacao. The forests are rich in cabinet wood and tanning bark, raffia, resins, gums and beeswax.

Agriculture and stock-raising are the chief industries. Minerals found include graphite, mica, precious and industrial stones, kaolin, nickel ore, phosphate, gold, uranium and radium.

#### REUNION

Reunion, a Department, is an island in the Indian Ocean, about 420 miles east of Madagascar, and has belonged to France since 1843. Reunion is entitled to representation in Paris by two Senators and three Deputies. The area is 969 sq. mi.; the population (1954) of 274,370 is 30% of French extraction. The chief products are sugar, rum, coffee, manioc, tapioca, vanilla and spices. The chief imports are rice and cereals.

#### INDO-CHINESE ASSOCIATED STATES

	Capital	Area, sq. mi.	Pop. (est. '49)
Viet Nam	Saigon	127,380	22,614,000
Cambodia	Pnom-Penh	88,780	3,227,000
Laos	Vientiane	69,480	1,189,000

The Indo-Chinese Associated States situated in the southeastern part of Asia now comprise the three states listed above. Viet Nam consists of the former states of Tonkin, Annam and Cochinchina. Cambodia and Laos are constitutional monarchies. The group is bounded on the North by China, on the East and South by the South China Sea, and by Thailand on the West. The population (est. 1949) is 27,030,000, including 43,000 French.

The chief minerals are coal, tin, lead and zinc. The chief exports are rice, rubber, fish, coal, lumber, pepper, cattle and hides, corn, zinc and tin. The principal imports are cotton and silk cloths, metal articles, kerosene and automobiles.

The nationalist movement in Indo-China gained impetus during World War II, but attempts to foster it were hampered by guerrilla warfare. Bao Dai, former Emperor of Annam, was recognized as Chief of State of Viet Nam by an agreement signed Mar. 8, 1949, which provided for an independent Viet Nam within the French Commonwealth. Cambodia and Laos concluded separate agreements with France the same year. Accords of Dec. 29, 1954, granted the three states full economic independence. The King of Cambodia is Norodom Suramarit, who succeeded his son, Norodom Sihanouk, resigned Mar. 2, 1955. King of Laos is Sisavang Vong.

France opposed the forces of Ho-Chi-Minh, Communist leader, with an Expeditionary Corps and native Viet Nam troops, 1945-1954. A cease-fire accord signed in Geneva July 21, 1954, effective by sectors from July 27 to Aug. 11, divided Viet Nam roughly along the Ben Hai River and approximately coinciding with the 17th parallel, with a buffer zone. It provided for a phased 300-day withdrawal of French troops from Northern Viet Nam and elections to determine Viet Nam's future scheduled between July 1955 and July 1956. Under

the agreement the Communists gained control of the northern portion, about 77,000 sq. mi. and 12,000,000 population; South Viet Nam to comprise about 50,000 sq. mi. and 10,000,000 population. The Communist forces agreed to recognize the French-sponsored regimes of Laos and Cambodia.

An estimated 500,000 refugees moved from Communist-controlled sections to South Viet Nam by March, 1955. The regime was torn by serious civil strife in 1954-1955 and the South Vietnamese government of Premier Ngo Dinh Diem was menaced by armies of political rebels, religious sects and others. See *Chronology*.

#### GUADELOUPE

Guadeloupe, a Department, consisting of two large islands, Basse-Terre and Grande Terre, separated by a narrow channel and five smaller islands, is a group of the Leeward Islands in the West Indies between Antigua and Dominica. They have been in the possession of France since 1634 and are represented in Parliament at Paris by two Senators and three Deputies. The government consists of a Governor (Prefet) and an elected General Council. The soil is very productive. The area of the entire group of islands is 583 square miles; population (1954 census) is 229,120. Basse-Terre is the capital.

The principal exports are sugar, coffee, rum, cacao, vanilla, bananas.

#### MARTINIQUE

Martinique, one of the Windward Islands, in the West Indies, has been a possession since 1635, and a Department since Jan. 1, 1947. It is represented in the French Parliament by two Senators and three Deputies. It is administered by a Governor, a General Council, and elective Municipal Councils. In Martinique is located the famous volcano, Mt. Pelée which in eruption on May 8, 1902, destroyed the city of St. Pierre with more than 30,000 inhabitants. The island is the birthplace of the Empress Josephine.

Martinique has a population (1954 census) of 239,130, and an area of 380 square miles. The capital is Fort-de-France.

The chief exports are sugar, rum, bananas, pineapples and cacao beans. Trade is mainly with France and the United States. The franc is the monetary unit.

#### ST. PIERRE AND MIQUELON

St. Pierre and Miquelon are two groups of rocky barren islands close to the southwestern coast of Newfoundland, inhabited by fishermen. An administrator, assisted by a council, rules the islands. The exports are chiefly cod, dried and fresh, and other fish products. Imports consist of textiles, salt, wines, foodstuffs and meat. A regular boat service is maintained with North Sydney and Halifax. A telegraph cable connects St. Pierre with Europe and the American continent.

The St. Pierre group has an area of 10 square miles; Miquelon, 83 square miles. Total population (1951), 4,600. The capital is St. Pierre.

#### FRENCH GUIANA

French Guiana, a Department, is on the North coast of South America in the Atlantic Ocean with Dutch Guiana on the West and Brazil on the East and South. The population (1954 census) is 27,863, including the hinterland of Inini, separated territorially from Guiana July 6, 1930. The area of Guiana is 34,740 square miles. The area of Inini is 30,301 square miles. Guiana sends one Senator and one Deputy to the Chamber at Paris. The colony has a Governor and a Council General of 16 elected members. The capital is Cayenne.

In 1944 France ordered the famous penal colony, Devil's Island, to be liquidated and its 2,800 inmates repatriated.

Immense forests of rich timber cover the territory. Very little of the land is cultivated. The principal crops are rice, corn, manioc, cacao, bananas, and sugar cane. Placer gold mining is the most important industry. Exports comprise cacao, bananas, various woods, gold, fish glue, rum, rosewood essence, lumber and hides.

#### OCEANIA—SOCIETY ISLANDS (TAHITI, ETC.)

The French possessions, widely scattered in the southern Pacific Ocean, were grouped together in 1903 as one homogeneous colony under one Governor with headquarters at Papeete, Tahiti, one of the Society Islands. The other groups are the Marquesas, the Tuamotú Group, the Leeward Islands, the Gambler, the Tubuai, and Rapa Islands. Tahiti is picturesque and mountainous with a productive coastland bearing coconut, banana and orange trees, sugar cane, vanilla and other tropi-

cal fruits. Preparation of copra, sugar and rum are the chief industries.

The area of the islands administered at Tahiti is 1,520 square miles; population (est.), 63,000.

New Caledonia, with an area of 8,548 square miles and a population (est.) of 62,000, is 248 miles long and has an average breadth of 31 miles. It is about half way between Australia and the Fiji Islands. Its dependencies are: The Isle of Pines, the Wallis Archipelago, the Loyalty Islands, the Huon Islands, Fortuna, and Alofi. The group was acquired by France in 1854. A penal colony was maintained on Nou Island until 1896.

The colony is administered by a governor and an elective council general. Capital: Noumea.

Mining is the chief industry. Chrome, cobalt, nickel and manganese abound. Other minerals found are antimony, mercury, cinnabar, silver, gold, lead and copper. Agricultural products include coffee, copra, cotton, manioc (cassava), corn, tobacco, bananas and pineapples.

The New Hebrides, 250 miles Northeast of New Caledonia and 500 miles West of Fiji, is a group with an aggregate area of 5,700 square miles, having a native population estimated at about 50,000 and a small white population. The group has been a Condominium since 1896 and administered jointly by High Commissioners of France and Great Britain. Chief products are copra, cotton, cacao and coffee.

## Germany

### DEUTSCHLAND

Area (Oct., 1946): 143,200 sq. mi. Population (1946): 67,032,242; (1935 estimate): 71,581,249. Now divided into two opposing units: Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), and German Democratic Republic (East Germany).

Descriptive. Germany, in Central Europe, is bounded north by the North Sea, Baltic Sea, and Denmark; east by Poland, Czechoslovakia, and Austria; south by Austria, Liechtenstein and Switzerland; west by North Sea, Netherlands, Belgium, Luxembourg and France. Final boundaries have not been established pending a peace treaty for the whole of Germany.

The German Empire reached its peak before World War I in 1914. At that time the homeland comprised 208,780 sq. mi., and German East Africa had 1,035,086 sq. mi. After the war Germany ceded Alsace-Lorraine to France; Eupen and Malmédy to Belgium; parts of Silesia to Poland and Czechoslovakia; part of Schleswig to Denmark; lost all of its colonies as well as the ports of Memel and Danzig. The Saar, industrial region, went to a League of Nations commission for 15 years, after which it was returned to Germany by plebiscite. In 1938 Germany had 186,627 sq. mi.; population (census 1939), 69,022,213.

The climate and terrain are varied. West Germany includes large parts of the Rhine basin, with hilly sections adjoining both banks of the Rhine river filling center of the country. North of Bonn are the plains of the upper Rhine and lowlands of Cologne. The climate ranges from oceanic in the northwest to continental east of the Weser river and Bavaria. East Germany is composed largely of the region of the Elbe River and its tributaries and part of the Oder basin. Most of the territory is level, except for the hilly Erzgebirge region in the south. Its climate is cooler than that of West Germany, with long, cold winters and short summers.

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is a highly specialized industry. Some of more important crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, potatoes, sugar beets and hay. Other commercial products are grapes, hops, apples, pears, plums, cherries, apricots, tobacco, peaches and walnuts.

Principal minerals are coal, lignite, iron, zinc, lead, copper, salt, potash and petroleum. Bulk of mining is in North Rhine-Westphalia, Central Germany, the Harz, and Westerwald. Oil comes chiefly from Emsland near Netherlands border, and Lower Saxony. Iron and steel production is greatest in the Ruhr and Saar; also in Sieg, Lahn and Dill districts.

Approximately 75% of German industries survived World War II, but activity was almost at a standstill. ECA aid prompted a spectacular recovery in West Germany, toward which the economic center of gravity of the country continues to shift.

History and Government. Germanic tribes were defeated by Julius Caesar, c. 50 B. C. and wiped out the Romans under Varus 9 A. D. Charlemagne, ruler of the Franks, consolidated Saxon, Bavarian,

Rhenish, Frankish and other lands; after him the eastern part became the German Empire. *Consult Rulers of Middle Europe. The Thirty Years' War, 1618-1648*, split Germany into small principalities and kingdoms. After Napoleon, Austria contended with Prussia for dominance, but lost the Seven Weeks' War to Prussia, 1866. Otto von Bismarck, Prussian chancellor, formed the North German Confederation, 1867.

In 1870 Bismarck maneuvered Napoleon III into declaring war. After the quick defeat of France Bismarck formed the German Empire (Deutsches Reich) and on Jan. 18, 1871, in Versailles, proclaimed King Wilhelm I of Prussia German Emperor (Deutscher Kaiser). This reich collapsed in World War I when Wilhelm II abdicated Nov. 9, 1918. By the Treaty of Versailles Germany lost part of its homeland, all of its colonies and was subjected to partial occupation and reparation payments.

Republic of Germany, 1919-1934, adopted the Weimar constitution.

Third Reich, 1933-1945. Adolf Hitler, born in Braunau, Austria, 1889, led National Socialist German Workers' party after the war. In 1923 with the help of Gen. Erich Ludendorff he attempted to unseat the Bavarian government in the "Beer Hall putsch," and was imprisoned. He wrote *Mein Kampf* while in prison. President von Hindenburg named Hitler chancellor Jan. 30, 1933; on Aug. 3, 1934, day after Hindenburg's death, the cabinet joined the offices of president and chancellor and made Hitler Fuehrer (Leader). The National Socialist party (Nazi) controlled. Hitler abolished freedom of speech and assembly, prohibited marriage between non-Jews and Jews, began a long series of persecutions climaxed by mass extermination of Jews in concentration camps. Over 5,000,000 (est.) were murdered.

Hitler repudiated the Versailles treaty and reparations agreements. He recovered the Rhineland and annexed Austria (Anschluss, 1938). At Munich he made an agreement with Neville Chamberlain, British prime minister, enabling him to annex Sudetenland of Czechoslovakia. He signed a non-aggression treaty with the Soviet Union, 1939. He declared war on Poland Sept. 1, 1939, precipitating World War II. With total defeat near Hitler committed suicide in Berlin Apr. 29, 1945. The victorious Allies voided all acts and annexations of Hitler's Reich. See *Yalta and Potsdam Treaties*.

#### Postwar Allied Zones

U.S.S.R.—Former states of Saxony, Saxony-Anhalt, Thuringia, and Mecklenburg, and the former Prussian provinces of Saxony and Brandenburg.

Great Britain—North-Rhine-Westphalia (which contains the Ruhr), Lower Saxony, Schleswig-Holstein, city-state of Hamburg.

France—The left bank of the Rhine, including the Palatinate and the Saar, and the districts of Trier and Coblenz; right bank of the Rhine, including the areas of South Baden, South Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern and the Bavarian district of Lindau.

United States—Territory bounded on the East by the Russian zone and Czechoslovakia, on the North by the British zone, on the West by the French zone, and on the South by Austria, including Bavaria (except Lindau district), Wurttemberg (northern portion), Baden (northern portion), most of Hesse and Hesse-Nassau, and Bremen.

There also was created the area of Greater Berlin, within but not part of the U.S.S.R. zone, administered by the Inter-Allied governing authority with representatives of each of the four powers. The population of Berlin exceeds 3,000,000.

The territory east of the Oder-Neisse line within 1937 boundaries comprising the provinces of Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and the southern part of East Prussia, totaling about 40,000 square miles, population 9,600,000, is at present under Polish administration; northern East Prussia is under U.S.S.R. administration. The United States has not recognized these changes as permanent.

A series of conflicts between the Western occupying powers and the U.S.S.R. over the economic and political administration of Germany culminated in 1948 in the partition of Germany into two well defined zones under rival political and economic control. The U.S.S.R. repudiated all cooperation with its allies and began a blockade and other harassments against them. The Western powers utilized a gigantic air lift program to supply blockaded Berlin during 1948-1949.

Germany still lacks a World War II peace treaty, although the United States and other Western allies ended the state of war in 1951. The U.S.S.R. did not do so until Jan. 26, 1955, after the other powers had initiated moves to grant complete sovereignty to West Germany and permit it to rearm and join the NATO and Western European Union nations, which took place in 1955.

A heavy movement of the population westward, beginning in 1945, has taken place. Refugees from eastern parts of Germany were estimated in 1955 to number 13,000,000.

Helgoland, an island of 130 acres in the North Sea, was taken from Denmark by a British Naval Force in 1807 and later ceded to Germany to become a part of Schleswig-Holstein province in return for rights in East Africa. The heavily fortified island was surrendered to Great Britain, May 23, 1945, demilitarized in 1947, and returned to West Germany, Mar. 1, 1952.

### West Germany

#### FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

##### Bundesrepublik Deutschland

Capital: Bonn. Area (est.): 94,723 sq. mi. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 49,516,000. Flag: Black, red, gold horizontal bars. Monetary unit: Deutsche Mark (U.S. 23.81c).

The Federal Republic of Germany was proclaimed May 23, 1949 (effective Sept. 1, 1949), in Bonn, after a constitution had been drawn up by a constituent assembly formed by representatives of the 11 Laender (states) in the French, British and American zones. They were Bavaria, Wurttemberg-Baden, Hesse, Bremen (U. S. zone); Schleswig-Holstein, Hamburg, Lower Saxony, North Rhine Westphalia (British zone); Rhineland-Palatinate, South Baden, Wurttemberg-Hohenzollern (French zone). Its cities include also Munich, Frankfurt, Cologne, Essen, Dortmund, Stuttgart, Dusseldorf, Duisburg.

The constitution provides for a parliament with two houses, the Bundstag of representatives elected by direct vote and the Bundesrat (upper house), representing the state governments. A special assembly chooses the president for 5 years. The president nominates the chancellor, subject to approval by the Bundstag. Theodor Heuss, Free Democrat, was chosen first president Sept. 12, 1949, reelected July 17, 1954, and Dr. Konrad Adenauer, Christian Democrat, was made chancellor Sept. 15, 1949 and reelected Oct. 9, 1953.

In general elections, Sept. 6, 1953, Chancellor Adenauer's Government coalition won 306 of the 487 Bundstag seats.

The occupying powers, France, Britain and U. S., restored the civil status, Sept. 21, 1949. The U. S. resumed diplomatic relations July 2, 1951. The powers lifted controls and gave numerous economic and industrial concessions, 1953. I. G. Farben and Ruhr steel trusts were decentralized and Krupp was decontrolled, with the Krupp family out.

The Republic is a member of the European Coal and Steel Community and the Council of Europe. It also has been admitted to UNESCO, International Monetary Fund and other international organizations.

The United States, Great Britain and France concluded peace contract agreements with Western Germany in Bonn, May 26, 1952, restoring nearly complete independence and making it a member of the free European community. Further protocols, signed in Paris, Oct. 23, 1954, by West Germany and 14 other Western nations gave the Federal Republic virtual sovereignty, opened the way for it to enter NATO and the Brussels Treaty Organization (Western European Union), and contribute an estimated 12 divisions to the armies of the two defensive groups composed of the 15 countries. The agreements included one making the Saar semi-autonomous and increasing French economic control. Following ratification of the instruments, the Republic became officially independent at noon, May 5, 1955.

The new German armed forces, to be known as "Streitkraefte" (military forces), visualize an estimated 400,000 regulars and perhaps 400,000 trained reserves divided into three principal elements: Army, about 300,000, in 12 divisions, an air force, about 86,000, with 1,300 aircraft; and a navy, approximately 50,000.

The Lufthansa resumed airline flights Apr. 1, 1955, first time since the war, using U. S.-built Convairs.

Resources and Industries. West Germany's economic recovery since the end of World War II

was rapid, aided by the currency reform of June, 1948, ECA assistance, and lenient treatment of industry during the occupation period. Industrial production reached an average of 89% of the 1936 mark in 1949, and nearly doubled the 1936 level at the end of 1954. With the economy rising at a higher rate than in 1952 and 1953, gross national production in 1954 rose 8% in volume, worth an estimated 145 billion DM. Index of industrial production reached 199 in April, 1955 (1936=100).

The Ruhr's open-hearth steel production potential is estimated at 20,000,000 tons annually (17,400,000 in 1954.) West Germany produces more than 120,000,000 tons of coal per year. The oil industry, with refining capacity of more than 10,500,000 tons annually, is most important.

Other principal products are chemicals, textiles, machinery, vehicles, machine tools, optical goods, and electrical equipment. West Germany was second largest European producer of motor vehicles in 1954, increasing production 39% over 1953, to a total of 518,190 vehicles.

Exports of machinery in 1954 rose 8% from DM 3.96 billion in 1953 to DM 4.25 billion, accounting for 18.7% of world's machinery exports and 33% of Germany's total exports for the year. Machinery included paper and printing machines, textile, generators, agricultural, cranes, iron and steel plant equipment, mining, office equipment.

West Germany lost most of its merchant marine during World War II. Present merchant fleet totals over 2,100,000 gross registered tons, compared with pre-war fleet of 4,492,708 gross tons.

Bremen, West Germany's second-ranking deep-sea port, is being restored and will surpass its former cargo capacity by 1962. The Ministry of Transport planned in 1955 extensive projects to improve canalization in the West, raise Emden port to international rank, and improve the water connections of Hamburg and Bremen with the Ruhr and the Rhine. In the South, the Neckar Canal will reach the Stuttgart industrial area and the Main River Canal while Danube canalization will eventually link the Danube basin with the Rhine. Inland waterways make up approx. one-third of West German traffic.

Education and Religion. There are 16 universities in the Federal Republic, the oldest being Heidelberg, founded in 1386.

Major educational reforms designed to make the German school program more democratic have been made in Western Germany.

In 1954 West Germany stood next to the United States in daily newspapers, 1,403, with a daily circulation of over 16,000,000.

Complete religious freedom is guaranteed by the constitution.

## East Germany

### GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

Deutsche Demokratische Republik

Capital: Berlin (Soviet Zone). Area (est.): 42,112 sq. mi. Population (est. 1955): 17,600,000.

Monetary unit: Deutsche Mark (East).

The German Democratic Republic was proclaimed in the Soviet sector of Berlin Oct. 7, 1949, after the provisional People's Council, which had been formed by the Socialist Unity Party (SED-Communist) became the Volkskammer, or lower house of a parliament. Wilhelm Pieck was named President, reelected Oct. 7, 1953. Otto Grotewohl Minister-President, or prime minister; Walter Ulbricht, strongest Communist leader, deputy prime minister. A ministry of state security, the SSD, and a militarized People's Police were organized, leading to protests by the Western Allies, May 23, 1950.

Treaties of friendship and trade were negotiated with other satellite nations of the Soviet Union. Walter Ulbricht negotiated a treaty with Poland placing Poland's boundary on the Oder-Neisse line. The United States registered its disapproval June 8, declared it violated the Potsdam agreement and that no boundaries could be settled "unilaterally or bilaterally" outside a peace treaty. The Republic also ratified an agreement with Czechoslovakia, accepting the expulsion of over 2,000,000 Germans from Sudetenland, as "permanent and just." Its industry was integrated with that of the Soviet Union.

Parliament abolished, 1952, the five traditional provinces of East Germany as administrative units in favor of 14 districts of 247 counties. Brandenburg, Mecklenburg, Saxony and Thuringia were divided into three districts each. Saxony-Anhalt into two.

Coincident with the entrance of West Germany into the European Defense Community, May 27, 1952, the East German Government decreed a prohibited zone three miles deep along its 600-mile border with West Germany, separated Berlin's telephone system into two sections and cut many of its lines to the West. Berlin was further divided in 1953 by alterations in its rail lines, but the exodus of refugees from the Republic into West Berlin continued to increase, totaling 305,737 in 1953 (1.7% of the population).

The Soviet Union proclaimed it a sovereign republic Mar. 26, 1954, but said Soviet troops would remain temporarily in connection with security and the four-power Potsdam agreement. Offices of the High Commissioner were reduced by two-thirds in June 1954.

Following the Soviet failure to avert West German rearmament, the Soviet Union invited Chancellor Adenauer to Moscow to discuss diplomatic and trade ties, June 7, 1955.

East German armed strength was estimated, 1955, to include an army of 85,000, a para-military police force of 55,000, 12,000 security police, 25,000 border guards, 6,000 so-called sea police, and an air force of 7,500 equipped with Russian planes. East Germany joined the 8-nation Soviet defense group Mar. 21, 1955.

East Germany was expected to reach 80% of its goal of doubling former output in 1955, fifth year of its first Five Year Plan which stressed power output and light industries. During 1954-55 it was troubled by critical food shortages, production lags, and shortages of raw materials.

In East Germany the school system has been reorganized on a Communist basis, with centralized control over education. Religious instruction no longer is part of the public school curriculum, but is imparted by the churches.

## Saar

The Saar (Fr. Sarre) is an industrial and mining area north of Lorraine, originally 738 sq. mi., now extended to about 991 and population (1955) of 980,000. It produced 16,800,000 tons of coal in 1954, and has iron, steel and ceramic industries. The population is mostly German. Saarbrücken is the capital. It was separated from Germany after World War I and administered by the League of Nations through a commission. The French had the sole right to work the coal mines for 15 years in recompense for the destruction of the coal mines in North of France. The Saar was returned to the Reich by the League of Nations, Mar. 1, 1935, but in the first post-World War II election, Oct. 5, 1947, the population voted overwhelmingly for an economic union with France.

An autonomous Saar government was granted by France Jan. 3, 1948, subject to French economic and financial legislation. A series of agreements was signed by France and the Saar. March 3, 1950, giving the Saar a larger measure of autonomy and France a 50-year lease on coal mining. The lease was protested by the West German government. The Saar became an associate member of the Council of Europe July 19, 1950. In legislative elections of Nov. 30, 1952, 78.3% of votes favored Europeanization and continued economic union with France.

Paris protocols of Oct. 23, 1954, effective May 5, 1955, coincident with West Germany's independence, established a semi-autonomous status for the region pending a peace settlement for all of Germany, and subject to referendum by Saarlanders. A Franco-Saar agreement, Mar. 21, 1955, formed a monetary and customs union, increasing French influence.

President: Johannes Hoffman.

## Greece

### VASILON TIS ELLADOS—KINGDOM OF HELLAS

Capital: Athens. Area: 51,246 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 7,900,000. Flag: navy blue ground quartered by white cross. Monetary unit: Drachma (U.S. \$3.333).

Descriptive. Greece occupies the southern peninsula of the Balkans, stretching down into the Mediterranean Sea, with the Ionian Sea on the West and the Aegean Sea on the East. On the Northwest lies Albania, on the North Yugoslavia and Bulgaria, and on the Northeast Turkey. The Pindus Mountains, a continuation of the Balkans, run through the country from North to South. The coastline is broken by many gulfs and bays. Islands account for 8,819 square miles of its total area and include the Cyclades, Corfu, Chios, Lesbos, Samos, Dodecanese and Crete. Largest of the islands is Crete (3,234 sq. mi.).

**Resources and Industries.** Greece proper is chiefly agricultural, with little manufacturing. Only one-fourth of the total area is arable; 13,350,000 of the total of 16,074,000 acres are covered by mountains and lakes and rivers. The forests have been denuded, but reforestation is going on; four-fifths are state-owned. The chief agricultural products are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, tobacco, olives, citrus fruits, cotton, pulses, currants, raisins, and figs.

Under American aid programs Greece's industrial and agricultural potential has been restored, surpassing former levels. Hydroelectric development is remedying the lack of coal. Chief exports are tobacco, currants, olives and olive oil, wine, brandy, figs, rosin, sponges, citrus fruits, cotton yarns and leather. Iron, copper, zinc, lead, magnesite, lignite, marble, bauxite, commercial earths are exploited. Livestock is led by sheep and goats; cattle, pigs, horses and mules also are raised and wool produced.

**History and Government.** In classical times Greece produced city states, kingdoms and democracies and its achievements in learning are the flower of civilization. It was strongest in the 5th century B.C., became a province of the Roman empire 46 B.C., and was ruled from Byzantium, which fell to the Ottoman empire in 1453. It won its war of independence, 1821-1829, and became a kingdom under guarantee of Britain, France and Russia, 1830. A republic was established 1924; the monarchy was restored, 1935, and George II, King of the Hellenes, resumed the throne. In Oct., 1940, Greece rejected an ultimatum from Italy and when attacked Greece threw the Italians back into Albania. Nazi support resulted in the defeat and occupation of Greece by Germans, Italians and Bulgarians. By the end of 1944 the invaders withdrew. A plebiscite recalled the king. George II died April 1, 1947, and was succeeded by his brother, Paul. King Paul I was married Jan. 9, 1938 to Princess Frederika Louise of Hanover (born April 18, 1917). They have three children: Princess Sophia, born Nov. 2, 1938; Princess Irene born May 11, 1942; and Crown Prince Constantine born June 2, 1940.

Greek women were granted national suffrage and the right to run for national office in 1952. The first woman in Greek history was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in Salonika, Jan. 18, 1953. The Premier is Field Marshal Alexander Papagos.

**Railly Party.** app. Nov. 19, 1952. At the end of World War II Communists tried to seize power and civil war resulted, lasting until 1949.

Yugoslavia's break with the Cominform led to resumption of relations with Greece and the repatriation of Greek soldiers and some children. However, the bulk of the children, sent to Soviet satellite states, was not recovered and the International Red Cross was refused entry.

**Education and Religion.** Greek Orthodox is the official church. Education is compulsory. There are six schools of university rank in Athens, and one in Thessaloniki.

The rocky promontory of Mount Athos (121 square miles) is occupied by 20 monasteries of the Greek Orthodox Church, each a sort of little republic in itself. The monks number 4,800. No females are allowed to enter the territory.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory between the ages of 21 and 50. There is a small Air Force and a Navy of light craft. Greece belongs to NATO and sent troops to U. N. armies in Korea. Greece is a member, with Turkey and Yugoslavia, of a Balkan defense group formed by a treaty signed Feb. 27, 1953. A 20-year military aid pact among the three was signed Aug. 9, 1954.

#### DODECANESE ISLANDS

The Dodecanese are a group of about 50 islands and islets in the southeastern portion of the Aegean Sea, 14 of which are permanently settled. They were occupied by Italy during the war of 1912 with Turkey and though claimed by Greece were retained by Italy. The inhabited area is 1,536 square miles and population (1951 census), 121,100. Rhodes is the capital.

After World War II the islands were ceded to Greece at the Paris Conference of Foreign Ministers, June 27, 1946, and formally annexed, March 7, 1948.

## Guatemala

### REPUBLICA DE GUATEMALA

**Capital:** Guatemala City. **Area:** 42,042 square miles. **Population (U. N. estimate 1954):** 3,149,000. **Flag:** three vertical bars, blue-white-blue, with

emblem in white bar. **Monetary unit:** Quetzal (U.S. \$1).

**Descriptive.** Guatemala, the most northerly state of Central or Middle America, has Mexico for its neighbor on the North and West, British Honduras (Belize) on the East, Honduras and Salvador on the East and South and the Pacific on the South-west. A range of mountains containing many volcanic peaks runs from Northwest to Southwest near the Pacific. The narrow west slope is well watered, fertile and the most densely settled part. More than 50% of the population is pure Indian and most of the remainder is of mixed Spanish and Indian blood.

There are famous Mayan ruins in Uxactun (pronounced Was-shock-tune) in Peten, northern Guatemala, about 25 miles south of the Mexican and 20 miles west of the British Honduran boundaries. Other famous Maya ruins, consisting of temples and monoliths covered with inscriptions of Maya chronology are at Quirigua, about 140 miles from Guatemala City.

**Resources and Industries.** Agriculture is the most important industry, the Guatemalan soil being exceedingly fertile. Coffee accounts for 80% of the exports. Other important crops are bananas, sugar, rice, cotton, beans, corn and wheat. Chicle gum is exported to the United States. Silver, gold, copper, iron, lead and chrome are found. The principal imports are cotton textiles, wheat, flour, cotton yarn, petroleum, medicines, hardware and motor cars, and silk textiles. The main port of entry is Puerto Barrios on the Atlantic, 800 miles south of New Orleans. A railroad connects the port with the capital, Guatemala City, and San Jose, a port on the Pacific. The other chief Pacific port is Champerico.

**History and Government.** The Old Maya empire flourished in what is today Guatemala during the first 1000 years of the Christian era. For reasons unknown they abandoned several of their important cities and joined the empire in Yucatan.

The Republic of Guatemala was established in 1839. The 1945 Constitution provides for a semi-parliamentary government and establishes freedom of the press, speech and assembly, women's suffrage and protection for workers.

Following an armed revolt begun June 17, 1954, by anti-Communist forces opposing the government, President Jacobo Arbenz Guzman, elected in 1950, relinquished office June 28 and the government was taken over by a military junta. A cease-fire agreement was reached June 29, after a purge of Communist officials was begun, meeting the demands of Col. Carlos Armas, insurgent leader who was elected president Sept. 1. Communism was outlawed Aug. 25, 1954. An attempted Communist coup was defeated Jan. 20, 1955.

**Education and Religion.** Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion but all creeds are tolerated. Education is compulsory. The University of Guatemala is in Guatemala City. The language of the country is Spanish.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 50. The strength of the Army is approximately 7,000 plus a 3,000-man police force and a small Air Force.

## Haiti

### REPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

**Capital:** Port-au-Prince. **Area:** 10,714 square miles. **Population (Gov't. estimate, 1951):** 3,112,000. **Flag:** two horizontal bars, blue and red; in center a white and brown rectangular field with coat of arms. **Monetary unit:** Gourde (U.S. 20c).

**Descriptive.** Haiti, only French-speaking republic in the Americas, occupies the western third of the island known as Hispaniola, the second largest of the Greater Antilles, lying between Cuba on the West and Puerto Rico on the East. The boundary which separates it from the Dominican Republic to the East is about 193 miles long.

Negros form the majority of the population, the remainder being mulattoes descended from former French settlers.

**Resources and Industries.** The minerals, largely undeveloped, include copper, gold, silver, iron, antimony, tin, sulphur, coal, nickel, porphyry and gypsum.

Coffee is the chief product, along with sisal, cotton, raw sugar, bananas, cocoa, and tobacco. Rice is grown for domestic consumption. There also is a large production of molasses. Logwood and many other valuable woods are exported. In recent years cattle breeding has increased.

With favorable winter climate and only 2½ hours by air from Miami, the tourist industry is

growing, with expenditures estimated at \$3,500,000 in 1954. It is served by several major American and foreign airlines.

**History and Government.** Haiti, discovered by Columbus, 1492, and a French colony from 1677, attained its independence, 1804, following the rebellion headed by Toussaint L'Ouverture. From 1910 to 1915 there were seven presidents: the last, Gen. Sam, assumed office March 4, 1915, took refuge in the French Legation, July 26, 1915, after 167 political prisoners had been massacred in jail, and at the funeral of the victims was dragged out and killed. United States forces occupied the country and restored order.

The American occupation terminated Aug. 14, 1934. A fiscal representative appointed by the President of Haiti on recommendation of President Franklin D. Roosevelt remained to supervise the customs until 1941.

The National Assembly consists of two houses, a Senate of 21 members, and a Chamber of Deputies of 37 members. Senators are elected for six years and Deputies for four. The constitution provides that members of the Assembly must own property. Women who are 30 years old have the right to hold public office but vote only in municipal elections.

**President:** Col. Paul Magloire, elected 1950.

**Education and Religion.** Roman Catholicism is the state religion and the clergy are French (most ly Bretons). Education is compulsory. There are approximately 1,075 schools with 1,260 teachers and an enrollment of 115,000 pupils. French is the official language of the country, but French Creole, a dialect, is spoken by the majority. The teaching of English in the schools is obligatory.

**Defense.** The only military force is an armed constabulary (Armée d'Haiti) consisting of 5,000 officers and men.

## Honduras

### REPÚBLICA DE HONDURAS

**Capital:** Tegucigalpa. Area (revised 1953): 43,227 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 1,608,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, blue-white-blue, with five blue stars arranged saltire-wise in white bar. Monetary unit: Lempira (U.S. 50c).

**Descriptive.** Honduras is a republic of Central or Middle America, bounded on the North by the Caribbean Sea, on the East and South by Nicaragua, on the South and West by Salvador and on the West by Guatemala.

The coast line on the Caribbean is 500 miles long, the chief ports being Truxillo, Tela, Puerto Cortez, Omoa, Roatan and La Ceiba. On the Pacific side it has a coast line of 40 miles on the Gulf of Fonseca; Amapala is the chief port. The country is mountainous, very fertile, though mostly uncultivated, and covered with rich forests. The inhabitants are of Spanish and Indian extraction.

**Resources and Industries.** Mineral resources are abundant but undeveloped, and include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron, antimony and coal. The chief export (65%) is bananas, grown on the Caribbean coast. Coconuts, hardwoods, coffee and tobacco and cattle raising are important.

Trade is chiefly with the United States and United Kingdom.

**History and Government.** Honduras became independent after freeing itself from Spain, Sept. 15, 1821, and from the Federation of Central America, 1838. The country is divided into 17 departments containing 31 districts and smaller units.

The unicameral legislature, Congress of Deputies, consists of 49 members with six-year terms. A decree of Jan. 24, 1955, gave women the vote and right to hold public office.

Presidential elections of October, 1954, were inconclusive and after Congress failed to elect a President, powers of state were assumed Dec. 6 by Dr. Julio Lozano Diaz, Acting President since Nov. 10, 1954.

**Education and Religion.** Education is compulsory. There is a university in the capital and 2,637 public schools throughout the country. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion. The language is Spanish.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory from the age of 18 with eight months' service in the Army and in the reserve from 32 to 55. The size of the Army is fixed at 2,500. There is a small Air Force.

## Hungary

### MAGYAR NÉPKÖZTARSASÁG

#### PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF HUNGARY

**Capital:** Budapest. Area: 35,902 square miles. Population (govt. estimate 1955): 9,750,000. Flag:

horizontal bands, red-white-green, with coat of arms in center. Monetary unit: Forint (U.S. c. 8½c).

**Descriptive.** Hungary, a republic in Central Europe is bounded by Czechoslovakia and the U.S.S.R. on the North, Yugoslavia on the South, Rumania on the East and Austria on the West.

**Resources and Industries.** Hungary is primarily agricultural. The Alföld, or Great Plain, area is most fertile. The principal Hungarian crops are wheat, rye, barley, oats, corn, potatoes, sugar beets. Near Tokay, in the northeast, the best Hungarian wines are vinted. Another important wine district is situated along the north shore of Lake Balaton.

Hungary's bauxite deposits are very large. The output of coal is extensive, particularly from the Mecsek Mountains in the district of Pecs. About three-quarters of its oil requirements are found in the wells drilled by American interests in the southwest corner of Trans-Danubia.

Since nationalization, it claims industry contributes 64% of national income. Industries include iron and steel, machines, machine tools, chemicals, vehicles, railway rolling stock. Other industries are milling, distilling, sugar, hemp, flax.

**History and Government.** Hungary is a Communist republic. An independent kingdom since 1001, it came under Austrian domination and the Emperor of Austria ruled as King of Hungary in the Austro-Hungarian Monarchy of the 19th century. Defeated with the Central Powers in 1918, it lost Transylvania to Rumania, Croatia and Backa to Yugoslavia, Slovakia and Carpatho-Ruthenia to Czechoslovakia. A republic was proclaimed Nov. 13, 1918, under Michael Karoly. A Bolshevik revolt under Bela Kun lasted less than a year in 1919-20. A new government was elected in 1920. It voted for a monarchy and named Admiral Horthy regent.

Hungary joined Germany in World War II; Horthy was removed and Nazi supporters put in power, 1944. Russian troops captured most of the country, 1945. By terms of an armistice with the Allied powers Hungary agreed to give up territory acquired by the dismemberment (1938) of Czechoslovakia and to return to its borders of 1937.

Hungary declared for a republic and elected Zoltan Tildy president, 1946. In 1947 the growing strength of the Communists forced Tildy out.

Parliament since 1953 consists of 298 deputies (one for each 32,000 pop.). In single-list elections May 17, 1953, the regime won 98.2% of votes.

Since Communism gained control, all industries have been nationalized and an intensive campaign has been conducted to collectivize farms, establish cooperatives, and increase farm production. Farmers who opposed it were deported to Soviet Russia.

Hungary has in recent years confiscated American property and abused officials and citizens. It withdrew from UNESCO Dec. 31, 1952.

Premier Imre Nagy was ousted for his policy of favoring consumer production, April 18, 1955; succeeded by Andras Regedus, President of Presidential Council; Istvan Dobi, appointed Aug. 14, 1952.

**Education and Religion.** There is no state religion and all are tolerated. In the 1941 census 65.7% of the population was Roman Catholic.

State attempts to control the church came to a head in Feb., 1949, when the Communist government convicted Joseph Cardinal Mindszenty on charges of treason, espionage and black market dealings, and sentenced him for life. His release from prison and a conditional reduction in sentence was announced July 16, 1955.

Public school education is compulsory and free for eight years. Church schools, largely Roman Catholic, were nationalized June 16, 1948. There are six universities maintained by the state, including the University of Budapest and Technical University.

**Defense.** All males at age 21 are liable for military service. Hungary has denied reports it has exceeded treaty limits of 65,000 army personnel.

## Iceland

### LYDVELDID ISLAND

**Capital:** Reykjavik. Area: 39,758 square miles. Population (U.N. estimate 1954): 154,000. Flag: blue with red cross superimposed on white cross. Monetary unit: Krona (U.S. 6.14c).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of Iceland is an island of volcanic origin, close to the Arctic Circle in the North Atlantic. It has many geysers and hot springs. The climate is modified by the Gulf Stream. There are no railroads.

Natural hot water from many of Iceland's volcanic springs is piped into Reykjavik and provides heat for office buildings, homes and hot houses.

Keflavik is an important civilian airport along the northern trans-Atlantic air routes.

**Resources and Industries.** Agriculture engages about 35 per cent of the population. About six-sevenths of the land is unproductive and only about 65,000 acres are under cultivation, producing potatoes, turnips and hay. The fishing industry is important. The catch, including cod, haddock, and herring in salted, smoked, canned or frozen form, once accounted for 95% of the exports.

Iceland's largest industrial plant, a \$7,000,000 modern ammonium nitrate factory near Reykjavik was completed in 1954, part of the country's program for economic development.

The principal imports in the order of their value are coal and petroleum, textiles, timber and wooden goods, machinery, metals and hardware, cereals and paper. Exports are fish, herring oil and meal, conserved goods, skins and wools.

**History and Government.** Iceland was an independent republic, 930-1262, when it joined with Norway. The two came under Danish rule in 1380. When Norway separated from Denmark, 1814, Iceland remained under Denmark. Denmark acknowledged Iceland as a sovereign state, 1918, united with Denmark only in that the Danish King Christian X, was also King of Iceland.

Iceland celebrated the 1,000th anniversary of the Althing, the oldest parliamentary assembly in the world, June 23-28, 1930.

The Althing (Parliament) voted, May, 1941, to cancel the union with Denmark, declaring Iceland independent; resolved to elect a regent to assume the function of the King and to introduce a republican constitution as soon as the union ceased.

Sveinn Björnsson was elected regent for one year and re-elected in 1942 and 1943 for one-year terms.

The people of Iceland voted in May, 1944, by 70,536 to 385 to complete the establishment of an independent republic. About 98% of the eligible voters participated. The Althing formally severed the union with Denmark and proclaimed a republic, June 17, 1944.

The president is Asgeir Asgeirsson, elected June 29, 1952, succeeding Sveinn Björnsson who died Jan. 25 during his third term.

Premier: Olafur Thors, Independent Party, appointed Sept. 11, 1953. Communists are excluded from the Cabinet.

The Althing is composed of varying numbers of members not exceeding 52, of whom 41 are elected in constituencies, each electing one or two members except the capital which elects eight. The representatives of the capital and the six double-member constituencies are elected by proportional representation, while a necessary number of supplementary seats—not exceeding 11—are distributed among the political parties which have received too few members in proportion to their voting strength. The Prime Minister and his cabinet are responsible to the Althing. Men and women over 21 enjoy suffrage.

**Education and Religion.** The Icelandic language has maintained its purity, as in Eddas and Sagas, for 1,000 years. Danish and English also are taught. Eight years of elementary education is compulsory. There is no illiteracy. There is a University in Reykjavik. The national church is Evangelical Lutheran, but there is complete religious freedom.

**Defense:** Iceland has no army, navy or forts.

## Republic of India

### BHARAT

**Capital:** New Delhi. **Area:** 1,221,880 square miles. **Population (U.N. est., 1954):** 377,000,000. **Flag:** three horizontal stripes, saffron, white and dark green, with 24-spoke wheel of Asoka in center of white band. **Monetary unit:** Rupee of 16 Annas (U.S. 21c).

**Descriptive.** India, an independent republic since 1950, occupies the larger geographical and population division of the subcontinent of India. Like a gigantic peninsula it extends south into the Indian Ocean, with Cape Comorin at its extreme tip and Ceylon southeast across the Gulf of Mannar; the Bay of Bengal to the East and the Arabian Sea to the West. Pakistan now separates India from Afghanistan on the Northwest; the disputed state of Kashmir and Jammu extends up through the Himalayas and Karakorums with Pakistan on the West. Sinkiang, China, on the

North and Tibet on the East. The northern border turns southeast along the Himalayas and Nepal and continues north of the Pakistan part of Bengal, separated from India by the Ganges river on the East. India continues into the state of Assam, with a spur of India separating Nepal and Bhutan; its northeastern tip then follows the Brahmaputra river valley and touches China, then follows the western border of Burma south almost to the sea, enclosing Pakistan Bengal.

Politically, the republic consists of the predominantly Hindu provinces and the majority of the 562 former independent princely (native) states. Included are the former provinces of Bombay, Madras, Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Orissa, eastern half of the Punjab, western half of Bengal, Assam (minus Sylhet district), and the Chief Commissioner's provinces of Delhi, Ajmer and Coorg. The larger of the former princely states have acceded, while the majority of remaining smaller states have been merged into six new states. India also possesses:

**Andaman Islands.** 204 in number, in the Bay of Bengal, 800 miles east of Madras on the mainland with an area of 2,508 square miles and a population, including Nicobar, of 30,963 (exclusive of aborigines). Timber wealth is large.

**Nicobar Island.** 75 miles from Andaman Islands, have an area of 635 square miles.

India's climate varies from the tropical heat of Southern India to the nearly Arctic cold of the Himalayas. Approximately 20% of the area is forested, including sandalwood, teak, ironwood, deodar, satinwood, date palm, cocoanut, sago, banyan and acacia.

By the census of 1951, total population numbered 356,829,485. Main communities reported:

Hindus	303,200,000
Moslems	35,400,000
Christians	8,200,000
Sikhs	6,200,000

**Resources and Industries.** Agriculture occupies 70% of the people and is being helped by government planning to reach eventual self-sufficiency in food. Construction of reservoirs and irrigation canals and wider use of fertilisers and farm machinery are raising production.

Construction of dams and reservoirs for irrigation and hydroelectric power proceed apace in India. Bhakra dam on the Sutlej river is one of the world's tallest, 680 ft., with 5,120,000 cu. yds. volume and holding when fully completed 7,400,000 acre ft. of water. The Bhekhme dam is 550 ft. tall. The Wainganga reservoir will have top capacity of 33,300,000 acre ft., while Hirakud will hold 6,750,000 acre ft. Sixteen major projects built or building are expected to add 6,500,000 acres to farming.

Principal food products are rice, corn, millet, gram, wheat, barley, coffee, sugar cane, spices, tea, cashew nuts. Other important products include cotton, copra, coir, jute, linseed, rubber.

Chief industries are textiles, with a wide variety of woollen, cotton and silk products; steel and cement. The Tata Iron & Steel works in Jamshedpur, for January, 1955, as reported to the U.N., was 160,000 metric tons; pig iron and ferro alloys, 173,000. Cement in January, 1955, reached nearly 400,000 metric tons.

Industrial production index (1946 = 100) reached a new high of 152 in Sept., 1954. Production in 1954:

Cotton cloth, yards	4,950,000,000
Cotton yarn, lbs.	1,520,000,000
Handloom industry, yards	1,450,000,000
Jute, tons	950,000
Steel, tons	1,230,000
Pig iron, tons	1,900,000

Also manufactured were rayon yarn, plywood, cement, ammonium sulphate, soda ash, caustic soda, sheet glass, ball bearings, transformers, sewing machines, bicycles. Flour milling is increasing. Important to the economy also are coal, petroleum, aluminum, antimony, chromite, copper, iron, lac, mica, magnesite, manganese.

Industrial production, distribution and prices are regulated by law since May, 1953.

A new thermal electric plant for Bombay is being financed by a \$16,200,000 loan from the World Bank. Practically all utilities are state-owned, including railroads and air lines. The Imperial Bank was nationalized and converted into the State Bank of India, effective July 1, 1955. Fifty airlines operate inside the republic.

Foreign trade, in rupees, for fiscal years beginning April 1:

	Imports	Exports
1952	6,355,000,000	5,595,000,000
1953	5,428,000,000	5,235,000,000
1954	5,860,000,000	5,570,000,000

Exports include tea, raw and processed jute, cotton, tanned hides and skins, manganese ore, pepper, tobacco. Imports Mineral oils, machinery, millwork, food grains, raw cotton, metals. Largest trade is with the United States, which takes tea, spices, minerals, burlap, wool, psyllum seed, gum, nuts, hides and skins.

**History and Government.** India has one of the oldest civilizations in the world. Excavations trace the Indus Valley civilization back for at least 5,000 years. Beautiful paintings in the mountain caves of Ajanta in South India, richly carved temples, the Taj Mahal in Agra, and the Kutab Minar are a few relics of the glorious past.

The first British venture in India was conducted by Sir John Mildenhall in 1599 when, on orders from Queen Elizabeth he persuaded the Moghul emperor, Akbar, to grant trading rights to the British. The fortress at Surat, built by the British in 1612 by one of James I's sea captains, was the point from which the original East India Company spread out, eventually enabling Great Britain to control all of India. Warren Hastings, first governor-general of British India (1774-1785), set up the empire's civil government system.

Following more than 40 years' active struggle for freedom by both Hindus and Moslems, the British government announced Feb. 20, 1947, its intention to partition India into two Dominions and set June, 1948, as the deadline for complete British withdrawal from India. Announcement on June 3, 1947, designated Aug. 15 as Indian Independence Day. The Union of India on that date became a self-governing member of the British Commonwealth of Nations. The new Dominion automatically took over the charter membership India under British rule had held in the United Nations. The Dominion thus created became a sovereign democratic republic under a constitution adopted Nov. 26, 1949, effective Jan. 26, 1950, but elected to remain a member of the Commonwealth of nations, the word British being omitted.

The constitution is modeled after that of the United States and contains a similar bill of rights. It provides for a president, elected for a five-year term by an electoral college consisting of members of both houses of Parliament (Council of States and House of the People), and elected members of the lower houses of the federating states. A vice president elected by members of both houses presides over the Council of States. A Council of Ministers (cabinet), headed by a prime minister, aids and advises the president. The federating states have governors, appointed by the president, at the head of state organizations similar to the federal system.

In India's first general election, 1952, the Congress Party, headed by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, won 364 out of 489 seats in the lower house, 74% of the total. Eight additional seats were nominative by the president, 6 from Kashmir-Jammu, one from Andaman and Nicobar Islands; one from tribal areas of Assam. In the Council of States an additional 16 Council seats also were nominated by the president (4 from Jammu-Kashmir, 12 for special knowledge or skill).

The Council of States is a permanent body, not subject to dissolution but one-third of its members retire at the end of every second year. The House of the People may be dissolved by the President and new elections called.

Dr. Rajendra Prasad, interim president since 1950, was elected president by the electoral college May 13, 1952. Jawaharlal Nehru, in office since August, 1947, was renamed Prime Minister.

Untouchability, the age-old stigma imposed by India's caste system, is abolished under the constitution. Called Harijans or "children of God" by Mahatma Gandhi, the untouchables are being provided with special educational and economic advantages by the government.

A Hindu marriage bill, signed May 19, 1956, prohibits bigamy and legalizes divorce.

The budget for 1955-56, a record, estimated revenues at 4.69 billion rupees (\$985,000,000); expenditures at 4.99 billion rupees (\$1,048,000). A constitutional amendment, 1955, empowers state and federal legislatures to set payment for expropriated property.

Second Five-Year Plan (1956-1961) draft envisages expenditures of approx. 60 billion rupees, allocated about 2 to 1 between public and private

economy; an increase of jobs to 12,000,000, increase in steel output, real income of agricultural population, small industries, construction and housing.

India nationalized the Imperial Bank as the State Bank of India, June, 1955. The original bank was capitalized at 11,812,000 rupees in 1921 and will pay 42,000,000 in compensation to shareholders. Loans to farmers will be made uniform, thus curtailing the exactions of private moneylenders. Land distribution is a policy of a number of states.

Political units (states) of India:

State	Capital	Area (sq. mi.)	Population (1951)
<b>Governors' States</b>			
Assam	Shillong	54,084	9,129,442
Bihar	Patna	70,368	40,218,916
Bombay	Bombay	115,570	35,943,559
Madhya Pradesh	Indore		
(Central Provinces) and Berar	Nagpur	130,323	21,327,898
Madras	Madras	60,548	36,950,000
Orissa	Cuttack	59,869	11,614,293
Punjab	Simla	37,428	12,638,631
Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow	112,523	63,254,118
(United Provinces)	Calcutta	29,476	24,786,683
West Bengal			
<b>Rajpramukhs' States</b>			
Hyderabad	Hyderabad	82,313	18,652,964
Jammu-Kashmir	Srinagar	82,258	4,370,001
Madhya Bharat	Gwalior	46,710	7,941,642
Mysore	Bangalore	29,458	9,071,678
Pattala and East Punjab States Union	Patiala	10,099	3,468,631
Rajasthan	Jaipur	128,424	15,207,979
Saurashtra	Rajkot	21,062	4,136,005
Travancore-Cochin	Trivandrum	9,155	9,265,157
Vindhya Pradesh	Rewa	24,600	3,577,431
<b>Chief Commissioners' States</b>			
Ajmer	Ajmer	2,425	692,508
Bhopal	Bhopal	6,921	838,107
Coorg	Coorg	1,593	229,255
Delhi	Delhi	574	1,743,992
Himachal Pradesh	Simla	10,600	989,437
Kutch	Bhuj	8,461	567,825
Manipur	Manipur	8,620	579,058
Tripura	Agartala	4,049	649,930
Bilaspur	Bilaspur	453	110,000
Andhra	Vijayawada	67,200	20,000,000

Sikkim, a border state, area 2,745 sq. mi., population 135,646, became a protectorate in 1950. India's 28th state, Andhra, first to be formed on a linguistic basis (Telugu) was formed in 1953 from a large coastal area of Madras. India has absorbed (1952-1954) former French India, five colonies totaling 196 sq. mi. and 348,000 population. They included Pondicherry, Kirkal, Mahe, Yanam (Yanam), and Chandernagor.

A dispute between India and Pakistan over the administration of Kashmir-Jammu has been before the U.N. since 1948. It is 77% Moslem. The two countries agreed, Aug. 20, 1953, to hold a plebiscite, but terms have not been decided.

**Education and Religion.** Approximately 82% are illiterate. The constitution provides for future free, compulsory education through age 14. Technical curricula are supported. There are now 28 universities and more than 650 colleges. Two new research institutes are in Kharagpur (West Bengal) and Riji, near Calcutta.

There are 14 main languages, 12 originating from Sanskrit, with more than 200 different variations in dialect. The state language is Hindi, but English still is in general use.

More than 85% of the population follow the Vedas (Hindu) religion, but the constitution guarantees complete freedom of worship to all. The remainder are Moslems, Christians, Jains, Buddhists, Sikhs and Parsees.

**Defense.** All recruitment for India's armed forces is voluntary. Army, navy and air force are headed by chiefs of staff under the Defense Minister. The navy consists of one cruiser, three destroyers, four frigates, six minesweepers and a number of small vessels. The air force is being enlarged.

## Republic of Indonesia

### REPUBLIK INDONESIA

(Former Netherlands Indies)

Capital: Jakarta (Djakarta). Area: 905,522 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 81,100,000. Flag: two horiz. bands, red and white. Monetary unit: Rupiah (U.S. 8.72c).

**Descriptive.** Indonesia, world's largest archipelago, formerly known as the East Indies (Neth.),



lies along the Equator from about 6° N. latitude to 10° S. latitude, between the Asiatic mainland and the Philippines, and Australia. Indonesia comprises about 3,000 islands, the five largest being Java (one of the most densely populated areas in the world with 1,000 to the square mile), Sumatra, western Borneo (Kalimantan), Celebes (Sulawesi) and western New Guinea (Irian). Other large islands in the group are Bangka, Billiton, Madura, Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Timor.

Many races are included, the principal ones being Achinese, Bataks, Menangkabaus, Javanese, Sundanese, Madurese, Balinese, Sasaks, Menadonese, Buginese, Dayaks, and Papuas.

Areas and population of the principal divisions:

	Area (sq. mi.)	Pop. (est. 1953)
West Borneo (Kalimantan)...	208,300	3,586,602
Sumatra .....	182,870	12,000,000
Java and Madura .....	51,000	52,000,000
Celebes (Sulawesi) .....	73,000	5,930,251
Flouw Archipelago .....	4,000	200,000
Bangka .....	4,550	230,000
Billiton .....	1,870	80,000

Lesser Sunda Is. (Bali, Lombok, Sumbawa, Sumba, Flores, Timor, others) .....

Moluccas (Buru, Ceram, Halmahera, Morotai, others) .....

The capital is Jakarta (Djakarta), the former city of Batavia, on the island of Java.

**Resources and Industries.** Indonesia is one of the richest countries in natural resources. There are vast supplies of tin, oil and coal, and sizable deposits of bauxite, manganese, copper, nickel, gold and silver.

Crude oil is recovered by American and other oil companies; annual production is over 10,000,000 metric tons. It also refines oil from Iraq, Kuwait and Serawak. It ranks second only to Malaysia in tin production with over 30,000 tons annually, approx. one-fifth of the world's production. Banks, Billiton and Singkep, between Sumatra and Kalimantan, are main tin centers.

The country's large economic potential, is only slightly developed; 80% of its population is agrarian. Agricultural products include rice, maize, casava, ground nuts, soya beans, tobacco, coffee, rubber, cinchona, pepper, kapok, fibres, coconut products, palm oil, tea, sugar and indigo. Many Dutch enterprises still exist—banking, shipping, coffee, tea, rubber, cinchona, sisal. Government encouraged cooperatives aid small business. Five-year plans stress increase in rice production, the staple food.

Indonesia's national airways system covers 17,000 route miles, linking 30 cities, with service extended to Singapore, Bangkok and Manila.

Foreign trade (In rupiahs has been:

	Imports	Exports
1952	10,424,900,000	10,405,600,000
1953	8,584,000,000	9,303,000,000
1954	7,172,000,000	9,759,000,000

**History and Government.** Until March, 1942, Indonesia was a Netherlands overseas territory. Following Japanese military occupation (1942-1945), Indonesian nationalists, led by Dr. Soekarno and Dr. Hatta proclaimed a republic Aug. 17, 1945. Four years intermittent warfare between Netherlands and Indonesian forces were terminated by agreements signed Nov. 2, 1949, transferring sovereignty over all Indonesia, except Netherlands New Guinea (Irian) to the new interim government known as the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, effective Dec. 27, 1949. Dr. Soekarno, veteran campaigner for Indonesian independence, was elected President, Dec. 16, 1949. On July 20, 1950, the member states agreed to form a strongly centralized government and accordingly a unitary state with an amended constitution, was proclaimed Aug. 15 and its name formally changed to Republic of Indonesia. The republic became the 60th member of the U.N. by unanimous vote of the General Assembly, Sept. 29, 1950.

Legislative power is in the hands of a House of Representatives numbering about 212.

The Netherlands-Indonesian Union with Queen Juliana at its head, created in 1949, began to dissolve Aug. 10, 1954, when new protocols governing future relationship were signed. Status of the Netherlands-held portion of New Guinea has not been determined.

Premier: Burhanuddin Harahap, Moslem Masjumi party, appointed Aug. 11, 1955.

**Education and Religion.** 90% of the inhabitants are Moslems, the remainder Christians, Hindus and Buddhists. A sweeping educational program was begun in 1950 to eliminate illiteracy (30,000,000

between 16 and 40). Program envisages compulsory primary education for children 6 to 12, plus optional secondary training and higher education. Primary school attendance was 6,129,152 in 1952-53. Major institutions of higher education are Univ. of Indonesia (Djakarta and Bandung), Gadjah Mada Univ., National Academy, Islam Univ., Pantijs-sila Univ. Many languages are spoken; official language is Bahasa Indonesia, derived from Malay.

Defense. Indonesia has an army, navy and air force. Service is not compulsory.

## Iran

### PERSIA

Capital: Tehran. Area: 628,660 sq. mi. Population (est., 1954): 20,662,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, green-white-red, with golden lion insignia in white portion. Monetary unit: Rial (U.S. 1.333c).

**Descriptive.** The Kingdom of Iran occupies the western and larger half of the great Iranian plateau between the rivers Indus and Tigris in Southwestern Asia. It is bounded on the North by the U.S.S.R. and the Caspian Sea; on the East by Afghanistan and Pakistan; on the South by the Arabian Sea and the Persian Gulf; on the West by Iraq and Turkey.

Across the plateau, which lies at an altitude of 4,000 to 8,000 ft., in the north central part, from Northwest to Southeast, stretches a desert, 800 miles long, varying from 100 to 200 miles wide. There are many peaks from 9,000 to 10,000 ft.

**Resources and Industries.** Fine forests cover the maritime plains and mountain slopes. Mineral deposits in addition to oil, are known to be considerable. Other minerals include iron, coal, copper, lead, manganese, borax, nickel and cobalt. Turquoise mines are worked in Nishapur.

Agriculture is a prime industry, wheat, barley, rice, fruits, gums, drugs, wool, tobacco and cotton being the chief products. Some wines are famous. Persian carpets, all made on hand looms, are produced in Tabriz, Araq, Meshed, Isfahan, Kashan and Kerman. Khurasan is famous for the quality of its wool. The chief exports are petroleum, cotton, carpets, fruits, gums, hides, wool, opium and rice; the chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea and manufactures of metals.

The Iranian oil field in the southwest territory at the head of the Persian Gulf is the richest single field in existence. Eight American, British, Dutch and French companies now operate the Abadan refinery under terms described below.

**History and Government.** One of the oldest of countries, Iran was called Land of the Persians and the Medes in the Bible; Elam was a part of Iran. Iran's government was similar in form to that of Turkey until 1906.

Constitutional government, established in 1906 comprises an executive with power vested in the cabinet and government officials who act in the name of the Shah; a judiciary; a legislature consisting of a national assembly (Majlis), elected for 2 years, and a Senate of 60, 30 elected and 30 nominated by the Shah. Legislative bills require the Shah's signature. The 1906 constitution was amended May 9, 1949, to empower the Shah to dissolve Parliament.

The Shah is Mohammed Riza Pahlavi (born Oct. 26, 1919). He married Princess Fawzia, eldest sister of Farouk I of Egypt, March 15, 1939; divorced Nov. 19, 1948. A daughter, Princess Chahinaz, was born in 1940. The Shah married his second wife, Soraya Esfandary, Feb. 12, 1951.

British and Russian forces entered Iran Aug. 25, 1941, withdrawing later. Britain and the U.S.S.R. signed an agreement Jan. 29, 1942, to respect Iran integrity and give economic aid.

Economic difficulties were created when the Tudeh (Masses) and Communists agitated for nationalization of the oil industry. When Premier Hussein Ala resigned the Shah appointed Dr. Mohammed Mossadegh, leader of the national front, premier. Aug. 29, 1951. Parliament voted nationalization of oil and this led to the closing of the Abadan refinery of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Co., in which the British government had an interest. Closing led to wide unemployment and a financial crisis in Iran. Diplomatic relations were broken off by Britain, 1952 (resumed 1953).

Mossadegh's policy favored closer relations with the U.S.S.R. Intensification of the economic crisis led the Shah to attempt Mossadegh's removal, the latter's supporters staged a brief uprising, Aug. 16-19, 1953, during which the monarchy was endangered and the Shah compelled to leave the

country. The royalist faction recovered control and the Shah returned. Mossadegh was arrested and eventually sentenced to 3 years in prison and the Tudeh and Communists were held in check.

American negotiation brought about order in the oil situation. On Aug. 5, 1954, Iran and 8 oil companies (British, American, Dutch, French) signed a contract for 25 years, plus 15 optional, to operate the former plant of Anglo-Iranian Co., the latter to get \$70,000,000 compensation, and the companies to pay Iran 50% of their earnings.

In 1954 Iran instituted a five-year plan of economic development to cost \$500,000,000, to be financed by oil revenues and loans from the U.S. and the International Bank, involving hydro-electric projects, cement mills and others.

An increase in direct taxation on hitherto privileged landholders and people of high incomes is being developed to insure greater social security and welfare to the masses.

**Education and Religion.** The Islamic religion predominates. Education is compulsory.

Defense. Two years' service is compulsory.

## Iraq

### AL MAMIKA AL IRAQIA MESOPOTAMIA

**Capital:** Baghdad. **Area:** 171,600 sq. mi. **Population** (est., 1954): 4,948,000. **Flag:** black-white-green horizontal bars; vertical red trapezoid near hoist, containing two white stars. **Monetary unit:** Dinar (U.S. \$2.80).

**Descriptive.** Mesopotamia is the name applied to the areas between the Euphrates and the Tigris Rivers. Iraq is the Arab name for this territory which includes the former Turkish Vilayets of Basra, Baghdad and Mosul. It is bounded on the North by Turkey; on the East by Iran; on the South by the Persian Gulf, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia; on the East by Jordan and Syria.

The country is mostly alluvial plain. The temperature varies widely: 120°F in the shade is common, contrasted with severe frosts in the winter.

The soil is of extraordinary fertility, but since destruction of an intricate system of canals during invasions, 700-1258, the Tigris and Euphrates rivers have caused recurring damage.

The Baghdad railway line links Iraq and Turkey, connecting the cities of Iraq, Mosul, Baghdad and Basra. Baghdad and Basra have modern airports.

**Resources and Industries.** Wheat, barley, rice, millet and cotton are the chief crops, with tobacco in the Kurdish hills. Dates are grown in the tidal stretches of the Shatt el Arab and beyond. From Fao to Qurna the river flows through a continuous date grove. Large flocks of sheep are raised in the north and wool and skins are exported. Exclusive of oil, barley and dates constitute 78% of Iraq's exports.

Iraq is one of the great oil-producing countries of the world. Production by native companies and American and other interests comprising the Iraq Petroleum Co. operating the rich Kirkuk field rose from an annual rate of 7½ million tons in 1950 to an approx. scheduled annual rate of 30,000,000 tons in 1955. The Iraq Development Board handles national improvements paid for by oil royalties. The five-year economic plan of 1955-1960 authorizes expenditures of \$1 billion, with stress on a large irrigation and flood control program in the Tigris-Euphrates valley, to bring an estimated additional 5,600,000 acres into production, multiplying farm income many times.

**History and Government.** The Tigris-Euphrates valley is the legendary cradle of the human race, regarded by some Biblical scholars as the original Garden of Eden. It was here that the ancient cities of Nineveh and Babylon flourished. Ur, the most ancient city in the world as yet discovered, was built more than 6,000 years ago.

Iraq, then known as Mesopotamia, was taken from Turkey in World War I. The League of Nations gave a mandate to Britain, which ended 1932 when Iraq was recognized as a sovereign state and member of the League of Nations. It is now a member of U.N.

Emir Faisal, then King of the Hejaz, was chosen ruler by a referendum, 1921. On his death, Sept., 1933, he was succeeded by his son, Ghazi Ibn Faisal. King Ghazi was killed in an automobile accident April 4, 1939, and was succeeded by his son, King Faisal II (born May 2, 1935). Emir Abdul Ilah, his maternal uncle, acted as regent until the King reached his 18th birthday May 2, 1953.

At the Constituent Assembly, 1924, a Constitutional Monarchy, hereditary in the family of King Faisal, was created with a Chamber of Depu-

ties of 142 members, elected for four years, and a Senate, which may not exceed one-fourth the number of Deputies, appointed by the King. Prime Minister: Nuri al-Said.

**Education and Religion.** Elementary education is free and nominally compulsory. Arabic is the language of the majority. The people are preponderantly Mohammedan, divided between the Sunni and Shi'a sects. Christians number more than 90,000. Of the 100,000 Jews in 1947 many have migrated to Israel.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory between the ages of 18 and 25. The Iraq army comprises three divisions; plains, mountains and training, organized along modern lines. There is a small air force and a navy consisting of a river flotilla. Iraq signed a mutual defense pact with Turkey, Feb. 28, 1955.

## Ireland

### POBLACHT NA H'EIREANN REPUBLIC OF IRELAND

**Capital:** Dublin. **Area:** 27,137 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. estimate 1954): 2,933,000. **Flag:** vertical bars, green-white-orange. **Monetary unit:** Irish pound (U.S., \$2.80).

**Descriptive.** Ireland, an island in the Atlantic Ocean near the European mainland, is a sovereign, independent republic, separated from Great Britain on the East by the Irish Sea and the North Channel and on the Southeast by St. George's Channel.

Ireland, The Emerald Isle, consists mainly of a central plateau surrounded by isolated groups of hills and mountains, the coast of which is much indented by the sea, affording many inlets and coves. The mean annual temperature ranges from 48°F. in the North to 52°F. in the South. Dublin has an average temperature of 39 in the coldest month and 60 in the warmest. There are numerous lakes (called loughs), the best known of which is situated in Killarney. The most important river is the Shannon, about 250 miles long. Some mountains attain an altitude in excess of 3,000 ft. Wildlife is scarce, and there are no known snakes existent.

The famous Blarney stone is located in an old castle in the village of Blarney, four miles Northwest of Cork and is said to confer oratorical powers on those who kiss it.

**Resources and Industries.** The country is chiefly agricultural, the ranking crops being wheat, oats, barley, rye, potatoes, turnips, mangels, sugar beets, cabbage, flax and hay. Agricultural employment has fallen by 88,000 since 1947, the workers going into manufacturing and trade.

A land rehabilitation project was introduced in 1940 to reclaim 4,000,000 acres of under-productive land. A Turf Board is in action to drain the bogs which cover one-seventh of the country's surface, utilize the fuel which is used domestically, and cultivate the land.

**Food processing** is the chief industry, followed by tobacco, fabrics, clothing, distilling and lumber.

**History and Government.** A rising against British rule took place in April, 1916, when a republic was proclaimed, but failed. The Dail Eirean, or Irish parliament in Dublin, demanded independence in Jan., 1919. Britain offered dominion status to Ulster (6 counties) and southern Ireland (26 counties), Dec., 1921, which Northern Ireland accepted. The Irish Free State held authority up to the northern border and Northern Ireland became associated with Great Britain, 1925.

The constitution, which came into operation Dec. 29, 1937, restored the former name of Ireland (Eire) and declared Ireland is a sovereign, independent, democratic state.

Under the terms of a treaty concluded April 25, 1938, with Ireland, Great Britain surrendered its treaty rights over the Irish ports of Cobb (Queens-town), Bere Haven and Lough Swilly and their equipment.

Ireland became completely free from England April 18, 1949, following repeal Dec. 21, 1948, of a law-requiring credentials of Irish diplomats to be signed by the British king.

In the Ireland Act, 1949, the British Parliament re-asserted its claim to incorporate the six north-eastern counties (Antrim, Armagh, Derry, Down, Fermanagh and Tyrone) in the United Kingdom. This claim has not been recognized by the Republic. (See United Kingdom—Northern Ireland.)

The government of Ireland is bicameral with a President elected directly by the people for a term of seven years; a House of Representatives called Dail Eireann, consisting of 147 members elected by the people; and a senate (Seanad

Eireann). The Senate consists of 50 members, eleven of whom are appointed by the Taoiseach. (Prime Minister) who is the head of government. Of the remaining 49, the universities elect six and the balance are elected from five panels of candidates established on a vocational basis, representing the following public services and interests—(1) national language and culture, literature, art, education and other professional interests; (2) agriculture and allied interests, and fisheries; (3) labor, organized or unorganized; (4) industry and commerce, including banking, finance, accountancy, engineering and architecture; (5) public administration and social services, including voluntary social activities.

The Senate considers and amends legislation but has no veto power. The government exercises the executive power. The President, on the advice of the Taoiseach, summons and dissolves Dail Eireann. He signs and promulgates laws. On the nomination of Dail Eireann he appoints the Taoiseach and on the nomination of the Taoiseach with the previous approval of Dail Eireann he appoints the other members of the government. The President is Sean T. O'Kelly, elected June 14, 1945, reelected, 1952, without opposition.

In the general election, May 18, 1954, seats were distributed as follows, compared with the previous Parliament:

	1951	1954
Fianna Fail .....	69	65
Fine Gael .....	40	50
Clann na Poblachta .....	3	3
Labor .....	16	19
Clan na Talmhan .....	6	5
Independent .....	14	5

Prime Minister is John A. Costello, elected June 2, 1954, succeeding Eamon de Valera.

Education and Religion. Roman Catholic is the prevailing religion with an enrollment of (1946 census) 2,786,933. Chief sects are: Protestant Episcopalians 124,629, Presbyterian 23,870, others 20,375.

Elementary education is free and compulsory, and the Irish language is a required study in all national schools. Institutions of higher learning include the National University, founded 1908, comprising the Constituent Colleges of Dublin, Cork, Galway and St. Patrick's, Maynooth; Trinity College, Dublin, founded 1591; the Dublin Institute for Advanced Studies, the Royal Irish Academy.

Defense. Recruitment is voluntary. Personnel of army, navy, and air force is set at 13,000 in the permanent force, and 23,500 in first and second line reserves. Navy consists of small vessels.

## Israel

### MEDINAT ISRAEL STATE OF ISRAEL

Capital: Jerusalem. Area (est., 1954): 1,717,834. Flag: two horizontal blue bands on white field, with Star of David composed of narrow blue bands in center of field. Monetary unit: Israeli pound (U.S. \$5.60).

Descriptive. The State of Israel, a republic created in 1948, occupies the major portion of Palestine, the Holy Land. It lies on the western edge of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is bounded on the North by Lebanon and Syria, on the East by Jordan and on the South by Sinai, Egypt.

On the West is the coastal plain 120 miles long and 15 wide, fertile and well watered. In the center is the plateau of Judea. A triangular-shaped semi-desert region, the Negev, extends from south of Beersheba to an apex at the head of the Gulf of Elath (Aqaba). The eastern border drops sharply into the depressed valley of the River Jordan and the Dead Sea, 46 miles long, with an average width of 8 miles, 1,268 ft. below sea level.

Exact frontiers have not yet been defined. Israel's area, as defined by armistices with the Arab nations, includes all the land assigned to it under the 1947 partition resolution of the U.N. General Assembly, as well as Western Galilee and a corridor to Jerusalem. By the terms of the armistice with Syria, July 20, 1949, last of the Arab states to conclude military action, demilitarized zones were set up in Mishmar Hayarden, Dardara on the eastern edge of Lake Hule, and the south-eastern shore of Lake Galilee, site of Israel's Ein Gev settlement on the Syrian border.

With establishment of the new state, all restrictions on Jewish immigration which had been in effect during British rule were abolished and by Dec., 1954, Israel had received 735,394 immigrants. Arab population remaining, (est.) 185,000.

Resources and Industries. Citrus fruit is the most valuable agricultural product. Other principal crops include wheat, barley, durra, olives, melons, grapes, figs, tomatoes and bananas. Wine making is an extensive industry. Minerals found are limestone, sandstone, gypsum, copper, iron, phosphates, magnesium, manganese, ceramic clays. The valley of Jordan and the Dead Sea yield rock salt, sulphur and potash.

The chief ports of Israel are Haifa and Tel Aviv-Jaffa. Haifa has an important oil refinery.

Large-scale development of the state's postal and telephone service is under way. Telephones, numbering 58,200 in 1955, will be increased to 67,000 by 1957. The Negev area will continue to be served by radio-telephone.

There has developed considerable trade in manufactured commodities, both in local and imported raw materials. Small scale industries and handicrafts still predominate although there has been a flow of capital equipment for industrial enterprises, including automobiles, tires, electrical appliances, building materials, paper, textiles.

The Beit Natufa dam north of Nazareth, completed in 1952, will be the center of the 20-year water scheme linking the nation's water resources. A 66-mile pipeline diverting water from Yarkon river to the Negev region was opened in 1955.

Israel's main exports are citrus fruits, polished diamonds, autos, textiles and fashion goods, building materials, tires and pharmaceutical products.

Its imports include grain, meat, industrial and agricultural machinery, chemicals, textiles, timber, hides and other raw materials.

History and Government. The Zionist movement for a homeland in Palestine, led by Dr. Chaim Weizmann (born in Motyle, Russia, Nov. 27, 1847) caused the cabinet of Great Britain to give its support in the Balfour Declaration, Nov. 2, 1917. The open opposition of the Arab world led to indecision in Britain, although it protected the immigration of Zionists. When the Nazi persecutions began in Germany great numbers of Jews set out for Palestine. The General Assembly, U. N. voted Nov. 29, 1947, to partition Palestine into two independent states by Oct. 1, 1948. The Arab state would have 4,500 sq. mi. A separate enclave of Jerusalem, area 289 sq. mi., was to be administered by a governor appointed by the U. N. British troops were to be withdrawn and separate governments elected. Great Britain gave up its mandate and withdrew May 15, 1949.

A new Zionist state, the Republic of Israel, was proclaimed May 14-15, 1948. It occupied the territory designated by the U. N., but also laid claim to Jerusalem. Israel took charge of the New City in Jerusalem and Jordan held the Old City. The U. N. adopted a resolution to internationalize Jerusalem, but was unable to get support from the two states.

Israel was elected to the U. N. May 11, 1949. From the start Israel met with the opposition of the Arab League, which established hq. in Damascus to enforce an economic boycott. Armed interference or attacks were also begun by Syria, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi-Arabia, Jordan.

Separate armistices with the Arab nations were signed in 1949, but no general peace settlement was obtained and border clashes continued into 1955, particularly with Egypt in the Gaza area in the Southwest. United States Secretary of State John Foster Dulles proposed Aug. 27, 1955, a program to end hostilities, calling for an international guarantee of Israeli-Arab borders. Israel and Egypt accepted a U.N. truce proposal Sept. 4.

The future of more than 868,000 Arab refugees who have fled to neighboring states since the new republic was formed remains uncertain. They receive U. N. aid.

The first constituent assembly (Knesset), was formed Feb. 14, 1949, with 120 members, including several Arabs. The assembly elected Dr. Chaim Weizmann, who had been provisional president from the start, first president of Israel Feb. 17, 1949. The President is Yitzhak Ben-Zvi (born in Russia, 1884), elected Dec. 8, 1952, to succeed Dr. Weizmann who died Nov. 9.

In elections to the third Knesset, July 26, 1955, based on proportional representation, the Mafai party won 40 seats and retained dominance. Premier Moshe Sharett and his coalition cabinet resigned Aug. 15.

Education. A unified education system exists in the Jewish schools, with religious schooling optional. At the end of 1954 there were approx. 340,000 pupils in all types of schools. Higher edu-

cation is provided by Hebrew University, founded 1925, Israel Institute of Technology in Haifa, Weizmann Institute of Science in Rehovot (research in pure science); Bar-Ilan Univ. in Ramat Gan, opened in 1955; and School of Law and Economics in Tel Aviv and Haifa.

Defense. There is compulsory 2½-year service between 18 and 26 and 2-year conscription in the 27-29 age group. The navy includes 5 frigates, one training ship, 2 minesweepers and other vessels.

## Italy

### REPUBBLICA D'ITALIA

Capital: Rome. Area: 117,471 sq. mi. Population (govt. estimate, 1954): 48,000,000. Flag: three vertical stripes, dark green-white-red. Monetary unit: Lira, pl. lire (U.S. 0.16¢).

Descriptive. The Republic of Italy occupies the entire Italian peninsula, stretching from the Alps southeast into the Mediterranean, with the islands of Sicily, Sardinia, Elba and about 70 smaller ones. On the East is the Adriatic Sea; on the South, the Mediterranean, on the West between the mainland and Sicily and Sardinia is the Tyrrhenian Sea, and farther North the Ligurian Sea. The Maritime Alps on the West separate it from France, the Swiss Alps on the North from Switzerland, and the Dolomite Alps from Austria, and the Carnac and Julian Alps on the East from Yugoslavia. The great plain shut in by these huge mountains, and the Ligurian Apennines, and watered by the River Po (220 miles long) and the Adige, shared by the regions of Piedmont, Lombardy, Emilia and Veneto, stretches across the top from the Maritime Alps to the head of the Adriatic. The Ligurian Mountains, circling the Gulf of Genoa, run down the middle of the peninsula as the Apennines, through the southern province, Calabria, to the "toe of the boot" at Cape Spartivento.

Across the narrow Strait of Messina the mountain range continues through the Island of Sicily with its famous volcano, Mt. Etna (10,755 ft.) having a record of more than 120 eruptions. The active volcano, Mt. Vesuvius (3,891 ft.) with a record of 50 known eruptions rises on the Bay of Naples. North of the Strait of Messina is the volcano of Stromboli (3,022 ft.).

The length of the peninsula is 760 miles, while its breadth nowhere exceeds 150 miles and does not generally measure more than 100 miles.

Two rivers having the greatest historic importance, rise in the Apennines, and flow west to the sea—the Tiber, which moves through Rome, and the Arno, which waters the Florentine plain. Between the spurs of the Alps lie seven beautiful lakes, especially noteworthy being Como, Lugano, Maggiore and Garda, the largest. Both Maggiore and Garda are more than 30 miles long.

The Adriatic coastline is flat and has four major ports: Venice, Ancona, Bari and Brindisi.

The climate of Italy is sunny, although northern Italy has a cold winter; snow is rarely seen in Naples, and olives, oranges, lemons, figs, cotton, almonds, and pomegranates flourish in southern Italy. In the plains the soil is fertile, but in the mountainous regions, which cover a large part of the Peninsula, cultivation is difficult. Italy is one of the most densely populated states in Europe, having over 408 to the square mile (1955).

Resources and Industries. Agriculture is the chief industry, with a cultivable and forestal area (1950) of 68,552,568 acres with 8,756,000 persons so engaged. The principal crops are wheat, corn, rice, barley, oats, rye, beans, potatoes, sugar beets, grapes and olives. Dairy farming and cheese making are important in Northern Italy.

Land reclamation work covers 10,250,000 acres. A five-year economic development plan, 1953, aims at an increase of 40% in industrial production and 500,000 tons of additional shipping. A \$70,000,000 World Bank loan, approved June 1, 1955, will finance economic expansion of South Italy and Eastern Sicily.

A land reform program, begun in 1951, contemplates eventual expropriation of 3,500,000 acres.

Italy is not rich in mineral deposits, and is especially lacking in coal, although it is a large producer of sulphur, chiefly in the volcanic regions of Sicily. Other minerals are iron, manganese, mercury, lead, zinc, antimony and bauxite.

Italy has more than 1,000 hydro-electric and 225 thermo-electric power installations which supply energy to its industrial centers. Annual production of electricity is approximately 20 billion kilowatts in normal times.

Italy's merchant marine, shattered in World

War II, has revived, reaching a record 4,009,964 tons in Oct., 1954.

The largest and most important industry, aside from agriculture, is the manufacture of textiles. Silk culture is carried on extensively in Lombardy, Piedmont and Venetia. Other principal manufactures are chemicals (sulphuric acid, superphosphate and copper phosphate); electrical goods, automobiles and heavy machinery; sugar, cheese and macaroni.

In 1954, index of industrial production rose 10% from 1953 to reach 183 (1938=100). Crude steel production exceeded 4,000,000 tons; vehicle production increased 30% over 1953.

Foreign trade (in millions of lire):

	Imports	Exports
1952	1,459,734	866,537
1953	1,512,686	941,789
1954	1,500,811	1,022,487

History and Government. Divided and dismembered for centuries, Modern Italy began to develop when, following the war of 1859, Lombardy came under the crown of King Victor Emmanuel II, of Sardinia of the house of Savoy. By plebiscite in 1860, Parma, Modena, the Romagna and Tuscany joined, followed by Sicily and Naples, and by the Marches and Umbria. The first Italian Parliament declared Victor Emmanuel King of Italy Mar. 17, 1861. Mantua and Venetia were added in 1866 as an outcome of the Austro-Prussian war. The Papal States were taken possession of by Italian troops, Sept. 20, 1870, after the withdrawal of the French garrison in the Franco-Prussian war, and were annexed to the kingdom by plebiscite. The King entered Rome July 2, 1871. Italy recognized the State of Vatican City as independent June 7, 1929.

Fascism appeared in Italy March 23, 1919 when the original Fascisti—called Black Shirts because of their garb—organized into an association against Communism and Socialism under the guidance of Benito Mussolini. They marched on Rome and took over the government at the invitation of the King Oct. 28, 1922.

As leader of the Fascisti and head of the government, Mussolini acquired dictatorial powers and was called Duce (Leader). He made war on Ethiopia (Abyssinia) and proclaimed Victor Emmanuel III emperor; defied the sanctions of the League of Nations; joined the Berlin-Tokyo axis; sent troops to fight for Franco against the Republic of Spain; joined Germany in war after the defeat of France. World War II ended in the defeat of Italy, surrender of conquered lands, loss of colonies. Part of Venezia Giulia went to Yugoslavia and Trieste was made a free territory. Mussolini was put to death by a firing squad of Partisans in the village of Dongo on Lake Como, Apr. 28, 1945.

King Victor Emmanuel III abdicated and his son took the title Humbert II. In the general elections, June 2-3, 1946, the people voted 12,718,641 for a republic, 10,718,502 for a monarchy. King Humbert departed and Premier Alcide de Gasperi became head of the government. Victor Emmanuel went to Egypt where he died Dec. 28, 1947.

The Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, ex-member of the Liberal party, president of the Republic. He was succeeded by Luigi Einaudi, elected by a joint session of the Senate and Chamber of Deputies for a seven-year-term May 11, 1948. Present incumbent: Giovanni Gronchi, Christian Democrat, elected April 29, 1955.

Under Italy's new constitution effective Jan. 1, 1948, the Senate is composed of 237 elective Senators and six appointed for life; the Chamber of Deputies numbers 590 members. Italy is described by the constitution as a "democratic republic founded on work." Re-organization of the Fascist Party is forbidden. Women of 21 and over vote.

Despite persistent Communist opposition Premier De Gasperi and former Foreign Minister Carlo Sforza brought Italy into the West European orbit. The U.N. authorized Italy to administer Italian Somaliland as a Trust Territory. A proposal to seat Italy in the Trusteeship Council was vetoed by the Soviet Union. Italy is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty group.

In the general elections of June 7-8, 1953, the Center party coalition won by a margin of 14 seats in the Senate and 16 in the Chamber. The Christian Democrats party won 10,859,554 votes (48.09%). Communists ran second with 6,122,638 (22.67%). Premier De Gasperi was re-appointed and announced his eighth Cabinet July 15, 1953, but resigned July 28. (Died Aug. 10, 1954).

Premier. Antonio Segni, appointed July 5, 1955.

**Education and Religion.** Roman Catholic is the state religion, made so, March 26, 1947, when the Lateran agreement between Italy and the Holy See was made an integral part of the constitution. The census of 1936 returned 41,017,369 Catholics (99.6%), 83,618 Protestants and 47,825 Jews.

Italy has 27 universities, with ten of them dating from the 13th century or the first years of the 14th. Famous among these are Bologna (founded 1088); Genoa (1243); Naples (1224); Padua (1222); Pisa (1338); Rome (1303), and Turin (1404). Primary education is compulsory between 6 and 14.

**Defense.** Portions of the peace treaty limiting the Army to 185,000, the Navy to 67,500 tons, the Police to 65,000 were repudiated by the U.S. and 10 other nations, Dec. 21, 1951.

The Navy consists of 2 battleships, 3 cruisers, 5 destroyers and numerous smaller vessels. Two large destroyers with special equipment, 2 frigates and 4 gunboats are under construction.

## TRIESTE

Trieste, Italian Department bounded East and South by Yugoslavia, was organized as a Free Territory by the Big Four in the peace treaty with Italy, Feb. 10, 1947, placed under jurisdiction of the U.N. Security Council, garrisoned by troops of the United States and Great Britain in the northern section (Zone A), and by Yugoslavia in the south (Zone B). Following prolonged negotiations, an agreement was signed Oct. 5, 1954 by Italy and Yugoslavia which gave Italy the northern section and the seaport of Trieste, and Yugoslavia the southern section it had occupied and emergency access to the port. The territory has an area of 320 sq. mi. and population (1953) of 297,000.

## SOMALIA TRUSTEESHIP

Somalia, once part of Italy's colonial empire, extends along the Indian Ocean from the Gulf of Aden to the Juba River in Africa. Its area is 194,000 sq. mi. and population 1,255,000 (1952). The coastline extends in a northeast-southwest direction for 1,100 miles, with no indentation of importance. The capital, Mogadisho, is the only seaport.

The U.N. General Assembly approved, Nov. 21, 1949, creation of Somalia and Libya as sovereign states, tentatively scheduled Somalia's independence for 1960, until then to be administered under Italian-U.N. trusteeship. *Consult Index Ethiopia, Libya.*

Somalia is the source of half the world's supply of incense. Other exports are oil, gum, hides, kapok, resin and ivory.

## Japan

### NIPPON—LAND OF THE RISING SUN

**Capital:** Tokyo. **Area:** 142,844 sq. mi. **Population** (govt. est., 1954): 83,500,000. **Flag:** white ground with red sun. **Monetary unit:** Yen (U.S. 0.278c).

**Descriptive.** Japan consists of four main islands: Honshu (mainland) with an area of 88,942 square miles; Hokkaido, 30,303; Kyushu, 15,712; and Shikoku, 7,248. A fifth, Amami Oshima, 438, was returned to Japanese administration in 1953. The islands lie in the North Pacific Ocean off the coast of China. By the terms ending World War II, Japan was forced to surrender its other seized lands, including Manchuria (Manchukuo) with an area of 404,428 square miles and a population of 43,233,954; the southern half of Sakhalin Island, the Kuriles, Korea, Formosa, and the mandated islands in the Pacific, the Marshalls, the Carolines, the Ladrões and the Palaus, once German.

The Japanese coast is deeply indented, its coastline measuring 16,565 miles. The northern islands are a continuation of the Russian Kamafuto chain running down through Hokkaido and the mainland. The continuation of the Kunlun mountain range of China appears in the southern islands, the ranges meeting in the grand Japanese Alps. In the vast transverse fissure crossing the mainland from the Sea of Japan to the Pacific rises a group of volcanoes, mostly extinct or dormant, with the mountain Fujiyama lifting its white cone 60 miles west of Tokyo to an altitude of 12,425 ft. The earthquake zone—where the average is said to be four slight ones a day, with serious ones every six or seven years—has its greatest center along the Pacific Coast near the Bay of Tokyo.

Separating the islands of Shikoku and Kyushu from the mainland is the famous Inland Sea, opening both into the Sea of Japan and the Pacific. It is 255 miles long and 56 wide, with a coastline of 700 miles and a surface expanse of 1,325 sq. mi.

The streams are short and swift, of little value for transportation, offering a vast supply of hydroelectric power. Numerous waterfalls enhance the magnificent scenery. Kegon waterfall at Nikko makes an unbroken plunge of 350 ft.

Most important ports open to foreign trade include Yokohama, Kobe, Nagoya, and Osaka on the Pacific Coast of the main island.

**Resources and Industries.** More than half the arable land is used for growing rice, the chief food of the country. Wheat, barley, sweet and white potatoes, tobacco, tea, beans, peaches, pears, apples, grapes, persimmons and mandarins are also produced. Minerals include gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, chromite, white arsenic, coal, sulphur, salt and petroleum.

After agriculture and the making of silk, the principal industries before World War II were fishing, manufacture of woollens, cottons, paper, pottery, vegetable oil, leather and matting.

The general industrial production index (1934-36: 100) was 149.9 in 1953, or 18% above 1952; a postwar high of 166.8 was reached Dec., 1953. In 1954 it produced 5,812,000 metric tons of steel, more than Belgium and less than France.

Textiles exports have increased with the general postwar expansion of trade and remain the most important segment, accounting for over half of Japan's merchandise sales abroad. Metal and machinery are increasingly important as sources of foreign exchange. The fishing industry has regained much of its former importance, est. 5,265,000 tons annually.

Foreign trade has been:

	Imports	Exports
1950	969,900,000	820,000,000
1951	2,046,800,000	1,354,500,000
1952	2,028,000,000	1,273,000,000
1953	2,410,000,000	1,275,000,000
1954	2,399,000,000	1,629,000,000

**History and Government.** According to Japanese legend, the empire was founded by Emperor Jimmu Tenno 660 B.C. Temporal power was exercised by successive families of Shoguns, 1185-1867, until recovered by the Emperor Meiji in 1867. The feudal system was abolished 1871 marking the rise of the upper middle classes and trading families.

The Emperor is Hirohito, the 124th of his line, born April 29, 1901, and crowned Nov. 10-14, 1928. Married Jan. 26, 1924, to Princess Nagako Kuni. The Crown Prince is Akihito Tsugu no Miya, born Dec. 23, 1933. Other children are Princess Shigeiko, born Dec. 6, 1925; Princess Kazuko, born Sept. 30, 1929; Princess Atsuko, born March 7, 1931; Prince Masahito, born Nov. 28, 1935. A daughter, the sixth child, was born March 2, 1939, and christened Takako Suganomiya (Princess Suga).

By the terms of the surrender, Aug. 14, 1945, Japan agreed to a democratic government and free elections. The Potsdam declaration specified that freedom of speech and religion and thought as well as respect for the fundamental rights of humanity be established.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur was appointed Supreme Commander for the Allied Powers and occupied Japan. Baron Kijuro Shidehara, a former ambassador to the United States, was named Premier. One of the first acts of the cabinet was to grant suffrage to women and to lower the voting age for men from 25 to 20. The vast family trusts (Zaibatsu) and corporate trusts were dissolved.

A new constitution became effective May 3, 1947. In it the Japanese people renounce the right to wage war or maintain armed land, sea or air forces. It strips the Emperor of all claims of divinity and derives his position from the will of the people, but recognizes the hereditary rights of his family. It creates a parliamentary regime in which the Diet is the sole law-making authority, and replaces the House of Peers by a House of Councillors whose members are elected by popular ballot, and a House of Representatives of 467 members directly elected for not more than four years. The constitution prohibits the government from giving support to Shintoism, religious education or any other form of religious activity.

Gen. MacArthur ordered the government June 6, 1950, to ban members of the Central Committee of the Japanese Communist party from public affairs for "perversion of the truth and incitation to mass violence." Japan has been admitted to the International Wheat Org., UNESCO, World Court, Econ. Comm. for Asia and the Far East, Colombo Plan, and International Monetary Fund, but kept out of U.N.

The United States and 48 other non-Communist nations signed a peace treaty and the U.S. a bilateral defense agreement with Japan, in San

France, Sept. 8, 1951; ratified by the Senate, March 20; signed by President Truman, April 18, granting Japan sovereignty April 28, 1952. The Senate, in approving the treaty, Feb. 5, advised repudiation of the section of the Yalta agreement that gave to the USSR South Sakhalin, the Kurile Islands, and Habomai and Shikotan Islands. Under the treaty, Japan was reduced territorially to the four main islands, but it would have an opportunity eventually to regain the Ryukyus and Bonin Islands. Japan signed a separate treaty with Nationalist China, April 27, 1952, and one with India, June 8. A 9-point mutual security pact with the United States was announced Aug. 7, 1953, which would allow rebuilding of Japan's munitions industry.

The Diet, following elections to House of Representatives, April 1953, and those to House of Representatives, April 1955, is composed:

#### Representatives Councillors

Democrats	185	20
Liberals	112	91
Green Breeze Society	0	49
Left-wing Socialists	89	44
Right-wing Socialists	67	26
Independent Club	0	11
Pure Independent Club	0	3
Labor-Farmer	4	0
Communists	2	0
Others	8	4
Vacancies	0	2

Premier Shiguru Yoshida, appointed Oct. 15, 1948, resigned Dec. 7, 1954, and was succeeded by Ichiro Hatoyama, Dec. 9.

Education and Religion. Japan has no state religion and all faiths are tolerated. The principal forms of religion are Buddhism, with 12 sects, and Shintoism (13 sects). There are more than 100,000 Shinto shrines, 106,634 Buddhist temples and 2,104 Christian churches. The Roman Catholics have an archbishop and three suffragan bishops.

Nine years of education is compulsory, consisting of six years of elementary and three years of lower secondary education. There are 220 colleges and universities including the seven main national universities: Tokyo (founded 1877), Kyoto (1897), Tohoku at Sendai (1907), Kyushu at Fukuoka (1910), Hokkaido at Sapporo (1918), Osaka (1931), and Nagoya (1939). Illiteracy is less than 10% in the nation. English is the language of commerce and a required study in the high schools.

Defense. Legislation effective July 1, 1954, established a new national Army, Navy and Air Force, with an initial force of 130,000, expected to reach 150,000 during 1955. Japan had had no armed forces since the close of World War II. A mutual assistance pact with the United States was signed March 8, 1954.

## Jordan

### AL-MAMLAKAH AL HASHIMIYAH AL URDINIYAH

#### HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

Capitals: Amman, Jerusalem. Area (est.): 37,500 sq. mi. Population (govt. est., 1949): 1,500,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, black-white-green, red triangle at staff with seven-pointed white star. Monetary unit: Jordan dinar (U.S. \$2.88).

Descriptive. Jordan, formerly known as Transjordan, is an independent state in Western Asia, formerly an Arab State in the Palestine Mandate. The country's popular name, Transjordan, was banned April 26, 1949, in favor of the constitutional name, Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

Two areas comprise the country: Western Jordan, fertile but eroded, and Eastern Jordan (Amman), part fertile, part arid steppes. The boundaries of Jordan have not been finally determined, particularly its western boundary with Israel. It is bounded on the North by Syria, on the East by Iraq, on the South by Saudi Arabia.

Places of religious and historical importance: Jerusalem (ancient), Bethlehem, Amman, Jericho, Dead Sea, Samaria, Hebron, Jerash and Petra.

Resources and Industries. The country is largely desert, but the fertile western portion has a high agricultural potential. Phosphate and potash mines are being rapidly developed, and petroleum deposits are being surveyed. Roads, many of them metalled, are being built. Railways connect Amman with Aqaba on the Red Sea and with Syria.

Industries include tobacco, flour milling, distilling, building materials, olive oil, soap, mother-of-pearl, and textiles. Rock phosphate is the main export.

History and Government. Jordan was set up within the Palestine Mandate Sept. 1, 1922, but gained its independence in 1946. Emir Abdullah

was proclaimed King May 25. Jordan signed a mutual assistance treaty with Great Britain, March 22, 1946, revised March 15, 1948.

Under the new constitution of Jan. 8, 1952, legislative power is vested in Parliament, the cabinet is responsible to the House of Representatives. The Senate (House of Notables) consists of 24 members nominated by the King, the House of 40, elected by the people.

King Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein, born 1882, second son of Hussein Ibn Ali, King of Jordan since May 25, 1946, was assassinated by an Arab extremist July 20, 1951. His eldest son was proclaimed King Talal I, Sept. 5, 1951. Parliament removed King Talal on medical advice, installing his son King Hussein I, May 2, 1952.

Jordan's population has been sharply increased since 1948 by an influx of approximately 600,000 Arab refugees from the Palestine conflict. Since the Arab nations' armistice agreements with Israel, Jordan has administered about 2,500 square miles of Arab Palestine, including the Old City portion of Jerusalem, and made that city the administrative center for western Jordan, July 27, 1953.

Religion. The population is chiefly Arabs of whom over 1,400,000 are Arab Moslems, 90,000 Arab Christians, and 10,000 Moslem Circassians. The official language is Arabic.

Defense. Jordan's military forces comprise an Arab Legion, an air force, and a frontier force.

## Republic of Korea

### DAEHAN-MINKUK; CHOSUN

Capital: Seoul. Area (total) 85,266 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1949): 29,291,000. Monetary unit (South Korea): Hwan (500 to U.S. \$1).

Descriptive. Korea, "Land of the Morning Calm," occupies a mountainous peninsula in Northeastern Asia dividing the Yellow Sea from the Sea of Japan. The boundaries on the mainland are the Yalu River and the Tumen (Tamen) River. Its coastline is more than 6,000 miles long. Southern Manchuria lies along its Northwest frontier for 500 miles and it touches Siberia for a few miles, 100 miles from Vladivostok. Its highest peak is Mt. Kwannio, 8,337 ft.

Resources and Industries. Korea is chiefly an agricultural country, with a cultivated area of approximately 11,000,000 acres.

More than 80 percent of all heavy industry, including munitions, is concentrated in the northern sector where Japan built modern industrial plants valued at approximately a billion dollars before World War II. The bulk of industry is located in Sinuiju, Pyongyang, Wonsan, Hungnam, and Chongjin. The forests in the North are of great value. Gold, silver, zinc, copper, lead, iron, tungsten, graphite, coal and kaolin are present.

Silkworm culture was much encouraged by the Japanese and the quality of the cocoons improved. Rice is an important crop. Barley, wheat, tobacco, and beans also are grown. There was development of cotton spinning, cotton, silk and rayon weaving.

History and Government. Korea, formerly the Hermit Kingdom, has a recorded history since 87 B.C. and was united in a kingdom 668 A.D. It was at various times associated with the Chinese empire and the treaty that concluded the Sino-Japanese war of 1894-95 recognized Korea's complete independence. After Russia obtained a leasehold on Port Arthur and developed also its big port of Vladivostok, Korea, lying between them, was subject to Russian penetration and became to Japan "a dagger pointed at her heart." This helped bring on the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-1905. Japan occupied Korea, Russia recognized Japan's paramount interest there. In 1910 Japan annexed Korea as Chosen.

At the Cairo conference, November, 1943, President F. D. Roosevelt, Prime Minister Churchill and Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek agreed that Korea should be "free and independent." At the Potsdam conference, July, 1945, the 38th parallel of latitude was designated as the line dividing the Soviet and the American occupation. Russian troops entered Korea Aug. 10, 1945; U. S. troops entered a week later. The Russians occupied 48,468 sq. mi., population, c. 9,000,000. The Americans 36,760 sq. mi., pop. c. 21,000,000. The Soviet military organized Socialists and Communists into a People's Interim Committee, which the American commander, Lieut. Gen. John R. Hodge, refused to recognize. He formed the Korean Advisory Council with the help of Syngman Rhee and other democratic leaders. Although the Soviet Union, at a foreign ministers' conference in Moscow, Dec. 1945, agreed to a joint trusteeship for Korea,

it thwarted all efforts to put this into effect. After repeated rebuffs the U.S. submitted the problem to the U.N. A commission appointed by the U.N. to supervise elections in Korea in 1948 was denied admission to North Korea.

The South Koreans formed the Republic of Korea in May, 1948, with Seoul as the capital. Dr. Syngman Rhee was chosen president July 20 and the republic was formally proclaimed Aug. 15, 1948, when the U.S. turned over the administration. By June 29, 1949, the U.S. had withdrawn its troops, leaving behind a Korean constabulary, trained to keep order but not to fight. President Rhee was reelected to a four-year term Aug. 5, 1952. On May 1, 1948, the Communists formed the People's Democratic Republic of Korea in North Korea, with the capital at Pyongyang. The U.S. did not recognize this organization. The Russians withdrew by the end of the year, leaving behind a fully equipped army of peasants and workers.

The North Korean Army invaded South Korea June 25, 1950 (Far Eastern time). The Security Council, U.N., demanded immediate withdrawal and asked support of its members. (The Soviet Union was absent.) The U.S. ordered Gen. MacArthur to send aid. On July 7 the U.N. asked President Truman to name a commander in chief; he appointed Gen. MacArthur. On Nov. 26, 200,000 troops of the People's Republic of China (Communist) entered the war.

An armistice was signed by the United Nations and Communist delegates in Panmunjom at 10:01 a.m., Monday, July 27, 1953 (9:01 p.m. EDT, Sunday, July 26). Hostilities ceased 12 hours later (9 a.m. EDT, Monday, July 27), and troops began to set up a neutral buffer zone. President Eisenhower immediately asked Congress to authorize a \$200,000,000 initial emergency rehabilitation fund to rebuild the economy of South Korea. The armistice continued into 1954, and prisoners were exchanged, but a Big Four meeting in Geneva in April and May, 1954, failed to resolve the conflict. For 1955 events consult *Index on Korea*; also *Chronology*.

**Education and Religion.** Christianity, Confucianism, Buddhism and Chondokyo are the principal religions. A modern school system was encouraged by the Japanese, including an imperial university in Seoul. Christian missionaries established seminaries and higher institutions of learning. The Republic of Korea has compulsory primary education.

**Defense.** The South Korea Army numbers about 600,000, and there is a small Navy and Air Force.

## Latvia

LATVIJAS REPUBLIKA  
LATVIAN S.S.R.

**Capital:** Riga. **Area (1940):** 25,395 sq. mi. **Population (est., 1940):** 1,994,566. **Flag:** Blue and white.

**Descriptive.** Latvia, an imperial Russian province before World War I, became an independent republic Nov. 18, 1918, with two other Baltic countries, Estonia and Lithuania. It is bounded on the North by the Gulf of Riga and Estonia on the East by the U.S.S.R., on the South by Lithuania and Poland on the West by the Baltic Sea. Riga, founded in 1201, is the principal city and second largest Baltic port, after Leningrad.

In 1940 Latvia was overrun by the U.S.S.R., which incorporated it into the Soviet Union as the Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic. This act has not been recognized by the United States.

**Resources and Industries.** Latvia was mainly agricultural but is becoming increasingly industrialized with gross output said to be triple that of 1940. Under the Soviet regime farming was extensively collectivized. In 1952 there were 50 state farms, 105 machine-tractor stations, 500 horse-hiring stations and about 1,500 collective farms. Peat and gypsum deposits abound.

**Education and Religion.** Before the occupation Latvia was about 55% Protestant and 25% Roman Catholic. School pupils numbered 282,000 in 1950. There were 10 colleges and universities, and 70 technical colleges. An Academy of Sciences was opened in 1945.

## Lebanon

LUBNAN

**Capital:** Beirut. **Area (govt. est.):** 4,000 sq. mi. **Population (U.N. est., 1954):** 1,383,000. **Flag:** Three horizontal bars, red-white-red; the white twice the width of red bars, with green cedar in center. **Monetary unit:** Lebanese pound (U.S. 30.94c).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of Lebanon, in the Levant, occupies a strip along the Mediterranean

coast about 120 miles long and 30 to 35 miles wide, extending from the Israeli frontier on the South to Syria on the North and East. Beirut is the chief seaport.

**Resources and Industries.** The country is primarily agricultural, the most important products being fruits, tobacco, olive oil, silk and cotton.

**History and Government.** Lebanon was formed from the five former Turkish Empire Sanjaks (districts) of North Lebanon, Mount Lebanon, South Lebanon, Beirut and Bekaa, and became, with Syria, an independent state Sept. 1, 1920. The states were administered under French Mandate 1920-1941. In 1944 France yielded its powers to the Syrian and Lebanese governments. Foreign troops were withdrawn in 1946.

The republic's constitution instituted a democratic parliamentary regime. There is a unicameral legislature (Chamber of Deputies), elected every four years.

The President normally is elected for a six-year term. Camille Chamoun was elected President by Parliament, Sept. 23, 1952, succeeding Beshara al-Khoury who resigned.

Lebanon is a member of the United Nations and the Arab League.

**Education and Religion.** Christians form the majority. Moslems of various sects most of the remainder. There are four universities in Beirut: American, French, Lebanese, and the private Academy of Arts. Arabic is the principal language.

## Liberia

**Capital:** Monrovia. **Area:** 43,000 sq. mi. **Population (govt. est., 1953):** 2,750,000. **Flag:** 11 horizontal red and white alternating stripes, in upper corner nearest staff a blue square with five-pointed white star. **Monetary unit:** U.S. dollar; also Liberian silver and copper coinage.

**Descriptive.** The independent Negro Republic of Liberia lies on the southwest (Guinea) coast of Africa between Sierra Leone (British) on the West and the French colony of the Ivory Coast on the East, with a coast line on the South Atlantic of about 350 miles. It extends inland 75 to 190 miles. Most of the country is covered with tropical forests, rich in timber and oil nuts.

Monrovia's harbor, developed with United States aid, was opened as a free port, July 26, 1948. Air service in Liberia is maintained by Air France, Pan American Airways, and Liberian International Airways, using Robertsfield Airport and James Spriggs Payne field.

**Resources and Industries.** The chief products are fibre, palm kernels, crude rubber, rice, cassava, coffee, cocoa, and sugar. Mineral resources include gold, iron ore. Diamonds have been found in some districts. U.S. technical and financial aid is developing Liberia's resources. Iron ore from the Bomi Hills mines is rated as highest now mined (68% pure). Production, now more than 1,000,000 tons annually, is exported chiefly to the United States. It provides 10% of U.S. rubber imports.

**History and Government.** The population is entirely of the African race. The number of American Negroes is estimated at 20,000. Liberia was founded in 1822 when a settlement was made at Monrovia by Negro freedmen from the United States with the assistance of American colonization societies. It was declared a republic July 26, 1947. Its constitution is modeled on that of the United States. **Elections must be of Negro blood and owners of land.** The government rests with a President elected for one 8-year term (thereafter for 4-year terms), a Senate of 10, elected for six years, and a House of Representatives of 31, elected for four years. The President is William V. Tubman, elected for 8 years May 4, 1943, reelected to 4-year terms, May, 1951, and May 3, 1955.

**Education and Religion.** Christianity predominates. Public schools are entirely maintained by the government, all others receive subsidies. There are 500 schools of various types (1955), also two colleges. English is the official language.

**Defense.** All citizens between the ages of 16 and 45 years are liable for service for defense.

## Libya

AL MAMLAKA AL LIBIYYA AL MUTTAHIDA

**Capitals:** Tripoli and Benghazi. **Area (est.):** 679,358 sq. mi. **Population (est., 1952):** 1,340,000. **Flag:** red, black, green horizontal, white crescent and star in center. **Monetary unit:** Libyan pound, 100 piastres (U.S. \$2.80).

**Descriptive.** Libya, first country to receive independence fully under United Nations auspices,

is a constitutional monarchy comprising the states of Tripolitania, Cyrenaica, and Fezzan. It is situated along the northern coast of Africa, bounded on the North by the Mediterranean Sea, East by Egypt; West by Tunis and Algeria; South by French West Africa, Equatorial Africa and the Sudan. Geographically it consists of three zones: The Mediterranean, about 17,230 square miles, most heavily populated and the only section well suited to agriculture; a sub-desert area, which produces chiefly the alfalfa plant; a desert zone containing some fertile oases (Ghadames, Ghat, Soana, Sebha, Brak). Tripolitania, in the northwest, contains 69% of the population, while Cyrenaica has 27%, and the Fezzan 4%. Native transportation and communication are elementary. Military bases are maintained by the United States, including the large air force base at Wheelus, near Tripoli, and Great Britain.

**Resources and Industries.** Economically one of the world's poorest and most backward regions (Est. per capita income \$35 in 1952), Libya has date palm orchards, olive groves, lemon, almond and fig trees; and vineyards. Other products include tobacco, esparto grass (a reed-like plant), matting, carpets, leather articles, and fabrics embroidered with gold and silver. Minerals were nationalized in 1953.

The country receives aid from the U.S. and Great Britain to finance the government, provide equipment and raise economic and educational standards. Britain's ties with Libya were formalized by a treaty, July 30, 1953, granting rights to maintain military bases for 20 years in exchange for financial aid.

**History and Government.** Libya's strategic position has caused it to come under the domination successively of Carthage, Rome, the Vandals, the Ottoman Empire and Italy. After World War II Tripoli and Cyrenaica were placed under British administration, the Fezzan under French.

Emir Mohammed Idris El Senussi, spiritual and temporal ruler of the Senussi tribesmen, was recognized by Great Britain as Emir of Cyrenaica, June, 1949. He promulgated a constitution and set up an interim government over internal affairs, Sept. 18, 1949. Libya, as a sovereign state, was approved by the U.N., 1949, effective Jan. 2, 1952. A pre-independence constituent assembly chose the constitutional monarchy form of government and named the Emir as King of Libya, Dec. 3, 1950. The monarchy was proclaimed by King Idris I in Benghazi, Dec. 24, 1951.

Parliament consists of a Senate of 24 members and a House of 55. In the first general elections, Feb. 19, 1952, the pro-Western independence party won a majority of the 55 Parliament seats.

Premier: Mustafa Ben Halim, apptd. April, 1954. Libya was admitted to UNESCO Nov. 19, 1952; accepted March 28, 1953, as eighth member of the Arab League.

**Education and Religion.** Libya's population is 93% nomadic Arab Moslems, the remainder being Italians, Jews, and others. Only about 10% are literate. There are public elementary and secondary schools, and private Koranic, Greek, Italian and Jewish schools.

**Defense.** Status quo agreements with Britain and the United States allow each to maintain its military forces in Libya.

## Liechtenstein

### FURSTENTUM LIECHTENSTEIN

**Capital:** Vaduz. **Area:** 62 sq. mi. **Population** (census, 1950): 13,571. **Flag:** blue and red bars. **Monetary unit:** Franc (U.S. 0.2857).

**Descriptive.** Liechtenstein is a principality on the Upper Rhine between Austria and Switzerland. It was, until 1866, a member of the German Confederation, and was practically a dependency of Austria until the Diet declared its complete independence, Nov. 7, 1913. By treaty with Switzerland (1920) that country administers its posts and telegraphs, customs and foreign interests. There is no army, only a police force of 50.

**Resources and Industries.** The people are agricultural; stock raising is highly developed. Vaduz is noted for finely engraved postage stamps, its main industry.

**History and Government.** The monarchy is hereditary. By the Constitution of 1921, legislative powers rest in a Diet of 15 members, elected for four years by direct vote, on a basis of universal suffrage and proportional representation. The reigning prince is Franz Joseph II. He succeeded his uncle, Prince Franz I, on the latter's abdication

March 30, 1938. The Prime Minister is Dr. Alexander Frick.

The ruler of Liechtenstein makes an annual contribution to the public treasury (about \$110,000 a year). The country is virtually taxless, not only by reason of the ruler's contribution but through the fact that, because they are tax-exempt, large international corporations set up headquarters there, pay nominal fees for the privilege and escape the taxes in their own countries.

**Education and Religion.** The country is predominantly Catholic. There are 42 elementary and 20 continuation schools. German is the language.

## Lithuania

### LIETUVA

#### LITHUANIAN S.S.R.

**Capital:** Vilna (Vilnius). **Area** (1940): 24,500 sq. mi. **Population** (est., 1940): 2,379,070.

**Descriptive.** Lithuania, a Baltic state, is bounded on the North by Latvia, East by Poland, South by U.S.S.R. territory, and West by the Baltic Sea. Klaipeda (Memel) is the chief port.

Before occupation Lithuania was chiefly agricultural, with 76.7% so engaged. The chief crops are rye, wheat, barley, oats, potatoes and flax. The principal exports were meat, butter, flax and eggs. By 1952 industrial production accounted for 60% of national output and over 85% of peasant farms had been collectivized. Electric motors and appliances, lathes, agricultural and other heavy machinery are produced.

**History and Government.** An independent state since the 13th century and later a Grand Duchy under the former Russian Empire, Lithuania proclaimed its independence Feb. 16, 1918. It was recognized by most of the powers. Vilna and about 10,400 square miles were occupied by Poland in 1920. The city and part of the lost territory were reunited with Lithuania in 1939. Memel was temporarily occupied by Germany in 1939.

Lithuania was occupied by the U.S.S.R. in 1940 and incorporated into the Soviet Union as the Lithuanian S.S.R. The action has not been recognized by the United States.

**Education and Religion.** In 1939 more than 85% of the population were Roman Catholic. In 1952 there were 11 institutions of higher education with about 15,000 students, a number of music and art institutes and over 4,000 elementary and secondary schools.

## Luxemburg

### GRAND-DUCHÉ DE LUXEMBOURG

**Capital:** Luxemburg. **Area:** 999 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1953): 304,000. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, red-white-blue. **Monetary unit:** Luxemburg franc (U.S. 2c).

**Descriptive.** Luxemburg is a European Grand Duchy, bounded by Germany on the East, Belgium on the North and West, and France on the South. It measures only 55 miles long by 34 miles wide.

Although the English spelling of this country's name is Luxemburg, its government favors Luxembourg, and this form is being used by U.N. and the U.S. State Dept.

**Resources and Industries.** Luxemburg is a country of small landowners; 430,000 of the 500,000 acres devoted to agriculture are farmed by resident owners. The principal crops are oats, wheat, rye, barley, and potatoes.

The mineral output of the country, despite its size, is enormous and includes iron, pig iron and steel.

**History and Government.** The integrity and neutrality of Luxemburg were guaranteed by the Treaty of London, May 11, 1867, having been previously (since 1815) a part of the Germanic Confederation Overrun by Germany in 2 world wars. It abolished its unarmored neutrality April 15, 1948. Customs union with Netherlands and Belgium was adopted Jan. 1, 1948 as Benelux Customs Union, with inter-union regulation of debts and credits, tariff schedules, working toward full economic union. Luxemburg signed the North Atlantic Treaty; initiated the Schuman coal-steel plan and European Army plan.

As a Grand Duchy, Luxemburg is governed under the Constitution of 1868, with modifications. Legislative power rests with a Chamber of Deputies, 52 in number, elected by universal suffrage with executive power held by a Minister of State and a Cabinet of at least three Ministers. The country is ruled by Grand Duchess Charlotte (born Jan. 23, 1896) who succeeded on the abdication of her



sister, Marie Adelaide, Jan. 9, 1919, and was married (Nov. 6, 1919) to Prince Felix of Bourbon-Parma. They have a son and heir, Prince Jean (born Jan. 5, 1921), another son and four daughters. The Prime Minister is Joseph Bech.

The population is almost entirely Roman Catholic. Education is compulsory and military service obligatory.

## Mexico

### ESTADOS UNIDOS MEXICANOS

Capital: Mexico City. Area: 760,373 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 28,849,000. Flag: three vertical bars, green-white-red, with eagle and cactus emblem on white. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. \$c).

**Descriptive.** Mexico, a Federal Republic, is bounded on the North and Northeast by the United States, on the East by the Gulf of Mexico, Gulf of Campeche and the Caribbean Sea; on the South by Guatemala and British Honduras, and on the West by the Pacific Ocean. The Gulf of California makes a huge indentation in the western coast, completely separating the narrow, mountainous sterile and sparsely inhabited peninsula of Lower California, 760 miles long, from the mainland. On the East the Yucatan peninsula juts out into the Gulf of Mexico. The coastline on the Pacific is 4,438 miles long and 1,774 on the Gulf and the Caribbean.

The Sierra Madre mountains run North and South near the western coast, turning near Colima and continuing nearly due East, paralleling the coast into the Central American countries. Near the Gulf Coast a continuation of the Rocky Mtns. runs down nearly to Vera Cruz.

Between the two ranges lies the vast tableland of Mexico, altitude from 5,000 to 8,000 feet, with a delightful climate and with the vegetation and products of the temperate zone varying with the altitude. The lowlands along the coast are tropical, rising to subtropical in the foothills, with a heavy rainfall on the Gulf side. Along the Pacific slope and in the interior irrigation is needed.

Mexico's population is composed of descendants of the aboriginal Indians and Spaniards who colonized the country. Aztec and Mayan stocks are absorbed in them.

**Resources and Industries.** Mexico is rich in mineral resources. Among them are silver (31.5% of world production), gold, copper, lead, zinc, antimony, mercury, arsenic, amorphous graphite, molybdenum, coal and opal. Value of annual mineral output exceeds 1.5 billion pesos. Petroleum production is huge, averaging 253,000 bbls. per day in 1954. The industry was nationalized in 1938.

**Agriculture,** stock raising and fishing are important. The land is rich, but the rugged topography and lack of sufficient rainfall are major obstacles. Arable land is estimated at 58,512,000 acres, of which 36,746,000 acres are farmed; pasture land 139,024,000 acres, and forests 95,000,000 acres of which 25,000,000 are estimated to be rich in pine, spruce, cedar, mahogany, rosewood and logwood. Some of the more important products are coffee (world's third largest producer), corn, rice, sugar, wheat, tomatoes, tobacco, cotton, garbanzos, cocoa, sisal, bananas. About 50% of the world's supply of sisal comes from Yucatan.

**Industrial output** annually is valued at over 24 billion pesos, principal products being vegetable oils, cotton yarn and clothing, sugar and flour, beverages, iron and steel, soap, cigarettes and cigars, rubber, paper, wool products, cement, shoes, glass, furniture and tiles. Mexico is famous for industrial and native handicraft in silver, pottery, leather, wood, fibers, and weaving. The U.S. takes three-fourths of its exports.

The tourist trade has become an important industry, tourists spending about 2 billion pesos annually. The resorts of Acapulco, Cuernavaca, Vera Cruz, and Taxco have become world famous.

There are 15,129 miles of railroads and 20,000 miles of highways connecting the different regions and linking the United States with Central and South America. Thirty-five Mexican airways companies serve the country, four operating international traffic. Additionally, two American and one Central American carriers provide international service. Eighteen steamship companies operate regular schedules from the 14 major ports.

Foreign trade (in pesos):

	Imports	Exports
1952	6,391,000,000	5,022,000,000
1953	6,350,000,000	4,637,000,000
1954	8,978,000,000	6,280,000,000

**History and Government.** Mexico was much torn

by civil war and insurrection after achieving its independence from Spain proclaimed Sept. 15, 1810, effected in 1821, but in recent years it has progressed in social, economic and cultural phases.

Mexico is a federal democratic republic of 29 states, with governor, legislature and judiciary elected by universal suffrage. The constitution provides for a president elected for 6 years and thereafter ineligible; 60 senators for 6 years and deputies for 3 years, ineligible for re-election until one term has intervened. The deputies are elected on a representative basis of one to every 150,000 pop. There are two territories with governors appointed by the president and a federal district containing Mexico City. The president appoints a cabinet of 13 department secretaries, 2 federal agency chiefs and the attorney general.

Since 1915 Mexico has pursued a policy of land distribution, seizing large estates and partitioning them among the landless peasants. The title rests in the government, but the peasants are allowed to use the lands for life. Between 1915-1945, 65,000,000 acres were distributed among 2,135,000 families, with the rural village (ejido) the unit of land holding.

The government regulates farm production and fixes maximum and minimum prices for farm products. The exportation and importation of agricultural products are under state control.

Mexico has a social security system for insurance to cover industrial accidents, diseases, maternity, incapacity, old age, involuntary unemployment at an advanced age and death.

The President is Adolfo Ruiz Cortines, elected July 6, 1952, succeeding Miguel Aleman.

**Education and Religion.** Primary education is free and compulsory up to 15 years of age. Government schools (1951) number 25,351. Vocational instruction particularly in agriculture is being promoted. There are normal schools of both sexes and many technical schools throughout the country. The National University of Mexico (founded 1551), is famous among Latin-American universities, and in the capital are many higher institutions of learning and culture and scientific institutions and societies. Education in primary, secondary and normal schools is democratic and divorced from all religious doctrines. Spanish is the language.

There is full religious freedom. The majority of the people are Roman Catholic. All church real estate is vested in the nation, but care of their buildings is entrusted to the clergy.

**Defense.** Military training is compulsory, draftees serving one year, then form part of the reserves. The peacetime force of the army is 51,000; average annual number of draftees is 100,000. There is a small Navy and Air Force.

## Monaco

Principal towns: La Condamine, Monte Carlo, Monaco. Area: 0.59 sq. mi. Population (1951 census): 20,202. Flag: red and white horizontal bands. Monetary unit: French franc (U.S. \$0.2857c).

**Descriptive.** Monaco is a small principality on the Mediterranean surrounded on all but the sea side by the French Department of the Alps Maritimes. It is noted for an exceptionally mild climate and magnificent scenery.

Monaco is divided into three communes: Monaco-Ville, La Condamine and Monte Carlo, administered by a municipal body elected by vote. There is a local police force of 200.

**Resources and Industries.** Monaco's fame as a tourist resort and international conference city is widespread. Its revenues derive from indirect taxation, a tobacco monopoly, postage and the gaming tables of the Monte Carlo Casino. There is no tax on incomes. Monte Carlo is a town with a resident population of about 9,500.

**History and Government.** An independent principality for 800 years, the reigning Prince was dispossessed by the French Revolution. The line was re-established in 1814 and placed under the protectorate of France, of the Kingdom of Sardinia. 1815. King Charles III ceded his rights upon Menton and Roquebrune to France in 1861. The Prince of Monaco was an absolute ruler until a constitution was promulgated June 7, 1911. The legislature (National Council) consists of 18 members elected for four years.

The ruler of Monaco is Prince Rainier III who succeeded his grandfather, Prince Louis II, on the latter's death, May 9, 1949, formally ascending the throne Nov. 19, 1949.

## Mongolia

### BUGHUT NAIRAMDAKH MONGOL ARAT ULUS MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

**Capital:** Ulan Bator (Urga). **Area (est.):** 1,750,000 sq. mi. **Population (est.):** over 1,000,000. **Flag:** vertical bars, red-blue-red, with gold 5-pointed star and emblem near hoist. **Monetary unit:** Tughrig (100 Mongo).

**Descriptive.** The Mongolian People's Republic dominates Mongolia, a large livestock region in northeastern Asia, once the Chinese province of Outer Mongolia. It is bounded on the North by the Siberian provinces of U.S.S.R., on the East by Manchuria and the Tarbagatai Mts., on the South by Sinkiang province and the Great Wall of China, on the West by the U.S.S.R. Turkestan provinces.

Northwest Mongolia is an elevated plateau, well watered by lakes and rivers; Southeast and South Mongolia include the Gobi Desert, with the Ordos Desert in the extreme Southeast. Travel and communication are relatively undeveloped.

**Resources and Industries.** It mines gold, coal and marble. There is little agriculture, but excellent pastures make livestock raising the principal industry, including cattle, sheep and transport animals, particularly camels and oxen. Other industry, under the planned economy system, includes wool-cleaning and building materials plants, shoe factories, tanneries and others.

**History and Government.** The former Chinese province, first "people's republic" to follow the Soviet pattern, first declared its independence Mar. 13, 1921, but the monarchy of Bogdo Gegen Khan persisted in limited form until the Khan's death in 1924, when the government proclaimed the country as the Mongolian People's Republic. China claimed a measure of suzerainty over it until it severed all ties by a plebiscite, Oct. 20, 1945, a treaty with Nationalist China, Jan. 5, 1946, and subsequent Sino-Soviet agreements. Part of Northwest Mongolia was incorporated in the U.S.S.R. as the Tannu Tuva autonomous province.

According to the Constitution of 1940, since amended, power is vested in Parliament (Great People's Khural), with one member for every 2,500 pop., elected for three-year terms by universal suffrage, and from which is drawn a 7-member Presidium.

**Premier:** Gen. Y. Tse Den Bal (May 28, 1952). **Education and Religion.** There are primary, secondary and technical schools, and a university in Ulan Bator. An Academy of Sciences was founded in 1953. Buddhist Lamaism is the leading religion.

## Morocco

### MOGHREB-EL-AKSA, i.e. THE FARTHEST WEST

**Capital:** Rabat. **Area:** 172,104 sq. mi. **Population (est., 1950):** 10,442,000. **Flag:** Red with green Seal of Solomon. **Monetary unit:** French franc; Spanish peseta.

**Descriptive.** The monarchy of Morocco, a French and Spanish protectorate, is a remnant of the great Shereefian Empire founded by the Arabs at the close of the seventh century which ruled all northwestern Africa and most of Iberian Peninsula. It is bounded on the East by Algeria, on the North by the Mediterranean, the extreme point opposite Gibraltar being Ceuta; on the South by Rio de Oro and Algeria, and on the West by the Atlantic Ocean.

Along the 200 miles of the Mediterranean littoral run the Riff hills. From Northeast to Southwest extend the Atlas Mountains in five great ranges rising to 12,000 ft. Between these ranges lie fertile well-watered plains.

The climate is healthy, especially on the Atlantic Coast, which is shielded from the hot winds of the Sahara by the Atlas Mountains, and where there is a "tell" or fertile region.

The French section encompasses the whole of Morocco except the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area from the Algerian frontier to the Atlantic Ocean and from the Sahara Desert in the South to the boundary of the Spanish zone in the North. The area is approximately 153,870 sq. mi.; population (census 1951-52), 8,003,985. The Spanish section is the northern strip that extends (except for the small international Tangier area) from a point in the Atlantic about 16 miles South of Larache to the river Moulaya. Spain also exercises jurisdiction over the Ifni enclave and the Cape Juby area on the Atlantic Ocean in the extreme Southwest of the country. Spanish-controlled territory totals approximately 18,009 sq.

mi.; population (est. 1953) 1,015,631. The United States completed four airbases in Morocco in 1955.

The most numerous of the inhabitants are the aboriginal Berbers. The plains are mostly occupied by Arabs and a mixture of the two races, known to foreigners as Moors. The third race is Jewish.

**Resources and Industries.** The people are agricultural and pastoral. Cereals rank first among agricultural products. Important exports are skins, hides, wool, beans, barley, linseed and wheat, almonds, cummin and gums. The chief imports are textiles, sugar, tea, machinery and hardware, candies and spirits. Fruit and vineyards are abundant and dates a regular crop. Carpets, leather goods, fezzes, woolen and silk stuffs are among the manufactures. Mineral deposits are rich, including phosphate, manganese, copper, lead, coal, tin, and petroleum. In 1954 phosphate production was 5,000,000 tons; manganese production is increasing. Modern industrialization has expanded the food, textiles, construction, chemical, machine and metallurgical industries.

**History and Government.** The state theoretically is an absolute monarchy, but the country is divided into three zones—French and Spanish zones and the neutral Tangier area. The Sultan resides in Rabat in the French zone, but Fez, Marrakesh and Meknes are capitals by tradition.

Morocco came under French influence because of its proximity to Algeria. A general rising of the tribes Oct. 1910, culminating in the siege of Fez, called out a French expedition of pacification, which occupied Fez in 1911. For two decades thereafter the country was restless, with frequent uprisings, and pacification was not completed until the exile of Abd-el Krim in 1926 and surrender of Sidi Ali Hocine, last die-hard chief, in 1933.

An elaborate French administration is headed by a Resident General who also acts as Minister of Foreign Affairs to the Sultan. There is agitation for a greater measure of home rule.

The reigning Sultan, Sidi Mohammed Ben Youssef, third son of Moulay Youssef (reigned 1912-1927), proclaimed Nov. 19, 1927, was deposed Aug. 20, 1953 and exiled, when violence threatened over Morocco's nationalistic aims. His uncle, Sidi Mohammed Ben Moulay Arafat, was selected by the Makhzen (governing council of Viziers) to succeed him. Terrorism resumed in July, 1955, with a high death toll and France proposed, Aug. 29, replacing the Sultan with a council of guardians of the throne.

**Education and Religion.** The native population is largely illiterate, but trade schools and agricultural training centers have been considerably developed since 1945. There are Koranic, Franco-Moslem and French schools. European-type elementary and secondary schools had 350,000 attendance in 1952. The most notable Islamic school is Kalroween University in Fez. The principal languages are Moorish-Arabic and the Berber dialects. French and Spanish are used for official and business purposes in their respective zones. The population is predominantly Moslem.

### TANGIER INTERNATIONAL ZONE

Tangier, a seaport of 60,000 inhabitants, and surrounding territory, which occupies the extreme Northwest corner of Africa on the Atlantic, is internationalized. The Tangier Zone comprises 225 square miles and a population estimated at 100,000.

A convention was signed, Dec. 18, 1923, and a protocol, July, 1925, by Great Britain, France and Spain, providing for its permanent neutrality, security and internationalization. Spain, however, reopened the question in 1926 by a demand for full control and the incorporation of Tangier within the Spanish protectorate. A new accord was signed July 25, 1928, giving Spain control of policing.

A conference of French, British, United States and Russian experts agreed, Aug. 22, 1945, on the establishment of a provisional international regime based on the 1923 convention, and requested withdrawal of Spanish forces which had occupied the territory in June, 1940. The international administration went into effect Oct. 11, 1945. An eight-nation agreement Nov. 10, 1952, restored several administrative posts to Spain.

## Nepal

**Capital:** Kathmandu. **Area:** 54,000 sq. mi. **Population (est., 1953):** 8,596,000. **Monetary unit:** Nepalese rupee.

**Descriptive.** Nepal is a constitutional monarchy on the southern slope of the Himalayas, bounded on the North by Tibet, on the East by Sikkim and Bengal and on the South and West by India.

There are many fertile valleys lying in the slopes

of the bleak and lofty mountains, including Mt. Everest (altitude 29,002 feet). The capital is in a fertile valley, 15 miles long and 20 miles wide, which supports 450,000 inhabitants and is noted for its 2,700 Buddhist shrines, nearly all lavishly decorated examples of Nepalese art.

Deliberately isolated for centuries by its rulers, Nepal is emerging into the modern scene. Weekly air service between Katmandu and Calcutta, India, was started in 1950. The country's first motor road from Katmandu to the outside world was opened Dec. 11, 1953.

**Resources and Industries.** Nepal has rich forests and quartz deposits. A survey of mineral resources was authorized in 1948, following the visit of an American diplomatic mission. The country exports jute, rice, grain, cattle, hides, wheat and drugs, and imports textiles, sugar, salt, hardware, etc.

**History and Government.** Nepal was originally divided into numerous hill clans and petty principalities, the inhabitants of one of which—the Gurkhas, a Mongolic-Hindu strain—became predominant about 1769. The ruling family until 1951 was the Ranas, Hindu Rajputs. Maharajadhiraja Tribhubana Bir Bikram (born June 30, 1906), member of the Thapas family who formerly were figureheads in the government, returned from exile Feb. 18, 1951, ended the ancient system of rule by hereditary premiers, and established a popular government, sworn in Nov. 16, 1951. The Communist party was outlawed Jan. 25, 1952. The King and an interim government of councilors began attempts to curb economic and social ills and institute free elections.

King Tribhubana died Mar. 13, 1955, and was succeeded by his son, Mahendra Bir Bikram Shah Dev, crowned Mar. 14.

**Religion:** Hinduism is the main religion.

**Defense.** The army consists of about 20,000 regular infantrymen.

## Netherlands

### KONINKRIJK DER NEDERLANDEN

**Capital:** Amsterdam. **Area (land):** 12,850 sq. mi. **Population (govt. est. 1954):** 10,666,941. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, red-white-blue. **Monetary unit:** Gulden (gulder, florin) (U.S. 26.32c).

**Descriptive.** The Netherlands, a constitutional monarchy in northwestern Europe, is bounded by Germany on the East, Belgium on the South and the North Sea on the West and North. Its surface is flat, with an average height above sea level of 37 feet, and with about one-fifth of its land below sea level, reclaimed and protected by dykes, of which there are 1,500 miles. Drainage of half of the shallow Zuyder Zee, which covers 1,350 square miles, added 900 square miles to the cultivable land. Such areas are called "polder."

Disastrous floods early in 1953 gave impetus to plans to make the country floodproof by damming off the North Sea inlets in the Northwest.

The Hague is seat of government, but Amsterdam is the sole capital of the kingdom and the inauguration of the King or Queen is held there.

**Resources and Industries.** Forty per cent of the land is given to pasture, farming takes 30%, forest 7%, horticulture 3%. Of the land 90% is in holdings of fewer than 50 acres and more than 50 per cent of fewer than 10 acres. Cereals, potatoes, sugar beets and other crops are raised. Commercial fishing engages about 25,000 persons. Dairy products are an important industry; the cheese products are famous and the cattle high grade. On soil on the edge of the polders and the sand dunes tulips and other flowering bulbs and roots are grown. The Dutch bulb is not indigenous to Holland but originated in Persia, whence it was taken to Holland several hundred years ago. Aalsmeer is the most important flower center. Boskoop is best known for ornamental trees and shrubs.

The most important industries are shipbuilding, the manufacture of machinery, textiles (including rayon), and chemical products, also brewing and distilling and flour milling. Amsterdam is famous for diamond cutting, Delft for pottery. Eindhoven has the Philips electrical and radio factories. Coal, oil and salt are found.

The country is a member of the Benelux Customs Union (with Belgium and Luxembourg), which aims at full customs, tariff unity, and eventual complete economic union.

Canals, of which there are 4,817 miles, are most important in internal communications; elaborate systems are in the cities and feed the harbors. The Rhine, Meuse, and Schelde reach the sea

through the Netherlands and carry enormous traffic, the Schelde including that from Antwerp.

A new 20-mile segment of the Amsterdam-Rhine Canal, opened May 21, 1952, halves shipping time between the Rhine and Amsterdam. It has largest inland navigation lock in the world, 1,150 ft.

Rotterdam, important port of entry for Europe, annually handles over 16,000 vessels and foreign commerce of 45,000,000 tons.

Royal Dutch Airlines (K.L.M.) is one of the world's largest international airlines; now oldest air service still operated by same company.

Foreign trade in guilders:

	Imports	Exports
1952	8,329,000,000	7,933,000,000
1953	8,800,000,000	8,064,000,000
1954	10,688,000,000	9,059,000,000

**History and Government.** The first constitution after the reconstruction of the Netherlands as a sovereign state was promulgated in 1814, and revised, 1815, after the addition of the Belgian provinces. It assures a hereditary constitutional monarchy. Executive power rests exclusively in the Crown (the Queen and ministers). Legislative powers are exercised jointly by the Crown and Parliament (States-General) of two Chambers: First Chamber, 50 members, elected for six years (one half every third year) by the provincial legislatures, and the Second Chamber, 100 Deputies, elected for four years directly. Universal suffrage for citizens of both sexes over 23 years of age and proportional representation are in force. The sovereign exercises the executive authority through a Council of Ministers, the President thereof corresponding to a Prime Minister. There is a State Council named by the sovereign, of which she is president, to be consulted on all legislative and some executive matters.

In 1952 Parliament approved constitutional amendments making the Netherlands the first country to enact provisions for yielding authority to supranational organizations.

The reigning sovereign is Queen Juliana Louise Emma Marie Wilhelmina (born April 30, 1909), only daughter of former Queen Wilhelmina, who succeeded to the throne (Sept. 6, 1948) on the abdication and retirement of her mother (announced May 12, 1948). Queen Juliana was married (Jan. 7, 1937) to Prince Bernhard of Lippe-Biesterfeld (born June 29, 1911), Prince Consort, known as "The Prince of the Netherlands" since the accession of Juliana. They have four daughters, Princess Beatrix Wilhelmina Armgard (born Jan. 31, 1938), heiress-apparent; Princess Irene Emma Elizabeth (born Aug. 5, 1939), Princess Margriet Franciska (born Jan. 19, 1943) in Ottawa, Canada, and Princess Maria-Christina (born Feb. 18, 1947).

The House of the States-General are composed:

First Chamber (1952)—Catholic, 17; Labor, 14; Anti-Revolutionary, 7; Christian Historical Union, 6; Freedom and Democracy, 4; Communists, 2.

Second Chamber (1952)—Catholic party, 30; Labor, 30; Anti-Revolutionary, 12; Christian Historical Union, 9; Freedom and Democracy, 9; Communist, 6; State Reformed, 2; Catholic National, 2.

The Premier is Willem Drees (August, 1952).

A 1954 charter revision gave Surinam and Netherlands Antilles, one-time colonies, complete internal autonomy.

Sovereignty over the former Netherlands Indies was transferred to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (now Republic of Indonesia), excepting Netherlands New Guinea, Dec. 27, 1949.

**Education and Religion.** Entire liberty of worship and conscience is guaranteed. The royal family belongs to the Netherlands Reformed Church. The state contributes to the support of several religious denominations.

Education is obligatory from ages 7 to 14. Instruction is free or subject to a small fee, in both public and denominational schools and teachers are paid by the state. There are universities in Amsterdam (two), Utrecht, Leyden, Delft (Engineering), Groningen, Kakeningen (Agriculture), Rotterdam (Commerce), Nijmegen and Tilburg.

**Defense.** Army service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 40. The Navy consists of one carrier, two cruisers, 12 destroyers, 17 frigates, 7 submarines and minor miscellaneous craft. The Netherlands also maintains an Air Force.

### SURINAM AND NETHERLANDS ANTILLES

A revision of the Netherlands charter, promulgated Dec. 29, 1954, raised Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles to equality with the Netherlands homeland in the Kingdom of the Netherlands, with complete internal autonomy and a voice in

government of the kingdom. The kingdom is represented in each by the governor who also is head of government for his respective country. Local governments comprise the governor, council, ministers, and representative bodies (States), the latter elected by universal suffrage.

Surinam, also known as Netherlands Guiana, is situated on the north coast of South America, between French Guiana on the East and British Guiana on the West; forests and savannas on the South stretch to the Tumuc Humac Mountains. The area is approximately 55,400 sq. mi. The population (est. 1932), is 230,000. Paramaribo is the capital.

The chief export is aluminum ore "bauxite," and 65 per cent of the American consumption of this important raw material comes from Surinam. Other exports are citrus, rice, coffee, balata and high quality lumber. The Surinam guilder is the monetary unit.

The Dutch by the Treaty of Breda, 1667, gave New Netherland (New York) to England in exchange for Surinam.

The Netherlands Antilles consist of two groups of islands in the West Indies: Curacao, Aruba and Bonaire (Leeward Islands) are near the Venezuelan coast and St. Eustatius, Saba and the southern part of St. Martin (Windward Islands) are 500 miles to the northeast and belong to the Lesser Antilles. The area of the groups is 381.1 square miles, divided as follows: Curacao, 172.5 square miles; Bonaire, 111.9; Aruba, 69.9; St. Martin (Dutch part), 13.2; St. Eustatius, 11.8; Saba, 4.8.

The population (Dec. 31, 1932) was 175,631. Willemstad is the capital. The chief products are corn, pulse, salt and phosphates; the principal industry is the refining of oil. On Curacao the Royal Dutch Shell and on Aruba the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey have large oil refineries, refining the oil from Venezuela.

#### NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA (Irian)

Western part of New Guinea, comprising about 151,000 sq. mi. and population (est. 1934), 775,000, was first claimed for the Netherlands by the Dutch East India Company which acquired a commercial monopoly in the Indonesian archipelago in 1602. Administration is under a governor and a council. Exports consist of petroleum and forest products.

New Guinea was not included in territory transferred to the new Republic of Indonesia when sovereignty was granted in 1949 and it has remained under Dutch control. The 9th U.N. General Assembly defeated a resolution calling for new negotiations.

## Nicaragua

### REPUBLICA DE NICARAGUA

Capital: Managua. Area (est.): 57,145 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 1,202,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, blue-white-blue, with coat of arms on white. Monetary unit: Cordoba (U.S. 12.67¢).

**Descriptive.** Nicaragua, largest of the Central or Middle America States, lies between the Caribbean Sea and the Pacific Ocean with more than 200 miles of coastline on each. The country is bordered by Honduras on the North and Costa Rica on the South. The Cordillera range of Mountains, including many volcanic peaks, runs from northwest to southeast through the middle of the country. Between this range and a range of volcanic peaks to the West lie Lake Managua, 30 miles long by 15 miles wide, and Lake Nicaragua, 100 miles long and 45 miles wide, of great importance in the transport system of the country. The government-owned Pacific railroad, running from Corinto to Leon and from Managua to Granada, 171 miles, is the principal rail line. There is daily air service (PAA) to U.S. and South America, TACA serves Central America.

**Resources and Industries.** The country has valuable forests, some gold is mined, but it is essentially an agricultural and stock raising community. On the broad tropical plains to the east coast, bananas and sugar cane are cultivated, and coffee is grown on the mountain slopes. The production of gold has attained first rank in the country, taking precedence over coffee.

Other products are mahogany and hides and skins. Chief imports are textiles, machinery, chemicals and flour. Trade is chiefly with the U.S.

**History and Government.** After gaining independence from Spain, 1821, Nicaragua was united for a short period with Mexico, then with the United Provinces of Central America, finally becoming an independent republic, 1838. Political

unrest has several times required intervention by the United States.

The constitution of 1939, amended, provides for a Congress of two chambers, a House of Deputies of 42 members elected for six years, and a Senate of 16 members elected for six years, all chosen by popular vote. Ex-presidents also serve in the Senate and are appointed for life. The President is elected for a period of six years. President: Anastasio Somoza, elected May 21, 1950.

**Education and Religion.** Roman Catholicism is the prevailing religion, but there is complete freedom of worship. The teaching of English in the public schools is compulsory.

A Central University of Nicaragua was established in 1941. The University of Leon, since 1947 called National University of Nicaragua, was founded in 1814.

**Defense.** The National Guard numbers roughly 3,600 officers and men with a trained reserve of 4,000. Aviation is being developed.

## Norway

### KONGERIKET NORGE

Capital: Oslo. Area: 125,064 sq. mi. Population (govt. est. 1955): 3,450,000. Flag: white-bordered blue cross on red field. Monetary unit: Krone, pl. kroner (U.S. 14¢).

**Descriptive.** Norway occupies the west part of the Scandinavian Peninsula in Northwest Europe from the Skagerrak, which separates it from Denmark, to the North Cape in the Arctic Ocean, where on the East it meets Finland and the U.S.S.R. The Kjoelen Mountains separate South Norway from Sweden to the East. The rocky coast is washed by the Arctic and North Atlantic Oceans, and cut deep by fjords of scenic grandeur.

The country's greatest length is 1,100 miles; its width varies from 270 to only 4 miles at the narrowest point. The coastline, including the fjords and greatest of the 150,000 islands, is 12,500 miles long. The climate is mild and moist on the west coast, but fairly cold and dry in the interior and eastern regions.

The midnight sun is a phenomenon of the North Cape area. The sun does not set from the middle of May until the end of July, nor does it rise above the horizon from approximately Nov. 20 to Jan. 24. The vari-colored Northern Lights are visible in winter.

**Resources and Industries.** Norway is essentially a maritime country. More than 72% is unproductive and only 4,300 sq. mi. are cultivated; rivers and lakes occupy 5,000; forests 29,455.

The country lacks sufficient coal but has become a great power producing country by utilizing water power, its greatest natural asset.

Forests are one of the principal natural sources of wealth. Huge quantities of cod, herring, whale, tuna, seal, mackerel and salmon are caught. Mining is an important industry and the country yields silver, copper, pyrites, nickel, iron, zinc and lead.

Important agricultural products are hay, potatoes and berries. A feature of farm economy is the combination of agriculture with fishing, or forestry and fur farming.

Norway's merchant marine now ranks third in the world, with more than 6,000 ships totalling 7,300,000 tons in 1955. About 53% are tankers.

The principal manufactures are food products, machinery and metal work, paper and pulp, textiles, wood, fish and whale oils, soap and electrochemical products, especially nitrates.

**History and Government.** Norway, under its constitution, adopted May 17, 1814, is a constitutional hereditary monarchy. Independent for centuries, Norway was united with Denmark, 1381-1814, and Sweden, 1814-1906. Norway and Sweden signed an agreement dissolving the union, Oct. 25, 1905.

The King of Norway is Haakon VII (born Aug. 3, 1872), second son of Frederick VIII, King of Denmark. He was elected King of Norway by the Storting, Nov. 18, 1905, and crowned June 22, 1906, married (July 22, 1896) to Princess Maud who died Nov. 20, 1938, third daughter of King Edward VII of Great Britain. The heir to the throne, Crown Prince Olaf (born July 2, 1903) was married March 21, 1929, to Princess Martha of Sweden (died April 5, 1954), daughter of Prince Charles. A son, Hereditary Prince Harold, was born Feb. 21, 1937, and two daughters, Princess Ragnhild Alexandra (June 9, 1930) and Princess Astrid (Feb. 12, 1932).

The legislative power is vested in the Storting, whose 150 members are elected for four years. The

Starting discussions and votes on all political and budgetary questions, but divides itself into two sections for questions of legislation.

Premier: Einar Gerhardsen, Laborite, appointed Jan. 21, 1955.

Norway has an advanced health and social welfare system with insurance against sickness, accidents, and unemployment; and family allowances and old age pensions.

**Education and Religion.** The Evangelical Lutheran religion is endowed by the state and its clergy are nominated by the King. All religions are tolerated.

Education has been compulsory from 7 to 14 since 1880 and the school system is highly organized. The University of Oslo (founded 1811) and Bergen are subsidized by the state, as are the Technological Institute (Trondheim) and the Agricultural College (Aas).

**Defense.** Military service is universal and compulsory. Conscripts are drafted at 20, serve 16-18 months. The navy includes destroyers, frigates, submarines and other craft.

#### SPITSBERGEN (Svalbard)

Spitsbergen is a group of mountainous islands in the Arctic Ocean. The largest, West Spitsbergen, 15,000 square miles, lies about 370 miles due north of Norway, half-way to the Pole. Discovered by Norsemen in 1194 and rediscovered by Barents the islands had been the resort of whalers of several nations. Norway periodically asserted (since 1261) her claims to the islands. Following action by the Peace Conference in 1919 a treaty was signed in Paris, Feb. 9, 1920, by the major powers placing Spitsbergen under a Norwegian mandate. The area is about 23,957 square miles; the population, 3,200.

Coal resources are estimated at 9,000,000,000 tons; annual production is over 400,000. There are large deposits of low-grade iron ore and gypsum.

#### OTHER ISLAND POSSESSIONS

Jan Mayen, a desolate area of 147 square miles between Greenland and Northern Norway used as a weather station.

Bouvet Island, area 22 square miles, is an uninhabited tract in the Southern Atlantic. Great Britain relinquished its claim to the island, 1928.

Peter I Island, with an area of 97 square miles, lies in the Antarctic and is uninhabited.

Norwegian Antarctic Dependency (Queen Maud Land), lying between the Falkland Islands dependency and the Australian Antarctic dependency, was placed under Norwegian sovereignty Jan. 14, 1939.

## Panama

### REPUBLICA DE PANAMA

Capital: Panama. Area: 28,575 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 886,000. Flag: rectangle of four quarters, white with blue star, blue, white with red star, red. Monetary unit: Balboa (equiv. to U.S. \$1).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of Panama occupies the isthmus of Panama, connecting Central and South America. It has a north and east shoreline of 477 mi. on the Caribbean Sea and a south and west shoreline of 767 mi. on the Pacific Ocean, including the Gulf of Panama. Its width varies from about 37 to 110 mi. It is bounded on the East and South by Colombia, West and North by Costa Rica, and is bisected by the U.S. Canal Zone. Daily air services operate between Panama and the United States and connect with other Central and South American countries.

**Resources and Industries.** Panama has extensive forests, and exports mahogany. Only about half of the rich arable land is cultivated. It raises livestock, coffee and rice. Chief exports are bananas, pineapples, cacao, coconuts, sugar, abaca fiber, shrimp, cement.

Due to easy shipping regulations and strictures in the U.S., merchant tonnage registered in Panama after World War II, became fourth in size, preceded only by Britain, U.S. and Norway.

**History and Government.** Spain discovered the coast in 1501; Columbus reached Almirante (Bocas del Toro), Porto Bello and Belau river, 1502-03. Balboa took possession of the Pacific Ocean for Spain Sept. 25, 1513. Panama was hq. for Pizzaro in 1524. It was ravaged by Francis Drake, 1572-95. and Henry Morgan, 1668-71. Morgan destroyed old city of Panama, founded in 1519. Panama left Spain for Colombia in 1821, was autonomous from 1855 to 1885, when it was again directly governed by Colombia. American capital built the first

railroad in 1856. U.S. troops were sent to keep order 7 times between 1856 and 1901.

Panama declared its independence from Colombia Nov. 3, 1903, with U.S. recognition. American naval vessels technically prevented Colombia from landing troops. On Nov. 18, 1903, Panama granted the Canal Zone to the U.S. by treaty, ratified Feb. 26, 1904. For terms consult *Canal Zone and Panama Canal*.

Panama adopted universal suffrage in 1945 and its third constitution in 1946.

President Jose Antonio Remon, elected in 1952, was assassinated Jan. 2, 1955. His successor, Jose Ramon Guizado, was impeached by the National Assembly, Jan. 15, and ordered arrested and tried for plotting the murder of his predecessor Ricardo Arias Espinosa, second vice president, was sworn in as president.

**Education and Religion.** The Roman Catholic religion prevails but other faiths have representation. Education is compulsory for all children between the ages of seven and 15. The National University is in Panama City, Spanish is the official language and its use is compulsory.

## Palestine

Palestine, the ancient Holy Land of the Christian, the Jew and, to some extent, of the Arab, lies on the western edge of Asia bordering on the Mediterranean Sea. It is bounded on the North by Lebanon and Syria, on the East by Jordan and on the South by the province of Sinai, Egypt.

The capital of Palestine was Jerusalem.

A new independent Zionist state, the Republic of Israel, was proclaimed May 14-15, 1948, coincident with British withdrawal in accordance with a decision of the General Assembly of the United Nations, Nov. 29, 1947, to partition Palestine into independent Jewish and Arab states. The proposed Arab state has not yet come into being and most of the boundaries still are in dispute, the Arab portions being held chiefly by the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Egypt.

For information concerning the Republic of Israel, consult *Israel*, page 359.

## Paraguay

### REPUBLICA DEL PARAGUAY

Capital: Asuncion. Area (est.): 157,000 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est., 1954): 1,530,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-white-blue; white stripe bears on the obverse republic's coat of arms, on the reverse a lion and inscription "Paz y Justicia." (Only national flag having different obverse and reverse.) Monetary unit: Guaraní (U.S. \$4.76c).

**Descriptive.** Paraguay, one of the two inland countries of South America, is bounded on the North by Bolivia and Brazil, on the East by Brazil and Argentina, on the South by Argentina, and on the West by Argentina and Bolivia. The extensive plains are excellent for pasture and agriculture, and the mountain slopes are covered with luxuriant forests. It is one of the best watered countries in the world. The Paraguay River, the Republic's most important waterway, is navigable for vessels of 12-foot draft as far as Asuncion and Concepcion, and beyond for smaller craft for practically its entire length (1,800 miles). The country still is deficient in adequate roads.

Regular steamer service is maintained from Buenos Aires on the Parana-Paraguay rivers as far as Asuncion, where extensive port improvements have been made. There are air mail and passenger services between Asuncion and other South American cities.

**Resources and Industries.** The most important agricultural crops are corn, mandioca, cotton, beans, peanuts, tobacco and citrus fruits. The livestock industry is important. Paraguay has about 4,500,000 cattle and many hogs and other livestock. Several saladeros (beef curing establishments) are located near Asuncion.

The chief exports are oranges, yerba mate, timber, hides, tobacco, beef products, quebracho wood, cotton, tannin, lace and vegetable oils. Chief imports are textiles, foodstuffs, hardware, fancy goods, wines and spirits, pharmaceutical products, automobiles, ready-made clothing and hats.

**History and Government.** Paraguay gained its independence from Spain in 1811, was governed by a dictator from 1815-1840.

Shortly after the war with Brazil, Argentine confederation and Uruguay, 1865-70, a constitution, modeled after that of the United States, providing for a republican form of government, was adopted.

In 1940 a revision was designed to eliminate anti-social abuses, prevent monopolization of consumption goods and artificial price fixing.

Congress is composed of one Chamber, with the members elected one for each 25,000 inhabitants. A Council of State succeeds the Senate and the members are nominated by the government on a corporative basis. The President is elected for five years and appoints a cabinet which exercises all the functions of the government. It informs the Chamber and Council of State of its policies. Private property is guaranteed by the Constitution.

The Colorado party is only legal political party. President Federica Chaves, elected in 1950, resigned May 7, 1954. Administration was assumed by an army junta.

**Education and Religion.** The Roman Catholic religion is established, but others are tolerated. Primary education is compulsory between the ages of 7 and 14. In 1950 there were 1,477 government primary schools, a number of secondary and vocational schools, and eight universities. Spanish is the universal language, but Paraguayans also speak Guarani, an ancient Indian tongue.

**Defense.** All citizens from 18 to 20 years of age are subject to obligatory military service. A modernly equipped naval fleet patrols the rivers.

## Peru

### REPUBLICA DEL PERU

**Capital:** Lima. **Area:** 514,059 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 8,295,000. **Flag:** three vertical bars, red-white-red, with coat of arms on white. **Monetary unit:** Sol (U.S. \$2.47c).

**Descriptive.** Peru, situated on the Pacific coast of South America, is bounded on the North by Ecuador, on the Northeast and East by Colombia and Brazil, and on the Southeast by Bolivia; at its southernmost tip is the narrow Republic of Chile. Peru has a Pacific coastline of 1,410 miles and an extreme width, from coast to eastern jungle, of about 800 miles.

Here the Andes reach their highest altitudes, seven peaks towering above 19,000 feet. The uplands or western slopes of the Andes are well watered and also the eastern descent to the Amazon basin, which are fertile tropical lowlands.

Lima, the capital, is called City of the Kings. It is the most important commercial center of the country. Callao, important industrially and the chief seaport, is connected with the capital by two railroads and three highways.

The first trans-Andean highway to penetrate the Amazon basin of Peru was completed in 1947, extending from Lima to Pucallpa.

**Resources and Industries.** Though agricultural and pastoral products comprise only 40% of the value of the total exports, 85% of the population is dependent, directly or indirectly, upon them by agriculture and stock raising.

The chief crop and leading agricultural export is cotton, which averages 20% of the country's total exports. About 100,000 persons are engaged in the industry. Second only to cotton as a money crop is sugar. Wheat, rice, potatoes, beans, barley and quinoa are also raised. Corn, native to Peru, is grown throughout the country, forming a staple food for a large part of the Indian population.

The mountains are rich in minerals and many valuable mines, some dating back to the Incas, are being worked. The country is one of the largest producers in the world of vanadium.

The chief exports are crude petroleum and petroleum derivatives, sugar, copper bars and cotton; imports are machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, textiles, metals, chemicals, dyes and paints.

There is airline service between Lima and other large foreign cities.

**History and Government.** For centuries Peru was the seat of political power on the continent; first as the center of the Inca empire; later as Spain's foremost viceroyalty in the New World, becoming independent 1821-24.

By the constitution of April 9, 1933, the government consists of a President and two Vice Presidents, elected by direct suffrage for a period of six years. National legislative authority is vested in a Congress composed of a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate elected for 6 years. Chamber members must be at least 25 years of age, Senate members at least 35 years of age, and all must be native-born Peruvians. The president is advised by an Economic Advisory Council of approximately 50 members, specialists in their fields.

Suffrage is granted to literate citizens, and, in municipal elections, to adult or married women.

Voting is compulsory for literate males between the ages of 21 and 60.

The President is Gen. Manuel A. Odría, sole candidate, elected July 2, 1950.

**Education and Religion.** Religious liberty prevails but the Roman Catholic religion is protected.

Education is free and compulsory between the ages of seven and 14. The University of San Marcos (founded May, 1551) is said to be the oldest institution of learning in the western hemisphere. There are four other universities.

About 60% of the population is Indian; the white (10%) is predominantly of Spanish descent. The remainder are chiefly Mestizos.

Spanish is the official language, but many Indians speak Quecha or Aymara.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory with two years in the active army, five years in the first reserve, five in the second reserve and 20 years in the National Guard.

## Philippines

### REPUBLICA DE FILIPINAS

**Capital:** Quezon City (Luzon). **Area:** 115,600 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 21,440,000. **Flag:** blue and red horizontal bars; white canton with gold sun, three gold stars. **Monetary unit:** Peso (U.S. 50c).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of the Philippines, largest island group in the Malay Archipelago (land area 115,600 square miles)—lies between 21° 10' and 4° 40' North latitude and between 116° 40' and 126° 34' East longitude. There are 7,100 islands extending 1,150 statute miles from North to South and 682 miles from East to West in the shape of a huge triangle, 7,000 miles from San Francisco. Of this number 2,773 are named and 4,337 unnamed, many with an area of less than a square mile.

Eleven of the islands comprise the bulk of the area. They are: Luzon, 40,420; Mindanao, 36,537; Samar, 5,060; Negros, 4,905; Palawan, 4,550; Panay, 4,446; Mindoro, 3,758; Leyte, 2,795; Cebu, 1,707; Bohol, 1,495; Masbate, 1,262.

Other groups in the Archipelago are the Sulu, or Jolo Islands in the South, the Babuyanes and Batanes in the North, the Catanduanes in the East, and Calamianes in the west.

The Archipelago has a coast line of 14,407 statute miles. There are 21 fine harbors and eight land-locked straits. Manila Bay, with an area of 770 square miles, and a circumference of 120 miles is the finest harbor in the Far East. Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga, Jolo, Aparri, Davao, San Fernando (La Union), and Legaspi are main ports.

The extensive mountain system of the Philippines belongs to the succession of volcanic ranges of the Pacific system. There are 20 more or less active volcanoes. Mount Apo, 9,690 ft., in Mindanao, and Mayon Volcano, 7,943 ft. in Albay, are the most famous. Between the mountains and the sea lie great fertile, well-watered plains. About 63% of the archipelago is suitable for cultivation.

The average temperature during the four winter months is about 78° F.; in the three hot months, April to June, about 84; other months, about 80.

Quezon City, a suburb, replaced Manila as the official capital July 17, 1948, but most government offices remain in Manila.

**Resources and Industries.** Philippine economics rest on agriculture, livestock, mining, lumbering and fishing.

Forests provide cabinet and construction timber in large quantities; also gums and resins, vegetable oils, rattan and bamboo, tan and dye barks.

The islands are rich in mineral resources. Gold, silver, lead, zinc, copper, iron, coal, petroleum, chromite, asbestos and manganese are mined, as well as clay, marble, salt, etc. There are about 75 square miles of lignite and bituminous coal.

The chief agricultural products are unhusked rice ("palay"), Manila hemp from abaca, copra, sugar cane, corn and tobacco. The principal export fruit is the pineapple but there are also bananas, mangoes, papaya, lanzones, bilimut, chico, mandarins and oranges.

Manufacturing industries have been encouraged largely by the free-trade relations with the U.S.

There is large-scale development of hydroelectric power. Leading exports are copra, sugar, abaca, logs and lumber, desiccated coconut, coconut oil, iron ore, canned pineapples, chrome ore, leaf tobacco. Imports, textiles, petroleum products, machinery, base metals, transportation equipment, dairy products, cereals, metal products, paper, electrical

equipment. Three-fourths of trade is with the U.S.

**History and Government.** The Philippines were discovered by Magellan, 1521, and conquered by Spain 1565. The islands were ceded to the United States by the Treaty of Paris (Dec. 10, 1898), following the Spanish-American War, the U.S. paying for the territory.

Princess Hadji Piandao, niece and adopted daughter of the late Jamul Kiram II, Sultan of Sulu, transferred (April, 1940) legal ownership of hundreds of islands in the Sulu Archipelago to the Commonwealth of the Philippines.

Japan attacked the Philippines Dec. 8, 1941 (Far Eastern time). Gen. Douglas MacArthur was put in command of the U.S.-Filipino forces (15,000 Americans, 40,000 in Filipino army, 100,000 Filipino reservists). Japan conquered the islands by May 2, 1942. The Japanese were cleared out by Sept., 1945. In 1951 the U.S. settled war claims for property losses for \$388,150,000.

On July 4, 1946, the independent Republic of the Philippines was proclaimed in accordance with the Tydings-McDuffie Act passed by the U.S. Congress in 1934, providing for Philippine independence in 1946. President Truman formally recognized the Philippines as a separate and self-governing nation, announcing the surrender by the United States of all rights of sovereignty.

The constitution provides for the Congress of the Philippines, consisting of a Senate of 24 members, elected at large, and a House of Representatives with a maximum membership of 120. The members of the House are apportioned among provinces according to population. Their term of office is 4 years. The Congress regulates capital and labor, utility franchise, and natural resources.

The term of the president and vice president is 4 years, and the president may be re-elected only once. The cabinet consists of 14 members.

President: Ramon Magasaysay, Nationalist party, elected in November, 1953, assumed office Dec. 30.

The supreme court comprising a chief justice and 10 associate justices appointed by the president cannot declare a law or a treaty unconstitutional except by a two-thirds vote. Freedom of the press, religion, and the right of assembly are guaranteed in the Bill of Rights. Women have equal suffrage.

All natural resources of the Philippines belong to the state and their disposition, exploitation, development and utilization are limited to citizens of the Philippines or corporations and associations of which 60% of the capital is owned by such citizens subject to present leases and concessions. By an amendment to the constitution (1947), the right to develop Philippine natural resources and to own and operate public utilities for a limited period was extended to U.S. citizens.

Since the establishment of the Republic the government has fought the armed revolt of the Huk faction (Hukbalahap), Communist-supported extremists. Their leader, Luis Taruc, surrendered to the government, May 17, 1954.

**Education and Religion.** Education is free in the public schools, secular and coeducational. In 1955 there were 22,238 public schools with an enrollment of 4,133,725. The national language is Tagalog (a Malayan dialect) but English is the medium of instruction. Approximately 7,000,000 persons speak English and 500,000 Spanish. There are approx. 533 newspapers with a circulation of 3,094,800, printed in English, Spanish and other languages.

Institutions of higher education are numerous, among them the University of the Philippines, Quezon City; Manila, Los Baños; Far Eastern University, Univ. of Sto. Tomas, founded 1611, (both Manila), Ateneo, Quezon City. Among private educational institutions is the Silliman University in Dumaguete.

About 83% of the inhabitants are Roman Catholics and about 1,500,000 belong to the Independent Catholic Church, organized by a Filipino priest, Fr. Gregorio Aglipay. There are 444,491 Protestants, 791,817 Moslems (Moros).

**Defense.** The Philippines and the United States, on Mar. 14, 1947, signed a 99-year agreement for American military and naval bases in the islands. The agreement provides that in the interest of international security any of the bases may be made available to the Security Council of the U.N.

## Poland

POLSKA RZECZPOSPOLITA LUDOWA

Capital: Warsaw. Area: 120,355 sq. mi. Population (govt. est., 1951): 26,500,000. Flag: two hori-

zontal bars, white and red. Monetary unit: Zloty (c. U.S. 25c).

**Description.** Poland, a republic in Central Europe, is bounded on the North by the Baltic Sea, East Prussia and Lithuania, both occupied by the U.S.S.R.; on the East by the U.S.S.R.; on the South by Czechoslovakia, and on the West by East Germany (German Democratic Republic).

**Resources and Industries.** Forty-five per cent of the population engages in agriculture. Textiles, chemicals, woodworking and metal industries are important products.

Poland possesses great mineral wealth, particularly coal, besides iron, lignite, petroleum, natural gas, lead salt, potassium salts and zinc.

Coal reserves are estimated at 135 billion metric tons; production, aided by mechanization and training, is rising rapidly and expected to reach 100,000,000 tons in 1955.

Planned economy has been introduced; a Six-Year Plan (1950-1955) of economic and social development is in operation.

**History and Government.** Poland, whose history dates from 966 and a great power from the fourteenth to the seventeenth century, in four partitions (1772, 1793, 1795 and 1939) was apportioned among Prussia, Russia and Austria, and Germany and Russia. Overrun by the Austro-German armies in World War I, its independence, self-declared on Nov. 11, 1918, was recognized by the Treaty of Versailles, June 28, 1919, and Treaty of Riga.

Germany and Russia invaded and conquered Poland, Sept. 1-27, 1939. A treaty of partition (the fourth partition of Poland) was signed by Germany and the U.S.S.R., Sept. 29, by which they divided the country. It is estimated that Germany received 72,500 square miles with a population of approximately 22,500,000—all the territory ceded to Poland by the Treaty of Versailles. To the U.S.S.R. went some 78,000 square miles of territory with a population of 12,775,000. The territory gained by Russia comprised portions of White Russia and the Western Ukraine, all of which was annexed by the U.S.S.R.

Poland and Russia signed an agreement in London July 30, 1941, abrogating the 1939 German-Russian accord partitioning Poland.

Before World War II, Poland's population was 34,775,698 and its area 150,470 square miles. In compensation for 69,860 square miles of territory in the East ceded to the U.S.S.R. under a treaty signed in Moscow Aug. 16, 1945, Poland received approx. 40,000 square miles of German territory east of the Oder-Neisse line gained in World War II, comprising the provinces of Silesia, Pomerania, West Prussia and part of East Prussia. Pending a general German peace treaty, this is not regarded as permanent by the Western allies.

A Government of National Unity was formed June 28, 1945, including members of the wartime Provisional and London governments.

Elections to the first Sejm (Parliament) were held Jan. 19, 1947, and the Government bloc, Communists and Socialists, won 394 out of 444 seats.

A new constitution, replacing the interim charter of Feb. 19, 1947, effective July 22, 1952, describes Poland as a people's republic in which the highest authority is the Sejm, elected for 4-year terms by direct, secret ballot. The Sejm elects a Council of State and a Council of Ministers (cabinet). The Premier is Jozef Cyrankiewicz, appointed in March, 1954.

In the first Parliamentary elections under the new constitution, 425 candidates on the one-party National Front were elected Oct. 26, 1952.

**Education and Religion.** Education is free and compulsory in the Polish Republic. There are 79 institutions of higher learning (1953) with 121,000 students. Leading universities are at Warsaw, Lodz, Troum, Poznan, Krakow and Wroclaw (Breslau).

Roman Catholic is the chief religion. A law promulgated Feb. 13, 1953, requires government consent to high church appointments.

**Defense.** Military age extends from 20 to 50. In 1950 the army was reorganized along Soviet lines. Officers are required to learn Russian. Strength of the armed forces is estimated at 500,000. The navy has one cruiser, 6 destroyers, 6 submarines and other craft.

### GDANSK (Danzig)

The former Free City of Danzig (Gdansk), once united with Poland, 1466-1793, while a member of the Hanseatic League and later a part of the German Empire, 1793-1919, is a port on the Baltic Sea through which runs the Vistula River. It has

an area of 754 square miles and population (city proper 1946), 117,894. Poland gained access to the port by the Treaty of Versailles in 1919 and Danzig was brought within the Polish customs frontier in 1922.

Danzig was proclaimed part of the German Reich Sept. 1, 1939; Russian troops captured the city March 30, 1945. Under the terms of the Potsdam Declaration, Aug. 1945, Danzig was placed under Polish administration, pending completion of a peace treaty with all Germany.

## Portugal

### REPUBLICA PORTUGUESA

**Capital:** Lisbon. **Area:** 35,466 sq. mi. **Population:** (U.N. est., 1954): 8,693,000. **Flag:** green and red vertical bars, with armillary sphere and shield in center. **Monetary unit:** Escudo (U.S. \$478c).

**Descriptive.** Portugal occupies the western part of the Iberian Peninsula in Europe, being bounded on the North and East by Spain and on the South and West by the Atlantic Ocean. The Azores and Madeira Islands in the North Atlantic, are politically an integral part of the republic. The area of the Azores is 888 square miles with a population (1950) of 286,800. The area of the Madeira Islands is 308 square miles with a population (1950) of 280,000. The country is mountainous. About one-third of the land is cultivated.

**Resources and Industries.** Wheat, maize, oats, barley, rye and rice are important crops. Vineyards abound, and wines, olive oil and fruit are largely produced. Wine-making is the chief industry. Forests of pine, oak, cork and chestnut cover 19% of the country, and cork, of which the average annual production is 150,000 metric tons, is the second largest industry. Portugal has much mineral wealth (including coal, pyrites, lead, copper, tin, wolfram, kaolin, sulphur, lithium, titanium), which has not yet been fully developed. The sardine fisheries are important. Cork, wine, canned sardines, tuna fish, anchovies, and resins are exported.

A six-year improvement plan at home and in Mozambique and Angola was instituted in 1953, including hydroelectric and irrigation plants, improvement of railways and port facilities in Africa and creation of basic heavy industries.

**History and Government.** Portugal, an independent state since the twelfth century, was a kingdom until a revolution in 1910 drove King Manuel II, from the throne and a republic was proclaimed.

A new constitution adopted by a plebiscite (1933) and several times amended, provides some features of a corporative state. Two assemblies of 120 members each were chosen—the first, the National Assembly, to exercise legislative powers, by direct election by heads of families regardless of sex; the second, the Corporative Chamber, chosen through a system of guild or syndical representation. The Corporative Chamber deals with economic and social matters, and advises the National Assembly. The Assembly may override a Presidential veto by a two-thirds vote.

Suffrage is extended to males and females with educational or tax payment qualifications.

As in previous elections since 1934, the government's National Union party was overwhelmingly victorious in the 1953 elections.

**President** Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragozo Carmona, elected in 1926 and re-elected for consecutive seven-year terms since 1928, died April 19, 1951. He was succeeded by Francisco Hignio Craveiro Lopez, elected July 22, 1951.

**Premier:** Antonio de Oliveira Salazar.

**Education and Religion.** The dominant religion is Roman Catholic; there is freedom of worship. Primary education is compulsory. In 1952-53 there were 11,127 primary schools. There are four universities, three university schools, 45 lycées, 77 technical schools and six art colleges.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory between the ages of 20 and 45. There is a small Navy. Formation of a separate air arm was announced July 1, 1952. A 1951 agreement gives the United States additional rights in the Azores for defense purposes and integrates the islands into the framework of NATO.

### PORTUGUESE OVERSEAS PROVINCES

**The Cape Verde Islands** in the North Atlantic, longitude 25°, latitude 15°, are 15 in number. The total area is 1,557 square miles and the population (census 1950), 147,328. Chief products are coffee, medicinal products, hides, fruit and grain.

**Portuguese Guinea**, on the coast of Senegambia,

has an area of 13,948 square miles and a population (1952) of 523,000. Chief exports are wax, oils, ivory and hides. Chief port: Bissau.

**The Islands of San Tome and Principe** about 125 miles off the West coast of Africa in the Gulf of Guinea, form a province under a Governor. The islands have an area of 372 square miles; population (census 1950), 60,159. Chief products are cacao, coffee, coconut, copra, palm oil and cinchona.

**Angola, Portuguese West Africa**, has a 1,000-mile coast line stretching South from the mouth of the Congo. It is governed by a Governor General with large powers. The Portuguese have owned it since 1575. Its area is 481,351 square miles; population (1952), 4,168,000, including 50,000 Europeans. The capital is Luanda.

Chief products are coffee, rubber, wax, sugar, oil seeds, coconuts, ivory, cattle, fish, tobacco, cotton. Diamonds are mined and exported principally to Belgium. There are large deposits of malachite copper, iron, manganese, mica, and salt, and gold has been found. Portugal supplies from 46% to 50% of the imports. Lobito is an important Atlantic seaport.

**Mozambique, Portuguese East Africa**, extends from Cape Delago (10° 40' south latitude) to the Union of South Africa. To the West lies the Union of South Africa and Rhodesia (British). On the North is Tanganyika. More than 400 square miles of former German East Africa, the Kionga Triangle, was transferred to Mozambique in 1919.

Mozambique has 297,731 square miles, and a population (1952) of 5,846,000. The capital is Lourenco Marques. Chief products are sugar, coconuts, cotton, copra, sisal, and beeswax. Coal deposits exist and samarskite, silver, uranium and asbestos were discovered in 1947. Beira's port is a relay point for important mineral ores.

**Portuguese India** includes Goa (capital, Nova Goa or Panglim), on the Malabar coast; Damão, near Bombay; and Diu, a small island 140 miles from Damão. There is a total area of 1,537 square miles and a population (1952) of 640,000. Salt is produced in Goa and Damão, and manganese near Marmugao, where there are 200 mines. Other exports are coconuts, fish, spices, cashu-nuts, copra. Agitation for the cession of Portuguese enclaves to India has created unrest and some violence, but Portugal has strongly maintained its right to these possessions. As a result, India broke off relations with Portugal Aug. 19, 1955.

Goa has the shrine of St. Francis Xavier.

**Macao**, with an area of six square miles, is on an island of the same name at the mouth of the Canton River in China. Population (census 1950), 187,772. The trade, mostly transit, is handled by Chinese.

**Portuguese Timor** is the eastern part of the Malay island of that name, off the North coast of Australia, Netherlands having the western part. The area is 7,330 square miles and the population (1952), 453,000. Exports are coffee, sandalwood, sandal root, copra and wax. Capital, Dili.

## Rumania

### ROMANIA

#### REPUBLICA POPULARA ROMANIA

**Capital:** Bucharest. **Area:** 91,584 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1950): 16,100,000. **Flag:** three vertical bars, blue-yellow-red, with insignia in center. **Monetary unit:** Lei (pl. lei).

**Descriptive.** Rumania, a country of Europe, is bounded on the North by the U. S. S. R., on the East by the Ukrainian S.S.R., Moldavian S.S.R., and the Black Sea, on the South by Bulgaria, and on the West by Yugoslavia and Hungary. For 243 miles the Danube forms the southern boundary; for 190 miles, from Calarasi to the Black Sea, it flows through Rumanian territory. The Carpathian mountains extend southward from Bukovina to Buzau, thence westward to Orsova on the Danube.

**Resources and Industries.** Four-fifths of the population engage in agriculture and stock-raising, the most important agricultural products are wheat, corn, barley, rye, sugar beets and oats. Vineyards and orchards are plentiful. The country yields salt, petroleum, natural gas, lignite, gold, iron, copper, zinc and pyrites. Flour milling, brewing and distilling are important industries. The country's resources and most of its enterprises were nationalized June 12, 1948. It has close economic ties with the U.S.S.R.

**History and Government.** Rumania's history dates back to 101 A.D. with the Roman coloniza-



tion of the Dacian Kingdom. The modern nation was formed by the union, Jan. 24, 1859, of the principalities of Wallachia (Muntania) and Moldavia; proclaimed its independence from Turkey, May 10, 1877, during the Russo-Turkish War.

Rumania fought with the Axis, invading Russia, 1941-44. It fought against Germany and Hungary, 1944-45.

The armistice terms of March, 1945 provided that the Soviet-Rumanian frontier of June 28, 1940 would be restored and that Northern Bessarabia and Bessarabia, occupied by Rumania since 1918, would be recognized as part of the Soviet Republic. Rumania returned to Bulgaria in 1940, the two Southern Dobruja counties won by the Treaty of Bucharest (1913) with an area of some 3,000 sq. mi., and a population (1940) of 408,900.

According to the constitution of 1836 (modified 1923, and restored by royal decree Aug. 31, 1944), Rumania was proclaimed a constitutional monarchy; Government was vested in a King, a Senate and a Chamber of Deputies. Basic freedoms of the individual, the secret ballot and rights of private property were guaranteed.

The United States and Great Britain recognized the Groza coalition government, Feb. 5, 1946, after the Cabinet had been reorganized and free elections, freedom of the press, speech, assembly and religion had been granted. Women voted for the first time in the national elections of 1946.

The exiled King of Rumania, Michael I (born Oct. 25, 1921), only son of ex-King Carol II (abdicated Sept. 6, 1940; died April 4, 1953) and Princess (now Queen-Mother) Helen of Greece; abdicated Dec. 30, 1947, but renounced his abdication March 4, 1948, blaming Communist domination of the government for his act. Michael married (June 10, 1948) Princess Anne of Bourbon-Parma.

Coincident with Michael's abdication, a People's Republic was proclaimed by the government. A new constitution on the Communist model, voted Sept. 24, 1952, replaced that of 1948. Members of the Assembly (1 to each 40,000 population) are elected for four-year terms. A Presidium legislates between Assembly sessions.

In general elections Nov. 30, 1953, a Parliament of 423 Deputies was elected, all members of the Rumanian Workers (Communist) party or front organizations.

The Premier is Gheorghiu-Dej, appointed June 2, 1952, replacing Dr. Petru (Peter) Groza who was proclaimed President by the Assembly, reelected Jan. 24, 1953.

**Education and Religion.** Primary education is free and obligatory. There are universities in Bucharest, Jassy, Cluj and Timisoara.

Liberty of worship is assured. Orthodox clergy are paid by the state, other clergy being subvented. Church and State are separated.

**Defense.** Military service is universal and compulsory between the ages of 21 and 60. Normal service is for two years. Rumania has a small Navy and Air Force.

## San Marino

Area: 38 sq. mi. Population (census 1953): 13,500. Flag: Blue and red horizontal bars.

**Descriptive.** San Marino, smallest republic, is situated on the slope of Mount Titano in the Apennines near Rimini, in the heart of Italy. Agriculture and stock raising are practically the only industries. Chief exports are wine, cattle and building stone. San Marino has its own coinage and postage stamps, but Italian and Vatican City currency are in general use. There is no public debt.

**History and Government.** The Republic claims to be the oldest state in Europe and to have been founded in the fourth century. It has had a treaty of friendship with Italy since 1897.

San Marino is governed by a Grand Council of 60 members elected by popular vote, two of whom are chosen to exercise executive power for a term of six months. It has the only Communist-controlled government in Europe outside the Iron Curtain. It maintains a militia of 900.

## Spain

### ESTADO ESPANOL

Capital: Madrid. Area: 195,504 sq. mi. Population (U.N. est. 1954): 28,751,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, red-yellow-red, with coat of arms in center bar. Monetary unit: Peseta (c. U.S. 2.56c).

**Descriptive.** Spain, a nominal monarchy, occupies the entire Iberian peninsula in Western

Europe, except for Portugal. It is bounded on the West by Portugal and the Atlantic Ocean, on the North by France and the Atlantic, the Pyrenees separating it from France; on the East and South by the Mediterranean Sea, the British fortified station of Gibraltar being at the southernmost tip, guarding the entrance to the Mediterranean from the Atlantic. The Balearic Islands in the Mediterranean, area, 1,935 sq. mi.; population 386,173, and the Canary Islands, area 2,807 sq. mi., population, 564,273, in the Atlantic are provinces of Spain (Ceuta, a fortified post in Africa, opposite Gibraltar, is in the Province of Cadiz).

The interior is a high inclosed plateau traversed east and west by mountain ranges and deficient in rainfall.

**Resources and Industries.** The productive land of Spain comprises nearly 114,000,000 acres, about 90% of the total area, but only about 56,000,000 acres are under cultivation, while 60,000,000 acres are pastures and mountains.

The principal agricultural products of Spain are wheat, barley, oats, rye, olives, grapes, lemons, oranges and other fruit, onions, almonds, esparto, flax, hemp, pulse and cork. Wine-making is important. Spain possesses an abundance of minerals, iron, copper, zinc, coal, cobalt, quicksilver, silver, sulphate and soda, sulphur and phosphates.

Spain has considerable manufactures in cotton and woolen goods, paper, cork and cement. Sardines, tuna fish and cod are most important fish catches. The tourist industry has regained importance, with 203,000 American visitors in 1954.

Spain now receives United States economic and technical aid. Industrial production is increasing; steel output in 1954 was 1,103,500 metric tons and was expected to reach 2,000,000 tons annually by 1958. Coal production rose to 10,428,726 tons; electric power was a record 3,853,573 kilowatts. The merchant marine is being expanded, with a present shipyard production capacity of 150,000 tons per year. Spain's 8,180 mi. of railroads are being modernized through a \$550,000,000 program.

**History and Government.** Spain is an ancient country and Cadiz claims to be one of the oldest cities in the world. The first Republic of Spain (1873-1875) was followed by a resumption of the traditional monarchy. The Second Republic was established in 1931 when following the victory of the Republicans in the municipal (city, not national) elections, Alfonso XIII, King of Spain from his birth (May 17, 1886), and Queen Victoria, with the royal family, went into exile April 14, 1931. A self-formed provisional government headed by Niceto Alcalá Zamora carried on. A Cortes, the first in eight years, was elected June 28, 1931 and formed itself into a Constituent Assembly with members elected by universal suffrage for four years. Zamora was elected President for six years, and a constitution adopted, Dec. 9, 1931 under which the church and state were separated, church property confiscated, education made entirely secular, provision made for the division of the large estates among the peasants and other socialistic plans made possible.

President Zamora dissolved the Cortes in 1934 and the new one elected Feb. 16, 1936 with a Leftist (Popular Front) majority, removed Zamora from the presidency and elected Manuel Azana, the Premier, President.

A revolution, led by army officers in Morocco, was begun July 19, 1936 by the political elements opposed to the Popular Front. The Nationalists set up a Government at Burgos under the leadership of Gen. Francisco Franco (born Dec. 14, 1892). The war continued until the surrender of Madrid March 28, 1939. The United States formally accorded recognition to the Franco government April 1, 1939. In the bitterly fought civil war Franco received military help from Italy and Germany, while Socialists, Communists, British Labor party members and other anti-Fascists fought with the Republican forces.

Gen. Franco announced his cabinet, Aug. 10, 1939, with himself as Chief-of-State, Commander in Chief of the Army, Prime Minister and head of the Falange party. The Cortes was re-established July, 1942, composed (March, 1943) of 438 members (procuradores), representing all phases of national life.

Gen. Franco in 1947 was given life tenure as Chief-of-State and set up a Regency Council, or Council of the Realm, which is to enthrone a king of his choosing as his successor if he dies or is incapacitated. The Council has 16 members.

Spain was neutral in World War II, but its relations with the Axis and its Fascist character alienated the Western Allies. Spain was excluded from the U. N., 1946, and the U. S., France and Britain recommended the withdrawal of Franco and suppression of the Falange. The major powers except Argentina withdrew their ambassadors.

After 1948 the West saw dangers to itself in Communist agitation. On the initiative of Latin American nations and the Arab League, the General Assembly, U. N., removed the ban on Spain, permitted its entry into organizations, including the Food & Agricultural Org. and UNESCO, and authorized a loan from the Export-Import Bank. In 1951 the U. S. and Spain exchanged ambassadors.

**Education and Religion.** Franco reestablished Catholicism as the State religion and made an agreement with the Vatican for state and church cooperation in appointing priests. Civil marriages contracted with non-Catholics were legalized June 18, 1955. Primary education is compulsory and free. A stringent campaign to eliminate illiteracy (25%) was begun in 1955.

**Defense.** Service in the Army is compulsory for two years. The Army has numerous divisions and the military forces get about one-third of the annual budget. The Navy has chiefly destroyers and smaller vessels and a personnel of about 40,000. The Air Force is independent. Under a 10-year defense agreement with the United States signed Sept. 26, 1953, Spain will receive arms and economic aid and will permit use of a number of air and naval bases on Spanish soil.

### SPANISH COLONIES

Spanish Guinea, in Africa, comprises Fernando Po and several smaller islands, and Continental Guinea, with a total area of 10,852 sq. mi. and population (1950) of 188,663. The products include cocoa, gold, coffee, wood and wool. Capital: Santa Isabel.

Morocco and Ifni: *see Index, Morocco.*

Spanish Sahara includes the zones of Rio de Oro, 73,362 sq. mi., and Sekia el Hamra, 32,047 sq. mi.

## Sudan

### FORMER ANGLO-EGYPTIAN SUDAN

**Capital:** Khartoum. **Area:** 967,500 square miles. **Population** (govt. est. 1951): 8,764,000. **Monetary unit:** Egyptian pound (U. S. \$2.87).

**Descriptive.** The Sudan, former Anglo-Egyptian condominium, is bounded by Libya and Egypt on the North, the line being 22° North latitude; the Red Sea and Eritrea and Ethiopia on the East, Uganda (British) and the Belgian Congo on the South, and French Equatorial Africa and Libya on the West.

The northern zone consists of the Libyan desert, on the West, and the mountainous Arabian desert, extending to the Red Sea on the East, separated by the narrow valley of the Nile, the central zone has large areas of fertility, including the rainlands of Kassala and Bokar, the Gezira plain and the pastures and gum forests of Kordofan; and the southern equatorial belt where the soil is richest and watered by tropical rains.

The White Nile flows North through the middle of the country; the Blue Nile, rising in the mountains of Ethiopia, flows Northwest to its junction at Khartoum with the White Nile to make the Nile that flows on in a huge S curve to enter Egypt at Wadi Halfa. Khartoum is 1,345 miles south of Cairo, and 1,255 ft. above sea level.

**Resources and Industries.** The Sudan has copper, gold, salt and other as yet untapped mineral resources. The country is the principal source of the world's supply of gum arabic. Cotton is grown extensively. Other important products are sesame, senna leaves and pods, ground-nuts, dates, hides and skins, mahogany, dam nuts (vegetable ivory), chillies, semn (ghee), melon-seeds, beans, corn, trochus and mother of pearl shell, shea nuts, salt, ivory and gold. The staple food of the inhabitants is dura (great millet). Part of the Sudan is included in a vast British hydroelectric program.

**History and Government.** The Mahdist rebellion, 1884-85, culminating in the fall of Khartoum in 1885, forced the Egyptian Government to withdraw from the Sudan, retaining only Wadi Halfa on the Nile and Suakin on the Red Sea as frontier ports. The Dervish misrule that followed was overthrown by Lord Kitchener with an Anglo-Egyptian army at Omdurman Sept. 2, 1898. A treaty between Egypt and Britain, 1899, and later

acts, provided for a governor appointed by Egypt with consent of Britain. A constitution, 1948, provided for an executive council composed equally of British and Sudanese, a legislative assembly partly elective. British and Egyptian flags flew together.

In October, 1951, the Egyptian Parliament abrogated its 1899 and 1936 treaties with Great Britain, and amended the constitution, Oct. 16, to provide for a separate Sudanese constitution.

A compromise agreement was signed in Cairo Feb. 12, 1953, providing for liquidation of the dual administration and determination by the Sudanese on either union with Egypt or complete independence. Authority during the three-year transition is vested in the British Governor-General and a five-man commission. In the first Parliamentary elections, Nov.-Dec., 1953, the pro-Egyptian National Unionists party won 21 of the 30 elected seats in the 50-member Senate and 50 of the 97 seats in the House of Representatives.

**Prime Minister:** Ismail el Azhari, elected Jan. 6, 1954.

**Education and Religion.** Sudanese inhabitants are Arabs, Negroes and Nubians of mixed Arab and Negro blood; the Arabs and Nubians are Mohammedans. The educational system in the North is directed mainly by the government and in the South by church missions.

**Defense.** Sudan has its own defensive force.

## Sweden

### KONUNGARIKET SVERIGE

**Capital:** Stockholm. **Area:** 173,378 square miles. **Population** (govt. est., 1955): 7,234,664. **Flag:** extended yellow cross on medium blue field. **Monetary unit:** Krona; pl. kronor (U.S. 19.33¢).

**Descriptive.** Sweden occupies the eastern and largest part of the Scandinavian peninsula in Northwest Europe. Its greatest North-South length is 977 miles; greatest width 311 miles. Sweden is separated from Norway on the West by the Kolen (or Kjoen) mountain range, and from Finland on the East by the Baltic Sea except in the North where the two meet along the Tornea River. The Baltic Sea also separates it from the Baltic States, Poland and Germany on the South-east and South and the Kattegat from Denmark on the Southwest.

**Resources and Industries.** Although of broken, mountainous topography, Sweden contains much productive land, well watered, on which the Swedes have attained high efficiency in agriculture. Of Sweden's total area, 9.1% is cultivated, 2.5% pasture, and 54.6% forests. About one-third is unreclaimable.

Many industries flourish in Sweden, whose main natural resources are forests, iron ore and water power. Coal and oil have to be imported. Industry employs 41% of the working population, agriculture 20%. About one-fifth of the national product is based on foreign trade. Sweden exports more iron ore than any other country and vies with Canada in wood pulp. About two-fifths of the exports come from pulp, lumber, paper and other forestry products. Other important products are steel, ships, airplanes, ball bearings, telephones, electrical goods. Chief agricultural industries produce cheese and butter.

The mining industry is extensive. Swedish steel is of especial value for tool making. Mining and metal industries employ 300,000; building, 190,000; textiles, 100,000.

Water power resources eventually may reach 80 billion kilowatt hours per year. In 1954, 23.7 billion kwh were produced and output is scheduled to reach 35 billion kwh in 1960. Work was begun in 1953 on the Stornorrforssan hydroelectric plant, on the Ume River, which will have three to four generating sets with capacities of 130,000 kwh each.

Over 90% of the economy is in private hands; the government holds a large interest in water power production and runs the railways.

Shipping is privately operated and not subsidized. The merchant marine had a gross tonnage of 2,737,566 tons, Jan. 1, 1955.

Consumer cooperatives are in extensive operation, with more than 1,050,000 members served by 8,200 stores in 1953. Cooperatives also are important in agriculture and housing.

**Foreign trade** (in kronor):

	Imports	Exports
1952	8,947,000,000	8,134,000,000
1953	8,161,000,000	7,645,000,000
1954	9,174,000,000	8,220,000,000

**History and Government.** Sweden is a constitutional monarchy. The Riksdag (Parliament) has two chambers, the first of 150 members and the second of 230 members. All men and women over 21 are entitled to suffrage.

The King is Gustav VI Adolf, former Crown Prince Gustav Adolf (born Nov. 11, 1882), who succeeded to the throne on the death of his father, Gustav V, Oct. 29, 1950 (reigned since Dec. 8, 1907). The King married (June 15, 1905) Princess Margaret (died May 1, 1920), daughter of the Duke of Connaught and granddaughter of Queen Victoria. He has three living sons, two of them commoners through marriage, and one daughter, Queen Ingrid of Denmark. One son, Gustav Adolf, was killed in an airplane accident Jan. 26, 1947 and his son, Prince Carl Gustaf (born 1946), became heir apparent. The King's second wife (married Nov. 3, 1923) was Lady Louise Mountbatten, now Queen Louise.

A coalition of Social Democrats and Agrarians on Oct. 1, 1951, succeeded the Social Democratic-Labor cabinet, in power since 1945.

The Prime Minister is Tage Erlander, Social Democrat, appointed Oct. 9, 1946.

Under tax reforms instituted in 1952, a ceiling of 65% was set on income taxes; 80% on government and municipal taxes combined. About 10% of the national income is redistributed for social welfare. Its welfare system, already advanced, was expanded effective Jan. 1, 1955, to include general health insurance.

Sweden is a member with Denmark, Norway and Iceland of the Nordic Council, estab. Feb., 1953, an advisory body made up of delegates from parliaments, which discusses Scandinavian issues, such as patent rights, passports, economic development and capital investments for mutual advantages.

**Education and Religion.** The population is very homogenous, being entirely of the Scandinavian branch of the Germanic family, except about 30,000 Finns and 6,500 Lapps. Most of the people are Lutheran Protestant, which is the state religion. Religious laws were liberalized, effective Jan. 1, 1953. Education is compulsory.

**Defense.** Service in the Army is compulsory between the ages of 19 and 47. A first 10-month training period is followed by three one-month repetitions. There is an army of approximately 600,000, plus a voluntary Home Guard of 100,000. The air force of 16 groups is fourth largest in the world, after the U.S., U.S.S.R., Great Britain. It has 50 combat squadrons and 1,200 planes, including Swedish-built jets. The Navy has received two heavy cruisers, 18 destroyers and 23 submarines since the beginning of World War II. The Riksdag authorized, Feb. 1952, 46 new units, including destroyers, submarines and other light units. Completion is expected by 1961.

The coast artillery is largely dug into atom-bomb-proof rock shelters along nearly 700 miles of coast line. Five hundred military rock shelters and similar airplane hangars and civilian shelters were completed in 1953.

## Switzerland

### SCHWEIZ—SUISSE—SVIZZERA

**Capital:** Berne. **Area:** 15,944 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 4,925,000. **Flag:** white cross on red ground. **Monetary unit:** Franc (U.S. 23.33c).

**Descriptive.** Switzerland, in Central Europe, is bounded on the West by France, the North by Germany, the East by Austria and Italy, and the South by Italy.

The Alps constitute 61% of the midlands 27%, and the Jura 12% of Switzerland. The Alps constitute the most imposing mountains in the world. In the Swiss Alps there are no fewer than 70 peaks with an altitude ranking from 10,000 feet to approximately 15,000 Swiss lakes famous for their beauty are Lake Maggiore, Zurich, Zug, Lugano, Wallensee, Bienc, Thoun, Lucerne, Geneva and Constance. The Rhine, the Rhone and feeders of the Danube originate here.

The chief cities are Zurich, Basel, Berne, Geneva, Lausanne, St. Gall, Winterthur and Lucerne.

**Resources and Industries.** Dairy products form the chief agricultural industry, followed by cattle, pigs, fruit, poultry, tobacco, wheat, rye, oats and potatoes. The country is famous for its wine and cheese. The principal minerals are salt, iron ore, and manganese. Watchmaking, machinery, metals and precision instruments are important manufactures, also silk, wool and cotton articles; electrical products, iron and steel products; indus-

trial chemicals, clothing, perfumes, and pharmaceuticals.

Switzerland's abundant water power is exploited by more than 60 hydroelectric plants.

Merchant shipping aggregated 103,590 gross tons in 1953.

**History and Government.** Switzerland, the Helvetia of ancient times, is a confederation of 22 cantons, three of which once (1291) were members of a defensive league and later were joined by other districts. In 1648 the Swiss Confederation obtained its independence from the Holy Roman Empire. Three of the cantons are subdivided. The cantons are joined under a Federal Constitution of May 29, 1874, with large powers of local control retained by each canton. The national authority vests in a parliament of two chambers, a "ständerrat" or State Council to which each canton sends two members. The lower house, Nationalrat or National Council, has 196 members, one representative to each 24,000 population.

Executive power is vested in the Bundesrat (Federal Council) of seven members.

The President serves for one year and is succeeded by the Vice President. In 1955 the president was Max Petit-pierre; vice president, Markus Feldmann.

Switzerland enters into no military alliance and is not a member of the U. N. or North Atlantic Treaty. It is, however, a member of various international commissions of the U. N., the International Labor Org., the World Health Org., and supports the ECA work, but is not a beneficiary. The International Committee of the Red Cross has its headquarters in Geneva, and the International Postal Union in Berne.

**Education and Religion.** Primary education has been free and compulsory since 1874. There are seven universities; the oldest is Basle, founded in 1460. Swiss German dialects are spoken by a majority of the people in 16 of the cantons; other national languages are French, Italian, and Romansch.

There is complete freedom of worship. Of the population 57.6% are Reformed Protestants, 41.1% Catholics.

**Defense.** Service in the national militia is compulsory; liability extends from 19 to 60 years.

## Syria

### AL-JAMHOURIYA AS-SOURIYA

**Capital:** Damascus. **Area:** 72,234 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 3,670,000. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, green-white-black, with three red stars on white bar. **Monetary unit:** Syrian pound (U.S. 27.95c).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of Syria in the Levant is bounded on the North by Turkey, on the East by Iraq, on the South by Hashemite Jordan and Israel, and on the West by Lebanon and the Mediterranean Sea. It is traversed by the Orontes and Euphrates Rivers. Latakia is the chief seaport.

**Resources and Industries.** Mineral wealth is comparatively small, except for oil, found chiefly in the Deir-Ezzor region. The principal industries are agriculture and cattle breeding; the chief crops are wheat, barley, tobacco, citrus fruits, cotton, olives, grapes and sorghums. Industries include flour, oils, soap, textiles, cement, tanning, tobacco, knitwear, glassware, sugar, hosiery, footwear and brasswares.

In 1955 a \$530,000,000, five-year development program was outlined by a World Bank team, to be largely financed by Syria.

**History and Government.** One of the world's most ancient lands, the State (later Republic) of Syria was formed from the former Turkish Empire Sanjaks (districts) of Damascus, Aleppo, Hama, Hama, Deir-Ezzor, Latakia, the Hauran, Homs, and Jebel Druze. Syria was made an independent State by the Treaty of Sevres, Aug. 10, 1920, and divided into the States of Syria and Greater Lebanon Sept. 1, 1920. Both were administered under a French mandate 1920-1941.

Syria was proclaimed a Republic by the occupying French authorities Sept. 16, 1941. An agreement signed Dec. 27, 1943 transferred nearly all powers hitherto exercised by France to the respective Syrian and Lebanese governments, effective Jan. 1, 1944. All foreign troops subsequently withdrawn April 17, 1946.

Syria is a member of the United Nations, and became a member of the Arab League by a pact signed in Cairo March 22, 1945.

President Shukri al-Kuwatly, elected by Parliament, Aug. 18, 1955, effective Sept. 6.

**Education and Religion.** The population is composed mainly of Sunni Moslems but there is a large number of Christians. Arabic is the official language. There is about a score of Arabic newspapers published in Damascus. There is a public education system, also a number of private and foreign schools. There is a Syrian University in Damascus, agricultural colleges in Selemie and Bekaa and an engineering college in Aleppo.

**Defense.** The army consists of approx. 25,000 men, plus 10,000 recruits, the gendarmerie of 4,000, and others. There is a small air force and navy.

## Thailand (Siam)

### PRADES THAI OR MUANG-THAI

**Capital:** Bangkok. **Area:** 230,148 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 19,925,000. **Flag:** horizontal stripes, red-white-blue-white-red, the blue double width of others. **Monetary unit:** Baht (Tical) (U.S. 4.815c).

**Descriptive.** Thailand, constitutional monarchy, is situated in Southeastern Asia, with Burma on the Northwest and West; Laos on the North and East, Cambodia on the Southeast, and the Gulf of Thailand, which is part of the China Sea, on the South and East. It also occupies the neck of the Malay Peninsula as far as the Federation of Malaya. It is of rolling topography with large areas benefiting from irrigation.

The government voted July 20, 1948 to change the English name of the country to Thailand.

Bangkok, the capital, in the delta of the Menam, is a modern city. Don Muang airfield, Bangkok, is one of the largest and most modern in Southeast Asia, served by leading international airlines. The Port of Bangkok, through which passes about 80% of Thailand's imports and well over half its exports, lies approximately 25 miles inland from the sea on the Menam Chao Phraya. The port was opened to ocean-going vessels in 1954 after modernization and dredging.

**Resources and Industries.** There are many large forests, teakwood being an important article of export.

Mineral resources include coal, tin, iron, manganese, tungsten, antimony and mercury.

The chief crop is rice, the staple food of the people and heavily exported, accounting for 50% of total foreign exchange earnings. Other important exports are tin, rubber, teak and tungsten. Coconuts, tobacco, pepper and cotton are produced in quantity.

Royal State Railways have 2,000 miles of meter-gauge lines radiating from Bangkok to outer points. A modern highway system, including links to Malaya, Burma, Laos and Cambodia, is being built with United States assistance.

**History and Government.** Siam, an ancient monarchy, noted for picturesque architecture and pageantry, underwent a bloodless revolution in 1932. King Prajadhipok, a liberal, signed a new constitution, establishing a limited monarchy, but he refused to sign a measure abdicating the royal power of life and death and resigned. He was succeeded by his nephew, Prince Ananda, who was found dead of a bullet wound, June 9, 1946, and the legislature named his brother, Prince Phumiphon Aduldet (born 1927), to succeed him. A regency council ruled for him until King Phumiphon formally took the throne May 5, 1950.

The present constitution, adopted Mar. 8, 1952, provides for a unicameral National Assembly of 248 members, half elected and half appointed.

The Premier is Field Marshal Luang Pibul-Songgram, member of the Executive Council, a military junta.

**Education and Religion.** Education is compulsory between 8 and 15. There are 5 universities, 31 training colleges and many vocational schools. The language is Thai, an Indo-Chinese monosyllabic branch. Buddhism is the principal religion.

**Defense.** Of Thailand's total armed forces of 85,000, the militarized police force comprises 40,000; army about 30,000; air force 4,000. The Navy has 45 small ships and 8,000 personnel.

## Turkey

### TURKIYE CUMHURİYETİ

**Capital:** Ankara. **Area:** 298,503 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. est., 1954): 22,949,000. **Flag:** white crescent and white five-pointed star on red field. **Monetary unit:** Lira (of 100 piastras) (U.S. 35.71c).

**Descriptive.** Turkey, a Republic, occupies territory in both Europe and Asia. European Turkey is bounded on the North by the Black Sea, Bulgaria

and Greece, on the East by the Black Sea and on the West by the Aegean Sea and Greece. Turkey in Europe is separated from Turkey in Asia by the Bosphorus at Istanbul and the Dardanelles (Hellespont), approximately 47 miles long with a width varying from one to four miles. Turkey in Asia is bounded on the East by the U.S.S.R. and Iran, on the South by Iraq, Syria and the Mediterranean and on the West by the Mediterranean and the Aegean.

	Turkish Area (Sq. Mi.)	Pop. (1950)
Europe	9,257	1,627,000
Asia	287,246	19,308,000

The terrain is in general a rugged plateau with hot dry summers and cold winters with snow remaining until May. High mountains ring the plateau to the South, North and East. More than 20 peaks top 10,000 ft. Fertile portions are in the South along the Aegean coast.

Izmir (ancient Smyrna) is the principal export outlet. Ports on the Black Sea under development include Samsun, Trebizond (classical Trapezus), Sinop, Amasra, and Ereğli. Istanbul is served by leading international airlines. The Istanbul Hilton hotel opened in June, 1955.

**Resources and Industries.** About half of Turkey's population derive their income from agriculture, the products including tobacco, cereals, olives and olive oil, wool, silk, cotton, figs, nuts, fruits of almost all varieties, opium and gums. About 20 million acres are in forests.

The country has 5,000 miles of railroad; an additional 1200 miles will be added and the system modernized with standard gauge track throughout.

There are large, relatively undeveloped deposits of coal, iron, copper, petroleum, and chrome (Turkey is world's largest producer of chrome). Other minerals include manganese, lead, zinc, antimony, silver, mercury, sulphur, molybdenum, magnesite and asbestos. Turkey denationalized her petroleum resources March 7, 1954, and offered incentives for development by foreign companies.

Turkey manufactures silk, cotton and woolen yarn, and cloth, iron and steel, cement, paper, and bottles and other glassware. The country has the largest arms industry in the Middle East, most of production coming from the state-owned Mechanical and Chemical Industries, Inc. Many American enterprises flourish.

Hydroelectric power stations costing over \$255,000,000 will add 2 billion kwh to the annual electricity output by 1956 to keep pace with Turkey's modernization and rapid industrialization.

**History and Government.** Up to the beginning of World War I, Turkey, or the Ottoman Empire, included European Turkey, Anatolia, Arabia, Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Kurdistan, and parts of Armenia, also groups of islands in the Aegean Sea. The areas of the Turkish Empire, as late as 1916, totaled about 710,224 square miles, with about 21,273,900 population.

Under the Treaty of Sevres Aug. 10, 1920, imposed on Ottoman Turkey after World War I, various divisions of territory were made and a neutral zone set up on either shore of the Dardanelles, the Sea of Marmora, and the Bosphorus.

The republic was declared Oct. 29, 1923, with Mustafa Kemal Atatürk its first President. In 1924 the Caliphate was abolished. (Caliph was the spiritual leader of Islam.)

European powers signatory to the Treaty of Lausanne agreed, July 30, 1936, to the Montreux Convention which permitted Turkey to rearm the Dardanelles and Bosphorus and to close them if threatened by aggression, but permitted free passage through the straits for merchant vessels in peace or war. In 1946 the U.S.S.R. demanded revision of the treaty, with joint Turco-Russian control of military bases on the Dardanelles, but Turkey refused this and also a 1953 offer of a bilateral discussion of the subject with the U.S.S.R.

Changes in the basic law now provides for a single National Assembly of Deputies of 1 representative to every 40,000, elected by men and women over 22 with secret ballot. In the elections of May 2, 1954, the Democratic party remained in power, winning 504 of the 541 seats in the Assembly. The President is Celal Bayar (born 1884), elected in 1950 and reelected in 1954.

ECA and the International Bank have supported public works in Turkey. It is a member of the U.N., Council of Europe and North Atlantic Treaty Organization.

**Education and Religion.** Church and State now are separated. The vast majority of the Turkish population is Moslem.

Education is compulsory, free and secular between the ages of seven and 12, and optional, but free, through the university. There are primary, intermediate, secondary and vocational schools, and universities in Istanbul and Ankara. There is optional religious training in state-subsidized schools. Robert College (formerly Hamlin), founded 1865, is oldest American college abroad.

**Defense.** Military service is compulsory; the Air Force has been strengthened and the Navy is under reorganization.

Turkey is a member, with Greece and Yugoslavia, of a Balkan defense group by a treaty signed in Ankara, Feb. 27, 1953, and a 20-year military aid pact, Aug. 9, 1954. It also concluded pacts with Pakistan in 1954, and with Iraq, Feb. 24, 1955. Turkey condemned Communist aggression at the Afro-Asian conference at Bandung, April, 1955.

## Union of Soviet Socialist Republics

**НИСША**

**SOYUZ SOVIETSKIKH  
SOTSIALISTICHESKIKH RESPUBLIK**

**Capital:** Moscow. **Area (est., 1947):** 8,524,750 sq. mi. **Population (govt. est., 1947):** 193,000,000; (U.N. Economic Commission est., 1954): 216,000,000. **Flag:** red ground with gold hammer-and-sickle below five-pointed gold star in upper corner nearest staff. **Monetary unit:** Ruble (c. U.S. 25c).

**Descriptive.** The Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—in area the largest country in the world—stretches across two continents from the North Pacific Ocean to the Gulf of Finland. It occupies the northern part of Asia and the eastern half of Europe, from the Arctic to the Black Sea. Its western borders brush against Finland, the Baltic Sea, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Hungary and Rumania. On the South it is bounded by Rumania, the Black Sea, Turkey, Iran, Afghanistan, China, Mongolian People's Republic and Korea. In the far Northeast the Bering Strait separates the U.S.S.R. from Alaska.

The vast territory of the U.S.S.R., one sixth of the earth's land surface, contains every phase of climate, except the distinctly tropical, and a varied topography. The European portion is a vast low plain with the Ural mountains on its eastern edge, the Crimean and Caucasian mountains on the South and Southeast. The Urals, separating the European from the Asiatic portions of the country, stretch North and South for 2,500 miles. The Asiatic portion of the U.S.S.R. also consists largely of an immense plain, with mountain ranges on its eastern and southern borders.

The rivers in the European section include the Dnieper, flowing into the Black Sea, the Volga and the Ural, flowing into the Caspian Sea, the Don into the Sea of Azov; the Western Dvina into the Baltic and the Northern Dvina into the White Sea. The Asiatic section is drained by three great rivers, the Ob, the Yenisei and the Lena, each over 2500 miles long, which flow across Siberia into the Arctic Ocean, and contains several large rivers in the South, including the Amur, which flows into the Pacific Ocean.

The capital is Moscow where the Kremlin, ancient citadel of the Czars, forms the nerve center of the federated republics. Leningrad (formerly St. Petersburg and Petrograd), situated in the delta of the Neva River, was the Capital of the Russian Empire for 200 years and now is the second largest city of the Union. Kiev, the 1,000-year-old capital of the Ukrainian S. S. R., is the industrial center of the South. Since 1930 many new industrial cities have arisen in the Urals, Siberia and the Soviet Far East. The Crimea is the vacation-land of the U.S.S.R. and the highway from Sevastopol winds past Yalta, Mischor, Massandra and other health resorts along the shores of the Black Sea.

### EXPANSION OF THE U.S.S.R.

The expansion of the U.S.S.R. in recent years was the result of numerous military and diplomatic actions: In Sept., 1939, after Hitler began war on Poland, the Soviet Union denounced its treaties with Poland, invaded its territory and divided Poland with Germany, approximately the eastern two-thirds going to the Soviet Union. A large part of this domain had been Russian imperial territory ever since the Polish kingdom was finally divided among Russia, Austria and Prussia in 1795. When the Polish republic was reconstituted after World War II, the Soviet Union still retained about 60,860 sq. miles, pop. est. 12,775,000.

The Soviet armies also occupied and incorporated the independent republics of Latvia, Lithuania and Estonia, former Russian imperial territory recognized as independent after the first World War. The Soviets also moved against Finland, defeating it twice (1939-1944) exacting large reparations and the cession of the Petsamo (Pechora) region, incorporating it in the Karelo-Finnish S.R., which has over 450,000 pop. Finland, from 1809 to 1917, was a grand duchy of the Russian empire. These Baltic lands added over 6,000,000 population.

In 1944 the Tuvian People's Republic in Outer Mongolia, at one time a Russian protectorate, was made a part of the central Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic; its area was given as 64,000 sq. miles, pop. about 65,000.

Subcarpathian Ruthenia was taken over in 1945 and united with the Ukrainian S. S. R. This region was a part of Hungary until 1918; then it was made part of Czechoslovakia; in 1939 it was re-occupied by Hungary, in 1944 it was taken by the Soviet Union and by agreement at the Potsdam Conference of Stalin, Truman and Churchill it was ceded to the Soviet Union. The Czech residents were allowed to transfer to Czechoslovakia if they wished. Pre-war pop. est. 800,000, 63% Ukrainian.

The Soviet Union also took over Moldavia and most of Bessarabia; the latter had been shuttled back and forth between imperial Russia and Rumania.

The Potsdam Conference also approved the transfer to the Soviet Union of most of East Prussia, including the Baltic port of Koenigsberg and about 7,000 sq. miles east of it, the southern part going to Poland. Koenigsberg was renamed Kaliningrad.

By the terms of the Yalta agreement, between Stalin, Churchill and President Roosevelt, the Soviet Union, upon entering the war against Japan three months after Germany's surrender, would establish its title to the Kurile Islands and the southern half of the island of Sakhalin. The Kuriles are 47 islands, area 3,944 sq. miles, pop. 350,000, stretching from Japanese Hokkaido to Kamchatka peninsula. They were once important seal and other hunting grounds. They were held by imperial Russia until 1875, when Japan acquired them. The southern half of Sakhalin was taken from Russia at the end of the Russo-Japanese war of 1904-05 and given to Japan by the Portsmouth Peace Conference. The island has forests and coal and covers 13,030 sq. miles.

### POLITICAL ORGANIZATION

The U.S.S.R. is a federation consisting of 16 Union Republics, within certain of which are further subdivisions, such as Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics, Autonomous Regions and National Districts. Four of the Union Republics contain 16 Autonomous Soviet Socialist Republics and 16 Autonomous Regions; the largest Union Republic, the R.S.F.S.R., has also 10 National Districts. The autonomous republics are:

The Russian Soviet Federal Socialist Republic (Soviet Russia proper), contains over 50% of the population of the Soviet Union and includes 74% of its territory. Its territories stretch from the Estonian, Latvian and Finnish borders and the White Russian and Ukrainian lines on the West, to the shores of the Pacific Ocean, and from the Arctic Ocean on the North to the shores of the Black and Caspian seas and the borders of Kazakhstan, S. S. R., Mongolia and Manchuria on the South. The capital is Moscow.

The Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic is the most densely populated of the constituent republics. It borders on the Black Sea, with Germany, Hungary and Rumania on the West and Southwest. The population is 80% Ukrainian. Capital: Kiev. The northern part of Bukovina was added to the Ukraine S. S. R. from Rumania in 1940. Carpatho-Ukraine (Subcarpathian Ruthenia), is a part of this republic. The Crimea an oblast (province) of the Russian Socialist Federated Soviet Republic since 1945 and formerly an autonomous republic, was transferred to the Ukraine Feb. 27, 1954.

The Ukraine contains the famous black soil belt, the chief wheat-producing section of the Soviet Union. Sugar beets and oil seeds are important crops and livestock breeding is rapidly advancing.

In the Donets Basin, industrial heart of the Union, the Ukraine has a huge storage of coal, iron and other metals. Here are produced 30% of the coal mined in the country, 50% of the pig iron, 48% of the steel and 35% of the manganese. There are heavily developed chemical and dye industries and salt mines.

Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic (White

Russia), situated on the western border of the U.S.S.R., was proclaimed Jan. 1, 1919.

Under the Czaars, Byelorussia suffered greatly from periodical pogroms and from inter-racial struggles. Between 1914 and 1920 it was a field for military operations. The racial composition is Byelorussians 86.6%; Jews, 10%; others, Russians, Ukrainians, Poles. Minsk is the capital.

The country is agricultural. Much of the land is marshy, but modern drainage methods have increased the arable area. Principal crops are flax, grain and potatoes. Chief industries include agricultural machinery, woodworking, matches, linen, paper, leather, oil pressing, glass.

Azerbaijan has in the vicinity of Baku, the capital, the most important oil fields in the U.S.S.R. Before the second world war it produced more than 25,000,000 tons of oil a year. Its natural wealth includes deposits of pyrites, barites and fossil copal, as well as zinc, silver, gold, copper, tin, vanadium and molybdenum. Establishment of large irrigation projects has made cotton growing important (high quality Egyptian-type cotton). A high-yield winter wheat also is grown. Three-fifths of the population is composed of Azerbaijanians, a Turkish people.

Georgian S. S. R., situated in the western part of Transcaucasia, contains the largest manganese mines in the world. There are rich timber resources. Large coal deposits have recently been discovered. Output of industrial machinery has become increasingly important. Grain and wine grapes are principal crops. The capital is Tbilisi (Tiflis).

Armenian S. S. R., with its capital in Erevan, depends largely on irrigation. Cotton and tobacco are widely grown. Copper and lead mining have been developed. The population is 85% Armenian.

Uzbek Soviet Socialist Republic, most important economically of the Central Asia republics, contains the finest cotton lands in the Soviet Union. A high quality caracul fur is produced for export. Its mineral wealth includes coal, sulphur, copper and oil. Capital: Tashkent.

Turkmen Republic, in Central Asia produces cotton, grain and oil seeds. Mineral wealth includes oil, coal, sulphur, barite, lime, gypsum. The Kara Kum desert occupies four-fifths of the territory. Capital: Ashkhabad.

Tadzhik S. S. R. (Tadzhikistan), formed from the former regions of Bokhara and Turkestan, was admitted as a constituent republic on Dec. 5, 1929. Three-quarters of the population are Tadzhiks, mostly Sunnis, speaking an Iranian dialect. Chief occupations are farming, horticulture and cattle breeding. Cotton, grain, sugar cane and a variety of fruits are grown. Heavy industry, based on rich mineral deposits and hydroelectric power, has replaced handicraft. Stalinabad is the capital.

Kazakh Soviet Socialist Republic extends from the lower reaches of the Volga river in Europe to the Altai mountains on the Chinese border. Millions of acres of pasturage were converted to grain in 1953-54. It has vast deposits of coal, oil, iron, tin, copper, etc., and large quantities of non-ferrous metals. Fish for its canning industry are caught in Lake Balkhash and the Caspian and Aral seas. The capital is Alma-Ata (Father of Apples), which has several motion picture studios. Karaganda and Balkhash are large new centers.

Kirghiz Soviet Socialist Republic is located in the eastern part of Soviet Central Asia, on the frontier of Sinkiang (Western China). The people, once nomadic, breed cattle and horses and grow tobacco, cotton, rice, sugar beets. Capital: Frunze.

Karelo-Finnish Soviet Socialist Republic has been formed since World War II from the former Karelian S.S.R. and territory ceded by Finland. It has 26,000 lakes, covering about 15% of its domain. Pine, fir and birch forests cover two-thirds of the area; under-surface wealth includes granite, diabase, porphyry, sandstone, marble, mica, pigmatites, iron, tantalum-magnetites, nonferrous metals and peat. The capital, Petrazovodsk, was founded in the 18th century by Peter the Great.

Moldavian Soviet Socialist Republic, in the southwest part of the Union, is a fertile black earth plain between the Pruth and Dniester rivers. It was created from territory of the former Moldavian Autonomous Republic and Bessarabia. It is an agricultural region that grows wheat, barley, corn, plums, apples, peaches, walnuts, tomatoes, watermelons and garden truck. Capital: Kishinev.

Lithuanian Soviet Socialist Republic, on the Baltic sea, is an agricultural region, where dairy cattle and hogs are bred. The capital is Vilnius (Vilna). The Latvian Soviet Socialist Republic on

the Baltic Sea and the Gulf of Riga, has timber and peat resources estimated at 3,000,000,000 tons. In addition to agricultural products it produces rubber goods, dyes, mineral fertilizers and glassware. The capital is Riga, on the Western Dvina river. The Estonian Soviet Socialist Republic is located on the Baltic sea, between the gulfs of Riga and Finland. It has textiles, shipbuilding and railroad repair industries and its shale refining industry is reported to be the largest of its kind in the world. Tallinn is the capital. These three Baltic states were overrun by both sides during World War I. Eventually Russian armies occupied them, the regular governments were dispossessed and Communist-dominated parliaments were elected on one-party tickets.

#### POPULATION

Details about population changes in the U.S.S.R. are meager. However, the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., Washington, D. C., has drawn the following conclusions from available information: Estimated population, 1952, 207,000,000. Yearly increase, est., 3,000,000, or 15 per 1,000. Death rate, est., 10 to 12 per 1,000. An estimate of 216,000,000 at Dec. 31, 1954, was published by the U.N. Economic Commission for Europe.

The following table of the area and population of the 16 constituent republics, while not official, is believed to reflect the actual conditions of 1940:

Republic	Area sq. mi.	Pop. (1940)
Russian S. F. S. R. ....	6,372,860	109,279,000
(Soviet Russia proper)		
Ukrainian S. S. R. ....	215,600	40,200,000
Byelorussian S. S. R. ....	88,146	10,400,000
(White Russia)		
Armenian S. S. R. ....	11,580	1,253,985
Georgian S. S. R. ....	27,020	3,542,289
Azerbaijan S. S. R. ....	33,196	3,209,727
Uzbek S. S. R. ....	145,908	6,282,446
Turkmen S. S. R. ....	171,364	1,253,985
Tadzhikistan S. S. R. ....	55,584	1,485,091
Kazakh S. S. R. ....	1,059,184	6,145,937
Kirghiz S. S. R. ....	76,042	1,459,301
Karelo-Finnish S. S. R. ....	16,173	469,100
Moldavian S. S. R. ....	19,176	3,464,952
Lithuanian S. S. R. ....	22,959	2,879,070
Latvian S. S. R. ....	25,402	1,950,502
Estonian S. S. R. ....	18,353	1,134,000
Total .....	8,358,567	194,409,385

According to the census of 1939, the Russians formed 58.4% of the total population; the Ukrainians 16.6%; the Byelorussians 3.1%; the Uzbeks 2.9%; the Tatars 2.5%. Five nationalities, the Kazakhs, Jews, Azerbaijanians, Georgians and Armenians, each comprised between 1 and 2% of the total. The population added in 1940 by the acquisition of territory (officially styled "reuniting with the Motherland") was about 23,000,000.

Legislation since 1944 has re-emphasized importance of the family unit and sought to increase the birth rate. All marriages must be registered; divorce is discouraged. State payments are made to mothers with the birth of the third child. Paternity suits have been abolished, but small state payments are provided for the children. A Soviet ban on marriages to foreigners, in force since 1947, was lifted Dec. 2, 1953.

#### ECONOMIC SYSTEM

The economic foundation of the U.S.S.R. is the socialist system of economy and socialist ownership of the instruments and means of production. Socialist property exists in two forms: (1) State property; (2) Cooperative and collective farm property. State property includes the land, minerals, waters, forests, mills, factories, mines, rail, water and air transport, banks, communications, large agricultural enterprises (Sovkhozy), municipal enterprises and the bulk of dwellings.

The common enterprises of collective farms and cooperative organizations (Kolkhozy), their output and common buildings constitute the common, socialist property of the collective farms and cooperative organizations. Members of the Kolkhozy also have small plots of land attached to their dwellings for their own use. Peasants unwilling to enter a Kolkhoz may retain their individual farms, but are not allowed to exploit hired labor. Land occupied by collective farmers is secured to them in perpetuity as long as they use it in accordance with the law. A decree issued by the Presidium Aug. 29, 1948, gave citizens the right to buy or build dwellings of not more than 5 rooms.

Large-scale amalgamation of the Kolkhozy into larger farm settlement units (Poselok) was begun early in 1950, reducing 252,000 collective farms to

91,000-94,000 by 1953, averaging 1,693 hectares each (Hectare—2.471 acres), but resulting awkwardness of management prompted consideration of revision of the policy in 1955.

Of the 850,000,000 hectares devoted to agriculture, 476,000,000 belong to collectives in perpetuity, 184,000,000 on a long-term basis, and 101,000,000 leased to fisheries and industrial collectives. The cultivated area increased by 40,000,000 hectares, 1918-1954, with an additional 30,000,000 planned by 1956. The Soviet also plans to copy the United States corn-hog economy system, with an 800% increase in land planted to corn and corresponding increases in hog and other livestock production. The program called for a total production of 10 billion pounds (164,000,000 tons) of grain by 1960. (Food—38.1 lbs.)

Railroads total more than 66,000 mi., 30% double track, with more under construction; improved roads, over 220,000 miles; civil aviation routes (1948), 137,000 miles. Principal airlines: Moscow-Vladivostok (8,000 kms.); Moscow-Tbilisi; Trans-Siberian. Merchant shipping in 1952 included 2,261,000 tons of oceangoing ships, 500,000 tons in the Caspian Sea and many river craft.

Waterways of the U.S.S.R. have been heavily canalized. The new 63-mile canal running from Stalingrad to Kalach, joining the Don and Volga rivers, opened in 1952, links the Baltic and White Seas with the Caspian, Black and Azov Seas. In December, 1953, U.S. Navy officials reported the U.S.S.R. had completed a vast canal system from the Arctic Ocean to the Black Sea, providing increased seapower in protected waterways, ice-free six months of the year. A new inland sea was being created in April, 1954, to power a large hydroelectric project on the border of Mongolia and China's Sinkiang province, where the Irtysh river in eastern Kazakhstan will be dammed to form a reservoir nearly 12,000 sq. mi. in area.

Electric power output is growing rapidly and is expected to triple by 1965 to reach an estimated 500 billion kilowatt hours, with a unified high-tension grid linking major generating centers. Of many large hydroelectric developments, four are under construction on the Volga river and its tributary, the Kama, including the world's largest plant at Kuibyshev which will produce nearly 2,000,000 kilowatts. Others are the Stalingrad dam, north of the city of Stalingrad, 1,700,000 kw; Gorki, and Molotov. A fifth is planned at Cheboksary. When the group is finished, the Volga will develop more power than any other river. The Volga itself is traversed by fleets of diesel steamers and trains of tanker barges, with traffic governed by modern neon navigation light systems.

Siberia, particularly its southern regions, is growing industrially. A giant dam at Novosibirsk in western Siberia is one of a group planned to harness the Ob river system. The city has railroad works, metallurgical plants, machine-tool industries, fabricating and heavy industry installations.

The fifth Five-Year Plan (1951-1955), announced Aug 1952, aims at increased output with a 10% to 12% annual increase in average production to attain an overall rise of about 70% in 1955 over 1950. Fulfillment of the 1955 goals would make U.S.S.R. production about half of that of the United States in 1951. Per capita production would be about one-third.

The Central Statistical Department announced Jan. 20, 1955, that industrial production in 1954 was 103% of the government's plan, an increase of 13% over 1953 and 6% over 1950. It is said most major industries exceeded their goals. Yields of grain and other crops increased. Cattle increased nearly 2,000,000 to 64,900,000 as against the 1928 total of 66,800,000. Increases were noted in consumer goods: TV sets, 300%; vacuum cleaners, 300%; washing machines, 1300%.

Western analysts believe the Soviet bloc's gross national product is growing at an annual rate of about 7%, compared with about 2% to 3% for the Atlantic treaty nations.

Government policy in 1955 appeared to renew stress on industrial production and food at the expense of consumer goods.

Industrial production in rubles:

	1937	1949	1950
95,500,000,000	137,500,000,000	240,000,000,000	
Production of vital materials (tons):			
	1953	1954	1955 (est.)
Steel	38,000,000	45,000,000	46,000,000
Pig Iron	33,000,000	33,200,000	33,200,000
Coal	320,000,000	380,000,000	390,000,000
Oil	52,000,000	58,240,000	67,000,000

Electric power production in 1954 was estimated at 142.5 billion kwh.

The Union produces at least \$140,000,000 worth of gold annually, or about 14% of the world total.

Soviet trade outside the satellite nations increased in 1954 imports doubled and exports increased 50%, the totals balancing at about \$1.7 billion. Trade within the Soviet bloc also has increased since 1948 to reach about \$6.4 billion in 1953.

## GOVERNMENT

The first Russian state centered on Kiev in the 9th century. In the 13th century the Mongols overran the country. It recovered under the grand-dukes and princes of Muscovy, or Moscow, and by 1480 freed itself from the Mongols. Ivan IV, the Terrible, was the first to be formally proclaimed Czar in 1547. Peter the Great (1682-1725), extended the domain and in 1721 founded the Russian empire. The abortive Revolution of 1905 demonstrated the insecurity of the regime and led to mild concessions. The Revolution of 1917 led to the end of the empire (Nov. 7). The first provisional democratic government under Kerensky was in turn routed by the extreme Bolsheviks under Lenin. The first Soviet constitution was adopted in 1918 for the R.S.F.S.R.; the U.S.S.R. was formed in Dec., 1922, and the first Union constitution adopted in 1923. A new constitution, usually called the Stalin constitution, was adopted Dec. 5, 1936.

The 1936 constitution provides for universal direct suffrage with secret ballot. It was modified Feb. 1, 1944, to give each of the constituent republics the right to have separate commissariats for defense and foreign affairs. Right of the republics to withdraw from the Union was expressed in the 1936 constitution.

The highest legislative authority is the Supreme Soviet, consisting of two chambers, the Soviet of the Union and the Soviet of Nationalities. The first house is elected on the basis of one deputy for every 300,000 population; the second on the basis of 25 deputies from each Union republic, 11 from each autonomous republic, 5 from each autonomous region, and one from each national district. The Supreme Soviet normally meets twice a year, serves for a four-year term and chooses the Council of Ministers which has broad administrative powers between sessions of the Soviet.

In single-slate elections to the Supreme Soviet, March 14, 1954, Communist and non-party candidates for the first house polled 120,479,249 votes out of 120,727,826 cast (99.79%). Candidates for the Soviet of Nationalities received 120,539,860 votes (99.84% of the total).

The highest judicial organ is the Supreme Court, whose members are elected by the Supreme Soviet for five-year terms. Similar courts are elected within the constituent republics. The law courts of the R.S.F.S.R., which are exemplary of the other republics, are divided into People's Courts and Special Courts, the latter including a Labor Section of the People's Court, Rural Tribunals and Arbitration Committees, Military Tribunals and Disciplinary Courts. Capital punishment in peacetime was revived for "traitors, spies and saboteurs," Jan. 12, 1950.

The highest executive and administrative organ of state power is the Council of Ministers (Premier and deputies) appointed by and theoretically responsible to the Supreme Soviet.

Politically active citizens belong to the All-Union Communist party, the only legal party. The highest authority in the party is the party congress which elects a central committee, organizational and political bureaus, and a secretariat. Divisions of the Communist party correspond to the territorial divisions of the state. According to the U.S.S.R. government, the Communist party (Bolsheviks) had 6,300,000 members in the autumn of 1947. The party's directive body is the Central Committee, elected by membership of the party congress.

The Communist International (Comintern) body, formed in 1919, was dissolved June 10, 1943. In its stead a Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) was set up in Belgrade, Yugoslavia, to coordinate the activities of the party in Bulgaria, Czechoslovakia, France, Hungary, Italy, Poland, Rumania, U.S.S.R., and Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia was expelled, June, 1948, and the bureau was transferred to Bucharest, Rumania.

A new Central Committee of 125 members and 110 alternates was elected at the 19th congress of the Soviet Communist party, Oct. 5-15, 1952, to replace the old 71-member committee. The Committee named a new Presidium of 25 full members

and 11 alternates, Oct. 16, to replace the 12-member Politburo (Political Bureau), which dictated the policies of the government, and a new Secretariat.

Premier Stalin died Mar. 5, 1953, after a four-day illness which followed a cerebral hemorrhage. He was born Dec. 21, 1879 in Gori, near Tiflis, Georgia, the son of a cobbler. His real name was Joseph Vissarionovich Djugashvili, but he was named Stalin (meaning man of steel) by Lenin.

Georgi Maximilianovich Malenkov was named Chairman of the Council of Ministers (Premier) Mar. 16, confirmed by the Supreme Soviet Mar. 15, 1953.

Malenkov resigned the Premiership Feb. 8, 1955, confessing to inadequate leadership. He was succeeded by Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin. Premier Bulganin appointed Malenkov a deputy premier and Minister of Electric Power Stations, and Marshal Georgi K. Zhukov Minister of Defense, Feb. 9. The Communist party Secretariat is headed by Nikita S. Khrushchev, appointed Mar. 21, 1953.

#### ANNUAL BUDGETS In thousands of rubles.

	Receipts	Expenditures
1950 .....	432,000,000	427,900,000
1951 .....	458,716,500	451,503,000
1952 .....	508,800,000	476,900,000
1953 .....	543,357,000	530,500,000
1954 .....	572,542,000	562,801,000
1955 .....	589,600,000	562,900,000

The 1955 budget totaled 582,900,000 rubles of which 112,100,000,000 or 19.9% was for military purposes, an increase of 12% in this item over 1954. It stressed heavy industry, allocating to it 163.6 billion rubles; and 26 billion to food and light and local industries.

No accurate comparison with U.S. budgets is possible because of the different buying powers of the dollar and the ruble. In the U.S.S.R. the ruble is pegged at 4 to \$1.

#### EDUCATION AND RELIGION

Universal compulsory education was introduced in 1930, since 1944 starting at age 7. Instruction is given in more than 100 languages. The number of pupils in the 220,000 primary and secondary schools in 1950 exceeded 37,000,000; teachers 1,600,000. Institutions of higher education and technical schools in 1953 numbered 887, with 1,527,000 students. The Academy of Sciences has 61 institutes, 33 research stations, 3 observatories and 31 special laboratories.

Moscow's new University building is the largest of its kind; 38 stories, 161 classrooms, 800 laboratories; 12 departments, 14,200 students, 2,000 professors.

Over 8,000 newspapers were published in 1953 with total circulation of over 40,000,000, published in 70 languages. There were 18,700 movie theaters and 21,000 traveling movies.

Religious education is permitted but it must not violate the basic principle of separation of the church and state, established Jan. 23, 1918.

Seven branches of Christianity, and the Moslem, Jewish and Buddhist faiths are represented. In 1953 there were 20,000 Orthodox congregations, 32,000 priests and 75 bishops. Moslems are the second largest religious community.

#### MILITARY

The armed forces were consolidated in March, 1953, under a single Ministry of Defense. A separate Ministry of the Navy, created in 1950, was included in the merger. Military training begins in the schools at 12 (two hours a week). Compulsory service begins at 16.

The U.S.S.R. ratified the U.N. act outlawing genocide, May 3, 1954, with a reservation that would prevent its being unwillingly called before the International Court of Justice.

In 1955 Soviet armies were estimated to comprise 180 divisions, of which 60 were in European Russia, 42 in East Germany and eastern satellites, 26 in southern U.S.S.R. along Turkish and Iranian borders, 17 in central U.S.S.R. and about 35 in the Far East. The air force was estimated at 18-22,000 first line combat planes divided into 18 air armies, plus an equal number in reserve, and an est. annual production rate of 12-17,000 planes. Total air manpower was est. 650,000 to 800,000.

Aircraft types believed to exist in operational numbers include a Type 37 intercontinental jet bomber, a Type 39 medium bomber, a swept-wing turbo-prop bomber, a MIG-19 all-weather fighter, a MIG-17 (redesigned MIG-15), a Yak 21 rocket-powered interceptor. A number of experimental

planes appeared in 1955, including a tailless fighter, a double-delta wing plane capable of vertical climb, a twin-rotor troop-carrying helicopter, and a 4-jet transport.

In addition to its own vast military establishment, the U.S.S.R. dominates the military power of Rumania, Hungary, Poland, Czechoslovakia, Bulgaria, Albania and sovietized East Germany, and furnished training and material to the Chinese Communists, including planes that fought the USAF in Korea. The 8-nation bloc signed a 20-year mutual defense treaty in Warsaw, Poland, May 14, 1955, with a unified military command headed by Marshal Ivan S. Konev.

The active navy, now second only to that of the U.S., was believed to include about 700 ships comprised of 3 or 4 battleships, 20 cruisers, more than 100 destroyers, and 350-400 submarines. Planned new construction was said to include 3 battleships, 20 cruisers, 120 destroyers, 120 submarines (eventually 1,000) of four types. Personnel: (1955) approx. 85,000.

A new class of cruisers of which the Sverdlov is a prototype is believed under construction. They are 12,800-ton ships with a reputed speed of 35 knots. At least four of 12 Skory type destroyers also were commissioned through 1953.

The Soviet is believed to have at least 20 guided missile bases along Baltic Sea coasts, and to have made as many as 24 tests of hydrogen and other atomic weapons. It also participated in the U.N.-sponsored international conference on peaceful aspects of atomic energy in Geneva, August, 1955.

The Soviet announced Aug. 13, 1955, its decision to reduce its armed forces by 640,000 in view of "the relaxation of international tension." Czechoslovakia, Poland and Albania also announced reductions, followed by Hungary Sept. 7.

For policies of the Soviet Union and events of 1955 consult Index and Chronology.

## Uruguay

### REPUBLICA ORIENTAL DEL URUGUAY

Capital: Montevideo. Area: 75,172 sq. mi. Population (U.N. estimate 1953): 2,525,000. Flag: alternated four blue, five white horizontal stripes, rising sun insignia on white ground in upper corner nearest staff. Monetary unit: Peso (U.S. 31.90c).

**Descriptive.** Uruguay, the smallest and one of the most advanced republics in South America, is bounded on the North and East by Brazil, on the South by the South Atlantic Ocean and the River Plata, and on the West by Argentina, the boundary line being the River Uruguay, which is navigable from the Plata to Salto, 200 miles North. Lying between latitudes 30° and 35° South and consisting of rolling grassy plains, it enjoys an extraordinarily healthy climate with a uniform temperature.

**Resources and Industries.** Sixty percent of Uruguay's area is devoted to stock raising, 27% to ranches and farms; 13% is unproductive. The chief products are meat, wool, hides, corn, wheat, citrus fruits, rice, tobacco, oats and linseed. The textile and wine making industries are important.

**History and Government.** Uruguay, once a part of the Spanish Viceroyalty of Rio de la Plata and later a province of Brazil, declared its independence, Aug. 25, 1825, which was confirmed by a treaty with Brazil and Argentina, Aug. 27, 1828. The first constitution was adopted July 18, 1830. The present version was adopted in 1934 and since amended. The last amendment, voted Dec. 16, 1951, in effect since Mar. 1, 1952, replaced the office of president with a nine-man coalition council. The council chooses 9 departmental ministers. The constitution provides for a Chamber of Deputies and a Senate elected for four-year terms. Suffrage is universal, with proportional representation in operation. Foreigners may become naturalized without losing their former citizenship.

Much of the Uruguayan code of advanced social legislation was written into the constitution, which provides for old-age pensions, child welfare, State care of mothers, free medical attention for the poor, workmen's accident insurance, cheap dwellings for laborers, an eight-hour day and a six-day week, a minimum wage and special consideration for employed women and minors. It recognizes workmen's right to strike and form unions.

President of the National Council: Luis Batlle Berres, elected Nov. 28, 1954.

**Education and Religion.** Church and state are



separate and there is complete religious tolerance. The preponderant religion is Roman Catholic. Education, including college, is free; primary education is compulsory. There is a university in Montevideo. The language is Spanish.

Defense. The Army is composed of hired volunteers between the ages of 18 and 45. There is a small Air Force and Navy.

## State of Vatican City

### STATO DELLA CITTA DEL VATICANO

Area: 168.7 acres. Population: over 1,000. Flag: Two equal vertical stripes of yellow and white with Pope's tiara above 2 crossed keys, one gold, one silver, on white stripe.

The Popes for many centuries, with some slight interruptions held temporal sovereignty over mid-Italy (the so-called Papal States), extending from sea to sea, comprising an area of some 16,000 square miles, with a population in the nineteenth century of more than 3,000,000. This territory in the reign of Pius IX, was incorporated in the Kingdom of Italy, the sovereignty of the Pope being confined to the palaces of the Vatican and the Lateran in Rome and the villa of Castel Gandolfo, by the Italian law, May 13, 1871. This law also guaranteed to the Pope and his successors in the chair of St. Peter a yearly indemnity of 3,225,000 lire (\$622,425 at par of exchange), which allowance, however, remained unclaimed and unpaid.

Final settlement of the Roman question came when the Treaty of Conciliation, the Concordat and the financial convention were signed in the Lateran Palace, Feb. 11, 1929, by Cardinal Gasparri and Premier Mussolini. The Treaty and Concordat established the independent state of Vatican City, and gave the Catholic religion special status in Italy. The treaty (Lateran Agreement) was duly ratified by the Pope and by the Italian Parliament, May 14 and 25, and signed by the King, May 27, and became effective June 7 by exchange of ratification at the Vatican.

The Lateran Agreement was made an integral part of the Constitution of Italy (Article 7) March 26, 1947.

Vatican City includes St. Peter's, the Vatican Palace and Museum covering more than 13 acres, the Vatican gardens, and neighboring buildings between Viale Vaticano and the Church. Thirteen buildings in Rome, although outside the boundaries, enjoy extra-territorial rights; these include buildings housing the congregations or officers necessary for the administration of the Holy See.

The legal system is based on the code of canon law, the apostolic constitutions and the laws especially promulgated for the Vatican City by the Sovereign Pontiff or those to whom he may delegate legislative power. In all cases not covered the Italian law of Rome applies. The Secretariat of State represents the Holy See in its diplomatic relations. By the Treaty of Conciliation the Pope is pledged to a perpetual neutrality unless his mediation is specifically requested by both parties in political disputes. This, however, does not prevent the Church from defending its priests when persecuted, nor from excommunicating members whose political policies have injured it, as in Poland, Hungary and Czechoslovakia. Normally 42 nations maintain diplomatic representatives in Vatican City. President Truman, Oct. 20, 1951, nominated Gen. Mark W. Clark to be U. S. ambassador. Protests led Gen. Clark to withdraw before the Senate acted.

Police duties are carried out by the Pontifical Armed Corps which comprises the Noble Guards, the Swiss Guards, the Palatine Guards of Honor and the Pontifical Gendarmarie.

The present sovereign of the State of Vatican City is the Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli, born in Rome and elected Pope, 262nd, in succession to Pius XI, March 2, 1939.

## Venezuela

### REPUBLICA DE VENEZUELA

Capital: Caracas. Area: 352,150 sq. mi. Population (U. N. estimate, 1954): 5,605,000. Flag: three horizontal bars, yellow-blue-red; arc of seven white stars in blue portion. Monetary Unit: Bolivar (29.85c).

Descriptive. Venezuela is the northernmost state of South America and is bounded on the North by the Caribbean Sea, with a coastline of 1,750 miles. on the East by British Guiana, and Southeast by Brazil, and the West and Southwest by Colombia,

with maximum measurements of 928 miles from East to West, 790 miles from North to South. Seventy-two islands are included in the territory of Venezuela, the largest being Margarita (20 by 40 miles) which has been made the state of Nueva Esparta and is an important pearl center.

The Orinoco River, with its tributaries, drains about four-fifths of the country. About 1,600 miles in length and 13½ miles wide at the apex of the delta, it is the second largest river system in South America, and is navigable for about 700 mi. Its headwaters near the Parima Sierra and the Venezuelan-Brazilian border were located in 1951.

Venezuela is entirely within the torrid zone, the southern boundary extending to less than one degree north of the equator. The northernmost point is 12° 11'. The spurs of the Eastern Andes and the foothills are covered with dense forests; the high plateaus provide excellent grazing. Angel Falls is highest in world, with overall height of 3,212 ft., located in jungle in eastern section. The climate is tropical in Central Llanos and in the coastal regions, becoming temperate between 1,800 and 6,000 feet, and cold in the higher sections.

The Trans-Andean highway extends from Caracas west to San Cristobal near the Colombian border, and to Cucuta, over the line, a distance of 790 miles through the richest parts of the country, crossing the Andes at an altitude of 14,100 ft. Venezuela has more than 7,000 miles of highways. Caracas has an international airport and airlines reach many cities in the interior.

Resources and Industries. Mining, agriculture and stock raising are the chief industries. Coffee is the major agricultural export, and is second only to petroleum in total export value. Other important exports are iron ore, cacao, balata, tonka beans, hides and rubber. Imports are textiles, machinery and hardware, foodstuffs, chemicals and drugs. Venezuela claims to be the second foremost petroleum country of the world. Concessions are held by foreign interests, with half of revenue going to the government. Other minerals are: iron, gold, copper, coal, salt, tin, manganese, asbestos, diamonds, mica. Iron production, 1954, was 5,390,000 tons.

History and Government. Visited by Columbus, Vespucci and others, Venezuela was under Spanish domination until about 1821. The republic was formed after secession from the Colombian Federation in 1830.

Venezuela has had many revisions of its constitution since the first was adopted in 1819. The present constitution promulgated April 15, 1953, provides for a President elected for a five-year term by direct universal vote; a Senate and Chamber of Deputies; and a Supreme Court.

The constitution recognizes and protects the rights of private property, guarantees to the individual the right of education, employment and health, and also embraces a basic labor law that calls for a degree of profit-sharing, the right to organize and strike, paid vacations, pensions, and dismissal indemnity. It guarantees a fair return to capital, prohibits monopolies, and allows formation of employer associations.

Voting is by secret ballot and is compulsory for all citizens between 21 and 65.

President Marcos Perez Jimenez was elected in April, 1953.

A resolution of the constituent Assembly, April 8, 1953, approved changing the nation's name from the United States of Venezuela to the Republic of Venezuela.

Education and Religion. The language is Spanish and Roman Catholic is the religion of the majority of the people, but religious freedom is guaranteed. All education, including college, is free. Primary and secondary education are compulsory.

Defense. Military service is obligatory for all persons, 18 to 45. The Navy consists of several destroyers, 4 frigates and other craft. It had 7 destroyers under construction in 1955.

## Yemen

### MUTAWAKELITE KINGDOM OF YEMEN

Capital: Sana. Area (est.): 75,000 sq. mi. Population (govt. est., 1953): 4,500,000. Flag: red, with sword and 5 white stars. Monetary unit: Maria Theresa dollar; rial.

Descriptive. The Imamate of Yemen, an ancient kingdom, mostly mountainous, is in the southwestern part of the Arabian peninsula between Asir and the Aden Protectorate. Its northern

boundary and political relations with Saudi Arabia was defined by the Treaty of Taif, June, 1934. The three principal ports are Hodeida, Mocha and Lohciya.

**Resources and Industries.** On the plateau of El Jebel, the most fertile section of Arabia, coffee, barley and grain are grown. Mocha coffee, hides, charcoal, sesame, herbs and precious stones are exported.

**History and Government.** Yemen's ruler since 1948 is Imam Ahmed who recaptured Sana from the forces of Sayed Abdullah el Wazir, another claimant to the throne, following the assassination of Ahmed's father, the Imam Yahaya and two other sons, Feb. 17, 1948. A coup against the Imam Ahmed in early 1955 failed. The government promised the country its first consultative assembly and other reforms. The King formed a new cabinet with himself as premier, Aug. 30.

The United States formally established relations with Yemen, May 11, 1947. The kingdom was admitted to the United Nations Sept. 30, 1947.

## Yugoslavia

### FEDERATIVNA NARODNA REPUBLIKA JUGOSLAVIJA

**Capital:** Belgrade. **Area:** 95,558 sq. mi. **Population** (U.N. estimate, 1954): 17,288,000. **Flag:** three horizontal bars, blue-white-red, with red star in center. **Monetary unit:** Dinar (U.S. \$333c).

**Descriptive.** The Republic of Yugoslavia, composed of six republics—Serbia, Croatia, Slovenia, Montenegro, Bosnia-Herzegovina and Macedonia—is bounded by Austria, Hungary and Rumania on the North, by Hungary, Rumania and Bulgaria on the East, by Greece and Albania on the South and by Albania, the Adriatic Sea and Italy on the West. Mountains and plateaus occupy 75% of the land, and forests abound.

**Resources and Industries.** Agriculture is the basic industry, for Yugoslavia is a country of small peasant holdings, and it is closely followed by cattle raising and forestry. These furnish occupation for 88% of the population. Nearly one-third of the area is covered with forests (19,068,637 acres), about 60% (35,983,159 acres) is devoted to agriculture, and of this 80% is sown to cereals. The chief crops are wheat, barley, rye, oats, corn, hops and grapes. Since 1952, members are guaranteed a basic wage and share in cooperative profits. The principal minerals are coal, iron, copper, chrome-ore, antimony, lead, salt and bauxite.

Lead leads in processing, with copper and zinc next. The country is the second largest producer of copper in Europe. Coal and steel production has doubled since 1939; oil production many-fold. Many new metallurgical plants have been built to produce copper, aluminum and iron alloys. The state economic plan includes 21 hydroelectric-thermal stations, the largest at Jablanica, Herzegovina, to have a capacity of 450,000,000 kw. hrs.; 12 coal mines to yield 11,246,000 tons annually; coke plants at Zenica and Lukavde; 7 steel plants with 515,000 tons capacity of rolled steel and pipe; expansion of refineries.

**History and Government.** The scene of many historical events, the area of present-day Yugoslavia was part of the Empire of Alexander the Great, 336-323 B.C., and the Balkans divided the Roman Empire into its eastern and western parts. Serbia, which had since the Battle of Kosovo (1389), been a vassal principality of Turkey, was established as an independent kingdom by the Treaty of Berlin, July 13, 1878. After the Balkan wars its boundaries were enlarged by the annexation of Old Serbia and Macedonia, 1913. The government of Austria-Hungary lay the assassination of the Archduke-Franz Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, to a Serbian plot and by invasion brought on World War I, 1914-18.

When the Austro-Hungarian empire collapsed the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes was formed from the former provinces of Croatia, Dalmatia, Bosnia, Herzegovina, Slovenia, Vojvodina and the independent state of Montenegro, with Peter I of Serbia as king. The name was later changed to Yugoslavia. Peter (d. 1921) was succeeded by his son Alexander I (assassinated at Marseilles Oct. 9, 1934), after which Prince Paul became regent until Crown Prince Peter, born Sept. 6, 1923, became of age. Germany invaded Yugoslavia, April, 1941, and King Peter II escaped to London.

A national liberation movement headed by

Joseph Broz, known as Marshal Tito, defeated the invaders, 1941-45, and suppressed dissident elements. The constituent assembly proclaimed Yugoslavia a republic Nov. 29, 1945, but the King refused to recognize it. Yugoslavia became a federated republic Jan. 31, 1946, and Marshal Tito, a Communist, became head of the government. King Peter II and his dynasty were deprived of power and property, 1947. By terms of a treaty with Italy the greater part of Venezia-Guilia, Zara, Pelagosa and adjacent islands were ceded to Yugoslavia. Yugoslavia laid claims to Trieste and was given control of a section, pending adjudication of the Free City by the major powers and U. N. An agreement between Yugoslavia and Italy was signed Oct. 5, 1954, giving Yugoslavia the southern Zone B section it had occupied, a small section of the Italian-held northern zone, and emergency access to the port of Trieste.

The Stalin policy of dictating the Communist line to all Communist nations was rejected by Marshal Tito. In June, 1948, the Communist Cominform denounced him and called on Yugoslavs to "raise from below a new internationalistic leadership." Tito disregarded the order and moved away from Kremlin influence. He accepted economic aid and military equipment from the U. S., and received aid in foreign trade also from France and Great Britain. He was given loans by the World Bank.

In May, 1955, Premier Bulganin and Party Secretary Khrushchev of the Soviet Union formally apologized to Tito in Belgrade and signed an agreement for better relations, admitting the right of Yugoslavia to be independent in its policies. Tito assured the West Yugoslavia would continue to guard its own interests.

Under a revision of the constitution, adopted Jan. 13, 1953, the former Presidium, Cabinet and Ministries are replaced by the President and the Federal Executive Council, a committee of Parliament numbering about 30. The bicameral Parliament (Skupstina) consists of the Federal Council and the Council of Producers, with deputies representing the constituent republics and organized economic groups. The Federal Council also functions separately as a Council of Nationalities on proposals concerning constitutional changes or the federal economic plan. Each of the constituent republics is similarly organized. Marshal Tito was reelected President, unopposed, by Parliament to a four-year term Jan. 29, 1954.

The constitution enfranchises women, separates church and state, and lays down a number of economic principles, including the breaking up of large estates. The ballot is secret and freedom of worship is provided.

First step in a plan to assure a democratic socialist state was government decentralization over heavy industries, Feb. 7, 1950. Others followed in 1951 and 1952, including transfer of direct control over heavy industry and other enterprises to the workers who elect their own managing staffs.

Dissolution of collective farms was begun in 1952 and only 1,258 of such cooperatives remained by end of 1953. The collective farming principle has not been abandoned, but 1953 decrees make participation voluntary. Private holdings under a law passed May 22, 1953, are limited to 10 hectares (24.7 acres).

Since 1953 foreign trade is decentralized, with trading enterprises operating independently. Social contributions (taxes) are no longer fixed in advance, but measured by actual production and profits.

**Education and Religion.** All education is free; elementary training is compulsory to age 14. There are universities in Belgrade, Zagreb, Ljubljana, Skopje and Sarajevo. All religions are recognized and enjoy equal rights. Serbia-Orthodox comprises 46%, Roman Catholic 36%, Moslem 11%.

Complete free social security is in force, including unemployment, medical, maternity benefits.

**Defense.** Army service is compulsory for men over 18. The air force is in process of reconstruction. The navy, formerly a small force comprised of torpedo boats, submarines and small craft, is being greatly increased. The country receives military aid and equipment from the United States, Great Britain and France.

Yugoslavia is a member, with Greece and Turkey, of a Balkan defense group under a treaty signed in Ankara, Turkey, Feb. 27, 1953 and a 20-year military aid pact, Aug. 9, 1954.

## Population of Important Foreign Cities

Source: Latest census reports and latest official estimates. \* (asterisk) denotes capital; Gr. denotes Greater, or metropolitan area

City	Population	City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
<b>Afghanistan</b>		* Ottawa, Gr.	281,908	<b>Denmark</b>		Osnabrück	121,400
* Kabul	206,208	Quebec	163,016	Aarhus	116,167	Rockingham	117,600
<b>Albania</b>		Quebec, Gr.	274,827	* Copenhagen	768,105	Romseheid	113,000
* Tirana	59,887	Regina	71,319	* Copenhagen, Gr.	1,168,340	Sollingen	157,900
<b>Algeria</b>		Saint John	50,799	Frederiksberg	118,993	Stuttgart	566,000
* Algiers	315,210	Saint John's, Gr.	78,437	Odense	101,000	Wiesbaden	240,000
Oran	257,000	St. John's, Gr.	52,873	<b>Dominican Republic</b>		Wuppertal	392,800
<b>Argentina</b>		Saskatoon	53,268	* Ciudad Trujillo	241,000	<b>Germany, East</b>	
Avellaneda	278,621	Sherbrooke	51,000	<b>Ecuador</b>		* Berlin	3,336,475
* Buenos Aires	2,982,580	Three Rivers	46,074	Guayaquil	262,624	Chemnitz (Karl Marx Stadt)	250,188
Cordoba	360,886	Toronto	675,754	* Quito	215,416	Dresden	467,900
Eva Peron (La Plata)	207,031	Toronto, Gr.	1,117,704	<b>Egypt</b>		Erfurt	174,633
General San Martin	269,514	Vancouver	344,834	Alexandria	925,081	Halle	222,505
Lanus	244,473	Vancouver, Gr.	530,728	Assut	250,000	Leipzig	607,655
Lomas de Zamora	125,943	Verdun	77,991	* Cairo	2,100,506	Magdeburg	236,326
Rosario	467,937	Victoria	51,331	Mahalla el Kubra	115,509	Rostock	114,869
Santa Fe	169,293	Victoria, Gr.	104,303	Port Said	108,250	Sileschau	122,862
Tucuman	194,166	Windsor	120,011	Tanta	140,000	<b>Gold Coast</b>	
Vicente Lopez	149,958	Winnipeg	354,069	<b>El Salvador</b>		* Accra	135,000
<b>Australia</b>		Winnipeg, Gr.	425,000	* San Salvador	170,508	<b>Greece</b>	
Adelaide	484,093	<b>Chile</b>	1,015,796	<b>Ethiopia</b>		* Athens	561,250
Brisbane	501,871	* Santiago	209,945	* Addis Ababa	500,000	Petaleus (Piræus)	184,802
* Canberra	28,277	Valparaiso	209,945	Asmara	132,000	Thessaloniki (Salonica)	236,347
Hobart	95,223	<b>China</b>		<b>Finland</b>		<b>Guatemala</b>	
Melbourne	92,765	Amoy	234,159	* Helsinki (Helsingfors)	426,025	* Guatemala City	293,998
Melbourne, Gr.	1,522,930	An-tung	220,587	Lyons	50,000	<b>Haiti</b>	
Newcastle	178,086	Canton	1,128,085	Turku (Åbo)	120,000	Aux Cayes	195,539
Perth	348,543	Chang-sha	606,972	Tampere	112,000	Gonaives	165,635
Sydney	192,869	Chang-chun	415,000	<b>France</b>		* Port-au-Prince	195,672
Sydney, Gr.	1,861,685	(Hsinking)	300,000	Bordeaux	257,946	<b>Honduras</b>	
<b>Austria</b>		Changteh	510,000	Havre	165,000	* Tegucigalpa	99,948
Graz	228,271	Chenteh (Jehol)	440,000	Lille	194,616	<b>Hungary</b>	
Linz	185,177	Chengtu	199,776	Lyons	471,270	* Budapest	1,164,963
Salzburg	100,096	Chinkiang	985,674	Marseilles	661,492	* Budapest, Gr.	1,724,735
* Vienna	1,760,789	Chungking	543,690	Nantes	222,790	Debrecen	125,933
<b>Belgium</b>		Dairen	450,000	Nice	244,360	Szeged	136,752
Antwerp	794,280	Fatshan	390,363	* Paris	2,850,189	<b>Iceland</b>	
* Brussels	1,308,831	Foochow	506,940	* Paris, Gr.	6,136,000	* Reykjavik	58,761
Charleroi	445,229	Hankow	721,598	Strasbourg	200,921	<b>India</b>	
Ghent	442,792	Hong Kong, Br	1,800,000	Toulouse	268,863	Agra	375,665
Lige	573,176	Kowloon	675,000	<b>French Africa</b>		Ahmedabad	788,333
Louvain	80,000	Nanking	1,113,972	Brazzaville	205,000	Allahabad	332,295
Namur	65,000	Ningbo	218,771	Dakar	185,000	Ankhar	325,747
<b>Belgian Congo</b>		* Peking	2,760,000	Sei also Algeria, Morocco, Tunisia		Banares	355,777
* Leopoldville	320,000	Pin-chiang (Harbin)	661,984	<b>Germany, West</b>		Bangalore	778,977
Elisabethville	118,702	Shanghai	7,000,000	Aachen	143,200	Bombay	2,839,270
<b>Bolivia</b>		Sian	631,000	Augsburg	196,600	Calcutta	2,548,677
Cochabamba	74,257	Singtan	300,000	Bielefeld	168,100	Delli	914,790
* La Paz	321,045	Soochow	260,000	* Bonn	144,000	Howrah	433,632
Oruro	63,000	Taiyuan	230,000	Bremen	483,500	Hyderabad	1,085,722
Sucre	33,681	Tientsin	1,772,840	Bremerhaven	124,400	Indore	310,859
<b>Brazil</b>		Tsloan	472,279	Brunswick	237,000	Kanpur	705,833
Belém	260,600	Tsingtao	850,508	Cologne	580,800	Larknow	496,861
Belo Horizonte	360,300	Wenchow	631,276	Darmstadt	277,000	Madras	1,416,056
Curitiba	167,200	Yanchow	250,000	Düsseldorf	454,900	Madura	361,781
Fortaleza	280,100	<b>China (Formosa)</b>		Essen	594,800	Nagpur	449,099
Natal	106,300	Kaohsiung	329,790	Frankfurt	601,701	* New Delhi	2,000,000
Niteroi	190,100	Keelung	182,297	Freiburg	178,800	Poona	486,982
Porto Alegre	401,213	Lanchow	228,154	Gelsenkirchen	355,333	Srinagar	207,787
Recife	534,468	Palan	261,700	Hagen	168,100	<b>Indonesia</b>	
* Rio de Janeiro	2,418,693	* Taipei	662,380	Han-burg	1,722,800	Bandung	750,000
Salvador	424,112	<b>Colombia</b>		Hannover	491,500	* Jakarta (Batavia)	2,800,000
Sao Paulo	2,218,800	Barranquilla	279,000	Hendelberg	122,400	Jogjakarta	500,000
<b>Bulgaria</b>		* Bogota	642,000	Herrnberg	115,000	Medan	400,000
Plowdiv	126,593	Cartagena	126,000	Kassel	259,500	Makassar	150,000
* Sofia	434,888	Medellin	355,000	Kiel	188,700	Padang	350,000
* Stalun (Varnu)	77,792	<b>Costa Rica</b>		Krefeld	240,100	Palenbang	218,000
<b>Burma</b>		* San Jose	118,287	Lubeck	113,100	Samarang	500,000
Madalay	182,367	<b>Cuba</b>		Munich	161,800	Solo	800,000
* Rangoon	711,520	* Havana	800,000	München	145,800	<b>Iran</b>	
<b>Cambodia</b>		Marianao	120,000	Glückbach	909,500	Abadan	110,000
* Phnom-Penh	375,000	Santiago de Cuba	118,000	Ludwigshafen	387,700	Amadan	121,586
<b>Canada</b>		<b>Czechoslovakia</b>		Martichim	272,300	Isfahan	210,000
Calgary	129,060	Bratislava	184,423	Mulheim-an-Ruhr	161,800	Mashed	206,900
Edmonton	139,105	Brno	273,127	München	145,800	Rehti	122,000
Edmonton, Gr.	159,631	Ostrava	180,963	Munich	909,500	Tabriz	241,790
Halifax	173,075	Pilsen	107,000	Nürnberg	227,000	* Tehran	1,200,000
Han Hon	85,589	* Praha	922,284	Oberhausen	122,200	<b>Iraq</b>	
London	208,321	<b>Prague</b>		Oldenburg		* Baghdad, Gr.	502,068
Montreal	95,343					Basra	206,000
Montreal, Gr.	1,021,520					Mosul	203,000
* Ottawa	1,395,100						
	202,045						

City	Population	City	Population	City	Population	City	Population
<b>Ireland</b>		<b>Mexico</b>	141,189	<b>So. Africa,</b>		<b>Nizhni Tagil.</b>	250,000
Cork	75,595	*Mexico, Gr.	3,795,567	Union of		Novosibirsk.	750,000
*Dublin	522,183	Monterrey	340,625	Bloemfontein	115,000	Odessa	625,000
Drogheda	16,396	Morelia	103,516	*Cape Town	577,211	Omak	525,000
Galway	20,437	Puebla	229,976	Durban	476,236	Penza	250,000
Kilkenny	10,280	San Luis Potosi	156,321	Johannesburg	680,573	Riga	530,000
Limerick	50,820	Toluca	115,442	*Pretoria	283,535	Rostov-on-	
Waterford	28,691	Torreón	142,101			Don.	550,000
		Veracruz	123,368			Saratov	550,000
<b>Israel</b>				<b>Spain</b>		Sevastopol	175,000
Haifa	154,500	<b>Morocco</b>		Barcelona	1,280,179	Stalingrad	450,000
*Jerusalem	155,000	Casablanca	800,000	Bilbao	230,507	Stalin	500,000
Tel Aviv-Jaffa	358,500	Fez	180,000	Cádiz	100,249	Stavinsk	275,000
		Marrakech	215,000	Cartagena	119,109	Sverdlovsk	550,000
<b>Italy</b>		Meknes	140,380	Cordoba	165,403	Tallinn	250,000
Bari	273,143	*Rabat	156,000	Granada	170,724	Tashkent	600,000
Bologna	349,326	Tangier	60,000	*Madrid	1,618,435	Tiflis	538,000
Catania	300,298	Tetuan	93,658	Malaga	292,595	Tomsk	175,000
Florence	390,832	<b>Nepal</b>		Murcia	218,375	Tula	250,000
Genoa	700,000	*Katmandu	175,000	Seville	382,564	Ufa	225,000
Messina	221,914			Valencia	525,630	Vilno (Vilnius)	195,000
Milan	1,300,000	<b>Netherlands</b>		Zaragoza	266,684	Vladivostok	325,000
Naples	1,050,000	*Amsterdam	863,170			Voronezh	300,000
Palermo	501,005	Arnhem	116,206	<b>Sudan</b>		Voroshilovgrad	250,000
*Rome	1,750,000	Lindhoven	151,655	*Khartoum	86,807	Yalta	40,000
Telesse	271,899	Enschede	115,162	Omdurman	132,619	Yaroslavl	325,000
Turin	750,000	Groningen	141,358			Zaporozhje	325,000
Venice	321,000	The Hague	506,161	<b>Sweden</b>		Zhdanov	225,000
		Haarlem	166,250	Boras	58,000		
<b>Japan</b>		Nijmegen	118,266	Eskilstuna	56,479		
Amagasaki	279,000	Rotterdam	711,650	Goteborg	376,628	<b>UNITED KINGDOM</b>	
Fukuoka	434,839	Tilburg	128,597	Helsingborg	73,279	<b>England</b>	
Hakodate	220,000	Utrecht	243,822	Malmö	205,770	Birmingham	1,119,000
Hiroshima	286,000			Norrköping	88,400	Bradford	288,000
Kawasaki	350,172	<b>New Zealand</b>		Örebro	70,477	Bristol	443,900
Kobe	813,228	Auckland	361,600	*Stockholm	777,038	Coventry	261,000
Kure	188,000	Christchurch	186,500	*Stockholm, Gr.	1,020,301	Croydon	250,500
Kyoto	1,147,673	Dunedin	99,300	Upsala	68,484	Hull	289,400
Nagasaki	1,147,673	*Wellington	223,300	<b>Switzerland</b>		Leeds	504,800
Nagoya	1,193,306	(Hutt)		Basle	191,100	Leicester	285,900
Osaka	2,249,368			*Berne	153,800	Liverpool	791,500
Sapporo	349,671	<b>Nicaragua</b>		Geneva	155,300	*London	3,348,336
Sendai	383,752	*Managua	141,941	Lausanne	111,700	*London, Gr.	8,346,137
Sidzuoka	249,000			Zurich	409,300	Manchester	705,400
*Tokyo	5,385,000	<b>Norway</b>				Newcastle	291,723
*Tokyo, Gr.	7,655,369	Bergen	115,000	<b>Syria</b>		Nottingham	310,700
Yawata	210,000	Oslo	450,000	Aleppo	450,000	Plymouth	218,600
Yokohama	1,086,828	Stavanger	50,000	*Damascus	400,000	Portsmouth	242,600
Yokosuka	251,000	Trondheim	59,000	Homs	261,000	Sheffield	660,000
				Hama	155,000	Stoke-on-Trent	275,095
<b>Jordan</b>		<b>Pakistan</b>		Latakia	105,000		
*Amman	70,000	Chittagong	294,046	<b>Thailand</b>		<b>Wales</b>	
*Amman		Dacca	411,000	*Bangkok	800,000	Aberdare	40,910
(district)		*Karachi	1,126,417			Barry	40,979
		Lahore	849,000	<b>Tunisia</b>		Bridgend	13,646
<b>Korea</b>		Peshawar	151,776	*Tunis	365,000	Cardiff	243,627
Inchon	215,784	Rawalpindi	237,219			Merthyr	61,093
Pusan (Fusan)	900,000	<b>Panama</b>		<b>Turkey</b>		Tydfil	32,305
Pyongyang		*Panama	127,874	Adana	117,799	Swansea	160,832
(Haejo)	285,965	<b>Paraguay</b>		*Ankara	295,000		
*Seoul (Keijo)	1,220,758	*Asuncion	210,000	Bursa	100,007	<b>Scotland</b>	
Taegu	269,113	<b>Peru</b>		Izmir	321,905	Aberdeen	183,620
<b>Laos</b>		Arequipa	120,000	Istanbul	1,018,468	Dundee	177,868
*Luang		*Lima	1,000,000	<b>U.S.S.R.</b>		Edinburgh	475,074
Prahag	15,000	<b>Philippines</b>		Alma-Ata	300,000	Glasgow	1,089,565
*Vientiane	20,000	Cebu	167,503	Arhangelsk	325,000		
<b>Lebanon</b>		Davao	111,263	Baku	725,000	<b>Northern</b>	
*Beirut	211,006	Iloilo	110,122	Cheliabinsk	450,000	Ireland	
Tripoli	96,617	Manila	1,200,000	Chita	200,000	Belfast	448,000
<b>Liberia</b>		Manila, Gr.	2,022,420	Dnepropetrovsk	700,000	Londonderry	40,700
*Monrovia	85,000	*Quezon City	107,977	Erlan	315,000	Londonderry, Gr.	94,018
		Zamboanga	103,317	Gorky (Nizhni Novgorod)	1,000,000		
<b>Libya</b>		<b>Poland</b>		Gorlovka	110,000	<b>Uruguay</b>	
*Bengazi	62,300	Bydgoszcz	172,000	Irkutsk	325,000	*Montevideo	802,560
Misrata	63,000	Danzig	184,000	Ivanovo	325,000		
*Tripoli	144,000	(Gdansk)		Kaliningrad		<b>Venezuela</b>	
		Stalinograd	182,000	(Koenigsberg)	225,000	Barquisimeto	132,123
<b>Liechtenstein</b>		(Katowice)	335,000	Karaganda	408,000	*Caracas, Gr.	877,740
*Vaduz	2,772	Krakow	628,000	Kazan	525,000	Maracaibo	304,313
		Lodz	318,000	Khabarovsk	325,000	Valencia	105,315
<b>Luxemburg</b>		Poznan	175,000	Kharkov	834,432		
*Luxemburg	61,996	*Warsaw	965,000	Kiev	225,000	<b>Vietnam</b>	
		Wroclaw	330,000	Krasnoyarsk	846,293	Haiphong	175,000
<b>Malaya</b>		<b>Portugal</b>		Kulbyshev	550,000	Hanoi	274,000
*Kuala Lumpur	176,000	Funchal	63,700	Leiningrad	4,200,000	*Salon	1,500,000
Penang	189,000	*Lisbon	794,200	Lemberg		Vinh	150,000
Singapore	1,120,777	Porto	283,500	Maguilgorsk	425,000	<b>Yemen</b>	
				Maikheevka	225,000	*Sana	75,000
<b>Mexico</b>		<b>Romania</b>		Memel (Klaypeda)	300,000	Hodeida	30,000
Aguascalientes	117,409	*Bucharest	1,041,807	Minsk	60,000	<b>Yugoslavia</b>	
Chihuahua	110,779	Ploesti	105,114	Moscow	301,000	Belgrade	500,000
Culiacan	144,550			*Moscow	450,000	Ljubljana	138,211
Gundalajara	382,710	<b>Saudi Arabia</b>		*Moscow, Gr.	5,100,000	Sarajevo	135,657
Guaztepec	128,782	Hofuf	100,000	Murmansk	7,000,000	*Skopje	121,551
Leon	140,000	*Mecca	200,000	Nikolayev	160,000	Subotica	115,405
Matamoros	118,215	*Riyadh	100,000		225,000	Zagreb	350,452
Merida	159,405						

The seasons in 1956 (Eastern Standard Time) begin as follows. Vernal Equinox (Spring), March 20, 10:21 A.M.; Summer Solstice (Summer), June 21, 5:24 A.M.; Autumnal Equinox (Autumn), September 22, 8:36 P.M.; Winter Solstice (Winter), December 21, 4:00 P.M.

1st Month

JANUARY, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black  
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N and S Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R.&S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	7 29	4 37	9 20	7 24	4 42	9 21	7 19	4 48	9 24	7 2	5 5	9 26
2	M	7 29	4 38	10 30	7 24	4 43	10 31	7 19	4 49	10 31	7 2	5 5	10 31
3	Tu	7 29	4 39	11 37	7 24	4 44	11 36	7 19	4 50	11 35	7 2	5 6	11 32
4	W	7 29	4 40	...	7 24	4 45	...	7 19	4 51	...	7 3	5 7	...
5	Th	7 29	4 41	12 42	7 24	4 46	12 40	7 19	4 52	12 38	7 3	5 8	12 31
6	Fr	7 29	4 42	1 46	7 24	4 47	1 43	7 19	4 53	1 40	7 3	5 9	1 29
7	Sa	7 29	4 43	2 47	7 24	4 48	2 43	7 19	4 54	2 39	7 3	5 9	2 25
8	S	7 29	4 44	3 46	7 24	4 49	3 41	7 19	4 55	3 37	7 3	5 10	3 21
9	M	7 29	4 45	4 40	7 24	4 50	4 36	7 19	4 56	4 31	7 3	5 11	4 14
10	Tu	7 29	4 46	5 31	7 24	4 51	5 27	7 19	4 57	5 21	7 3	5 12	5 4
11	W	7 28	4 47	6 16	7 24	4 52	6 12	7 19	4 58	6 7	7 3	5 13	5 51
12	Th	7 28	4 48	sets	7 23	4 53	sets	7 18	4 59	sets	7 3	5 14	sets
13	Fr	7 28	4 49	5 41	7 23	4 54	5 44	7 18	5 0	5 49	7 3	5 14	6 0
14	Sa	7 27	4 50	6 41	7 23	4 55	6 44	7 18	5 1	6 47	7 2	5 15	6 56
15	S	7 27	4 52	7 41	7 22	4 56	7 44	7 18	5 2	7 46	7 2	5 16	7 52
16	M	7 26	4 53	8 43	7 22	4 58	8 45	7 17	5 3	8 46	7 2	5 17	8 48
17	Tu	7 26	4 54	9 46	7 21	4 59	9 46	7 17	5 4	9 46	7 2	5 18	9 45
18	W	7 25	4 55	10 49	7 21	5 0	10 48	7 16	5 5	10 47	7 1	5 19	10 43
19	Th	7 25	4 56	11 55	7 20	5 1	11 53	7 16	5 6	11 51	7 1	5 20	11 43
20	Fr	7 24	4 57	...	7 20	5 2	...	7 15	5 7	...	7 1	5 21	...
21	Sa	7 23	4 59	1 3	7 19	5 3	1 0	7 15	5 8	12 57	7 0	5 22	12 45
22	S	7 23	5 0	2 12	7 19	5 5	2 8	7 14	5 10	2 5	7 0	5 23	1 50
23	M	7 22	5 2	3 21	7 18	5 6	3 17	7 14	5 11	3 12	7 0	5 24	2 53
24	Tu	7 21	5 3	4 27	7 17	5 7	4 22	7 13	5 12	4 17	6 59	5 25	4 0
25	W	7 21	5 4	5 24	7 17	5 8	5 22	7 12	5 13	5 15	6 59	5 25	4 59
26	Th	7 20	5 6	rises	7 16	5 9	rises	7 12	5 14	rises	6 58	5 26	rises
27	Fr	7 19	5 7	5 38	7 15	5 11	5 41	7 11	5 15	5 45	6 58	5 27	5 55
28	Sa	7 18	5 8	6 54	7 14	5 12	6 56	7 10	5 16	6 58	6 57	5 28	7 4
29	S	7 17	5 9	8 7	7 14	5 13	8 8	7 9	5 18	8 9	6 57	5 29	8 11
30	M	7 16	5 11	9 18	7 13	5 14	9 18	7 9	5 19	9 18	6 56	5 30	9 16
31	Tu	7 15	5 12	10 26	7 12	5 16	10 25	7 8	5 20	10 24	6 56	5 31	10 18

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 20	8	12 6 31	14	12 8 55	20	12 10 56	26	12 12 30
2	12 3 49	9	12 6 56	15	12 9 17	21	12 11 14	27	12 12 43
3	12 4 17	10	12 7 21	16	12 9 38	22	12 11 31	28	12 12 55
4	12 4 44	11	12 7 45	17	12 9 59	23	12 11 47	29	12 13 6
5	12 5 11	12	12 8 9	18	12 10 19	24	12 12 2	30	12 13 17
6	12 5 38	13	12 8 32	19	12 10 38	25	12 12 16	31	12 13 27
7	12 6 5								

## Twilight

Place	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends	Jan.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston . . . .	1	5 48	6 18	11	5 48	6 27	21	5 44	6 38
New York . . .	1	5 45	6 21	11	5 46	6 30	21	5 43	6 39
Washington . .	1	5 43	6 24	11	5 44	6 33	21	5 42	6 41
Charleston . .	1	5 35	6 32	11	5 37	6 39	21	5 35	6 47

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter . . . .	4D.	5H.	41M.	P.M.	First Quarter . . . .	20D.	5H.	58M.	P.M.
New Moon . . . .	12	10	1	P.M.	Full Moon . . . .	27	9	40	A.M.
Morning Stars—Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus.				

2nd Month

FEBRUARY, 1956

29 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	W	7 14	5 13	11 33	7 11	5 17	11 30	7 7	5 21	11 27	6 55	5 32	11 20
2	Th	7 13	5 15	...	7 10	5 18	...	7 6	5 22	...	6 54	5 33	...
3	Fr	7 12	5 16	12 35	7 9	5 19	12 33	7 5	5 23	12 29	6 54	5 34	12 17
4	Sa	7 11	5 18	1 37	7 8	5 21	1 33	7 4	5 25	1 28	6 53	5 35	1 18
5	S	7 10	5 19	2 34	7 7	5 22	2 29	7 3	5 26	2 24	6 52	5 36	2 8
6	M	7 9	5 20	3 26	7 6	5 23	3 22	7 2	5 27	3 16	6 51	5 37	2 59
7	Tu	7 8	5 21	4 13	7 5	5 24	4 9	7 1	5 28	4 3	6 51	5 38	3 47
8	W	7 6	5 23	4 55	7 4	5 25	4 51	7 0	5 29	4 46	6 50	5 39	4 30
9	Th	7 5	5 24	5 32	7 3	5 27	5 28	6 59	5 30	5 23	6 49	5 40	5 10
10	Fr	7 4	5 25	6 4	7 1	5 28	6 1	6 58	5 32	5 58	6 49	5 41	5 47
11	Sa	7 3	5 27	sets	7 0	5 29	sets	6 56	5 33	sets	6 48	5 41	sets
12	S	7 1	5 28	6 36	6 59	5 31	6 37	6 55	5 34	6 39	6 47	5 42	6 42
13	M	7 0	5 29	7 39	6 57	5 32	7 39	6 54	5 35	7 39	6 46	5 43	7 39
14	Tu	6 59	5 30	8 42	6 56	5 33	8 42	6 53	5 36	8 40	6 45	5 44	8 37
15	W	6 57	5 32	9 47	6 55	5 34	9 45	6 52	5 37	9 44	6 44	5 45	9 38
16	Th	6 56	5 33	10 54	6 54	5 35	10 51	6 50	5 38	10 48	6 43	5 46	10 39
17	Fr	6 55	5 34	...	6 52	5 37	11 58	6 49	5 40	11 54	6 42	5 47	11 40
18	Sa	6 53	5 36	12 1	6 51	5 38	...	6 48	5 41	...	6 41	5 48	...
19	S	6 52	5 37	1 8	6 49	5 39	1 5	6 47	5 42	1 0	6 40	5 49	12 45
20	M	6 50	5 38	2 14	6 48	5 40	2 9	6 45	5 43	2 4	6 39	5 49	1 47
21	Tu	6 49	5 39	3 12	6 47	5 42	3 8	6 44	5 44	3 3	6 38	5 50	2 46
22	W	6 47	5 40	4 4	6 45	5 43	4 1	6 43	5 45	3 57	6 37	5 51	3 41
23	Th	6 46	5 42	4 50	6 44	5 44	4 46	6 41	5 46	4 43	6 36	5 52	4 31
24	Fr	6 44	5 43	5 28	6 42	5 45	5 26	6 40	5 47	5 23	6 34	5 53	5 15
25	Sa	6 43	5 44	rises	6 41	5 46	rises	6 39	5 48	rises	6 33	5 54	rises
26	S	6 41	5 45	6 53	6 39	5 47	6 53	6 37	5 49	6 54	6 32	5 54	6 54
27	M	6 40	5 47	8 4	6 38	5 48	8 3	6 36	5 50	8 2	6 31	5 55	7 59
28	Tu	6 38	5 48	9 12	6 36	5 50	9 11	6 35	5 51	9 9	6 30	5 56	9 2
29	W	6 37	5 49	10 18	6 35	5 51	10 16	6 33	5 52	10 12	6 29	5 57	10 2

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 13 35	7	12 14 11	13	12 14 19	19	12 14 0	25	12 13 15
2	12 13 43	8	12 14 14	14	12 14 18	20	12 13 54	26	12 13 6
3	12 13 50	9	12 14 17	15	12 14 16	21	12 13 47	27	12 12 56
4	12 13 57	10	12 14 19	16	12 14 13	22	12 13 40	28	12 12 45
5	12 14 3	11	12 14 20	17	12 14 9	23	12 13 32	29	12 12 34
6	12 14 7	12	12 14 20	18	12 14 5	24	12 13 24		

## Twilight

Place	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 38	6 49	11	5 28	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
New York...	1	5 37	6 51	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Washington.	1	5 35	6 53	11	5 26	7 3	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston..	1	5 31	6 56	11	5 25	7 4	21	5 16	7 12

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter.....	3D.	11H.	8M.	A.M.	First Quarter.....	19D.	4H.	21M.	A.M.
New Moon.....	11	4	38	P.M.	Full Moon.....	25	8	41	P.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Jupiter, Saturn.					Evening Star—Venus.				

3rd Month

MARCH, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black  
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston.			Calendar for New York City.			Calendar for Washington.			Calendar for Charleston.		
		New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	6 36	5 50	11 23	6 34	5 52	11 18	6 33	5 53	11 15	6 28	5 58	11 1
2	Fr	6 34	5 51	...	6 32	5 53	...	6 32	5 54	...	6 26	5 58	11 57
3	Sa	6 33	5 52	12 23	6 31	5 54	12 18	6 30	5 55	12 14	6 25	5 59	...
4	S	6 31	5 54	1 18	6 29	5 55	1 12	6 29	5 56	1 8	6 24	6 0	12 50
5	M	6 29	5 55	2 8	6 28	5 56	2 2	6 27	5 57	1 58	6 23	6 0	1 40
6	Tu	6 28	5 56	2 52	6 26	5 57	2 46	6 26	5 58	2 42	6 22	6 1	2 25
7	W	6 26	5 57	3 30	6 25	5 58	3 25	6 24	5 59	3 22	6 20	6 2	3 7
8	Th	6 24	5 58	4 4	6 23	5 59	4 0	6 23	6 0	3 57	6 19	6 3	3 45
9	Fr	6 23	5 59	4 35	6 21	6 0	4 31	6 21	6 1	4 30	6 18	6 3	4 19
10	Sa	6 21	6 1	5 2	6 20	6 1	5 1	6 20	6 2	4 59	6 17	6 4	4 52
11	S	6 19	6 2	5 28	6 19	6 2	5 28	6 18	6 3	5 27	6 15	6 5	5 24
12	M	6 18	6 3	sets	6 17	6 4	sets	6 17	6 4	sets	6 14	6 6	sets
13	Tu	6 16	6 4	7 37	6 15	6 5	7 36	6 15	6 5	7 35	6 13	6 6	7 29
14	W	6 14	6 5	8 45	6 14	6 6	8 42	6 14	6 6	8 40	6 12	6 7	8 31
15	Th	6 13	6 6	9 54	6 12	6 7	9 50	6 12	6 7	9 47	6 10	6 8	9 33
16	Fr	6 11	6 7	11 1	6 11	6 8	10 57	6 10	6 8	10 53	6 9	6 9	10 37
17	Sa	6 9	6 9	...	6 9	6 9	...	6 9	6 9	11 57	6 8	6 9	11 40
18	S	6 7	6 10	12 7	6 7	6 10	12 2	6 7	6 10	...	6 7	6 10	...
19	M	6 6	6 11	1 7	6 6	6 11	1 1	6 6	6 11	12 57	6 5	6 11	12 40
20	Tu	6 4	6 12	2 1	6 4	6 12	1 55	6 4	6 12	1 52	6 4	6 11	1 35
21	W	6 2	6 13	2 46	6 2	6 13	2 42	6 3	6 13	2 38	6 3	6 12	2 24
22	Th	6 1	6 14	3 25	6 1	6 14	3 22	6 1	6 14	3 19	6 1	6 13	3 9
23	Fr	5 59	6 16	4 1	5 59	6 15	3 58	5 59	6 15	3 57	6 0	6 14	3 50
24	Sa	5 57	6 17	4 32	5 58	6 16	4 31	5 58	6 16	4 30	5 59	6 14	4 27
25	S	5 55	6 18	rises	5 56	6 17	rises	5 56	6 17	rises	5 58	6 15	rises
26	M	5 54	6 19	6 52	5 54	6 18	6 51	5 55	6 18	6 49	5 56	6 16	6 43
27	Tu	5 52	6 20	7 59	5 52	6 19	7 57	5 53	6 19	7 55	5 55	6 17	7 45
28	W	5 50	6 21	9 6	5 51	6 20	9 2	5 51	6 20	8 59	5 54	6 17	8 45
29	Th	5 48	6 23	10 8	5 49	6 22	10 3	5 50	6 21	10 0	5 52	6 18	9 46
30	Fr	5 47	6 24	11 7	5 47	6 23	11 1	5 48	6 22	10 57	5 51	6 19	10 40
31	Sa	5 45	6 25	11 59	5 46	6 24	11 53	5 47	6 23	11 49	5 50	6 19	11 31

Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 12 21	8	12 10 47	14	12 9 12	20	12 7 27	26	12 5 38
2	12 12 10	9	12 10 32	15	12 8 55	21	12 7 9	27	12 5 20
3	12 11 57	10	12 10 17	16	12 8 38	22	12 6 51	28	12 5 1
4	12 11 44	11	12 10 1	17	12 8 21	23	12 6 33	29	12 4 43
5	12 11 30	12	12 9 45	18	12 8 3	24	12 6 15	30	12 4 25
6	12 11 16	13	12 9 29	19	12 7 45	25	12 5 56	31	12 4 7
7	12 11 2								

Twilight

Place	Mar.	Begins	Ends	Mar.	Begins	Ends	Mar.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 45	7 37	21	4 28	7 47
New York..	1	5 3	7 23	11	4 47	7 34	21	4 29	7 46
Washington.	1	5 4	7 21	11	4 49	7 32	21	4 32	7 43
Charleston..	1	5 7	7 19	11	4 54	7 26	21	4 41	7 34

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter .....	4D.	6H.	53M.	A.M.	First Quarter ...	19D.	12H.	13M.	P.M.
New Moon .....	12	8	36	A.M.	Full Moon .....	26	8	11	A.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.					Evening Stars—Venus, Jupiter.				



## 30 Days

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

## Twilight

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)									
Last Quarter	3D.	3H.	6M.	A.M.	First Quarter	17D.	6H.	28M.	P.M.
New Moon	10	9	39	P.M.	Full Moon	24	8	40	P.M.
Morning Stars—Mars, Saturn.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.				

5th Month

MAY, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon						Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California						Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California						Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California					
		Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon R. & S.		Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon R. & S.		Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon R. & S.		Sun Rises		Sun Sets		Moon R. & S.	
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Tu	4 55	7 0					4 58	6 56					5 2	6 52					5 13	6 41				
2	W	4 54	7 1	12 32				4 57	6 57	12 29				5 1	6 53	12 26				5 12	6 42	12 14			
3	Th	4 53	7 2	1 2				4 56	6 58	12 59				5 0	6 54	12 57				5 11	6 43	12 48			
4	Fr	4 51	7 3	1 29				4 55	7 0	1 27				4 59	6 55	1 26				5 10	6 44	1 20			
5	Sa	4 50	7 4	1 55				4 53	7 1	1 54				4 58	6 56	1 54				5 9	6 45	1 52			
6	S	4 49	7 5	2 22				4 52	7 2	2 22				4 57	6 57	2 22				5 8	6 46	2 23			
7	M	4 48	7 6	2 49				4 51	7 3	2 50				4 55	6 58	2 52				5 7	6 46	2 57			
8	Tu	4 47	7 7	3 20				4 50	7 4	3 22				4 54	6 59	3 25				5 6	6 47	3 33			
9	W	4 45	7 8	3 53				4 49	7 5	3 57				4 53	7 0	4 1				5 6	6 48	4 13			
10	Th	4 44	7 9	sets				4 48	7 6	sets				4 52	7 1	sets				5 5	6 48	sets			
11	Fr	4 43	7 10	8 47				4 47	7 7	8 42				4 51	7 2	8 38				5 4	6 49	8 21			
12	Sa	4 42	7 11	9 48				4 46	7 8	9 42				4 50	7 3	9 38				5 3	6 50	9 22			
13	S	4 41	7 12	10 40				4 45	7 9	10 36				4 49	7 4	10 32				5 3	6 50	10 17			
14	M	4 40	7 13	11 25				4 44	7 10	11 21				4 48	7 5	11 18				5 2	6 51	11 6			
15	Tu	4 39	7 14					4 43	7 11					4 48	7 6	11 59				5 1	6 52	11 49			
16	W	4 38	7 15	12 3				4 42	7 12	12 0				4 47	7 7					5 0	6 53				
17	Th	4 37	7 16	12 36				4 41	7 13	12 34				4 46	7 7	12 33				5 0	6 53	12 27			
18	Fr	4 36	7 17	1 6				4 40	7 14	1 5				4 45	7 8	1 5				4 59	6 54	1 4			
19	Sa	4 35	7 18	1 35				4 39	7 15	1 35				4 44	7 9	1 36				4 59	6 55	1 39			
20	S	4 34	7 19	2 3				4 38	7 15	2 4				4 43	7 10	2 7				4 58	6 55	2 13			
21	M	4 33	7 20	2 33				4 37	7 16	2 36				4 43	7 11	2 39				4 58	6 56	2 47			
22	Tu	4 32	7 21	3 5				4 36	7 17	3 8				4 42	7 12	3 13				4 57	6 57	3 25			
23	W	4 32	7 22	rises				4 36	7 18	rises				4 41	7 13	rises				4 57	6 57	rises			
24	Th	4 31	7 23	7 41				4 35	7 19	7 35				4 40	7 14	7 31				4 56	6 58	7 14			
25	Fr	4 30	7 24	8 33				4 34	7 20	8 27				4 40	7 14	8 22				4 56	6 58	8 5			
26	Sa	4 29	7 25	9 18				4 34	7 21	9 12				4 39	7 15	9 8				4 55	6 59	8 52			
27	S	4 29	7 26	9 57				4 33	7 22	9 53				4 39	7 16	9 49				4 55	7 0	9 34			
28	M	4 28	7 27	10 32				4 32	7 22	10 28				4 38	7 17	10 25				4 54	7 0	10 12			
29	Tu	4 28	7 28	11 3				4 32	7 23	10 59				4 38	7 18	10 58				4 54	7 1	10 47			
30	W	4 27	7 29	11 30				4 31	7 24	11 29				4 37	7 18	11 27				4 54	7 1	11 20			
31	Th	4 27	7 29	11 56				4 31	7 25	11 55				4 37	7 19	11 54				4 54	7 2	11 51			

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 57 1	8	11 56 25	14	11 56 16	20	11 56 27	26	11 56 57
2	11 56 54	9	11 56 22	15	11 56 16	21	11 56 31	27	11 57 4
3	11 56 48	10	11 56 20	16	11 56 17	22	11 56 35	28	11 57 11
4	11 56 42	11	11 56 18	17	11 56 18	23	11 56 40	29	11 57 19
5	11 56 37	12	11 56 16	18	11 56 21	24	11 56 45	30	11 57 27
6	11 56 32	13	11 56 16	19	11 56 24	25	11 56 51	31	11 57 35
7	11 56 28								

## Twilight

Place	May	Begins	Ends	May	Begins	Ends	May	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	3 5	8 50	11	2 47	9 6	21	2 30	9 22
New York...	1	3 12	8 42	11	2 56	8 58	21	2 41	9 12
Washington...	1	3 20	8 34	11	3 5	8 48	21	2 52	9 2
Charleston...	1	3 43	8 11	11	3 31	8 22	21	3 22	8 32

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	2D.	9H.	55M.	P.M.	First Quarter	17D.	12H.	15M.	A.M.
New Moon	10	8	4	A.M.	Full Moon	24	10	26	A.M.
Morning Stars—Mars, Saturn.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.				



7th Month

JULY, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black  
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	S	4 27	7 40	11 47	4 32	7 35	11 49	4 38	7 30	11 52	4 56	7 12	
2	M	4 27	7 40		4 33	7 35		4 38	7 29		4 56	7 12	12 0
3	Tu	4 28	7 40	12 20	4 33	7 35	12 24	4 39	7 29	12 27	4 57	7 11	12 39
4	W	4 29	7 40	12 59	4 34	7 34	1 4	4 39	7 29	1 8	4 57	7 11	1 23
5	Th	4 29	7 40	1 47	4 34	7 34	1 53	4 40	7 29	1 58	4 58	7 11	2 15
6	Fr	4 30	7 39	2 45	4 35	7 34	2 51	4 40	7 28	2 57	4 58	7 11	3 15
7	Sa	4 30	7 39	sets	4 36	7 34	sets	4 41	7 28	sets	4 58	7 11	sets
8	S	4 31	7 39	7 54	4 36	7 33	7 50	4 42	7 28	7 47	4 59	7 11	7 35
9	M	4 32	7 38	8 33	4 37	7 33	8 31	4 42	7 27	8 29	4 59	7 10	8 20
10	Tu	4 32	7 38	9 3	4 38	7 33	9 7	4 43	7 27	9 6	5 0	7 10	9 1
11	W	4 33	7 37	9 39	4 38	7 32	9 39	4 43	7 27	9 40	5 1	7 10	9 38
12	Th	4 34	7 37	10 9	4 39	7 32	10 10	4 44	7 26	10 11	5 1	7 10	10 15
13	Fr	4 35	7 36	10 39	4 40	7 31	10 41	4 45	7 26	10 43	5 2	7 9	10 50
14	Sa	4 35	7 36	11 10	4 40	7 31	11 13	4 46	7 25	11 16	5 2	7 9	11 27
15	S	4 36	7 35	11 43	4 41	7 30	11 48	4 46	7 25	11 52	5 3	7 8	
16	M	4 37	7 34		4 42	7 29		4 47	7 24		5 4	7 8	12 5
17	Tu	4 38	7 34	12 20	4 43	7 29	12 26	4 48	7 24	12 30	5 4	7 8	12 47
18	W	4 39	7 33	1 2	4 44	7 28	1 8	4 49	7 23	1 13	5 5	7 7	1 31
19	Th	4 40	7 32	1 49	4 45	7 27	1 55	4 49	7 23	2 1	5 5	7 7	2 18
20	Fr	4 40	7 32	2 40	4 45	7 27	2 46	4 50	7 22	2 52	5 6	7 6	3 9
21	Sa	4 41	7 31	3 35	4 46	7 26	3 41	4 51	7 21	3 45	5 7	7 6	4 2
22	S	4 42	7 30	rises	4 47	7 25	rises	4 52	7 20	rises	5 7	7 5	rises
23	M	4 43	7 29	7 38	4 48	7 24	7 35	4 53	7 20	7 33	5 8	7 5	7 23
24	Tu	4 44	7 28	8 5	4 49	7 23	8 3	4 53	7 19	8 2	5 9	7 4	7 56
25	W	4 45	7 27	8 30	4 50	7 22	8 29	4 54	7 18	8 29	5 9	7 3	8 27
26	Th	4 46	7 26	8 55	4 51	7 22	8 56	4 55	7 17	8 56	5 10	7 3	8 57
27	Fr	4 47	7 25	9 22	4 52	7 21	9 23	4 56	7 16	9 24	5 11	7 2	9 28
28	Sa	4 48	7 24	9 49	4 53	7 20	9 51	4 57	7 15	9 54	5 11	7 1	10 1
29	S	4 49	7 23	10 20	4 54	7 19	10 23	4 58	7 14	10 26	5 12	7 0	10 38
30	M	4 50	7 22	10 55	4 55	7 18	11 0	4 59	7 13	11 4	5 13	7 0	11 18
31	Tu	4 51	7 21	11 38	4 56	7 17	11 43	4 59	7 12	11 48	5 13	6 59	

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 3 46	8	12 4 58	14	12 5 46	20	12 6 15	26	12 6 24
2	12 3 57	9	12 5 7	15	12 5 52	21	12 6 18	27	12 6 23
3	12 4 8	10	12 5 16	16	12 5 58	22	12 6 20	28	12 6 22
4	12 4 19	11	12 5 25	17	12 6 3	23	12 6 22	29	12 6 20
5	12 4 29	12	12 5 32	18	12 6 8	24	12 6 23	30	12 6 18
6	12 4 39	13	12 5 39	19	12 6 12	25	12 6 24	31	12 6 15
7	12 4 49								

## Twilight

Place	July	Begins	Ends	July	Begins	Ends	July	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	2 14	9 53	11	2 24	9 46	21	2 39	9 33
New York...	1	2 27	9 40	11	2 36	9 34	21	2 50	9 22
Washington..	1	2 40	9 28	11	2 49	9 22	21	3 0	9 12
Charleston..	1	3 15	8 53	11	3 22	8 49	21	3 30	8 43

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

Last Quarter	1D.	3H.	40M.	A.M.	First Quarter	14D.	3H.	46M.	P.M.
New Moon	7	11	37	P.M.	Full Moon	22	4	29	P.M.
					Last Quarter	30	2	31	P.M.

Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Mars.

Evening Stars—Jupiter, Saturn

## 31 Days

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

## Twilight

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)									
New Moon	6D	6H.	25M.	A.M.	Full Moon	21D.	7H.	38M.	A.M.
First Quarter	13	3	45	A.M.	Last Quarter	28	11	13	P.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Mars.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn.				

9th Month

SEPTEMBER, 1956

30 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	5 25	6 34	1 31	5 27	6 32	1 36	5 28	6 30	1 41	5 35	6 24	1 56
2	S	5 26	6 33	2 46	5 28	6 31	2 49	5 29	6 29	2 54	5 35	6 23	3 5
3	M	5 27	6 31	4 1	5 29	6 29	4 4	5 30	6 28	4 7	5 36	6 22	4 15
4	Tu	5 28	6 29	sets	5 30	6 27	sets	5 31	6 26	sets	5 37	6 21	sets
5	W	5 29	6 27	6 36	5 31	6 26	6 38	5 32	6 25	6 39	5 37	6 19	6 42
6	Th	5 30	6 26	7 8	5 32	6 24	7 10	5 33	6 23	7 13	5 38	6 18	7 20
7	Fr	5 31	6 24	7 42	5 33	6 22	7 45	5 34	6 22	7 48	5 38	6 17	7 59
8	Sa	5 32	6 22	8 18	5 34	6 21	8 22	5 35	6 20	8 27	5 39	6 15	8 40
9	S	5 33	6 21	8 58	5 35	6 19	9 3	5 36	6 18	9 8	5 40	6 14	9 23
10	M	5 34	6 19	9 43	5 36	6 18	9 48	5 37	6 17	9 53	5 40	6 13	10 10
11	Tu	5 35	6 17	10 31	5 37	6 16	10 37	5 37	6 15	10 42	5 41	6 12	10 59
12	W	5 37	6 15	11 23	5 38	6 14	11 29	5 38	6 14	11 34	5 41	6 10	11 51
13	Th	5 38	6 14	...	5 39	6 13	...	5 39	6 12	...	5 42	6 9	...
14	Fr	5 39	6 12	12 18	5 40	6 11	12 24	5 40	6 11	12 28	5 43	6 8	12 44
15	Sa	5 40	6 10	1 16	5 41	6 10	1 20	5 41	6 9	1 24	5 43	6 6	1 38
16	S	5 41	6 8	2 15	5 41	6 8	2 18	5 42	6 7	2 21	5 44	6 5	2 32
17	M	5 42	6 7	3 14	5 42	6 6	3 16	5 43	6 6	3 19	5 45	6 4	3 26
18	Tu	5 43	6 5	4 14	5 43	6 4	4 15	5 44	6 4	4 17	5 45	6 2	4 21
19	W	5 44	6 3	rises	5 44	6 3	rises	5 45	6 2	rises	5 46	6 1	rises
20	Th	5 45	6 1	5 58	5 45	6 1	5 59	5 45	6 1	6 2	5 46	6 0	6 7
21	Fr	5 46	6 0	6 28	5 46	6 0	6 30	5 46	5 59	6 33	5 47	5 58	6 41
22	Sa	5 47	5 58	7 0	5 47	5 58	7 4	5 47	5 58	7 7	5 47	5 57	7 19
23	S	5 48	5 56	7 38	5 48	5 56	7 42	5 48	5 56	7 47	5 48	5 56	8 1
24	M	5 49	5 54	8 22	5 49	5 54	8 27	5 49	5 54	8 32	5 49	5 55	8 49
25	Tu	5 50	5 53	9 14	5 50	5 53	9 20	5 50	5 53	9 25	5 50	5 53	9 42
26	W	5 51	5 51	10 13	5 51	5 51	10 19	5 51	5 51	10 24	5 51	5 52	10 41
27	Th	5 52	5 49	11 19	5 52	5 49	11 24	5 52	5 50	11 29	5 51	5 50	11 45
28	Fr	5 54	5 47	...	5 53	5 48	...	5 53	5 48	...	5 52	5 49	...
29	Sa	5 55	5 46	12 29	5 54	5 46	12 34	5 54	5 46	12 38	5 53	5 48	12 51
30	S	5 56	5 44	1 42	5 55	5 45	1 45	5 55	5 45	1 48	5 53	5 46	1 58

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 59 51	7	11 57 53	13	11 55 48	19	11 53 40	25	11 51 34
2	11 59 32	8	11 57 33	14	11 55 26	20	11 53 18	26	11 51 13
3	11 59 13	9	11 57 12	15	11 55 5	21	11 52 57	27	11 50 53
4	11 58 53	10	11 56 51	16	11 54 44	22	11 52 36	28	11 50 33
5	11 58 33	11	11 56 30	17	11 54 22	23	11 52 15	29	11 50 13
6	11 58 13	12	11 56 9	18	11 54 1	24	11 51 54	30	11 49 53

## Twilight

Place	Sept.	Begins	Ends	Sept.	Begins	Ends	Sept.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston...	1	3 45	8 14	11	3 59	7 53	21	4 11	7 35
New York...	1	3 50	8 9	11	4 3	7 50	21	4 14	7 32
Washington...	1	3 55	8 5	11	4 6	7 46	21	4 16	7 29
Charleston...	1	4 10	7 49	11	4 17	7 35	21	4 24	7 21

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon	4D.	1H.	57M.	P.M.	Full Moon	19D.	10H.	16M.	P.M.
First Quarter	11	7	13	P.M.	Last Quarter	27	6	25	A.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.				

10th Month

OCTOBER, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black  
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	M	5 57	5 42	2 56	5 56	5 43	2 57	5 56	5 43	2 59	5 54	5 45	3 5
2	Tu	5 58	5 40	4 8	5 57	5 41	4 9	5 57	5 42	4 9	5 55	5 44	4 12
3	W	5 59	5 38	5 20	5 58	5 39	5 20	5 57	5 40	5 20	5 55	5 42	5 18
4	Th	6 0	5 37	sets	5 59	5 38	sets	5 58	5 39	sets	5 56	5 41	sets
5	Fr	6 1	5 35	6 13	6 0	5 36	6 17	5 59	5 37	6 21	5 57	5 40	6 32
6	Sa	6 3	5 33	6 52	6 1	5 34	6 56	6 0	5 35	7 1	5 57	5 38	7 15
7	S	6 4	5 31	7 35	6 2	5 33	7 41	6 1	5 34	7 46	5 58	5 37	8 2
8	M	6 5	5 30	8 22	6 4	5 31	8 28	6 2	5 32	8 34	5 59	5 36	8 52
9	Tu	6 6	5 28	9 14	6 5	5 29	9 20	6 3	5 31	9 26	6 0	5 35	9 43
10	W	6 7	5 26	10 9	6 6	5 28	10 15	6 4	5 30	10 19	6 0	5 33	10 36
11	Th	6 8	5 25	11 7	6 7	5 26	11 11	6 5	5 28	11 13	6 1	5 32	11 29
12	Fr	6 10	5 23	...	6 8	5 25	...	6 6	5 26	...	6 2	5 31	...
13	Sa	6 11	5 21	12 5	6 9	5 23	12 8	6 7	5 25	12 12	6 3	5 30	12 23
14	S	6 12	5 20	1 3	6 10	5 22	1 6	6 8	5 23	1 9	6 4	5 28	1 17
15	M	6 13	5 18	2 3	6 11	5 20	2 4	6 9	5 22	2 6	6 4	5 27	2 11
16	Tu	6 14	5 16	3 2	6 12	5 19	3 3	6 10	5 20	3 4	6 5	5 26	3 6
17	W	6 15	5 15	4 4	6 13	5 17	4 4	6 11	5 19	4 4	6 6	5 25	4 2
18	Th	6 17	5 13	5 7	6 14	5 16	5 6	6 12	5 17	5 5	6 6	5 24	4 59
19	Fr	6 18	5 12	rises	6 16	5 14	rises	6 13	5 16	rises	6 7	5 23	rises
20	Sa	6 19	5 10	5 37	6 17	5 13	5 41	6 14	5 15	5 45	6 8	5 21	5 58
21	S	6 20	5 9	6 20	6 18	5 11	6 25	6 15	5 13	6 30	6 9	5 20	6 45
22	M	6 21	5 7	7 10	6 19	5 10	7 16	6 16	5 12	7 20	6 10	5 19	7 38
23	Tu	6 23	5 6	8 8	6 20	5 8	8 14	6 17	5 11	8 19	6 10	5 18	8 36
24	W	6 24	5 4	9 13	6 21	5 7	9 18	6 19	5 10	9 23	6 11	5 17	9 39
25	Th	6 25	5 3	10 21	6 22	5 5	10 25	6 20	5 8	10 30	6 12	5 16	10 44
26	Fr	6 26	5 2	11 31	6 23	5 4	11 35	6 21	5 7	11 38	6 13	5 15	11 49
27	Sa	6 27	5 0	...	6 25	5 3	...	6 22	5 5	...	6 13	5 14	...
28	S	6 28	4 59	12 42	6 26	5 1	12 45	6 23	5 4	12 47	6 14	5 13	12 55
29	M	6 30	4 57	1 54	6 27	5 0	1 55	6 24	5 3	1 56	6 15	5 12	1 59
30	Tu	6 31	4 56	3 4	6 28	4 59	3 4	6 25	5 2	3 5	6 16	5 11	3 3
31	W	6 32	4 55	4 14	6 29	4 58	4 14	6 26	5 1	4 12	6 17	5 10	4 6

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 34	8	11 47 29	14	11 45 58	20	11 44 46	26	11 43 59
2	11 49 15	9	11 47 13	15	11 45 45	21	11 44 37	27	11 43 53
3	11 48 56	10	11 46 57	16	11 45 32	22	11 44 28	28	11 43 48
4	11 48 38	11	11 46 41	17	11 45 20	23	11 44 19	29	11 43 45
5	11 48 21	12	11 46 26	18	11 45 8	24	11 44 12	30	11 43 42
6	11 48 3	13	11 46 12	19	11 44 57	25	11 44 5	31	11 43 40
7	11 47 46								

## Twilight

Place	Oct.	Begins	Ends	Oct.	Begins	Ends	Oct.	Begins	Ends
		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.		H. M.	H. M.
Boston.....	1	4 24	7 15	11	4 35	6 58	21	4 46	6 43
New York..	1	4 25	7 14	11	4 36	6 57	21	4 46	6 43
Washington.	1	4 27	7 12	11	4 36	6 57	21	4 46	6 42
Charleston..	1	4 32	7 7	11	4 39	6 54	21	4 46	6 42

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon	3D.	11H.	24M.	P.M.	Full Moon	19D.	12H.	24M.	P.M.
First Quarter	11	1	44	P.M.	Last Quarter	26	1	2	P.M.
Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter.					Evening Stars—Mars, Saturn.				

11th Month

NOVEMBER, 1956

30 Days

Local Mean Time. A.M., light figures; P.M., black  
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Th	6 33	4 53	5 23	6 31	4 56	5 21	6 27	5 0	5 19	6 18	5 9	5 10
2	Fr	6 35	4 52	sets	6 32	4 55	sets	6 28	4 59	sets	6 19	5 8	sets
3	Sa	6 36	4 51	5 27	6 33	4 54	5 32	6 29	4 58	5 37	6 20	5 7	5 53
4	S	6 37	4 50	6 13	6 34	4 53	6 19	6 30	4 56	6 24	6 20	5 6	6 41
5	M	6 38	4 49	7 4	6 35	4 52	7 10	6 31	4 55	7 15	6 21	5 6	7 32
6	Tu	6 40	4 47	7 58	6 37	4 51	8 4	6 33	4 54	8 8	6 22	5 5	8 25
7	W	6 41	4 46	8 55	6 38	4 49	9 0	6 34	4 53	9 4	6 23	5 4	9 19
8	Th	6 42	4 45	9 53	6 39	4 48	9 57	6 35	4 52	10 1	6 24	5 3	10 13
9	Fr	6 43	4 44	10 51	6 40	4 47	10 54	6 36	4 51	10 57	6 25	5 3	11 7
10	Sa	6 44	4 43	11 50	6 41	4 46	11 52	6 37	4 51	11 54	6 26	5 2	...
11	S	6 46	4 42	...	6 42	4 45	...	6 38	4 50	...	6 27	5 1	12 1
12	M	6 47	4 41	12 49	6 44	4 44	12 50	6 39	4 49	12 51	6 28	5 1	12 54
13	Tu	6 48	4 40	1 48	6 45	4 43	1 48	6 40	4 48	1 49	6 29	5 0	1 49
14	W	6 49	4 39	2 50	6 46	4 43	2 49	6 42	4 47	2 49	6 29	5 0	2 45
15	Th	6 50	4 38	3 54	6 47	4 42	3 52	6 43	4 46	3 51	6 30	4 59	3 48
16	Fr	6 52	4 37	4 59	6 48	4 41	4 57	6 44	4 46	4 55	6 31	4 58	4 44
17	Sa	6 53	4 37	6 7	6 50	4 40	6 3	6 45	4 45	6 0	6 32	4 58	5 46
18	S	6 54	4 36	rises	6 51	4 40	rises	6 46	4 44	rises	6 33	4 58	rises
19	M	6 56	4 35	5 58	6 52	4 39	6 4	6 47	4 44	6 9	6 34	4 57	6 26
20	Tu	6 57	4 34	7 2	6 53	4 38	7 7	6 48	4 43	7 12	6 35	4 57	7 29
21	W	6 58	4 34	8 10	6 54	4 37	8 15	6 49	4 42	8 20	6 36	4 56	8 34
22	Th	6 59	4 33	9 22	6 55	4 37	9 26	6 50	4 42	9 30	6 37	4 56	9 41
23	Fr	7 0	4 32	10 34	6 57	4 36	10 37	6 51	4 41	10 40	6 38	4 56	10 48
24	Sa	7 2	4 32	11 45	6 58	4 36	11 46	6 52	4 41	11 49	6 38	4 56	11 52
25	S	7 3	4 31	...	6 59	4 35	...	6 54	4 40	...	6 39	4 55	...
26	M	7 4	4 31	12 55	7 0	4 35	12 55	6 55	4 40	12 56	6 40	4 55	12 56
27	Tu	7 5	4 30	2 3	7 1	4 34	2 2	6 56	4 39	2 2	6 41	4 55	1 58
28	W	7 6	4 30	3 11	7 2	4 34	3 9	6 57	4 39	3 8	6 42	4 55	3 0
29	Th	7 7	4 29	4 18	7 3	4 34	4 14	6 58	4 39	4 18	6 43	4 55	4 2
30	Fr	7 8	4 29	5 23	7 4	4 34	5 19	6 59	4 38	5 16	6 44	4 54	5 2

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 43 38	7	11 43 46	13	11 44 24	19	11 45 31	25	11 47 9
2	11 43 37	8	11 43 51	14	11 44 33	20	11 45 45	26	11 47 28
3	11 43 38	9	11 43 56	15	11 44 43	21	11 46 0	27	11 47 17
4	11 43 39	10	11 44 1	16	11 44 54	22	11 46 16	28	11 48 8
5	11 43 40	11	11 44 8	17	11 45 6	23	11 46 33	29	11 48 29
6	11 43 42	12	11 44 16	18	11 45 18	24	11 46 51	30	11 48 51

## Twilight

Place	Nov.	Begins	Ends	Nov.	Begins	Ends	Nov.	Begins	Ends
Boston.....	1	4 58	6 28	11	5 9	6 19	21	5 20	6 12
New York..	1	4 58	6 29	11	5 7	6 20	21	5 18	6 13
Washington.	1	4 57	6 30	11	5 6	6 22	21	5 16	6 15
Charleston..	1	4 54	6 33	11	5 2	6 26	21	5 10	6 22

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon	2D.	11H.	43M.	A.M.	Full Moon	18D.	1H.	44M.	A.M.
First Quarter	10	10	9	A.M.	Last Quarter	24	8	12	P.M.
Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter.					Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars, Saturn.				



12th Month

DECEMBER, 1956

31 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black  
To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon.			Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California.			Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California.			Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California.		
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
1	Sa	7 9	4 29	sets	7 5	4 33	sets	7 0	4 38	sets	6 45	4 54	sets
2	S	7 10	4 28	4 55	7 6	4 33	5 1	7 1	4 38	5 5	6 46	4 54	5 23
3	M	7 11	4 28	5 47	7 7	4 33	5 53	7 2	4 38	5 58	6 46	4 54	6 15
4	Tu	7 12	4 28	6 44	7 8	4 33	6 49	7 3	4 38	6 53	6 47	4 54	7 9
5	W	7 13	4 28	7 42	7 9	4 33	7 46	7 3	4 38	7 50	6 48	4 54	8 3
6	Th	7 14	4 28	8 40	7 10	4 33	8 43	7 4	4 38	8 46	6 48	4 54	8 57
7	Fr	7 15	4 28	9 38	7 11	4 33	9 41	7 5	4 38	9 43	6 49	4 54	9 51
8	Sa	7 16	4 28	10 37	7 12	4 33	10 38	7 6	4 38	10 40	6 50	4 54	10 44
9	S	7 17	4 28	11 35	7 13	4 33	11 36	7 7	4 38	11 37	6 51	4 54	11 38
10	M	7 18	4 28	...	7 14	4 33	...	7 8	4 38	...	6 51	4 55	...
11	Tu	7 19	4 28	12 34	7 14	4 33	12 34	7 9	4 38	12 35	6 52	4 55	12 32
12	W	7 20	4 28	1 36	7 15	4 33	1 35	7 10	4 38	1 33	6 52	4 55	1 28
13	Th	7 20	4 28	2 39	7 16	4 33	2 36	7 10	4 38	2 35	6 53	4 55	2 26
14	Fr	7 21	4 28	3 44	7 17	4 33	3 42	7 11	4 38	3 38	6 54	4 56	3 27
15	Sa	7 22	4 29	4 51	7 18	4 34	4 48	7 12	4 39	4 44	6 55	4 56	4 30
16	S	7 23	4 29	5 58	7 18	4 34	5 53	7 12	4 39	5 50	6 55	4 56	5 33
17	M	7 23	4 29	rises	7 19	4 34	rises	7 13	4 39	rises	6 56	4 57	rises
18	Tu	7 24	4 29	5 52	7 19	4 34	5 57	7 14	4 40	6 2	6 56	4 57	6 18
19	W	7 24	4 30	7 5	7 20	4 35	7 9	7 14	4 40	7 14	6 57	4 57	7 27
20	Th	7 25	4 30	8 20	7 20	4 35	8 23	7 15	4 40	8 26	6 57	4 58	8 35
21	Fr	7 26	4 31	9 33	7 21	4 36	9 35	7 15	4 41	9 37	6 58	4 58	9 43
22	Sa	7 26	4 31	10 45	7 21	4 36	10 46	7 16	4 41	10 47	6 58	4 59	10 48
23	S	7 27	4 32	11 55	7 22	4 37	11 54	7 16	4 42	11 54	6 59	4 59	11 52
24	M	7 27	4 32	...	7 22	4 37	...	7 17	4 43	...	6 59	5 0	...
25	Tu	7 27	4 33	1 3	7 23	4 38	1 2	7 17	4 43	1 0	7 0	5 0	12 55
26	W	7 28	4 33	2 10	7 23	4 39	2 7	7 17	4 44	2 6	7 0	5 1	1 55
27	Th	7 28	4 34	3 15	7 23	4 39	3 12	7 18	4 44	3 8	7 1	5 1	2 55
28	Fr	7 28	4 35	4 17	7 23	4 40	4 12	7 18	4 45	4 9	7 1	5 2	3 54
29	Sa	7 29	4 36	5 15	7 24	4 41	5 9	7 18	4 46	5 6	7 1	5 3	4 49
30	S	7 29	4 36	6 8	7 24	4 42	6 2	7 19	4 47	5 58	7 2	5 4	5 41
31	M	7 29	4 37	6 55	7 24	4 43	6 49	7 19	4 47	6 45	7 2	5 4	6 29

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	11 49 13	8	11 52 7	14	11 54 54	20	11 57 49	26	12 0 48
2	11 49 36	9	11 52 34	15	11 55 28	21	11 58 19	27	12 1 18
3	11 50 0	10	11 53 1	16	11 55 52	22	11 58 49	28	12 1 47
4	11 50 24	11	11 53 29	17	11 56 21	23	11 59 19	29	12 2 17
5	11 50 49	12	11 53 57	18	11 56 50	24	11 59 48	30	12 2 46
6	11 51 15	13	11 54 25	19	11 57 20	25	12 0 18	31	12 3 15
7	11 51 41								

## Twilight

Place	Dec.	Begins	Ends	Dec.	Begins	Ends	Dec.	Begins	Ends
Boston.....	1	H. M.	H. M.	11	H. M.	H. M.	21	H. M.	H. M.
New York..	1	5 29	6 9	11	5 38	6 9	21	5 44	6 13
Washington.	1	5 27	6 11	11	5 35	6 12	21	5 42	6 15
Charleston..	1	5 25	6 13	11	5 33	6 14	21	5 39	6 17
	1	5 18	6 21	11	5 24	6 23	21	5 30	6 26

## MOON'S PHASES, 1956 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

New Moon .....	2D.	3H.	12M.	A.M.	Full Moon .....	17D.	2H.	6M.	P.M.
First Quarter .....	10		51	A.M.	Last Quarter .....	24	5	10	A.M.
					New Moon .....	31	9	13	P.M.

Morning Stars—Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.

Evening Stars—Mercury, Mars.



2nd Month

FEBRUARY, 1957

28 Days

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures, P.M., black

To obtain Standard Time see directions on page 401

Day of the Month	Day of the Week	Calendar for Boston, New England, N. Y. State, Michigan, Wisconsin, N. and S. Dakota, Washington, and Oregon						Calendar for New York City, Connecticut, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Nebraska, Wyoming, and Northern California						Calendar for Washington, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri, Kansas, Colorado, Utah, Nevada, and Central California						Calendar for Charleston, Georgia, Alabama, Louisiana, Arkansas, Texas, New Mexico, Arizona, and Southern California					
		Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.	Sun Rises	Sun Sets	Moon R. & S.
1	Fr	7 14	5 14	7 18	7 11	5 18	7 19	7 7	5 21	7 21	6 55	5 33	7 24	6 55	5 33	7 24	6 55	5 33	7 24	6 55	5 33	7 24	6 55	5 33	7 24
2	Sa	7 13	5 15	8 16	7 10	5 19	8 16	7 6	5 22	8 16	6 54	5 34	8 17	6 54	5 34	8 17	6 54	5 34	8 17	6 54	5 34	8 17	6 54	5 34	8 17
3	S	7 12	5 17	9 15	7 9	5 20	9 14	7 5	5 23	9 14	6 54	5 35	9 11	6 54	5 35	9 11	6 54	5 35	9 11	6 54	5 35	9 11	6 54	5 35	9 11
4	M	7 11	5 18	10 14	7 8	5 22	10 12	7 4	5 24	10 11	6 53	5 36	10 5	6 53	5 36	10 5	6 53	5 36	10 5	6 53	5 36	10 5	6 53	5 36	10 5
5	Tu	7 10	5 19	11 14	7 7	5 23	11 13	7 3	5 26	11 10	6 52	5 36	11 1	6 52	5 36	11 1	6 52	5 36	11 1	6 52	5 36	11 1	6 52	5 36	11 1
6	W	7 9	5 20	...	7 6	5 24	...	7 2	5 27	...	6 51	5 37	11 59	6 51	5 37	11 59	6 51	5 37	11 59	6 51	5 37	11 59	6 51	5 37	11 59
7	Th	7 7	5 22	12 17	7 5	5 25	12 14	7 1	5 28	12 10	6 51	5 38	...	6 51	5 38	...	6 51	5 38	...	6 51	5 38	...	6 51	5 38	...
8	Fr	7 6	5 23	1 20	7 4	5 26	1 16	7 0	5 29	1 11	6 50	5 39	12 58	6 50	5 39	12 58	6 50	5 39	12 58	6 50	5 39	12 58	6 50	5 39	12 58
9	Sa	7 5	5 24	2 20	7 3	5 28	2 16	6 59	5 30	2 11	6 49	5 40	1 58	6 49	5 40	1 58	6 49	5 40	1 58	6 49	5 40	1 58	6 49	5 40	1 58
10	S	7 4	5 26	3 20	7 1	5 29	3 16	6 58	5 31	3 11	6 48	5 41	2 57	6 48	5 41	2 57	6 48	5 41	2 57	6 48	5 41	2 57	6 48	5 41	2 57
11	M	7 2	5 27	4 16	7 0	5 30	4 11	6 57	5 33	4 7	6 47	5 42	3 53	6 47	5 42	3 53	6 47	5 42	3 53	6 47	5 42	3 53	6 47	5 42	3 53
12	Tu	7 1	5 28	5 5	6 59	5 31	5 2	6 55	5 34	4 57	6 46	5 43	4 46	6 46	5 43	4 46	6 46	5 43	4 46	6 46	5 43	4 46	6 46	5 43	4 46
13	W	7 0	5 29	5 48	6 57	5 32	5 47	6 54	5 35	5 44	6 46	5 44	5 34	6 46	5 44	5 34	6 46	5 44	5 34	6 46	5 44	5 34	6 46	5 44	5 34
14	Th	6 58	5 31	rises	6 56	5 33	rises	6 53	5 36	rises	6 45	5 44	rises	6 45	5 44	rises	6 45	5 44	rises	6 45	5 44	rises	6 45	5 44	rises
15	Fr	6 57	5 32	7 14	6 55	5 35	7 14	6 52	5 37	7 15	6 44	5 45	7 16	6 44	5 45	7 16	6 44	5 45	7 16	6 44	5 45	7 16	6 44	5 45	7 16
16	Sa	6 56	5 33	8 29	6 54	5 36	8 28	6 51	5 38	8 27	6 43	5 46	8 25	6 43	5 46	8 25	6 43	5 46	8 25	6 43	5 46	8 25	6 43	5 46	8 25
17	S	6 54	5 35	9 42	6 52	5 37	9 39	6 49	5 39	9 38	6 42	5 47	9 32	6 42	5 47	9 32	6 42	5 47	9 32	6 42	5 47	9 32	6 42	5 47	9 32
18	M	6 53	5 36	10 51	6 51	5 38	10 49	6 48	5 41	10 46	6 41	5 48	10 37	6 41	5 48	10 37	6 41	5 48	10 37	6 41	5 48	10 37	6 41	5 48	10 37
19	Tu	6 51	5 37	11 58	6 49	5 39	11 55	6 47	5 42	11 51	6 40	5 49	11 39	6 40	5 49	11 39	6 40	5 49	11 39	6 40	5 49	11 39	6 40	5 49	11 39
20	W	6 50	5 39	...	6 48	5 40	...	6 46	5 43	...	6 39	5 49	...	6 39	5 49	...	6 39	5 49	...	6 39	5 49	...	6 39	5 49	...
21	Th	6 48	5 40	1 0	6 47	5 42	12 56	6 44	5 44	12 51	6 38	5 50	12 38	6 38	5 50	12 38	6 38	5 50	12 38	6 38	5 50	12 38	6 38	5 50	12 38
22	Fr	6 47	5 41	1 57	6 45	5 43	1 53	6 43	5 45	1 48	6 37	5 51	1 33	6 37	5 51	1 33	6 37	5 51	1 33	6 37	5 51	1 33	6 37	5 51	1 33
23	Sa	6 45	5 42	2 48	6 44	5 44	2 43	6 42	5 46	2 37	6 35	5 52	2 23	6 35	5 52	2 23	6 35	5 52	2 23	6 35	5 52	2 23	6 35	5 52	2 23
24	S	6 44	5 44	3 33	6 42	5 45	3 28	6 40	5 47	3 24	6 34	5 53	3 10	6 34	5 53	3 10	6 34	5 53	3 10	6 34	5 53	3 10	6 34	5 53	3 10
25	M	6 42	5 45	4 12	6 41	5 46	4 8	6 39	5 48	4 4	6 33	5 54	3 51	6 33	5 54	3 51	6 33	5 54	3 51	6 33	5 54	3 51	6 33	5 54	3 51
26	Tu	6 41	5 46	4 46	6 39	5 47	4 43	6 37	5 49	4 39	6 32	5 54	4 29	6 32	5 54	4 29	6 32	5 54	4 29	6 32	5 54	4 29	6 32	5 54	4 29
27	W	6 39	5 48	5 17	6 38	5 49	5 14	6 36	5 50	5 11	6 31	5 55	5 4	6 31	5 55	5 4	6 31	5 55	5 4	6 31	5 55	5 4	6 31	5 55	5 4
28	Th	6 38	5 49	5 46	6 36	5 50	5 44	6 35	5 51	5 41	6 30	5 56	5 37	6 30	5 56	5 37	6 30	5 56	5 37	6 30	5 56	5 37	6 30	5 56	5 37

## Sun on Meridian of Washington

Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.	Day of Month	H. M. S.
1	12 13 42	7	12 14 14	13	12 14 18	19	12 13 55	25	12 13 8		
2	12 13 49	8	12 14 16	14	12 14 16	20	12 13 48	26	12 12 58		
3	12 13 56	9	12 14 18	15	12 14 13	21	12 13 41	27	12 12 47		
4	12 14 2	10	12 14 20	16	12 14 9	22	12 13 34	28	12 12 36		
5	12 14 7	11	12 14 20	17	12 14 5	23	12 13 26				
6	12 14 11	12	12 14 19	18	12 14 0	24	12 13 17				

## Twilight

Place	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends	Feb.	Begins	Ends
Boston.....	1	5 38	6 50	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 14	7 15
New York..	1	5 37	6 52	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 14
Washington.	1	5 35	6 54	11	5 27	7 2	21	5 15	7 13
Charleston..	1	5 31	6 57	11	5 24	7 5	21	5 16	7 12

## MOON'S PHASES, 1957 (EASTERN STANDARD TIME)

First Quarter	7D.	6H.	23M.	P.M.	Last Quarter	21D.	7H.	18M.	A.M.
Full Moon	14	11	38	A.M.					
Morning Stars—Mercury, Venus, Jupiter, Saturn.					Evening Star—Mars.				

## Perpetual Calendar

Source: Smithsonian Institution, from Ninth Edition, Smithsonian Physical Tables, by permission.  
Prepared by G. M. Clemence, U.S. Naval Observatory.

This calendar gives the day of the week for any known date from the beginning of the Christian Era down to the year 2400.

To find calendar for any year of the Christian Era, first find Dominical letter for the year in the upper section of table. Two letters are given for leap year, the first to be used for January and February, the second for other months. In the lower section of table, find column in which the Dominical letter for the year is in the same line with the month for which the calendar is desired; this column gives the days of the week that are to be used with the month.

E.g., in the table of Dominical Letters we find that the letter for 1951 is G; in the line with July, this letter occurs in the first column; hence July 4, 1951, is Wednesday.

## DOMINICAL LETTERS

Century	Julian Calendar								Gregorian Calendar				
	0	100	200	300	400	500	600		1500†	1600	1700	1800	1900
	700	800	900	1000	1100	1200	1300		2000	2100	2200	2300	
Year													
0	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB		—	BA	C	E	G
1 29 57 85	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		F	G	B	D	F
2 30 58 86	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		E	F	A	C	E
3 31 59 87	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		D	E	G	B	D
4 32 60 88	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED		CB	DC	FE	AG	CB
5 33 61 89	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		A	B	D	F	A
6 34 62 90	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		G	A	C	E	G
7 35 63 91	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		F	G	B	D	F
8 36 64 92	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF		ED	FE	AG	CB	ED
9 37 65 93	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		C	D	F	A	C
10 38 66 94	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		B	C	E	G	B
11 39 67 95	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		A	B	D	F	A
12 40 68 96	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA		GF	AG	CB	ED	GF
13 41 69 97	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		E	F	A	C	E
14 42 70 98	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		D	E	G	B	D
15 43 71 99	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		C	D	F	A	C
16 44 72	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC		—	CB	ED	GF	BA
17 45 73	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		—	A	C	E	G
18 46 74	B	C	D	E	F	G	A		—	G	B	D	F
19 47 75	A	B	C	D	E	F	G		—	F	A	C	E
20 48 76	GF	AG	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE		—	ED	GF	BA	DC
21 49 77	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		—	C	E	G	B
22 50 78	D	E	F	G	A	B	C		—	B	D	F	A
23 51 79	C	D	E	F	G	A	B		—	A	C	E	G
24 52 80	BA	CB	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG		—	GF	BA	DC	FE
25 53 81	G	A	B	C	D	E	F		—	E	G	B	D
26 54 82	F	G	A	B	C	D	E		C	D	F	A	C
27 55 83	E	F	G	A	B	C	D		B	C	E	G	B
28 56 84	DC	ED	FE	GF	AG	BA	CB		AG	BA	DC	FE	AG

Month	Dominical letter							
Jan., Oct.	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	
Feb., Mar., Nov.	D	E	F	G	A	B	C	
Apr., July	G	A	B	C	D	E	F	
May	B	C	D	E	F	G	A	
June	E	F	G	A	B	C	D	
Aug.	C	D	E	F	G	A	B	
Sept., Dec.	F	G	A	B	C	D	E	

Day								
1 8 15 22 29	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	
2 9 16 23 30	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	
3 10 17 24 31	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	
4 11 18 25	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	
5 12 19 26	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	Fri.	
6 13 20 27	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	Sat.	
7 14 21 28	Sat.	Fri.	Thurs.	Wed.	Tues.	Mon.	Sun.	

† On and before 1582, Oct. 4 only. ‡ On and after 1582, Oct. 15 only.

# Standard Time Calendar for U. S. Cities

(How to ascertain the same time for United States cities from Local Mean Time Calendar on the monthly calendar pages 386-399)

Directions. For New York City subtract 4 minutes from the calendar for that city and the result is in Eastern Standard Time; for other cities, use the calendar named at head of column and add or subtract the given number of minutes; this gives the required standard time, which is Eastern, Central, Mountain or Pacific, according as the letter E, C, M or P is found in the table. A small letter indicates that in case of sunrise and sunset, a correction for latitude is advisable, which correction is to be found in the table below, in the column headed by the small letter and on line with the date.

Use Calendar for Boston	Use Calendar for New York City	Use Calendar for Washington, D. C.	Use Calendar for Charleston
<b>Idaho</b> M.	<b>Connecticut</b> M.	<b>California (Central)</b> M.	<b>Alabama</b> M.
Boise City....add 45 Mb	Bridgeport....sub 7 E	San Francisco add 10 Pe	Mobile.....sub 8 Ct
Pocatello....add 30 M	Hartford....sub 9 Eb	<b>Colorado</b>	Montgomery...sub 15 O
<b>Maine</b>	<b>Illinois</b>	Colorado.....0 M	<b>Arizona</b>
Portland....sub 19 Eb	Chicago....sub 9 Cb	Denver.....0 M	Phoenix.....add 28 M
<b>Massachusetts</b>	Springfield...sub 1 Ce	Pueblo.....sub 2 M	<b>Arkansas</b>
Boston....sub 16 E	<b>Indiana</b>	<b>Delaware</b>	Hot Springs...add 12 Cb
Fall River....sub 15 E	Evansville...sub 10 Cg	Wilmington...add 2 E	Little Rock...add 9 Cb
Lowell....sub 15 E	Fort Wayne...sub 19 C	<b>Dist. of Columbia</b>	<b>California (Southern)</b>
Spring, old....sub 10 E	Gary.....sub 11 C	Washington...add 8 E	Los Angeles...sub 5 Pb
Worcester....sub 13 E	Indianapolis...sub 15 Ce	<b>Kansas</b>	Monterey....sub 8 Pa
<b>Michigan</b>	Kokomo....sub 15 C	Topeka.....add 23 C	San Diego....sub 12 P
Battle Creek...add 41 E	Terre Haute...sub 10 Cm	Wichita.....add 29 Ce	Santa Barbara...sub 1 Pb
Detroit....add 32 E	<b>Iowa</b>	<b>Kentucky</b>	<b>Florida</b>
Grand Rapids...add 43 E	Burlington...add 4 C	Frankfort....sub 20 C	Jacksonville...add 27 El
<b>Minnesota</b>	Cedar Rapids...add 7 Cb	Lexington....sub 22 C	Key West....add 27 Eb
Minneapolis...add 13 Co	Davenport....add 2 O	Louisville....sub 17 C	Miami.....add 21 Eb
<b>Montana</b>	Des Moines...add 15 Co	<b>Maryland</b>	<b>Georgia</b>
Butte.....add 30 Mo	Sioux City....add 20 Cb	Baltimore....add 6 E	Atlanta.....add 33 Eb
<b>New York</b>	<b>Nebraska</b>	<b>Missouri</b>	Augusta....add 23 E
Albany....sub 5 E	Lincoln.....add 27 O	Jefferson City add 9 C	Macon.....add 24 E
Binghamton...add 4 E	Omaha.....add 24 O	Kansas City...add 18 C	Savannah...add 24 E
Buffalo....add 16 E	<b>Ohio</b>	Springfield...add 13 Ce	<b>Louisiana</b>
Poughkeepsie...sub 4 E	Cincinnati...add 38 Eb	St. Louis.....add 1 C	New Orleans...add 0 Ct
Rochester....add 10 E	Cleveland....add 27 E	<b>Nevada</b>	Shreveport...add 15 C
Schenectady...sub 4 E	Columbus....add 32 E	Carson City...sub 1 P	<b>Mississippi</b>
Syracuse....add 5 E	Dayton....add 37 Eb	<b>New Jersey</b>	Jackson....add 1 C
Utica.....add 1 E	Sandusky....add 31 E	Atlantic City sub 2 E	Vicksburg...add 3 C
<b>North Dakota</b>	Toledo....add 34 E	Trenton.....sub 1 Eb	<b>New Mexico</b>
Bismarck....add 43 Cd	Youngstown...add 23 E	<b>North Carolina</b>	Santa Fe.....add 4 Mo
<b>South Dakota</b>	<b>Pennsylvania</b>	Raleigh.....add 15 Eg	<b>South Carolina</b>
Pierre.....add 41 Cb	Easton.....add 1 E	<b>Oklahoma</b>	Charleston...add 20 E
<b>Oregon</b>	Erie.....add 20 Eb	Muskogee....add 21 Cg	Columbia....add 24 Eb
Portland....add 11 Pc	Harrisburg...add 8 E	Oklahoma City...add 30 Cg	<b>Tennessee</b>
Salem.....add 12 Pc	Philadelphia...add 1 Ea	<b>Utah</b>	Memphis.....0 Co
<b>Washington</b>	Pittsburgh....add 20 E	Salt Lake....add 28 Mb	Nashville....sub 13 Co
Olympia....add 12 Pd	Scranton....add 3 E	<b>Virginia</b>	<b>Texas</b>
Seattle....add 9 Pd	<b>Rhode Island</b>	Norfolk.....add 5 Ec	Austin.....add 31 Ct
Spokane....sub 10 Pd	Providence....sub 14 Eb	Richmond....add 10 Ec	Dallas.....add 27 C
<b>Wisconsin</b>	<b>Wyoming</b>	<b>West Virginia</b>	El Paso.....add 66 C
Madison....sub 2 C	Cheyenne....sub 1 M	Charleston...add 26 E	Galveston...add 19 Ct
Milwaukee....sub 8 C		Wheeling....add 23 Eb	San Antonio...add 34 Ct

## CORRECTION TO SUNISE

Note—The same correction is applied to sunset as to sunrise, but in the opposite way subtracted instead of added and vice versa.

Date	a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h
	M	M	M	M	M	M	M	M
Jan. 1..	sub 3	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 17
15..	sub 2	add 4	add 7	add 14	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 15
Feb. 1..	sub 2	add 3	add 6	add 11	sub 3	sub 5	sub 4	sub 12
15..	sub 2	add 2	add 4	add 8	sub 2	sub 4	sub 4	sub 9
Mar. 1..	sub 1	add 1	add 2	add 4	sub 1	sub 2	sub 2	sub 5
15..	0	0	0	add 1	0	sub 1	0	sub 1
April 1..	0	sub 1	sub 2	sub 3	add 1	add 1	add 2	add 4
15..	add 1	sub 2	sub 4	sub 7	add 2	add 3	add 4	add 8
May 1..	add 2	sub 3	sub 6	sub 11	add 3	add 4	add 4	add 11
15..	add 2	sub 4	sub 7	sub 15	add 4	add 6	add 8	add 16
June 1..	add 3	sub 4	sub 8	sub 18	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 17
15..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 9	add 18
July 1..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 19	add 4	add 7	add 8	add 16
15..	add 3	sub 4	sub 9	sub 17	add 4	add 6	add 7	add 14
Aug. 1..	add 2	sub 3	sub 8	sub 14	add 3	add 5	add 5	add 10
15..	add 1	sub 2	sub 5	sub 10	add 2	add 3	add 3	add 6
Sept. 1..	add 1	sub 1	sub 3	sub 6	add 1	add 1	add 1	add 2
15..	add 1	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2	add 1	sub 1	sub 1	sub 2
Oct. 1..	0	0	add 1	add 1	0	sub 3	sub 3	sub 6
15..	sub 1	add 1	add 3	add 5	sub 1	sub 4	sub 5	sub 10
Nov. 1..	sub 1	add 2	add 5	add 9	sub 2	sub 5	sub 7	sub 13
15..	sub 2	add 3	add 8	add 13	sub 3	sub 6	sub 8	sub 18
Dec. 1..	sub 2	add 4	add 8	add 16	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 16
15..	sub 3	add 4	add 8	add 17	sub 4	sub 7	sub 9	sub 16

## Military Time

The United States Army on July 1, 1942, adopted the 24-hour clock system, a system long in effect in the Navy and which is patterned on the English system of beginning the day at midnight and numbering the hours around the clock. Thus 8 A.M. is written as 0800 and 8.25 A.M. as 0825. Under this system 4 P.M. becomes 1600 and the time of 7:52 P.M. becomes 1952 or 19 hours and 52 minutes past midnight. Under the new system the common time standard is divorced from the local time area in the handling of messages from one time zone to another. Within time zones messages are timed according to local reckoning. For long distance messages Greenwich time is the standard.

## Standard Time and Daylight Saving Time

### STANDARD TIME

Standard time is reckoned from Greenwich, England, recognized as the Prime Meridian. The world is considered as being divided into 24 zones, each 15° of arc, or one hour in time apart. The meridian of Greenwich (0°) extends through the center of the initial zone, and the zones to the eastward are numbered from 1 to 12 with the prefix "minus," indicating the number of hours to be subtracted to obtain Greenwich time.

Zones westward are similarly numbered, but prefixed "plus" showing the number of hours that must be added to get Greenwich time. While these zones apply generally to sea areas, it should be noted that the standard time maintained in many countries does not coincide with zone time. A graphical representation of the zones is shown on the Standard Time Chart of the World (H.O. 6192) published by the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

The United States is divided into four standard time zones, each approximately 15° of longitude in width. All places in each zone use, instead of their own local time, the time counted from the transit of the "mean sun" across the meridian which passes through the approximate center of that zone.

These time zones are designated as Eastern, Central, Mountain, and Pacific, and the time in these zones is reckoned from the 75th, 90th, 105th, and 120th meridians west of Greenwich, respectively. The time in the various zones is slower than Greenwich time by 5, 6, 7, and 8 hours, respectively. Apalachicola, Fla. located on the boundary between the Eastern and the Central Time zones is considered as within the Eastern zone.

The following municipalities located on the boundary between the Central and the Mountain Time zones use Central Standard Time:

Murdo Mackenzie, S. D.; Phillipsburg, Kans.; Stockton, Kans.; Plainville, Kans.; Ellis, Kans. All other places on this boundary use Mountain Standard Time.

All municipalities on the boundary between the Mountain and the Pacific Time Zones use Mountain Standard Time except Huntington, Oreg., which uses Pacific Standard Time.

The adoption of Standard Time by any State has no official bearing on the time zone boundaries, as the control of these boundary lines rests with the Interstate Commerce Commission.

In 1936 the Eastern Zone limits were redrawn to include the Lower Peninsula of Michigan and all of Ohio; in 1941 to include all of Georgia; and in 1947 to add the western portions of Virginia and North Carolina and additional portions of eastern Kentucky and Tennessee. In 1949 a further extension included Hamilton and Rhea counties, Tennessee.

Effective April 30, 1950, the limits of the Mountain zone were extended to include Arizona.

### Speed of Sound; Sound Barrier; Supersonic Flying

The speed of sound is generally placed at 1088 ft. per second at sea level at 32° F. It varies in other temperatures and in different media. Sound travels faster in water than in air, and even faster in iron and steel. If in air it travels a mile in 5 seconds, it does a mile under water in 1 second, and through iron in  $\frac{1}{5}$  of a second. It travels through ice-cold vapor at approximately 4,708 ft. per sec., ice-cold water, 4,938; granite, 12,960; hard wood, 12,620; brick, 11,960; glass, 16,410 to 19,890; silver, 8,658; gold, 5,717.

When an airplane flies faster than the speed of sound it passes the sound barrier. At this point listeners inside the sound area hear thunderclaps, but the pilots do not hear them. The plane becomes uncontrollable until the pilot exerts control by maneuvers learned from experience. Planes

By Greenwich Time, official Alaska time is 10 hours slower; Guam, 10 hours faster; Hawaii, 10 hours slower; Panama Canal Zone, 5 hours slower; Philippines, 8 hours faster; Puerto Rico, 4 hours slower; Samoa, 11 hours slower; Virgin Islands, 4 hours slower.

Alaska time, by act of Congress in 1918 was fixed as that of the 150° meridian west, 10 hours slower than Greenwich. Actually, however, four times are used in the territory 120°W, 135°W, 150°W, 165°W, 8 hours, 9 hours, 10 hours, and 11 hours slow, respectively.

### STANDARD TIME SIGNALS

Standard time signals are transmitted from the U. S. Naval Observatory through NBS (Annapolis) and over wires to various points using this service.

The National Bureau of Standards' broadcasting stations WWV (near Washington, D. C.) and WWVH at Maui, Hawaii, continuously transmit standard time signals and seconds signals of very high precision. The call letters WWV and Eastern Standard Time are given in voice every five minutes following each telegraphic code announcement, on frequencies of 2.5, 5, 10, 15, 20 and 25 megacycles. The call letters WWVH and Universal Time are given in telegraphic code every five minutes on frequencies of 5, 10 and 15 megacycles. The time announced at each station is with reference to return of the tone signal. Inquiries concerning WWV and WWVH should be addressed NBS Boulder Laboratories, Boulder, Colorado.

### DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

Daylight Saving Time means advancing the clock by one hour during the summer, in the United States, usually, from 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in April until 2 a.m. on the last Sunday in September, when the clock is turned back one hour.

During World War II Standard Time was advanced one hour, from Feb. 9, 1942 to Sept. 30, 1945. It was called War Time.

The U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office reports that Summer or Daylight Saving Time may be expected to be observed in these foreign countries:

Albania, the Azores, Barbados, Bermuda, Brazil, Canada (varies locally), Channel Is., China (varies), Cyprus, Czechoslovakia, Falkland Is., Fernando Noronha, Formosa, Friendly Is., Great Britain, Greece, Grenada, Hong Kong, Hungary, Iceland, Northern Ireland, Irish Republic, Israel, Macao, Madeira, Mexico (Northern District of Lower California only), French Morocco, Newfoundland, Nicaragua, Philippine Is., Poland, Portugal, Tangier, Trinidad, Tripolitania, Turkey.

The following countries keep Daylight Saving Time during the winter: British Honduras, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Gold Coast Colony.

that break the sound barrier often do so when diving at high speed.

When a plane hits supersonic speed, its speed is measured by the prefix Mach. Mach was the name of Ernst Mach, a Czech-born German Physicist, who contributed to the study of sound. When a plane proceeds at the speed of sound it is going at Mach 1. If it is moving at twice the speed of sound it is Mach 2. When it nears Mach and is still below it, it can designate its speed as less than Mach, such as Mach .10. At the same time the plane must register its height, since the speed of sound varies according to heights. Mach is defined in the New Military and Naval Dictionary as: "In jet propulsion, the ratio of the velocity of a rocket or a jet to the velocity of sound in the medium being considered."

### Bell Time on Shipboard

Source: Maritime Administration

Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.	Time, A.M.	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.	Time, P.M.
1 Bell.... 12.30	1 Bell.... 4.30	1 Bell.... 8.30	1 Bell.... 12.30	1 Bell.... 4.30	1 Bell.... 8.30
2 Bells.... 1.00	2 Bells.... 5.00	2 Bells.... 9.00	2 Bells.... 1.00	2 Bells.... 5.00	2 Bells.... 9.00
3 ".... 1.30	3 ".... 5.30	3 ".... 9.30	3 ".... 1.30	3 ".... 5.30	3 ".... 9.30
4 ".... 2.00	4 ".... 6.00	4 ".... 10.00	4 ".... 2.00	4 ".... 6.00	4 ".... 10.00
5 ".... 2.30	5 ".... 6.30	5 ".... 10.30	5 ".... 2.30	5 ".... 6.30	5 ".... 10.30
6 ".... 3.00	6 ".... 7.00	6 ".... 11.00	6 ".... 3.00	6 ".... 7.00	6 ".... 11.00
7 ".... 3.30	7 ".... 7.30	7 ".... 11.30	7 ".... 3.30	7 ".... 7.30	7 ".... 11.30
8 ".... 4.00	8 ".... 8.00	8 ".... Noon	8 ".... 4.00	8 ".... 8.00	8 ".... Midnight

### Latitude and Longitude

Latitude of a place is its angular distance from the equator and is measured by an arc of the meridian between the zenith and the equator.

Longitude of a place is measured by the arc of the equator, intercepted between the prime meridian and the meridian passing through the place, or by the angle at the pole between these two meridians.

## Standard Time Differences—United States Cities

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

At 12 o'clock noon Eastern Standard Time (New York City) the standard time in U. S. cities is as follows:

Akron, Ohio.	12 00 NOON	Hartford, Conn.	12 00 NOON	Pittsburgh, Pa.	12 00 NOON
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	10 00 A.M.	Helena, Mont.	10 00 A.M.	Portland, Me.	12 00 NOON
Atlanta, Ga.	12 00 NOON	Honolulu, T. H.	7 00 A.M.	Portland, Oreg.	9 00 A.M.
Baltimore, Md.	12 00 NOON	Houston, Tex.	11 00 A.M.	Providence, R. I.	12 00 NOON
Birmingham, Ala.	11 00 A.M.	Indianapolis, Ind.	12 00 NOON	Reno, Nev.	9 00 A.M.
Blairmore, N. Dak.	11 00 A.M.	Jacksonville, Fla.	12 00 NOON	Richmond, Va.	12 00 NOON
Boise, Idaho.	10 00 A.M.	Kansas City, Mo.	12 00 A.M.	Rochester, N. Y.	12 00 NOON
Boston, Mass.	12 00 NOON	Knoxville, Tenn.	12 00 A.M.	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	10 00 A.M.
Buffalo, N. Y.	12 00 NOON	Lincoln, Nebr.	11 00 A.M.	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	11 00 A.M.
Butte, Mont.	10 00 A.M.	Little Rock, Ark.	11 00 A.M.	Spokane, Wash.	9 00 A.M.
Charleston, S. C.	12 00 NOON	Los Angeles, Calif.	9 00 A.M.	St. Paul, Minn.	11 00 A.M.
Charleston, W. Va.	12 00 NOON	Louisville, Ky.	11 00 A.M.	St. Louis, Mo.	11 00 A.M.
Cheyenne, Wyo.	10 00 A.M.	Memphis, Tenn.	11 00 A.M.	Salt Lake City, Utah.	10 00 A.M.
Chicago, Ill.	11 00 A.M.	Miami, Fla.	12 00 NOON	San Francisco, Calif.	9 00 A.M.
Cincinnati, Ohio.	12 00 NOON	Milwaukee, Wis.	11 00 A.M.	Savannah, Ga.	12 00 NOON
Cleveland, Ohio.	12 00 NOON	Minneapolis, Minn.	11 00 A.M.	Seattle, Wash.	9 00 A.M.
Columbus, Ohio.	12 00 NOON	Newark, N. J.	12 00 NOON	Tacoma, Wash.	9 00 A.M.
Dallas, Tex.	11 00 A.M.	New Haven, Conn.	12 00 NOON	Tampa, Fla.	12 00 NOON
Denver, Colo.	10 00 A.M.	New York, N. Y.	12 00 NOON	Toledo, Ohio.	12 00 NOON
Des Moines, Iowa.	11 00 A.M.	New Orleans, La.	11 00 A.M.	Topeka, Kan.	11 00 A.M.
Detroit, Mich.	12 00 NOON	Norfolk, Va.	12 00 NOON	Tulsa, Okla.	11 00 A.M.
Duluth, Minn.	11 00 A.M.	Oklahoma City, Okla.	11 00 A.M.	Washington, D. C.	12 00 NOON
El Paso, Tex. (*)	11 00 A.M.	Omaha, Nebr.	11 00 A.M.	Wichita, Kan.	11 00 A.M.
Fort Worth, Texas.	11 00 A.M.	Philadelphia, Pa.	12 00 NOON	Wilmington, Del.	12 00 NOON
Galveston, Tex.	11 00 A.M.	Phoenix, Ariz.	10 00 A.M.		
Grand Rapids, Mich.	12 00 NOON	Pierre, S. Dak.	11 00 A.M.		

(\*) Uses M.S.T. (10 A.M.), but by an act of Congress approved March 4, 1921, 41 Stat. 1446, 15 U.S.T. 285 all of Texas, including El Paso, is within the U. S. standard central-time zone.

## Standard Time Differences—Foreign Cities

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office

By government decree or proclamation Spain, France, Netherlands, Belgium and the U.S.S.R. have advanced their time from the standard meridian by one hour throughout the year. The time indicated in table is fixed by law and is called the legal time, or, more generally, standard time.

At 12 o'clock noon Eastern Standard Time (New York City) the standard time in foreign cities is as follows:

Alexandria.	7 00 P.M.	Cape Town.	7 00 P.M.	Lisbon.	5 00 P.M.	Singapore.	12 30 A.M.*
Amsterdam.	6 00 P.M.	Caracas.	12 30 P.M.	Liverpool.	5 00 P.M.	Stockholm.	6 00 P.M.
Antwerp.	7 00 P.M.	Copenhagen.	6 00 P.M.	London.	5 00 P.M.	Sydney.	
Auckland.	5 00 A.M.*	Danzig.	6 00 P.M.	Madrid.	6 00 P.M.	(N. S. W.)	3 00 A.M.*
Baghdad.	8 00 P.M.	Dawson.		Manila.	1 00 A.M.	Teheran.	8 30 P.M.*
Bangkok.	12 00 MID.	(Yukon).	8 00 A.M.	Melbourne.	3 00 A.M.*	Tokyo.	2 00 A.M.*
Batavia.	12 30 A.M.*	Delhi.	10 30 P.M.	Mexico City.	11 00 A.M.	Valparaiso.	1 00 P.M.
Belfast.	5 00 P.M.	Dublin.	5 00 P.M.	Montevideo.	2 00 P.M.	Vancouver.	9 00 A.M.
Berlin.	6 00 P.M.	Geneva.	6 00 P.M.	Montreal.	12 00 NOON.	Vienna.	6 00 P.M.
Bogota.	12 00 NOON	Halifax.	1 00 P.M.	Moscow.	8 00 P.M.	Warsaw.	6 00 P.M.
Bombay.	10 30 P.M.	Havana.	12 00 NOON	Oslo.	6 00 P.M.	Wellington.	
Bremen.	6 00 P.M.	Hong Kong.	1 00 A.M.*	Paris.	6 00 P.M.	(N. Z.)	5 00 A.M.*
Brussels.	6 00 P.M.	Istanbul.	7 00 P.M.	Rio de Janeiro.	2 00 P.M.	Whangpoo.	11 00 A.M.
Buenos Aires.	7 00 P.M.	Johannesburg.	7 00 P.M.	Rome.	6 00 P.M.	Yokohama.	2 00 A.M.*
Budapest.	6 00 P.M.	Le Havre.	6 00 P.M.	Santiago.		Zurich.	6 00 P.M.
Buenos Aires.	2 00 P.M.	Leningrad.	8 00 P.M.	(Chile).	1 00 P.M.		
Calcutta.	10 30 P.M.	Lima.	12 00 NOON	Shanghai.	1 00 A.M.*		

\*Indicates morning of the following day.

## Geographic Centers, United States and States

Source: U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior

State	County	Locality	State	County	Locality
United States—Kansas, Smith County, Latitude 38°50', Longitude 98°35'.			State Capital, Trenton.		
Alabama—Chilton, 12 miles southwest of Clanton.			New Mexico—Torrance, 12 miles W. of S. of Willard.		
Arizona—Yavapai, 55 miles southeast of Prescott.			New York—Madison, 6 miles E. of S. of Oneida.		
Arkansas—Pulaski, 12 miles N. of W. of Little Rock.			North Carolina—Chatham, 10 miles N.W. of Sanford.		
California—Madera, 35 miles northeast of Madera.			North Dakota—Sheridan, 5 miles S.W. of McClusky.		
Colorado—Park, 30 miles northwest of Pikes Peak.			Ohio—Delaware, 25 miles E. of N. of Columbus.		
Connecticut—Hartford, at East Berlin.			Oklahoma—Oklahoma, 8 miles N. of Oklahoma City.		
Delaware—Kent, 11 miles south of Dover.			Oregon—Crook, 25 miles E. of S. of Prineville.		
District of Columbia—Washington, near Corner of Fourth and "L" Streets, N. W.			Pennsylvania—Centre, 2 1/2 miles S.W. of Bellefonte.		
Florida—Citrus Co., 12 miles W. of N. of Brooksville.			Rhode Island—Kent, 1 mile W. of S. of Crompton.		
Georgia—T. W. G. S., 18 miles southeast of Macon.			South Carolina—Richland, 13 miles S.E. of Columbia.		
Idaho—Custer, 24 miles south of west of Challis.			South Dakota—Hughes, 8 miles N.E. of Pierre.		
Illinois—Logan, 28 miles northwest of Springfield.			Tennessee—Rutherford, 5 mi. N.E. of Murfreesboro.		
Indiana—Boone, 14 miles W. of N. of Indianapolis.			Texas—McCulloch, 15 miles northeast of Brady.		
Iowa—Story, 5 miles northeast of Ames.			Utah—Sanpete, 3 miles north of Manti.		
Kansas—Barton, 15 miles northeast of Great Bend.			Vermont—Washington, 3 miles east of Roxbury.		
Kentucky—Marion, 3 miles W. of N. of Lebanon.			Virginia—Appomattox, 11 miles S.E. of Amherst.		
Louisiana—Avoiselles, 3 miles S.E. of Marksville.			Washington—Chelan, 10 miles S. of W. of Wenatchee.		
Maine—Presque Isle, 18 miles north of Dover.			West Virginia—Braxton, 4 miles east of Sutton.		
Maryland—Anne Arundel, 3 miles E. of Collington.			Wisconsin—Wood, 9 miles southeast of Marshfield.		
Massachusetts—Worcester, northern part of the city.			Wyoming—Freemont, 58 miles N. of E. of Lander.		
Michigan—Wexford, 5 miles W. of N. of Cadillac.					
Minnesota—Crow Wing, 10 miles S.W. of Brainerd.					
Mississippi—Leake, 9 miles N. of W. of Carthage.					
Missouri—Miller, 20 miles S.W. of Jefferson City.					
Montana—Fergus, 12 miles west of Lewistown.					
Nebraska—Custer, 10 miles N.W. of Broken Bow.					
Nevada—Lander, 23 miles southeast of Austin.					
New Hampshire—Belknap, 3 miles east of Ashland.					
New Jersey—Mercer, 5 miles southeast of the					

Alaska—The geographic center of the Territory is very irregular, but if the outlying islands are included in the determination it is not far from a point 95 miles south of Fort Gibbon, in latitude 63°46', longitude 152°20'.

North American Continent—The geographic center is in Pierce County North Dakota, a few miles west of Devils Lake, latitude 48°10', longitude 100°10'W.

## The Sun

The Sun has a diameter of 864,100 miles, and is distant, on the average, 92,900,000 miles from the earth. It is supposed to be about one-and-a-half times as dense as water. The light of the Sun reaches the earth in 498.6 seconds or slightly more than eight minutes. The average surface solar temperature has been measured by several indirect methods which agree very closely on a value of 6,000 degrees, Centigrade, or about 10,000 degrees, Fahrenheit.

When sunlight is analyzed with a spectroscope, it is found to consist of a continuous spectrum composed of all colors of the rainbow, in order, crossed by dark lines. These "absorption lines" are produced by the gaseous materials in the atmosphere of the Sun. Of these materials, almost all have been identified. More than 60 of the 92 known terrestrial elements have been identified in the Sun, all in vaporous form because of the intense heat of the Sun.

The radiating surface of the Sun is called the photosphere, and just above it is the chromosphere, which is a kind of atmosphere in a constant state of agitation as if stirred by spouting gases. The chromosphere is visible to the naked eye only at times of total solar eclipse, appearing to be a pinkish-violet layer sometimes with great flame-like masses which are called prominences projecting above its general level. With proper instruments the chromosphere can be seen or photographed whenever the Sun is visible without waiting for an eclipse. Above the chromosphere is the corona, also visible to the naked eye only at times of total

eclipse, but instruments have been developed to permit the brighter portions of the corona to be studied at certain high mountain observatories without waiting for an eclipse. Its pearly light surges, in places, as far as 1,000,000 miles or more. The corona, in the opinion of astronomers, probably always is visible at points outside the atmosphere of the earth.

While it was believed for a while that the corona might consist of materials unknown on the earth, the increasing knowledge of the composition and behavior of matter made it certain that materials in the corona would be found to be familiar, but conditions in the corona would be quite unlike those in terrestrial laboratories. In 1942, theoretical studies indicated that iron, nickel and calcium, all in a terrifically high state of excitation because of some unknown source of energy, are the principal contributors to the composition of the corona.

There is an intimate connection between Sun spots and the corona. Sun spots are dark, cloud like regions from 500 to 50,000 miles in diameter which sometimes last more than a year; the record is 18 months. It is common to find a Sun spot which persists for three weeks. They increase in number in 11-year cycles.

The Sun sends out 400,000 times as much light as the moon. We receive from the Sun more light than we receive from the star Aldebaran. Aldebaran sends out 160 times as much light as the Sun but we receive 4,000,000,000 times as much light from the Sun as we receive from Aldebaran because the Sun is so much closer than the star.

## The Sun's Semi-Diameter and Horizontal Parallax

Washington—Apparent Noon

1956	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax	1956	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax	1956	Semi-Diameter	Equat. Horiz. Parallax
Jan. 1	16 17.88	8.95	May 10	15 51.86	8.71	Sept. 7	15 54.42	8.74
11	16 17.67	8.95	20	15 49.92	8.69	17	15 57.00	8.76
21	16 17.05	8.94	30	15 48.28	8.68	27	15 59.65	8.78
31	16 15.92	8.93	June 9	15 46.95	8.67	Oct. 7	16 2.40	8.81
Feb. 10	16 14.30	8.92	19	15 46.15	8.66	17	16 5.20	8.83
20	16 12.38	8.90	29	15 45.72	8.66	27	16 7.85	8.86
Mar. 1	16 10.11	8.88	July 9	15 45.71	8.66	Nov. 6	16 10.30	8.88
11	16 7.54	8.85	19	15 46.23	8.66	16	16 12.60	8.90
21	16 4.90	8.83	29	15 47.12	8.67	26	16 14.48	8.92
31	16 2.13	8.80	Aug. 8	15 48.40	8.68	Dec. 6	16 16.00	8.93
Apr. 10	15 59.33	8.78	18	15 50.13	8.70	16	16 17.14	8.94
20	15 56.71	8.76	28	15 52.14	8.71	26	16 17.71	8.95
30	15 54.19	8.73						

## Right Ascension of Mean Sun, 1956

Washington—Mean Noon

Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.	Date	R. A. M. S.
Jan. 1	18 41.3	Mar. 1	22 37.9	Apr. 30	2 34.4	June 29	6 31.0	Aug. 28	10 27.6	Oct. 27	14 24.1
11	19 20.7	11	23 17.3	May 10	3 13.9	July 9	7 10.4	Sept. 7	11 7.0	Nov. 6	15 3.5
21	20 0.2	21	23 56.7	20	3 53.3	19	7 49.8	17	11 46.4	16	15 43.0
31	20 39.6	31	0 36.2	30	4 32.7	29	8 29.3	27	12 25.8	26	16 22.4
Feb. 10	21 19.0	Apr. 10	1 15.6	June 9	5 12.1	Aug. 8	9 8.7	Oct. 7	13 5.2	Dec. 6	17 1.8
20	21 58.6	20	1 55.0	19	5 51.6	18	9 48.1	17	13 44.7	16	17 41.2

The Right Ascension of Mean Sun increases 3.943 minutes daily.

## Chronological Eras, 1956

The year 1956 of the Christian era comprises the latter part of the 180th and the beginning of the 181st year of the independence of the United States of America.

The year 1956 corresponds to the year 7464-7465 of the Byzantine era; 5716-5717 of the Jewish era, the year 5717 commencing at sunset, September 5, 1956; 2709 since the foundation of Rome, according to Varro; 2732 of the Olympiads, or the fourth year of 683 Olympiads commencing July 1; 2616 of the Japanese era, and the 31st year of the period Showa; 1375-1376 of the Mohammedan era, the year 1376 commencing at sunset, August 7, 1956.

Name	Began
Grecian Mundane Era	B. C. 5598, Sept. 1
Civil Era of Constantinople	" 5508, Sept. 1
Alexandrian Era	" 5502, Aug. 29
Julian Period	" 4713, Jan. 1
Mundane Era	" 4008, Oct. 1
Jewish Mundane Era	" 3761, Oct. 1
Era of Abraham	" 2015, Oct. 1
Era of the Olympiads	" 776, July 1
Roman Era (A. U. C.)	" 753, April 24
Era of Metonic Cycle	" 432, July 15

Name	Began
Grecian or Syro-Macedonian Era B. C.	312, Sept. 1
Era of Maccabees	" 166, Nov. 24
Tyrian Era	" 125, Oct. 10
Sidonian Era	" 110, Oct. 1
Julian Era	" 45, Jan. 1
Spanish Era	" 38, Jan. 1
Augustan Era	" 27, Feb. 14
Christian Era	" 1, Jan. 1
Destruction of Jerusalem	A. D. 69, Sept. 1
Mohammedan Era	" 622, July 16

## Chronological Cycles, 1956

Dominical Letters	AG	Solar Cycle	5
Ephact	17	Roman Indiction	9
Lunar Cycle or Golden Number	19	Julian Period	6669



## The Sun's Apparent Right Ascension and Declination, 1956

Washington—Apparent Noon

Date, 1956	Ap'are't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion	Date, 1956	Ap'are't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion	Date, 1956	Ap'are't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion	Date, 1956	Ap'are't Right Asc'n'n	Ap'are't Declina- tion
	h m. s.	° ' "		h m. s.	° ' "		h m. s.	° ' "		h m. s.	° ' "
Jan. 1	18 14 42	-23 2 8	Apr. 1	0 43 57	+ 4 43.4	July 1	6 42 40	+23 4.8	Oct. 1	12 31 10	- 3 22.0
2	18 49 7	-22 57.9	2	0 47 36	+ 5 6.5	2	6 46 48	+23 0.5	2	12 31 47	- 3 45.2
3	18 53 31	-22 52.5	3	0 51 14	+ 5 29.4	3	6 50 56	+22 55.7	3	12 38 25	- 4 8.4
4	18 57 35	-22 46.7	4	0 54 53	+ 5 52.2	4	6 55 3	+22 50.5	4	12 42 42	- 4 31.6
5	19 2 19	-22 40.3	5	0 58 32	+ 6 15.1	5	6 59 10	+22 44.9	5	12 45 42	- 4 54.7
6	19 6 43	-22 33.6	6	1 2 12	+ 6 37.8	6	7 3 17	+22 38.9	6	12 49 21	- 5 17.8
7	19 11 6	-22 26.4	7	1 5 51	+ 7 0.1	7	7 7 24	+22 32.5	7	12 53 0	- 5 40.8
8	19 15 29	-22 18.7	8	1 9 31	+ 7 22.8	8	7 11 30	+22 25.7	8	12 56 40	- 6 3.7
9	19 19 51	-22 10.6	9	1 13 11	+ 7 45.1	9	7 15 35	+22 18.5	9	13 0 20	- 6 26.5
10	19 24 13	-22 2.1	10	1 16 51	+ 8 7.3	10	7 19 40	+22 10.9	10	13 4 1	- 6 49.2
11	19 28 34	-21 53.1	11	1 20 32	+ 8 29.4	11	7 23 45	+22 3.0	11	13 7 42	- 7 11.9
12	19 32 54	-21 43.7	12	1 24 13	+ 8 51.3	12	7 27 49	+21 54.9	12	13 11 24	- 7 34.4
13	19 37 13	-21 33.9	13	1 27 54	+ 9 13.0	13	7 31 53	+21 45.9	13	13 15 6	- 7 56.9
14	19 41 32	-21 23.7	14	1 31 36	+ 9 34.7	14	7 35 56	+21 36.8	14	13 18 49	- 8 19.2
15	19 45 51	-21 13.0	15	1 35 18	+ 9 56.1	15	7 39 59	+21 27.1	15	13 22 32	- 8 41.4
16	19 50 9	-21 2.0	16	1 39 0	+ 10 17.4	16	7 44 1	+21 17.6	16	13 26 15	- 9 3.5
17	19 54 26	-20 50.6	17	1 42 43	+ 10 38.5	17	7 48 3	+21 7.4	17	13 29 59	- 9 25.5
18	19 58 43	-20 38.7	18	1 46 26	+ 10 59.4	18	7 52 4	+20 56.9	18	13 33 41	- 9 47.3
19	20 2 59	-20 26.5	19	1 50 9	+ 11 20.2	19	7 56 4	+20 46.0	19	13 37 29	- 10 0.0
20	20 7 14	-20 13.9	20	1 53 53	+ 11 40.8	20	8 0 4	+20 34.8	20	13 41 16	- 10 30.5
21	20 11 29	-20 0.9	21	1 57 37	+ 12 1.1	21	8 4 4	+20 23.3	21	13 45 3	- 10 51.9
22	20 15 42	-19 47.5	22	2 1 21	+ 12 21.3	22	8 8 3	+20 11.1	22	13 48 50	- 11 13.1
23	20 19 54	-19 33.8	23	2 5 6	+ 12 41.3	23	8 12 1	+19 59.1	23	13 52 38	- 11 34.2
24	20 24 6	-19 19.7	24	2 9 51	+ 13 1.0	24	8 15 59	+19 46.5	24	13 56 27	- 11 55.0
25	20 28 17	-19 5.3	25	2 12 37	+ 13 20.6	25	8 19 56	+19 33.6	25	14 0 16	- 12 15.7
26	20 32 28	-18 50.5	26	2 16 24	+ 13 29.9	26	8 23 52	+19 20.1	26	14 4 7	- 12 36.2
27	20 36 36	-18 35.4	27	2 20 11	+ 13 39.0	27	8 27 48	+19 6.8	27	14 7 58	- 12 56.6
28	20 40 43	-18 19.9	28	2 23 59	+ 13 47.9	28	8 31 44	+18 53.0	28	14 11 50	- 13 16.7
29	20 44 55	-18 4.1	29	2 27 47	+ 13 56.5	29	8 35 39	+18 38.8	29	14 15 43	- 13 36.6
30	20 49 9	-17 48.0	30	2 31 35	+ 14 5.9	30	8 39 33	+18 24.3	30	14 19 36	- 13 56.3
31	20 53 7	-17 31.5				31	8 43 27	+18 9.5	31	14 23 30	- 14 15.7
Feb. 1	20 57 12	-17 14.7	May 1	2 35 24	+15 13.1	Aug. 1	8 47 20	+17 54.4	Nov. 1	14 27 25	- 35.0
2	21 1 16	-16 57.7	2	2 39 14	+15 31.0	2	8 51 12	+17 39.0	2	14 31 21	- 42.4
3	21 5 20	-16 40.3	3	2 43 4	+15 48.7	3	8 55 4	+17 23.4	3	14 35 18	- 49.8
4	21 9 23	-16 22.7	4	2 46 54	+16 6.1	4	8 58 55	+17 7.1	4	14 39 15	- 57.2
5	21 13 25	-16 4.7	5	2 50 45	+16 23.2	5	9 2 46	+16 51.2	5	14 43 12	- 64.6
6	21 17 27	-15 46.5	6	2 54 38	+16 40.0	6	9 6 38	+16 34.7	6	14 47 13	- 71.9
7	21 21 27	-15 28.0	7	2 58 31	+16 56.6	7	9 10 25	+16 17.9	7	14 51 14	- 79.2
8	21 25 27	-15 9.2	8	3 2 24	+17 12.9	8	9 14 14	+16 0.9	8	14 55 14	- 86.5
9	21 29 26	-14 50.2	9	3 6 17	+17 28.9	9	9 18 3	+15 43.6	9	14 59 16	- 93.8
10	21 33 24	-14 31.0	10	3 10 11	+17 44.6	10	9 21 51	+15 26.0	10	15 3 18	- 101.1
11	21 37 22	-14 11.5	11	3 14 6	+18 0.1	11	9 25 39	+15 8.3	11	15 7 21	- 108.4
12	21 41 19	-13 51.7	12	3 18 1	+18 15.2	12	9 29 21	+14 50.2	12	15 11 25	- 115.7
13	21 45 13	-13 31.7	13	3 21 58	+18 30.0	13	9 33 10	+14 32.9	13	15 15 30	- 123.0
14	21 49 9	-13 11.6	14	3 25 55	+18 44.5	14	9 36 55	+14 15.5	14	15 19 36	- 130.3
15	21 53 4	-12 51.2	15	3 29 42	+18 58.7	15	9 40 40	+13 58.8	15	15 23 42	- 137.6
16	21 56 58	-12 30.5	16	3 33 47	+19 12.5	16	9 44 25	+13 41.9	16	15 27 50	- 144.9
17	22 0 51	-12 9.7	17	3 37 49	+19 26.0	17	9 48 8	+13 25.3	17	15 31 58	- 152.2
18	22 4 43	-11 48.7	18	3 41 46	+19 39.2	18	9 51 52	+12 57.3	18	15 35 6	- 159.5
19	22 8 35	-11 27.5	19	3 45 45	+19 52.1	19	9 55 35	+12 40.0	19	15 39 17	- 166.8
20	22 12 26	-11 6.2	20	3 49 45	+20 4.6	20	9 59 17	+12 22.8	20	15 43 28	- 174.1
21	22 16 15	-10 44.7	21	3 53 45	+20 16.8	21	10 2 58	+12 5.0	21	15 47 39	- 181.4
22	22 20 4	-10 23.0	22	3 57 46	+20 28.7	22	10 6 39	+11 47.9	22	15 51 50	- 188.7
23	22 23 53	-10 1.1	23	4 1 48	+20 40.1	23	10 10 20	+11 30.0	23	15 55 5	- 196.0
24	22 27 41	- 9 39.1	24	4 5 49	+20 51.3	24	10 14 1	+11 12.5	24	16 0 1	- 203.3
25	22 31 29	- 9 16.9	25	4 9 52	+21 2.1	25	10 17 41	+10 55.5	25	16 4 34	- 210.6
26	22 35 16	- 8 54.6	26	4 13 54	+21 12.5	26	10 21 11	+10 38.0	26	16 8 49	- 217.9
27	22 39 2	- 8 32.2	27	4 17 58	+21 22.5	27	10 24 50	+10 20.5	27	16 12 58	- 225.2
28	22 42 48	- 8 9.7	28	4 22 1	+21 32.2	28	10 28 39	+10 3.0	28	16 17 7	- 232.5
29	22 46 33	- 7 47.0	29	4 26 5	+21 41.5	29	10 32 18	+ 9 45.4	29	16 21 40	- 239.8
			30	4 30 10	+21 50.4	30	10 35 56	+ 8 57.9	30	16 25 58	- 247.1
			31	4 34 16	+21 58.9	31	10 39 34	+ 8 10.4			
Mar. 1	22 50 18	- 7 24.2	June 1	4 38 22	+22 7.1	Sept. 1	10 43 11	+ 8 7.0	Dec. 1	16 31 18	- 21 52.8
2	22 54 2	- 7 1.3	2	4 42 28	+22 14.5	2	10 46 48	+ 7 45.1	2	16 35 38	- 22 1.7
3	22 57 46	- 6 38.2	3	4 46 34	+22 21.9	3	10 50 26	+ 7 23.1	3	16 39 58	- 22 20.2
4	23 1 30	- 6 15.2	4	4 50 41	+22 29.3	4	10 54 3	+ 7 1.0	4	16 44 19	- 22 28.7
5	23 5 13	- 5 52.0	5	4 54 48	+22 36.7	5	10 57 40	+ 6 38.7	5	16 48 41	- 22 37.2
6	23 8 55	- 5 28.8	6	4 58 55	+22 44.1	6	11 1 16	+ 6 16.4	6	16 53 3	- 22 45.7
7	23 12 37	- 5 5.4	7	5 2 3	+22 51.5	7	11 4 52	+ 5 54.9	7	16 57 25	- 22 54.2
8	23 16 19	- 4 42.0	8	5 6 11	+22 58.9	8	11 8 28	+ 5 32.4	8	17 1 49	- 23 2.5
9	23 20 0	- 4 18.6	9	5 10 19	+23 6.3	9	11 12 4	+ 5 10.0	9	17 6 11	- 23 10.9
10	23 23 41	- 3 55.0	10	5 14 28	+23 13.7	10	11 15 40	+ 4 47.5	10	17 10 35	- 23 19.4
11	23 27 22	- 3 31.5	11	5 18 36	+23 21.1	11	11 19 15	+ 4 25.0	11	17 15 0	- 23 27.9
12	23 31 3	- 3 8.1	12	5 22 45	+23 28.5	12	11 22 51	+ 4 2.5	12	17 19 25	- 23 36.4
13	23 34 43	- 2 44.7	13	5 26 54	+23 35.9	13	11 26 26	+ 3 40.0	13	17 23 50	- 23 44.9
14	23 38 24	- 2 20.5	14	5 31 3	+23 43.3	14	11 30 1	+ 3 17.5	14	17 28 15	- 23 53.4
15	23 42 2	- 1 56.8	15	5 35 33	+23 50.7	15	11 33 37	+ 2 55.0	15	17 32 40	- 24 0.9
16	23 45 42	- 1 33.0	16	5 39 42	+23 58.1	16	11 37 12	+ 2 32.5	16	17 36 6	- 24 8.4
17	23 49 21	- 1 9.1	17	5 43 52	+24 5.5	17	11 40 47	+ 2 10.0	17	17 40 32	- 24 15.9
18	23 53 0	- 0 45.7	18	5 48 11	+24 12.9	18	11 44 22	+ 1 47.5	18	17 44 57	- 24 23.4
19	23 56 39	- 0 22.0	19	5 52 21	+24 20.3	19	11 47 57	+ 1 25.0	19	17 49 22	- 24 30.9
20	0 0 18	+ 0 1.7	20	5 56 30	+24 27.7	20	11 51 32	+ 1 2.5	20	17 53 47	- 24 38.4
21	0 3 56	+ 0 25.4	21	6 0 39	+24 35.1	21	11 55 8	+ 0 40.0	21	17 58 12	- 24 45.9
22	0 7 35	+ 0 49.1	22	6 5 49	+24 42.5	22	11 58 43	+ 0 17.5	22	18 2 37	- 24 53.4
23	0 11 13	+ 0 12.7	23	6 10 59	+24 49.9	23	12 2 18	+ 0 35.0	23	18 6 10	- 25 0.9
24	0 14 51	+ 0 36.3	24	6 16 13	+24 57.3	24	12 5 54	+ 0 12.5	24	18 9 43	- 25 8.4
25	0 18 29	+ 0 59.9	25	6 21 27	+25 4.7	25	12 9 30	+ 0 0.0	25	18 13 16	- 25 15.9
26	0 22 8	+ 0 23.4	26	6 26 41	+25 12.1	26	12 13 16	- 0 17.5	26	18 16 49	- 25 23.4
27	0 25 46	+ 0 46.9	27	6 31 55	+25 19.5	27	12 16 52	- 0 35.0	27	18 20 22	- 25 30.9
28	0 29 21	+ 0 30.1	28	6 37 9	+25 26.9	28	12 20 38	- 0 52.5	28	18 23 55	- 25 38.4
29	0 33 2	+ 0 33.7	29	6 42 23	+25 34.3	29	12 24 14	- 1 10.0	29	18 27 28	- 25 45.9
30	0 36 40	+ 0 37.0	30	6 47 37	+25 41.7	30	12 27 32	- 1 27.5	30	18 31 0	- 25 53.4
31	0 40 19	+ 0 40.2							31</		

## Greenwich Hour Angles, 1956

Of the Sun and the First Point of Aries  
Greenwich Mean Time

To obtain the Sun's hour angle for any hour of the day, add to the tabular value for that day 15 degrees for each hour elapsed since midnight. To obtain the hour angle of the First Point of Aries for any hour of the day, add to the tabular value for that day 15 degrees, 21½ minutes for each hour elapsed since midnight.

Date 1956	Sun H.A.	† H.A.	Date 1956	Sun H.A.	† H.A.	Date 1956	Sun H.A.	† H.A.	Date 1956	Sun H.A.	† H.A.
<b>Jan.</b>	1 179 14.9	99 38 0	<b>Apr.</b>	1 178 59.6	189 19 6	<b>July</b>	1 179 5.7	279 1 3	<b>Oct.</b>	1 182 33.1	9 42.0
2 179 7.7	100 37 1		2 179 4.4	190 18 8		2 179 2.8	280 0 3		2 182 37.9	10 41.1	
3 179 0.7	101 36 3		3 179 8.6	191 17 9		3 178 59.9	280 59 5		3 182 42.7	11 40.3	
4 178 54.7	102 35 4		4 179 13.0	192 17 0		4 178 57.2	281 58 7		4 182 47.2	12 39.4	
5 178 48.6	103 34 6		5 179 17.4	193 16 2		5 178 54.5	282 57 8		5 182 51.8	13 38.6	
6 178 40.1	104 33 7		6 179 21.7	194 15 3		6 178 51.9	283 56 9		6 182 56.2	14 37.7	
7 178 33.4	105 32 8		7 179 26.0	195 14 4		7 178 49.4	284 56 1		7 183 0.6	15 36.8	
8 178 26.8	106 32 0		8 179 30.2	196 13 6		8 178 47.0	285 55 2		8 183 4.8	16 36.0	
9 178 20.4	107 31 1		9 179 34.4	197 12 7		9 178 44.6	286 54 1		9 183 9.0	17 35.1	
10 178 14.0	108 30 3		10 179 38.6	198 11 9		10 178 42.2	287 53 5		10 183 13.0	18 34.2	
11 178 7.5	109 29 4		11 179 42.5	199 11 0		11 178 40.0	288 52 6		11 183 16.9	19 33.4	
12 178 1.1	110 28 5		12 179 46.4	200 10 1		12 178 38.0	289 51 8		12 183 20.7	20 32.5	
13 177 55.9	111 27 7		13 179 50.3	201 9 3		13 178 36.1	290 50 9		13 183 24.4	21 31.7	
14 177 50.1	112 26 8		14 179 54.1	202 8 4		14 178 34.1	291 50 1		14 183 28.0	22 30.8	
15 177 44.5	113 25 9		15 179 57.8	203 7 6		15 178 33.0	292 49 2		15 183 31.4	23 29.9	
16 177 39.1	114 25 1		16 180 1.5	204 6 7		16 178 31.5	293 48 3		16 183 34.7	24 29.1	
17 177 33.8	115 24 2		17 180 5.0	205 5 8		17 178 30.0	294 47 5		17 183 37.9	25 28 2	
18 177 28.7	116 23 3		18 180 8.5	206 5 0		18 178 28.0	295 46 6		18 183 40.9	26 27 4	
19 177 23.8	117 22 5		19 180 11.8	207 4 1		19 178 27.0	296 45 8		19 183 43.8	27 26 5	
20 177 19.1	118 21 6		20 180 15.1	208 3 2		20 178 26.0	297 44 9		20 183 46.5	28 25 6	
21 177 14.6	119 20 8		21 180 18.3	209 2 4		21 178 26.0	298 44 0		21 183 49.1	29 24 8	
22 177 10.2	120 19 9		22 180 21.4	210 1 5		22 178 25.0	299 43 2		22 183 51.4	30 23 9	
23 177 6.1	121 19 1		23 180 24.4	211 0 7		23 178 24.0	300 42 3		23 183 53.7	31 23 0	
24 177 2.1	122 18 2		24 180 27.2	211 59 8		24 178 24.4	301 41 5		24 183 55.7	32 22 2	
25 176 58.1	123 17 3		25 180 29.9	212 58 9		25 178 24.1	302 40 6		25 183 57.6	33 21 3	
26 176 51.8	124 16 5		26 180 32.5	213 58 1		26 178 24.0	303 39 7		26 183 59.2	34 20 5	
27 176 45.1	125 15 6		27 180 34.9	214 57 2		27 178 24.1	304 38 9		27 184 0.7	35 19 6	
28 176 38.3	126 14 8		28 180 37.3	215 56 3		28 178 24.3	305 38 0		28 184 2.0	36 18 7	
29 176 35.4	127 13 9		29 180 39.5	216 55 5		29 178 24.6	306 37 1		29 184 3.1	37 17 9	
30 176 32.6	128 13 0		30 180 41.6	217 54 6		30 178 25.1	307 36 3		30 184 4.1	38 17 0	
31 176 30.1	129 12 2					31 178 25.7	308 35 4		31 184 4.8	39 16 2	
<b>Feb.</b>	1 176 37.7	130 11 3	<b>May</b>	1 180 43.6	218 53 8	<b>Aug.</b>	1 178 26.5	309 31 6	<b>Nov.</b>	1 184 5.3	40 15.3
2 176 35.6	131 10 5		2 180 45.4	219 52 9		2 178 27.4	310 34.7		2 184 5.6	41 14.4	
3 176 33.6	132 9 6		3 180 47.1	220 52.0		3 178 28.5	311 32.8		3 184 5.7	42 13.6	
4 176 31.9	133 8 7		4 180 48.6	221 51 2		4 178 29.7	312 32 0		4 184 5.6	43 12.7	
5 176 30.1	134 7 9		5 180 50.0	222 50 3		5 178 31.1	313 31 1		5 184 5.3	44 11.8	
6 176 29.0	135 7 0		6 180 51.3	223 49 5		6 178 32.6	314 30 3		6 184 4.8	45 11.0	
7 176 27.9	136 6 1		7 180 52.4	224 48 6		7 178 34.2	315 29 4		7 184 4.1	46 10.1	
8 176 26.9	137 5 3		8 180 53.3	225 47 7		8 178 36.0	316 28 5		8 184 3.2	47 9 3	
9 176 26.2	138 4 4		9 180 54.8	226 46 9		9 178 38.0	317 27 7		9 184 2.1	48 8 4	
10 176 25.6	139 3 6		10 180 55.5	227 46 0		10 178 40.1	318 26 8		10 184 0.8	49 7 5	
11 176 25.2	140 2 7		12 180 55.7	228 45 2		11 178 42.4	319 26 0		11 183 59.2	50 6 7	
12 176 25.1	141 1 8		13 180 56.0	229 44 3		12 178 44.8	320 25 1		12 183 57.5	51 5 8	
13 176 25.1	142 1 0		14 180 56.0	230 43 4		13 178 47.3	321 24 2		13 183 55.5	52 5 0	
14 176 25.3	143 0 1		15 180 56.0	231 42 6		14 178 50.0	322 23 3		14 183 53.4	53 4 1	
15 176 25.7	144 59 3		16 180 55.9	232 41 7		15 178 52.8	323 22 5		15 183 51.0	54 3 2	
16 176 26.1	145 58 4		17 180 55.6	233 40 0		16 178 55.8	324 21 6		16 183 48.4	55 2 4	
17 176 27.1	146 57 5		18 180 55.1	234 39 1		17 178 58.9	325 20 8		17 183 45.7	56 1 6	
18 176 28.1	147 56 7		19 180 54.5	235 38 3		18 179 0.1	326 19 9		18 183 42.7	57 0 8	
19 176 29.0	148 55 8		20 180 53.8	237 37 4		19 179 5.1	327 19 1		19 183 39.5	57 59 8	
20 176 30.5	149 54 9		21 180 53.0	238 36 5		20 179 8.9	328 18 2		20 183 36.1	58 58 9	
21 176 32.7	150 53 1		22 180 52.0	239 35 7		21 179 12.5	329 17 3		21 183 32.5	59 58 1	
22 176 34.5	151 52 2		23 180 50.7	240 34 8		22 179 16.2	330 16 5		22 183 28.7	60 57 2	
23 176 37.5	152 51 5		24 180 49.2	241 34 0		23 179 20.1	331 15 6		23 183 24.7	61 56 3	
24 176 39.6	153 50 6		25 180 48.3	242 33 1		24 179 24.0	332 14 8		24 183 20.4	62 55 5	
25 176 41.9	154 49 8		26 180 46.6	243 32 2		25 179 28.1	333 13 9		25 183 16.0	63 54 6	
26 176 44.1	155 48 9		27 180 45.3	244 31 4		26 179 32.2	334 13 0		26 183 11.4	64 53 8	
27 176 47.0	156 48 1		28 180 43.5	245 30 5		27 179 36.1	335 12 2		27 183 6.6	65 52 9	
28 176 49.7	157 47 2		29 180 41.4	246 29 7		28 179 40.8	336 11 3		28 183 1.6	66 52 0	
29 176 49.7	157 47 2		30 180 39.7	247 28 8		29 179 45.2	337 10 4		29 182 56.5	67 51 2	
			31 180 37.7	248 27 9		30 179 49.7	338 9 6		30 182 51.1	68 50 3	
						31 179 54.3	339 8 7				
<b>Mar.</b>	1 176 52.5	158 16 3	<b>June</b>	1 180 35.5	249 27 1	<b>Sept.</b>	1 179 58.9	340 7 9	<b>Dec.</b>	1 182 45.6	69 49 5
2 176 55.5	159 15 5		2 180 33.2	250 26 2		2 180 3.7	341 7 0		2 182 39.9	70 48 6	
3 176 58.6	160 14 6		3 180 30.9	251 25 4		3 180 8.5	342 6 1		3 182 34.1	71 47 7	
4 177 1.8	161 13 7		4 180 28.3	252 24 5		4 180 13.4	343 5 3		4 182 28.1	72 46 9	
5 177 5.1	162 12 9		5 180 25.7	253 23 6		5 180 18.2	344 4 4		5 182 22.0	73 46 0	
6 177 8.5	163 12 0		6 180 23.1	254 22 8		6 180 23.2	345 3 3		6 182 15.7	74 45 2	
7 177 12.1	164 11 1		7 180 20.4	255 21 9		7 180 28.2	346 2 7		7 182 9.3	75 44 3	
8 177 15.7	165 10 3		8 180 17.5	256 21 0		8 180 23.2	347 1 8		8 182 2.8	76 43 4	
9 177 19.4	166 9 4		9 180 14.6	257 20 2		9 180 38.3	347 1 8		9 181 56.2	77 42 6	
10 177 23.2	167 8 6		10 180 11.7	258 19 3		10 180 43.6	349 0 1		10 181 49.5	78 41 7	
11 177 27.1	168 7 7		11 180 8.7	259 18 5		11 180 48.8	349 59 2		11 181 42.6	79 40 9	
12 177 31.0	169 6 9		12 180 5.6	260 17 6		12 180 54.1	350 58 4		12 181 35.7	80 40 0	
13 177 35.1	170 6 0		13 180 2.5	261 16 7		13 180 59.4	351 57 5		13 181 28.7	81 39 1	
14 177 39.3	171 53 4		14 179 59.4	262 15 9		14 181 4.7	352 56 7		14 181 21.6	82 38 3	
15 177 43.3	172 53 4		15 179 56.2	263 15 0		15 181 10.0	353 55 8		15 181 14.4	83 37 4	
16 177 47.6	173 53 4		16 179 53.0	264 14 2		16 181 15.3	354 54 9		16 181 7.2	84 36 5	
17 177 51.8	174 52 5		17 179 49.8	265 13 3		17 181 20.7	355 54 1		17 180 59.9	85 35 7	
18 177 56.2	175 51 7		18 179 46.5	266 12 4		18 181 26.0	356 53 2		18 180 52.6	86 34 8	
19 178 0.6	176 50 8		19 179 43.3	267 11 6		19 181 31.3	357 52 3		19 180 45.2	87 34 0	
20 178 0.6	177 50 0		20 179 40.1	268 10 7		20 181 36.7	358 51 5		20 180 37.8	88 33 1	
21 178 9.5	178 29 1		21 179 36.8	269 9 9		21 181 42.0	359 50 6		21 180 30.4	89 32 2	
22 178 14.0	179 28 2		22 179 33.6	270 9 0		22 181 47.3	360 49 8		22 180 22.9	90	

# The Moon

The Moon completes a circuit around the Earth in a period whose mean of average length is 27 days 7 hours 43.2 minutes; but in consequence of its motion in common with the Earth around the Sun, the mean duration of the lunar month—that is, the time from new moon to new moon—is 29 days 12 hours 44.05 minutes, which is called the Moon's synodical period.

The mean distance from the Earth according to the American Ephemeris is 238,857 miles. The maximum distance, however, may reach 252,710 miles, and the least distance to which the Moon can approach the earth is 221,463 miles.

Its diameter is 2,160 miles, and if we deduct from her distance from the Earth the sum of the two radii of the Earth and Moon—viz., 3,963 and

1,080 miles, respectively—we shall have for the nearest approach of the surfaces of the two bodies 216,420 miles.

The orbit's form is that of a serpentine curve, always concave toward the sun.

The Moon revolves on an axis and the time of rotation is exactly equal to the time of revolution around the Earth 27 321,666 days. The Moon's revolution around the Earth is performed irregularly because of the elliptical orbit. The Moon's rotation is regular and this produces what is called "libration in longitude" which permits us to see first around the east side and then around the west side of the Moon.

The tides are caused mainly by the Moon, the tide-raising power of Moon and Sun is 11 to 5.

## The Moon's Phases, 1956 (Standard Time)

A.M. light figures: P.M., black

1956	Phase	Day	Eastern Std. Time Boston, New York, Etc.	Central Std. Time St. Louis, New Orleans, Etc.	Mountain Std. Time Denver, Salt Lake City, Etc.	Pacific Std. Time San Francisco, Los Angeles, Etc.	Alaska Std. Time Fairbanks, Etc.
Jan.	Last Quarter	4	H. M. 5 41	H. M. 4 41	H. M. 3 41	H. M. 2 41	H. M. 12 41
	New Moon	12	10 1	9 1	8 1	7 1	5 1
	First Quarter	20	5 58	4 58	3 58	2 58	12 58
	Full Moon	27	9 10	8 40	7 40	6 40	4 10
Feb.	Last Quarter	3	11 8	10 8	9 8	8 8	6 8
	New Moon	11	4 38	3 38	2 38	1 38	11 38
	First Quarter	19	4 21	3 21	2 21	1 21	11 21
	Full Moon	25	8 41	7 41	6 41	5 41	3 41
Mar.	Last Quarter	4	6 53	5 53	4 53	3 53	1 53
	New Moon	12	4 30	3 30	2 30	1 30	3 30
	First Quarter	19	12 13	11 13	10 13	9 13	7 13
	Full Moon	26	8 11	7 11	6 11	5 11	3 11
Apr.	Last Quarter	3	3 6	2 6	1 6	12 6	2d 10 6
	New Moon	10	9 49	8 39	7 39	6 39	4 39
	First Quarter	17	6 28	5 28	4 28	3 28	1 28
	Full Moon	24	8 40	7 40	6 40	5 40	3 40
May	Last Quarter	2	9 55	8 55	7 55	6 55	4 55
	New Moon	10	8 4	7 4	6 4	5 4	3 4
	First Quarter	17	12 15	11 15	10 15	9 15	7 15
	Full Moon	24	10 26	9 26	8 26	7 26	5 26
June	Last Quarter	1	2 13	1 13	12 13	11 13	9 13
	New Moon	8	4 29	3 29	2 29	1 29	11 29
	First Quarter	15	6 56	5 56	4 56	3 56	1 56
	Full Moon	23	1 13	12 13	11 13	10 13	8 13
July	Last Quarter	1	3 40	2 40	1 40	12 40	30d. 10 40
	New Moon	7	11 37	10 37	9 37	8 37	6 37
	First Quarter	14	3 46	2 46	1 46	12 46	10 46
	Full Moon	22	4 29	3 29	2 29	1 29	11 29
Aug.	Last Quarter	30	2 31	1 31	12 31	11 31	9 31
	New Moon	6	6 25	5 25	4 25	3 25	1 25
	First Quarter	13	3 45	2 45	1 45	12 45	10 45
	Full Moon	21	7 38	6 38	5 38	4 38	2 38
Sept.	Last Quarter	28	11 13	10 13	9 13	8 13	6 13
	New Moon	4	1 57	12 57	11 57	10 57	8 57
	First Quarter	11	7 13	6 13	5 13	4 13	2 13
	Full Moon	19	10 19	9 19	8 19	7 19	5 19
Oct.	Last Quarter	27	6 25	5 25	4 25	3 25	1 25
	New Moon	3	11 24	10 24	9 24	8 24	6 24
	First Quarter	11	1 44	12 44	11 44	10 44	8 44
	Full Moon	19	12 24	11 24	10 24	9 24	7 24
Nov.	Last Quarter	26	1 2	12 2	11 2	10 2	8 2
	New Moon	2	11 43	10 43	9 43	8 43	6 43
	First Quarter	10	10 9	9 9	8 9	7 9	5 9
	Full Moon	18	1 44	12 44	11 44	10 44	8 44
Dec.	Last Quarter	24	8 12	7 12	6 12	5 12	3 12
	New Moon	2	3 12	2 12	1 12	12 12	1d. 10 12
	First Quarter	10	6 51	5 51	4 51	3 51	1 51
	Full Moon	17	2 6	1 6	12 6	11 6	9 6
Jan.	Last Quarter	24	5 10	4 10	3 10	2 10	12 10
	New Moon	31	9 13	8 13	7 13	6 13	4 13

## MOON'S PERIGEE AND APOGEE, 1956

Eastern Standard Time

Perigee, 1956				Apogee, 1956			
D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.	D.	H.
January 26	8 P.M.	July 8	6 A.M.	January 11	3 A.M.	June 25	3 A.M.
February 23	1 P.M.	August 5	4 P.M.	February 7	2 P.M.	July 22	6 A.M.
March 21	7 P.M.	September 2	11 P.M.	March 6	8 A.M.	August 18	11 A.M.
April 15	5 P.M.	October 30	9 P.M.	April 3	5 A.M.	September 12	12 P.M.
May 12	8 P.M.	November 27	1 A.M.	April 30	12 P.M.	October 12	6 P.M.
June 9	10 P.M.	December 21	12 A.M.	May 28	4 P.M.	November 9	2 P.M.
		December 19	8 A.M.			December 7	11 A.M.

Each month the Moon is said to be in perigee when nearest to the Earth and in apogee when farthest from the Earth.

The average time for perigee to perigee, or from apogee to apogee, is 27d 13h 18m. 33s, known as the anomalistic month.

Star Tables, 1956

To find the time when star is on meridian, subtract R. A. M. S. of the sun table on page 404 from the star's Right Ascension, first adding 24h to the latter, if necessary; mark this result P. M., if less than 12h, but if greater than 12h subtract 12h and mark the remainder A. M.

Star	Magni- tude	Par- allax	Light Yrs.	Right Ascen.	Declina- tion	Star	Magni- tude	Par- allax	Light Yrs.	Right Ascen.	Declina- tion
A Andromedae (Alphératz)	2.2	0.05	65	0 6.1	+28 51	A Geminorum (Castor)	1.6	0.07	50	7 31.8	+31 59
B Cassiopeiæ	2.4	0.07	50	0 6.8	+58 54	A Canis Min. (Procyon)	0.5	0.31	10	7 37.0	+ 5 20
Γ Pegasi	2.9	0.01	300	0 11.0	+14 56	B Geminorum (Pollux)	1.2	0.10	33	7 42.6	+28 8
A Phœnicis	2.4	0.05	65	0 24.1	-42 33	P Puppis	2.9	0.02	160	8 5.7	-24 11
A Cassiopeiæ (Schedir)	2.3	0.02	150	0 38.0	+56 18	A Velorum	2.2	0.02	150	9 6.4	-43 15
B Ceti	2.2	0.04	80	0 41.4	-18 14	A Hydrae	2.2	0.02	150	9 25.4	- 8 28
Γ Cassiopeiæ	2.2	0.04	80	0 54.0	+00 29	A Leonis (Regulus)	1.3	0.06	55	10 6.0	+12 11
B Andromedæ	2.4	0.05	65	1 7.3	+35 23	Γ Leonis	2.6	0.02	150	10 17.5	+20 4
Δ Cassiopeiæ	2.8	0.07	50	1 22.9	+60 0	A Ursæ Maj.	2.4	0.04	80	10 59.2	+56 37
A Eridani (Achernar)	0.6	0.05	65	1 36.1	-57 28	A Ursæ Maj.	2.0	0.05	65	11 1.0	+62 0
B Arctis	2.7	0.07	50	1 52.2	+20 36	Δ Leonis	2.6	0.07	50	11 11.8	+20 46
A Ursæ Min. (Pole Star)	2.1	0.01	300	1 52.9	+89 4	B Leonis (Denebola)	2.2	0.10	33	11 46.8	+14 49
Γ Andromedæ	2.3	0.02	150	2 1.2	+42 7	Γ Ursæ Maj.	2.5	0.04	80	11 51.5	+53 56
A Arctis	2.2	0.04	80	2 4.7	+23 15	Δ Crux	1.0	0.02	150	12 24.1	-62 51
B Trianguli	3.1	0.01	300	2 6.9	+34 47	A Corvi	2.8	0.03	100	12 32.1	-23 9
A Ceti	2.8	0.02	150	3 0.0	+3 55	Γ Virginis	2.9	0.07	50	12 39.4	- 1 13
Γ Persel	3.1	0.01	300	3 1.6	+53 20	B Crux	1.5	0.01	300	12 45.1	-59 27
B Persel (Algol)	3.0	0.03	100	3 5.3	+40 47	E Ursæ Majoris (Alioth)	1.7	0.06	55	12 52.1	+56 12
A Persel	1.9	0.02	160	3 21.2	+49 42	Z Ursæ Majoris (Mizar)	2.4	0.04	80	13 22.2	+55 9
H Tauri (Alcyone)	3.0	0.01	300	3 44.9	+23 58	A Virginis (Spica)	1.2	0.01	300	13 22.9	-10 56
Z Persel	2.9	0.01	300	3 51.4	+31 45	H Ursæ Maj. (Alkaid)	1.9	0.01	300	13 45.8	+49 32
E Persel	3.0	0.00	500	3 54.9	+39 53	H Bootis	2.8	0.10	33	13 52.6	+18 37
Γ Eridani	3.2	0.02	150	3 56.0	-13 38	B Centauri	0.9	0.04	80	14 0.7	-60 10
A Tauri (Aldebaran)	1.1	0.06	65	4 33.4	+16 25	⊖ Centauri	2.3	0.05	65	14 4.1	-36 9
I Aurigæ	2.9	0.02	150	4 54.1	+33 6	A Bootis (Arcturus)	0.2	0.10	33	14 13.7	+19 25
H Aurigæ	3.3	0.01	300	5 3.4	+41 11	A Centauri	0.1	0.76	4	14 36.6	-60 39
B Eridani	2.9	0.05	65	5 5.7	- 5 9	E Bootis	2.7	0.02	150	14 43.1	+27 16
Δ Orionis (Rigel)	0.3	0.00	500	5 12.4	- 8 15	B Ursæ Min.	2.2	0.04	80	14 50.8	+74 20
A Aurigæ (Capella)	0.2	0.07	50	5 13.4	+45 57	A Coronæ (Borealis)	2.3	0.05	65	15 32.8	+26 52
Γ Orionis (Betelgeuse)	1.7	0.02	150	5 22.8	+ 6 19	A Serpentiæ	2.8	0.04	80	15 42.1	+ 6 34
B Tauri (El Nath)	1.8	0.03	100	5 23.5	+28 34	Δ Scorpil	2.5	0.00	500	15 57.7	-22 30
Δ Orionis	2.5	0.00	500	5 29.3	- 0 20	B Scorpil	2.9	0.00	500	16 2.9	-19 41
A Leporis (Arneb)	2.7	0.02	150	5 30.8	-17 51	A Scorpil (Antares)	1.2	0.02	150	16 26.7	-26 20
I Orionis	2.9	0.00	500	5 33.3	- 5 56	B Herculis	2.8	0.02	150	16 28.3	+21 35
E Orionis	1.8	0.01	300	5 34.0	- 1 14	A Trianguli (Australis)	1.9	0.03	100	16 44.0	-68 57
Z Tauri	3.0	0.01	300	5 35.0	+21 7	E Scorpil	2.4	0.04	80	16 47.3	-34 13
Z Orionis	2.0	0.00	500	5 38.5	- 1 58	H Ophiuchi	2.6	0.03	100	17 7.9	-15 40
K Orionis	2.2	0.01	300	5 45.7	- 9 41	A Scorpil	1.7	0.02	150	17 30.6	-37 4
A Orionis (Betelgeuse)	1.0	0.02	150	5 52.3	+7 24	A Ophiuchi	2.1	0.05	65	17 32.9	+12 35
B Aurigæ	2.1	0.03	100	5 56.3	+44 57	Γ Draconis	2.4	0.02	150	17 55.6	+51 30
⊖ Aurigæ	2.7	0.03	100	5 56.7	+37 13	A Lyrae (Vega)	0.1	0.12	27	18 35.4	+38 44
B Canis Maj.	2.0	0.01	300	6 20.8	-17 56	A Aquilæ (Altair)	0.9	0.20	16	19 48.6	+ 8 45
A Canis Maj. (Canopus)	-0.9	0.02	150	6 23.0	-32 40	Γ Cygni	2.3	0.00	500	20 20.6	+40 7
Γ Geminorum	1.9	0.05	65	6 35.2	+16 26	A Pavo	2.1	0.01	300	20 22.2	-56 53
A Canis Ma- joris (Sirius)	-1.6	0.37	9	6 43.2	-16 39	A Cygni (Deneb)	1.3	0.01	300	20 39.9	+45 7
E Canis Maj.	1.6	0.01	300	6 56.9	-28 55	E Pegasi	2.5	0.02	150	21 42.0	+ 9 40
Δ Canis Maj.	2.0	0.01	300	7 6.6	-26 19	A Piscis Aust.	1.3	0.14	23	22 55.2	-29 51

MORNING STARS

Mercury—Jan. 27 to April 5; May 25 to July 19;  
Sept. 26 to Nov. 12.  
Venus—June 22 to end of year.  
Mars—Jan. 1 to Sept. 10.  
Jupiter—Jan. 1 to Feb. 16, Sept. 4 to end of year.  
Saturn—Jan. 1 to May 20; Nov. 26 to end of year.

EVENING STARS

Mercury—Jan. 1 to Jan. 27; April 5 to May 25;  
July 19 to Sept. 26; Nov. 12 to end of year.  
Venus—Jan. 1 to June 22.  
Mars—Sept. 10 to end of year.  
Jupiter—Feb. 16 to Sept. 4.  
Saturn—May 20 to end of year.

POLAR STAR, 1956

Mean time of upper transit (at Washington) and Polar Distance of Polaris.

Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.	Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.	Date	Upper Transit	Pole Dist.
Jan. ....	H. M. S.	" "	May ....	H. M. S.	" "	Sept. ....	H. M. S.	" "
Feb. ....	7 11 10 P.M.	0 56 6	June ....	11 13 54 A.M.	0 56 25	Oct. ....	3 12 41 A.M.	0 56 20
Mar. ....	5 8 38 P.M.	0 56 4	July ....	9 12 26 A.M.	0 56 33	Nov. ....	1 15 10 P.M.	0 56 8
Apr. ....	3 14 3 P.M.	0 56 8	Aug. ....	7 15 5 A.M.	0 56 37	Dec. ....	11 9 31 P.M.	0 56 8
	1 11 50 P.M.	0 56 16		5 13 55 A.M.	0 56 35		9 11 24 P.M.	0 55 57

Upper transit of Polaris occurs, on the average, 3m. 56s. earlier each day. The interval between lower and upper transit of Polaris is 11h. 58m. 2s. At the latitude of Washington, D. C., the greatest Eastern elongation of Polaris occurs 5h. 56m. before upper transit and 6h. 2m. after lower transit, while the greatest Western elongation occurs 5h. 56m. after upper transit and 6h. 2m. before lower transit.

## Radio and Optical Telescopes Used for Studying the Stars

Radio telescopes, which have been built in increasing numbers since the end of World War II, continued in 1955 to supplement the work of optical telescopes in locating stars far beyond man's reach a few decades ago.

The radio telescope picks up impulses or "echoes" from stars. It was first proposed by Karl Jansky, an American, in 1932. Radio waves come from far distances and cannot always be traced to any visible object. Sometimes the source is a nebula or a cloud of gas. The radio telescope also is useful in tracing radio emissions from known stars and for studying the auroras and phenomena of meteors.

Among new radio telescopes projected or recently built are new additions to the equipment at Jodrell Bank, Cheshire, Eng., operated by the University of Manchester, where the newest of the radio telescopes has a parabolic mirror 250 ft. in diameter, built out of steel girders and a steel sheet, and rising 300 ft. above the ground. It is capable of being rotated and tilted to any angle.

Harvard is sponsoring the largest radio telescope in the U.S., at its George Agassiz station, Harvard, Mass. It will have a 60-ft. parabolic antenna. The U.S. Naval Research Laboratory, Washington, D.C., has a 50-ft. antenna. Others are located at Cornell Univ., Ithaca, N.Y., Ohio State Univ., Columbus, O., and Maui, Hawaii. A large radio telescope has been built at Sydney, N. S. W., Australia and another on the African Gold Coast.

### Other New Telescopes

A mirror telescope of the Schmidt type has been built in the workshop of the observatory at Upsala University, Upsala, Sweden, for the observatory at Canberra, Australia. It weighs 1 ton and its reflector is coated with aluminum, which has stronger reflecting qualities than silver. A smaller telescope of the same type has been constructed for Upsala and two larger ones are being built.

A Baker-reflector-corrector telescope, similar to the Schmidt but using a 24-in. parabolic mirror and taking photographs on a flat surface, is in use at the observatory of Vanderbilt Univ., Nashville, Tenn. It differs slightly from the Baker-Schmidt type, which is a revision of that devised by Bernhard Schmidt in Hamburg, Germany and adapted by Dr. James G. Baker of Lick Observatory. The first Baker-Schmidt was installed in 1950 at Harvard Station, near Bloemfontein, Orange Free State.

### Kinds of Telescopes

Astronomical telescopes are of two kinds, reflecting and reflecting.

In the first, the light falls upon a lens which

converges the rays to a focus, where the image may be magnified by a second lens, called the eyepiece, or may be directly photographed.

The reflector consists of a concave mirror, generally of glass coated with silver or aluminum, which throws the rays back toward the upper end of the telescope, where they fall on the eyepiece or on the photographic plate, as in the case of the refractor. In some telescopes the light is reflected again by a secondary mirror and comes to a focus either to the side or after passing through a hole in the principal mirror.

### World's Largest Refractors

The largest refractors in the world are 40-inch of the University of Chicago, at the Yerkes Observatory, William Bay, Wis. (62 feet long); 36-inch of the University of California, at the Lick Observatory, Mount Hamilton; 32½-inch, in the observatory at Meudon, France; 31½-inch, in the astrophysical observatory at Potsdam, Germany; 30-inch, at Pulkova, Russia; 30-inch, Univ. of Paris, at Nice; 28-inch, in Royal Observatory, Greenwich, England; 10-inch photographic refractor of the University of Pittsburgh, the 26-inch instruments at the U. S. Naval Observatory, Washington, and at the University of Virginia; the 27-inch refractor of the University of Michigan, at Bloemfontein, South Africa, and the 26-inch refractor of Yale University, Canberra, Australia.

### World's Largest Reflectors

The largest reflector is the 200-inch, Hale Telescope, of California Institute of Technology, Palomar Mountain, 68 mi. north of San Diego, Calif. The 48-inch Schmidt telescope acts as a scouting agent for the Hale.

Other large reflectors: 82-inch, Mt. Locke, Tex., owned by the University of Texas and the University of Chicago; 74-inch, David Dunlop Observatory, University of Toronto, at Richmond Hill, 12 miles north of Toronto, Can.; 72-inch, in the Dominion Astrophysical, Victoria, B. C.; 69-inch, Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.; 100-inch, Carnegie Institution, Mt. Wilson, Calif.; 61-inch, Oak Ridge, Mass. Station of Harvard; 60-inch, Harvard Univ., in South Africa; 48½-inch, Berlin-Babelsberg, Germany; 42-inch, Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Ariz.; 40-inch, Naval Observatory, Washington, D. C.; 39½-inch, Hamburg University, Bergedorf, Germany; 37½-inch, Observatory of the University of Michigan, Ann Arbor; 36-inch, of the University of California, Lick Observatory, Mt. Hamilton; 36-inch, Catholic University, Santiago, Chile; 36-inch, Steward Observatory, Tucson, Ariz.; 30-inch, Agnes Scott College, Decatur, Ga.; 24-inch, Observatory of the Univ. of Michigan, near Portage Lake, Mich.

## Comets and Meteors

A comet increases in brilliancy as it approaches the sun and fades rapidly as it departs. There are three parts, nucleus, coma, and tail; the nucleus is supposed to be composed of stones or particles of dust. One can see stars through comets' tails.

Donati's was the finest comet of the nineteenth century and is known as the typical comet. In October, 1858, its tail reached halfway from the horizon to the zenith. Its period is 2,000 years.

Name	Due to Return	Period in Years	Year of Disc.	Perihelion Dist.	Aphelion Dist.	Inclination to Ecliptic	Long. of Asc. Node on Ecliptic	From Asc. Node to Perihelion
Tempel II	Oct. 1956	5.27	1873	1.33	4.73	Deg 13	Deg. 120	Deg. 190
Gregg-Skollerup	Dec. 1956	4.90	1902	0.86	4.91	14	215	356
D'Arrest	Jan. 1957	6.71	1851	1.36	5.71	18	144	174
Pons-Whitlocke	Apr. 1957	6.15	1819	1.08	5.56	22	94	170
Encke	Oct. 1957	3.30	1786	0.34	2.22	12	335	185
Kopp	Dec. 1957	6.19	1906	1.70	5.34	7	255	30
Duout-Neujmin	Feb. 1958	5.58	1941	1.31	4.95	3	229	70
Neujmin II	Sept. 1959	5.45	1916	1.34	4.84	11	328	194
Tempel-Swift	Oct. 1959	5.68	1869	1.15	5.21	5	290	114
Wolf I	Dec. 1959	8.28	1884	2.43	6.50	27	161	204
Schuumasse	Apr. 1960	8.17	1900	1.20	6.91	12	86	52
Borrelly	June 1960	7.01	1905	1.45	5.88	31	76	351
Brooks II	July 1960	6.93	1889	1.87	5.41	6	178	196
Taylor	Sept. 1960	6.37	1915	1.56	3.52	16	114	355
Metcalf	Sept. 1960	7.73	1906	1.63	6.22	13	190	203
Linley	Oct. 1960	6.81	1886	1.01	6.16	3	45	321
Comas Sola	Apr. 1961	8.55	1926	1.77	6.60	13	260	25
Forbes	July 1961	6.44	1929	1.55	5.40	5	242	167
Pearline	June 1962	6.58	1896	1.19	4.57	16	206	201
Faye	Aug. 1962	7.44	1843	1.60	6.02	10	189	190
Whipple	Apr. 1963	7.42	1933	2.45	5.16	163	234	173
Tempel I	Apr. 1966	33.36	1866	2.10	7.50	162	57	112
Halley	1986	76.02	240 B.C.	0.59	35.32	162		

Meteoroids are celestial bodies, possibly remnants of stars or comets, that move through space at terrific velocity. Upon touching the earth's atmosphere they burn, causing meteors, or, if in great quantity, meteoric showers (falling stars). Most of them are consumed, but particles of fused minerals and stone often reach the earth. The largest recorded meteorite fell Feb. 17, 1930, 14 mi. sw. of Paragould, Ark., splitting into fragments of 80 to 820 lbs. A huge meteor is supposed to lie in Meteor Crater, Ariz., which is 1 mi. wide at the surface. A meteor twice this size is believed to have made Chubb (Ungava) Crater in northern Quebec. A meteoric blast caused vast forest destruction in the vicinity of Lake Baikal, Siberia, in recent times.

## Planetary Configurations, 1956

Eastern Standard Time. A.M., light figures; P.M., black figures

	D. H. M.				
Jan.	1	6	24	21	♂ N. 6° 33'
	2	8	—	—	in perihelion
	8	6	14	—	♂ N. 2° 25'
	8	1	20	—	♂ N. 3° 35'
	11	1	—	—	gr. elong. E. 19° 1'
	14	4	—	—	♂ S. 1° 33'
	14	5	11	—	♂ S. 4° 27'
	16	3	37	—	♂ S. 7° 3'
	18	12	—	—	stationary
	19	4	—	—	in perihelion
	27	9	—	—	inferior ♀ N. 3° 24'
	29	1	3	—	♂ N. 6° 28'
Feb.	5	12	1	—	♂ N. 3° 16'
	6	2	1	—	♂ N. 0° 15'
	8	12	—	—	stationary
	9	4	43	—	♂ S. 1° 9'
	15	6	3	—	♀ S. 5° 32'
	16	12	—	—	—
	16	8	—	—	—
	21	5	—	—	gr. elong. W. 26° 34'
	21	11	—	—	—
	25	5	57	—	♂ N. 6° 22'
Mar.	3	3	—	—	in aphelion
	3	9	44	—	♂ N. 2° 59'
	6	12	11	—	♂ S. 2° 6'
	10	6	56	—	♂ S. 7° 26'
	12	8	—	—	stationary
	15	10	41	—	♂ S. 1° 7'
	20	10	21	—	enters ♄ spring com.
	23	9	41	—	♂ N. 6° 22'
	23	11	—	—	gr. hel. lat. S.
	27	12	—	—	in perihelion
	30	5	55	—	♂ N. 2° 50'
Apr.	3	11	56	—	♂ S. 4° 27'
	5	11	—	—	superior ♀ S. 0° 55'
	11	11	31	—	♂ S. 3° 32'
	12	1	—	—	gr. elong. E. 46° 47'
	14	9	1	—	♀ N. 3° 36'
	16	3	—	—	in perihelion
	17	2	—	—	stationary
	17	8	—	—	gr. hel. lat. N.
	19	2	15	—	♂ N. 6° 27'
	26	11	51	—	♂ N. 2° 53'
	29	11	—	—	—
May	2	5	—	—	gr. elong. E. 20° 56'
	2	11	19	—	♂ S. 6° 39'
	11	2	40	—	♂ N. 1° 56'
	13	2	—	—	—
	13	8	11	—	♀ N. 6° 10'
	14	6	—	—	stationary
	15	9	—	—	gr. brilliancy
	16	9	59	—	♂ N. 6° 34'
	20	9	—	—	—
	24	3	34	—	partial eclipse
	25	7	—	—	♂ N. 3° 4'
	30	3	—	—	inferior ♀ S. 1° 44'
	31	7	—	—	in aphelion
	31	7	28	—	stationary
				—	♂ S. 8° 27'
June	6	11	—	—	stationary
	7	1	10	—	♂ S. 4° 48'
	8	—	—	—	total eclipse
	9	11	35	—	♀ N. 3° 14'
	13	10	8	—	♂ N. 6° 38'
	19	10	—	—	gr. hel. lat. S.
	20	3	—	—	gr. elong. W. 22° 46'
	20	6	12	—	♂ N. 3° 10'
	21	5	24	—	enters ☽ sum. com.
	22	1	—	—	inferior ♀ S. 2° 8'
	29	8	37	—	♂ S. 9° 50'

	D. H. M.				
July	4	8	—	—	in aphelion
	6	12	12	—	♂ S. 8° 18'
	6	11	32	—	♂ N. 1° 44'
	11	2	28	—	♂ N. 6° 33'
	13	2	—	—	in perihelion
	13	3	—	—	stationary
	17	9	45	—	♂ N. 3° 5'
	17	12	—	—	in aphelion
	19	4	—	—	superior ♀ N. 1° 34'
	27	9	28	—	♂ S. 10° 59'
	28	7	—	—	gr. brilliancy
	31	5	—	—	stationary
Aug.	3	7	40	—	♀ S. 2° 58'
	7	5	24	—	♂ N. 6° 30'
	7	9	34	—	♂ N. 6° 27'
	9	1	—	—	♂ S. 0° 10'
	11	1	—	—	stationary
	13	4	5	—	♂ N. 2° 45'
	19	7	—	—	—
	21	5	—	—	—
	21	11	—	—	in perihelion
	23	4	5	—	♂ S. 11° 47'
	26	2	—	—	in aphelion
	31	12	—	—	gr. elong. E. 27° 13'
	31	1	—	—	gr. elong. W. 45° 55'
Sept.	1	7	29	—	♀ N. 1° 8'
	4	11	—	—	—
	4	5	49	—	♂ N. 6° 22'
	6	12	19	—	♂ N. 0° 45'
	7	12	—	—	nearest ☽
	10	2	1	—	♂ N. 2° 16'
	10	5	—	—	—
	13	3	—	—	stationary
	19	9	2	—	♂ S. 11° 6'
	22	8	36	—	enters ♄ aut. com.
	26	8	—	—	inferior ♀ S. 2° 38'
	30	8	51	—	♀ N. 5° 9'
Oct.	2	1	18	—	♂ N. 6° 18'
	3	4	8	—	♂ N. 4° 26'
	4	4	—	—	stationary
	7	2	58	—	♂ N. 1° 47'
	9	2	—	—	in perihelion
	11	9	—	—	gr. elong. W. 18° 4'
	12	6	—	—	stationary
	16	10	29	—	♂ S. 9° 0'
	25	9	—	—	♀ N. 0° 13'
	30	6	25	—	♂ N. 6° 15'
	30	3	35	—	♂ N. 6° 25'
Nov.	2	1	9	—	♂ N. 3° 29'
	4	5	22	—	♂ N. 1° 23'
	6	10	—	—	in perihelion
	12	4	—	—	superior ♀ S. 0° 46'
	13	6	34	—	♂ S. 6° 54'
	18	—	—	—	total eclipse
	22	1	—	—	in aphelion
	22	1	—	—	♂ S. 2° 50'
	26	8	6	—	♂ N. 6° 10'
	27	10	—	—	—
	29	12	25	—	♀ N. 4° 7'
Dec.	1	7	25	—	♂ N. 1° 37'
	2	—	—	—	partial eclipse
	3	2	13	—	♂ S. 4° 4'
	11	2	41	—	♂ S. 4° 58'
	21	4	0	—	enters ♄ winter com.
	22	12	—	—	—
	24	6	32	—	♂ N. 6° 2'
	24	7	—	—	gr. elong. E. 19° 53'
	26	4	—	—	♀ S. 0° 30'
	29	7	54	—	♂ N. 0° 44'
	29	2	17	—	♀ S. 0° 10'



## The Planets and the Solar System

Name of Planet	Mean Daily Motion	Sidereal Revolution Days	Dist. from Sun in Miles		Approx. Dist. from Earth Millions of Miles	
			Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Minimum
Mercury	14732 420	87 96925	43,353,000	28,566,000	130	50
Venus	5767 670	224 70980	67,653,000	66,738,000	161	25
Earth	3548 193	365 25636	94,452,000	91,342,000		
Mars	1886 519	686 9797	154,760,000	128,330,000	248	35
Jupiter	209 128	4332 588	506,710,000	459,940,000	600	367
Saturn	120 455	10759 20	935,570,000	834,700,000	1028	744
Uranus	42 235	30685 93	1,866,800,000	1,898,800,000	1960	1606
Neptune	21 532	60191 71	2,817,400,000	2,769,600,000	2910	2677
Pluto	14 283	90740	4,600,000,000	2,760,000,000	4700	2670

Jupiter has 4 large and 8 small satellites, or moons, revolving around it; Saturn has 9; Uranus, 5; Neptune, 2; Mars, 2; the Earth, 1.

Name of Planet	Eccentricity of Orbit*	Synodical Revolution—Days	Inclination of Orbit to Ecliptic*	Orbital Velocity Miles per Second
Mercury	0 205 6257	116	7 0 14.1	29 73
Venus	0 006 7940		3 23 39.1	21 75
Earth	0 016 7276			18 50
Mars	0 093 3644	780	1 50 59.8	14 98
Jupiter	0 018 4288	399	1 18 20.1	8.11
Saturn	0 055 6956	378	2 29 24.3	5 99
Uranus	0 047 1985	370	0 46 22.9	4 22
Neptune	0 008 5717	367	1 46 26.8	3 40
Pluto	0 248 6438	367	17 8 38.4	3 00

Name of Planet	Mean Longitude at the Epoch*			Annual Sidereal Motion	Mean Long. of the Ascending Node*	Annual Sidereal Motion	Light at		
	°	'	"				Perihelion	Aphelion	
Mercury	3	39	31.71	76 46 15.1	+ 5.8	47 48 35.0	- 7.5	10.58	4.59
Venus	353	31	32.95	130 57 7.3	+ 0.5	76 17 1.3	- 17.8	1.94	1.91
Earth	100	7	38.63	102 11 1.4	+ 11.8	...	...	1.03	0.97
Mars	213	5	57.52	335 14 56.6	+ 16.1	49 13 5.5	- 22.5	0.52	0.36
Jupiter	138	22	44.51	13 36 49.6	+ 7.8	100 0 14.4	- 13.8	0.041	0 034
Saturn	231	43	51.40	92 11 9.9	+ 20.4	113 16 21.2	- 18.8	0.012	0 010
Uranus	124	6	30.89	169 56 45.8	+ 8.1	73 46 33.1	- 31.8	0.003	0 0025
Neptune	208	8	47.95	44 14 20.6	- 18.8	131 17 44.6	- 10.4	0 001	0 001
Pluto	137	38	8.0	223 10 30.2	0.0	109 38 0.2	0.0	0 001	0.001

\*Epoch, January 1, 1956, Greenwich Mean Noon.

Sun and Planets	Semi-Diameter			Volume $\oplus=1$ .	Mass. $\oplus=1$ .	Density $\oplus=1$ .	Axial Rotation	Gravity at Surface $\oplus=1$ .	Re-reflecting Power	Probable Temperature
	At Unit Distance	At Mean Dist.	In Miles (Mean S.-D.)							
Sun	15 59.6	..	432000	1300000	333434	0.26	d. h. m. s.	28.0	Pet.	F.
Mercury	3.4	5.4	1550	0.056	0 06	0 68	25 9 7 12	0.3	7	+ 800
Venus	8.5	30.4	3850	0 910	0 82	0 94	224 16 49 9	0.9	59	+ 68
Earth	..	..	3857	1.000	1.000	1.00	.. 23 56 4	1.0	44	+ 59
Moon	15 32 6*	..	1080	0.020	0.012	0.60	27 7 43 12	0.2	7	+ 200
Mars	4 7	8 9	2100	0 150	0 108	0 71	24 37 23	0.4	15	+ 60
Jupiter	1 27 1	22.6	42875	1312	318.4	0.24	9 55 41	2.6	56	- 270
Saturn	1 19 0	9.2	35575	763	95.2	0 12	10 14 24	1.2	63	- 330
Uranus	34 3	1 9	15450	59.	14 6	0.25	10 8 ..	1.0	63	- 380
Neptune	36 6	1 3	16500	72.	17.3	0.24	15 40 ..	1.0	73	- 400

\*At mean distance.

The planet Pluto was an object of search for many years in accordance with predictions made by Dr Percival Lowell, founder and director of the Lowell Observatory, Flagstaff, Arizona. It was finally located by C. W. Tombaugh of that observatory and public announcement made on March 13, 1930. Its mass, according to a recent determination by new methods, is about 0.83 of the mass of the earth. Its average distance from the Sun is about 3,700,000,000 miles. Perihelion will occur in 1989 and Apheilion in 2114. It lies in the constellation of Leo. On January 1, 1956 its predicted position in the sky will be 10 hours 18 minutes in Right Ascension and 22 degrees 11 minutes in North Declination.

## Greenwich Meridian and Date Line

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office

In 1884, the International Meridian Conference, held at Washington, D. C., established the meridian passing through Greenwich, England, as the prime meridian from which time was to be counted or reckoned. Inasmuch as there was no formal agreement entered into by the nations attending, as to an International Date Line, as such, the line delineating the change from American to Asiatic time is designated simply as the Date Line.

The 180th meridian, because it is midway around the earth from the prime meridian and passes generally through ocean areas, became the logical selection for a Date Line. The line deviates somewhat from the 180th meridian to include islands of the same group in the time zone having the same date. The Date Line is defined as follows:

Starting at the North Pole it extends southward on the 180th meridian to 75°N.; thence southeastward to 68°N. and the longitude of the meridian passing between the Dromede Islands (approx. 168° 58' 22"W.); thence due south through Bering Strait to 65° 30'N.; thence southwestward to 53°N., 170°E.; thence southeastward to 48°N. and the

180th meridian; then due south to 5°S., thence southeastward to 15°S., 172° 30'W.; thence due south to 45° 00'S., 172° 30'W.; thence southwestward to 51°S. and the 180th meridian; thence due south to the South Pole.

When crossing this line in a westerly direction the date must be advanced 1 day, and when crossing in an easterly direction, the date must be set back 1 day.

The line is so bent that it passes through Bering Strait with Asia to the West and Alaska to the East, then bends west so as to leave all the Aleutian Islands on the East. The line turning east again follows the 180° meridian until 5° below the equator, where it bends to the east toward the Samoan Islands which are left to the east and away from the Fiji Islands to the west. It continues south on the meridian of 172°30' W., east of Tonga Islands and New Zealand, to 45° 00' S., thence the line continues southwesterly to the 180th meridian at 51° 00' S., thence southerly on the 180th meridian to the Pole.



## Rising and Setting of Planets, 1956

Local Mean Time, A.M., light figures; P.M., black

		Boston		New York		Washington		Charleston	
		Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.	Rise H.M.	Set H.M.
VENUS	Jan.	9 27	6 58	9 23	7 2	9 18	7 7	9 4	7 20
	15	9 17	7 34	9 14	7 37	9 11	7 40	9 2	7 49
	Feb.	8 50	8 15	8 55	8 16	8 54	8 18	8 50	8 21
	15	8 35	8 48	8 35	8 47	8 30	8 47	8 38	8 44
	Mar.	8 11	9 21	8 13	9 19	8 15	9 17	8 21	9 11
	15	7 50	9 51	7 54	9 48	7 57	9 45	8 8	9 34
	Apr.	7 30	10 25	7 35	10 20	7 40	10 15	7 56	9 58
	15	7 18	10 46	7 24	10 40	7 31	10 33	7 50	10 14
	May	7 8	10 53	7 14	10 47	7 22	10 40	7 43	10 19
	15	6 55	10 38	7 2	10 32	7 9	10 25	7 30	10 4
	June	6 17	9 41	6 22	9 36	6 29	9 29	6 48	9 10
	15	5 15	8 14	5 20	8 9	5 25	8 4	5 42	7 47
MARS	Jan.	3 47	6 17	3 51	6 13	3 56	6 8	4 10	5 54
	15	2 47	5 4	2 50	5 0	2 55	4 56	3 7	4 43
	Aug.	2 4	4 21	2 6	4 19	2 10	4 14	2 23	3 49
	15	1 45	4 12	1 49	4 8	1 54	4 3	2 5	3 46
	Sept.	1 43	4 8	1 47	4 4	1 52	3 59	2 14	3 45
	15	1 55	4 4	1 59	4 1	2 3	3 57	2 33	3 42
	Oct.	2 19	3 56	2 21	3 53	2 24	3 50	2 53	3 55
	15	2 44	3 44	2 46	3 43	2 48	3 41	3 20	3 25
	Nov.	3 19	3 26	3 18	3 26	3 19	3 26	3 44	3 16
	15	3 49	3 11	3 49	3 12	3 47	3 13	4 14	3 9
	Dec.	4 27	2 55	4 25	2 58	4 22	2 55	4 41	3 8
	15	5 1	2 48	4 58	2 51	4 54	2 55	4 41	3 8
JUPITER	Jan.	3 45	1 30	3 41	1 34	3 37	1 38	3 25	1 50
	15	3 37	1 3	3 33	1 7	3 28	1 12	3 14	1 26
	Feb.	3 26	12 33	3 21	12 38	3 16	12 44	3 0	12 59
	15	3 16	12 13	3 10	12 18	3 5	12 24	2 48	12 22
	Mar.	3 1	11 54	2 56	11 59	2 50	12 5	2 33	12 8
	15	2 46	11 39	2 40	11 45	2 34	11 50	2 17	11 52
	Apr.	2 22	11 25	2 17	11 30	2 12	11 35	1 55	11 40
	15	1 59	11 14	1 55	11 18	1 50	11 24	1 34	11 26
	May	1 30	11 2	1 26	11 6	1 21	11 11	1 11	11 10
	15	1 1	10 51	12 57	10 54	12 53	10 58	12 41	10 51
	June	12 23	10 35	12 20	10 38	12 16	10 42	11 31	10 33
	15	11 46	10 18	11 44	10 20	11 41	10 23	10 53	10 4
SATURN	Jan.	11 4	9 53	11 2	9 55	11 0	9 57	10 15	9 33
	15	10 24	9 24	10 22	9 25	10 20	9 27	9 21	8 43
	Aug.	9 29	8 35	9 28	8 36	9 26	8 38	8 28	7 50
	15	8 37	7 41	8 36	7 43	8 34	7 45	7 14	6 30
	Sept.	7 24	6 20	7 22	6 22	7 20	6 24	6 7	5 18
	15	6 18	5 5	6 16	5 8	6 14	5 10	4 51	4 0
	Oct.	5 3	3 48	5 1	3 51	4 58	3 53	3 51	3 4
	15	4 1	2 53	3 59	2 55	4 52	2 58	2 47	2 11
	Nov.	2 55	2 33	2 54	2 5	2 52	2 6	2 1	1 38
	15	2 6	1 6	2 5	1 34	2 4	1 35	1 14	1 8
	Dec.	1 15	1 33	1 16	1 5	1 15	1 7	1 14	1 8
	15	12 33	12 46	12 34	12 45	12 34	12 45	12 35	12 44

## Eclipses in 1956

## FOUR ECLIPSES DUE

## Two of Sun, Two of Moon

In the year 1956 there will be four eclipses, two of the Sun and two of the Moon.

I. A Partial Eclipse of the Moon, May 24, 1956, not visible in the United States. The beginning is visible generally in Asia except the western part, the Aleutian Islands, the Pacific Ocean except the southeastern part, Australia, the Indian Ocean and the Antarctic regions. The ending is visible generally in Africa except the northwestern part, Asia Minor except the extreme western part, southeastern Russia, Asia except the northern coast, the Indian Ocean, Australia, the western Pacific Ocean and the Antarctic regions.

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

## Greenwich Mean Time

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters penumbra.	May 24	12 35 3	p.m.
Moon enters umbra.	May 24	1 48.7	p.m.
Middle of the eclipse.	May 24	3 31.3	p.m.
Moon leaves umbra.	May 24	5 13.8	p.m.
Moon leaves penumbra.	May 24	6 27.3	p.m.
The Magnitude of the Eclipse is 0.970 of the Moon's diameter.			

II. A Total Eclipse of the Sun, December 2, 1956, not visible in the United States. It will be seen as a partial eclipse soon after sunrise in the northern and southern islands of New Zealand. The path of totality is entirely over the Pacific Ocean.

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

## Local Mean Time

## All times are A.M.

Place	Beginning	Middle	Ending	Magnitude
	h.	h.	h.	
Tutuila, Samoa	8.23	9.14	10.05	0.23

III. A Total Eclipse of the Moon, November 17-18, 1956, visible in the United States. The beginning is visible generally in North America, South America, the Atlantic Ocean except the southeastern part, Europe except southeastern Russia, northwestern Africa, the Arctic regions, northern coast of Asia and the eastern part of the Pacific Ocean. The ending is visible generally in North America, South America except the eastern coast, the western part of the Atlantic Ocean, the Arctic regions, northeastern Asia, the extreme northeastern coast of Australia and the Pacific Ocean.

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

## Eastern Standard Time

	d.	h.	m.
Moon enters penumbra.	November 17	10 59.9	p.m.
Moon enters umbra.	November 18	12 26.6	a.m.
Total eclipse begins.	November 18	1 8.0	a.m.
Middle of the eclipse.	November 18	1 47.6	a.m.
Total eclipse ends.	November 18	2 27.3	a.m.
Moon leaves umbra.	November 18	3 32.7	a.m.
Moon leaves penumbra.	November 18	4 35.3	a.m.
The Magnitude of the Eclipse is 1.323 of the Moon's diameter.			

IV. A partial Eclipse of the Sun, December 2, 1956, not visible in the United States. It will be visible generally in eastern Europe, the Mediterranean, the Red Sea, Asia Minor and most of Asia except southern India, Indo-China and south China.

## CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE ECLIPSE

## Greenwich Mean Time

	d.	h.	m.
Eclipse begins.	December 2	5 51.6	a.m.
Middle of the eclipse.	December 2	8 0.0	a.m.
Eclipse ends.	December 2	10 8.5	a.m.
The Magnitude of greatest eclipse is 0.805 of the Sun's diameter.			

## Days Between Two Dates

The table applies to ordinary years only. For leap year, one day must be added after Feb. 28.

Day Mo.	Jan.	Feb.	March	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
1	1	32	60	91	121	152	182	213	244	274	305	335
2	2	33	61	92	122	153	183	214	245	275	306	336
3	3	34	62	93	123	154	184	215	246	276	307	337
4	4	35	63	94	124	155	185	216	247	277	308	338
5	5	36	64	95	125	156	186	217	248	278	309	339
6	6	37	65	96	126	157	187	218	249	279	310	340
7	7	38	66	97	127	158	188	219	250	280	311	341
8	8	39	67	98	128	159	189	220	251	281	312	342
9	9	40	68	99	129	160	190	221	252	282	313	343
10	10	41	69	100	130	161	191	222	253	283	314	344
11	11	42	70	101	131	162	192	223	254	284	315	345
12	12	43	71	102	132	163	193	224	255	285	316	346
13	13	44	72	103	133	164	194	225	256	286	317	347
14	14	45	73	104	134	165	195	226	257	287	318	348
15	15	46	74	105	135	166	196	227	258	288	319	349
16	16	47	75	106	136	167	197	228	259	289	320	350
17	17	48	76	107	137	168	198	229	260	290	321	351
18	18	49	77	108	138	169	199	230	261	291	322	352
19	19	50	78	109	139	170	200	231	262	292	323	353
20	20	51	79	110	140	171	201	232	263	293	324	354
21	21	52	80	111	141	172	202	233	264	294	325	355
22	22	53	81	112	142	173	203	234	265	295	326	356
23	23	54	82	113	143	174	204	235	266	296	327	357
24	24	55	83	114	144	175	205	236	267	297	328	358
25	25	56	84	115	145	176	206	237	268	298	329	359
26	26	57	85	116	146	177	207	238	269	299	330	360
27	27	58	86	117	147	178	208	239	270	300	331	361
28	28	59	87	118	148	179	209	240	271	301	332	362
29	29	...	88	119	149	180	210	241	272	302	333	363
30	30	...	89	120	150	181	211	242	273	303	334	364
31	31	...	90	...	151	...	212	243	...	304	...	365

## The Zodiac

The Sun's apparent yearly path among the stars is known as the ecliptic. The zone 16° wide, 8° on each side of the ecliptic, is known as the zodiac. Beginning at the point on the ecliptic which marks the position of the Sun at the vernal equinox, and thence proceeding eastward, the zodiac is divided into twelve signs of 30° each, as shown herewith.

These signs are named from the twelve constellations of the zodiac with which the signs coincided

Spring Signs.	1. ♈ Aries. The Ram.
	2. ♉ Taurus. The Bull.
	3. ♊ Gemini. The Twins.
Summer Signs.	4. ♋ Cancer. The Crab.
	5. ♌ Leo. The Lion.
	6. ♍ Virgo. The Virgin.

in the time of the astronomer Hipparchus, about 2,000 years ago. Owing to the precession of the equinoxes, that is to say, to the retrograde motion of the equinoxes along the ecliptic, each sign in the zodiac has, in the course of 2,000 years, moved about 30° into the constellation west of it; so that the sign Aries is now in the constellation Pisces, and so on. The signs of the zodiac with their Latin and English names are as follows:

Autumn Signs.	7. ♎ Libra. The Balance.
	8. ♏ Scorpius. The Scorpion.
	9. ♐ Sagittarius. The Archer.
Winter Signs.	10. ♑ Capricornus. The Goat.
	11. ♒ Aquarius. The Water-Bearer.
	12. ♓ Pisces. The Fishes.

## Visibility at Sea

Source: United States Coast Guard

The following tables give the approximate geographic range of visibility for an object which may be seen by an observer whose eye is at sea or lake level. In practice, therefore, it is necessary to add to these a distance of visibility corresponding to the height of the observer's eye above sea or lake level.

## DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE SEA LEVEL

Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles	Height, Feet	Nautical Miles
5	2.3	55	8.5	110	12.0	450	24.3
10	3.0	60	8.9	120	12.6	500	25.0
15	4.0	65	9.2	130	13.1	550	28.8
20	5.1	70	9.6	140	13.6	600	28.0
25	5.7	75	9.9	150	14.1	650	29.1
30	6.3	80	10.3	200	16.2	700	30.3
35	6.8	85	10.6	250	18.2	800	32.4
40	7.2	90	10.9	300	19.9	900	34.4
45	7.7	95	11.2	350	21.5	1,000	36.2
50	8.1	100	11.5	400	22.9		

## DISTANCES OF VISIBILITY FOR OBJECTS OF VARIOUS ELEVATIONS ABOVE LAKE LEVEL

Height, Feet	Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Statute Miles	Height, Feet	Statute Miles
5	2.9	55	9.8	110	13.8	450	28.0
10	4.2	60	10.2	120	14.5	500	29.5
15	5.1	65	10.6	130	15.1	550	31.4
20	5.9	70	11.0	140	15.6	600	32.3
25	6.6	75	11.4	150	16.2	650	33.7
30	7.2	80	11.8	200	18.7	700	34.9
35	7.8	85	12.2	250	20.9	800	37.3
40	8.3	90	12.5	300	22.9	900	39.6
45	8.9	95	12.9	350	24.7	1,000	41.7
50	9.4	100	13.2	400	26.4		

Roughly, the distance of visibility in nautical miles is equal to eight-sevenths of the square root of the height of the light above sea level.

The actual curvature of the surface of the earth for the first mile is about 9 inches, and increases at first approximately as the square of the distance. The approximate curvature effect may be found by multiplying the square of the distance in miles by .6, the answer being in feet.

## CANDLE-POWER OF BRIGHTEST UNITED STATES LIGHTHOUSES

Station	C.P.	Station	C.P.	Station	C.P.
Hillsboro Inlet, Fla.	5,500,000	Windward Point, Cuba	500,000	Craighill Chan. Range, Md.	250,000
Liston Range, Del.	5,000,000	Cape Elizabeth, Me.	500,000	No. Manitou Sh'l, Mich.	250,000
White Shoal, Mich.	3,000,000	Farallon, Calif.	500,000	Beaverhead, Rhode Isl.	250,000
Molokai, T. H.	2,500,000	Keeweenaw, Mich.	500,000	Sturgeon Bay Can., Wis.	250,000
Cubit's Cap, La.	2,000,000	Pigeon Point, Calif.	450,000	Ediz Hook, Wash.	250,000
Cape Kumukahi, T. H.	1,700,000	Cherry Island Range, Del.	450,000	Horseshoe West R'g., Pa.	250,000
Dry Tortugas, Fla.	1,500,000	St. Augustine, Fla.	450,000	Chester Range, Pa.	250,000
Naval Light, Hawaii.	1,200,000	Split Rock, Minn.	450,000	Little Tinicum Isl., N. J.	250,000
Cape San Juan, P. R.	1,200,000	Cape Canaveral, Fla.	450,000	Bellevue Range, Del.	250,000
Santa Barbara, Calif.	1,100,000	Pensacola, Fla.	400,000	Ham Bluff, West Indies.	250,000
Point Arguello, Calif.	1,100,000	Mifflin Bar Range, N. J.	400,000	Twin River Point, Wisc.	250,000
Fire Island, N. Y.	1,100,000	Marquette, Mich.	400,000	Gay Head Light, Mass.	250,000
Kilauea Point, T. H.	1,100,000	Rock of Ages, Mich.	400,000	St. John's, Fla.	250,000
Point Barlow, P. R.	1,100,000	Devils Island, Wisc.	400,000	New Castle Range, N. J.	250,000
Sankaty Head, Mass.	1,100,000	The Graves, Mass.	400,000	Deepwater Point Range, Del.	250,000
Point Cabrillo, Calif.	1,100,000	Pt. Arena, Calif.	400,000	Scotch Cap, Alaska	250,000
Herford Inlet, N. J.	1,000,000	Staten Island, N. Y.	350,000	Bulkhead Bar Range, Del.	200,000
Juniper Inlet, Fla.	1,000,000	Marblehead, Ohio	350,000	Ponce de Leon Inlet, Fla.	200,000
Point Sur, Calif.	1,000,000	Petit Manan, Me.	350,000	Umpuqua River, Ore.	200,000
Cape St. Elias, Alaska	1,000,000	Reedy Island Range, Del.	300,000	Piedras Blancas, Calif.	200,000
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,000,000	Cape Blanco, Ore.	300,000	Montauk Point, N. Y.	200,000
Cape Cod, Mass.	1,000,000	Cape Hatteras, Wash.	300,000	Two Harbors, Minn.	200,000
Beaumont Head, Ore.	1,000,000	North Point, Wisc.	300,000	El River Range, N. Y.	200,000
Point Vicente, Calif.	900,000	Chapel Hill Range, N. J.	300,000	Cape Spencer, Alaska	200,000
Barbers Pt., Hawaii.	700,000	Cape May, N. J.	300,000	Cape Hinchbrook, Alaska	200,000
Cape Charles, Va.	700,000	Columbia River Range Lights, Wash.	300,000	Manhattan Range, Ohio	200,000
Whitish Pt., Mich.	700,000	Stratford Pt., Conn.	300,000	Point Loma, Calif.	200,000
Marcus Hk Range, Del.	600,000	Cape Arago, Ore.	250,000	Al Desert, Me.	200,000
30-Mile Point, N. Y.	600,000	North Head, Wash.	250,000	Cape San Blas, Fla.	200,000
Annapolis, Md.	600,000	Cape Hatteras, N. C.	250,000	Brazos River, Texas.	200,000
Kauaiola Point, Hawaii.	500,000				
Pauwahi Pt., Hawaii.	500,000				

The Fire Island (N. Y.) Light is 167 feet high, visible 19.3 nautical miles; distance based on observer's eye being 15 feet above sea level.

The luminous range of the light to an aircraft or other object at a height not affected by the curvature of the earth is about 30 miles, with clear visibility.

Electricity is the illuminant now used in most of the larger lighthouses, electric incandescent lamps placed inside the larger sizes of lenses producing beams of as much as 5,500,000 candlepower where such brilliance is required.

The highest light maintained by the U. S. Coast Guard is on top of the island of Lohua, Hawaiian Islands, 709 feet above sea level.

The highest light on the Pacific coast of continental United States is South Point Light on Santa Rosa Island, Calif., 530 feet above sea level.

The highest light on the Atlantic coast of continental United States is the rear range light of Marcus Hook Range, on the Delaware River, 278 feet above the level of the sea.

## Knots and Miles

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

A Knot is a measure of speed one knot being a speed of one nautical mile an hour.

The U. S. Statute Mile is 5,280 feet. In Europe, the old miles, which varied in length from about 3,300 feet to over 36,000 feet have been mostly replaced, officially at least, by the kilometer, which equals 0.6214 statute mile or 3,280.8 feet.

The International Nautical Mile is 1,852 meters or 6,076.10 feet.

The International Nautical Mile was adopted for official use by agencies of the U. S. Government on July 1, 1954.

International Nautical Mile—1.150777 statute miles, a fathom .6 feet; a cable—100 fathoms or 600 feet or approximately 0.1 nautical mile.

To convert statute miles into international nautical miles multiply statute miles by 0.868978, to convert international nautical miles into statute miles multiply nautical miles by 1.150777 or roughly 1.17.

A Nautical, Geographic, or Sea Mile at any place is considered, for purposes of navigation, to be equal to the length of one minute of latitude at that place.

## The Weather Bureau

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

A national weather service was established 1870, under the Army Signal Corps. The present Weather Bureau, formed in the Department of Agriculture, took over the meteorological work of the Signal Corps, July 1, 1891. Subsequent legislation and executive decisions extended the Bureau's responsibilities in the fields of weather and climate until its service now applies to civil aeronautics and other modern fields as well as to general agricultural, commercial, industrial, and transportation interests. The Fourth Plan of Government Reorganization, 1940, transferred it from Agriculture to the Department of Commerce.

The Weather Bureau is authorized to carry on research into the causes of weather and climate because of their vital influence on the national welfare. Through a Joint Meteorological Committee in Washington, it maintains close liaison with the Air Force, the Army, and the Navy to coordinate military and civil meteorological operations. It also cooperates closely with the Civil Aeronautics Administration.

The Central Office of the Weather Bureau is in Washington, D. C. For administrative purposes, the United States (including Alaska) is divided into five regions, each with a regional office. On the operational plane, state forecasts and much of the general public service of the Bureau originate in 21 forecast centers throughout the country. These forecast centers aid approximately 300 local offices, which have the most direct contact with the public in discharging their functions.

### General Public Service

The General Public Service provides daily bulletins and forecasts for business, commerce, industry, and the general public. These forecasts are published in practically all daily newspapers and broadcast from most radio and television stations daily. The automatic telephone forecast repeater, installed in ten cities, is a popular service.

### Aviation Weather Service

Twenty-six Flight Advisory Weather Service (FAWS) Centers issue every 6 hours regional forecasts covering the entire country and some 350 terminal forecasts for the most important airports. These forecasts, which are transmitted over national teletypewriter circuits, provide invaluable weather information for pilots and other aviation interests. As a further aid to safety in the air, these FAWS centers maintain continuous watch on current weather developments in their areas and keep their associated air traffic control centers (operated by the Civil Aeronautics Administration) advised of significant developments for relay to aircraft in flight. Similar forecast service is provided for the Hawaiian Islands by the Center at Honolulu and for Alaska by a center located in Anchorage. Local preflight briefing service is provided by Weather Bureau stations at some 210 airports throughout the country. The Bureau also provides weather advice and forecasts for transoceanic flight operations.

### Crop Weather Service

The Corn and Wheat Crop Weather Service and the Cotton Crop Weather Service, organized by state divisions in the principal crop areas, furnish special weather bulletins to growers during the crop season.

### Special Services

The Fruit-Frost Service provides detailed and localized forecasts and warnings to fruit growers on a cooperative basis in those states where winter and spring fruit and vegetable production is a major activity. The Fire-Weather Warning Service warns against atmospheric conditions conducive to disastrous fires in the forest areas of the nation. The Hurricane Warning Service prepares its highly important advisories and warnings at special hurricane forecast centers along the nation's coasts.

### Climatological Service

The Climatological Service, which covers the United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the oceans, is headed by the Climatological Services Division in Washington. In the field an area climatologist is responsible for applications of climatology to problems of the national economy in his geographical area. This work is supported in each state by state climatologists who (a) direct liaison with state interests and (b) carry out certain state responsibilities such as those of Crop-Weather Services and severe storm investigation. The work depends basically on observations taken at about 11,000 substations (mostly manned by unpaid cooperative observers) and about 300 regular Weather Bureau stations. Three data monitoring centers receive and process, by modern tabulating methods, the original climatological observations of all substations and regular stations, and publish periodical summaries of data. The repository for American weather records and facilities for large-scale tabulation are maintained in the National Weather Records Center, Asheville, N. C.

### River and Flood Service

The River and Flood Forecasting Service is conducted through 85 river district offices and six river forecasting centers and issues river stage and flood warnings for all the principal rivers and tributaries of the United States. Rainfall studies conducted in cooperation with the Army Corps of Engineers and of the Department of Agriculture assist in the planning of engineering works for flood control and navigation, as well as for water utilization and power development.

### Research and Development

The Weather Bureau conducts scientific investigations pertaining to the problems of its meteorological services. This research is aimed at increasing the accuracy and time scope of forecasts of weather, storms, and floods and the development and application of modern meteorological science in the technical work of the Bureau.

## The Atmosphere

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

The atmosphere is composed of a mixture of gases which envelop the Earth. The permanent gases near the surface of the Earth are mainly nitrogen, oxygen, and argon, which are present in the amounts of approximately 78, 21, and 1 per cent by volume, respectively. Other constituents, amounting to less than one-tenth of one per cent, are carbon dioxide, hydrogen, neon, helium, krypton, and xenon. These proportions remain approximately the same up to about 180,000 feet, above which there may be a slight decrease of heavier gases relative to the lighter gases. There is always a small amount of water vapor in the air. It occupies space independently of the other gases and varies in amount from practically zero to an extreme of about 4 per cent by volume. Ozone appears in very small quantities at low levels, increases to a maximum at about 65,000 feet, and then diminishes with height; small amounts of ozone have been observed by rocket at an altitude of about 230,000 feet. Recent spectroscopic evidence also indicates the presence of small amounts of methane and nitrogen-oxygen compounds in the atmosphere.

The attraction of gravity prevents all except the lightest gases from escaping into space. The air rests upon the Earth's surface with the weight equivalent to a layer of water 34 feet deep. In other words, at the bottom of the atmosphere the mixture of gases exerts a pressure of about 15 pounds per square inch. This pressure is exerted equally in all directions.

Air, of course, is easily compressed. The density, therefore, is greatest near the surface of the Earth because the air is compressed by the weight of all the air that lies above. At sea level the density is only about one eight-hundredth that of water; it follows, then, that the atmosphere would be 800 times 34 feet, in depth, or about 5 miles, if it were of the same density at all altitudes. Actually, however, the density decreases as the height increases because the weight of the air that lies above decreases.

The temperature of the air, except in some regions near the surface of the Earth, normally decreases with increasing height until a level called the tropopause is reached. The portion of the atmosphere below the tropopause is known as the troposphere, and that for several miles above the tropopause, as the stratosphere.

The height of the tropopause, at any one place, varies from day to day and is often observed as a multiple boundary; on the average it is higher at lower latitude and higher in Summer than in Winter, and its range is from 25,000 to 60,000 feet, approximately. From the tropopause to about 150 thousand feet, the average temperature at any given place increases with height; near the bottom range seasonally the temperature is estimated to range seasonally and latitudinally from about -55 degrees Fahrenheit to -115 degrees Fahrenheit; near the top of this layer, the temperature goes above +80° F at times.

# Speed of Winds in the United States (Miles an Hour)

Source: Weather Bureau; wind velocities in true values

Stations		Avg. High		Stations		Avg. High		Stations		Avg. High	
		Miles	Miles			Miles	Miles			Miles	Miles
Albany, N. Y.	9.0	71	Jacksonville, Fla.	8.8	76	Philadelphia, Pa.	10.1	83			
Albuquerque, N. M.	8.8	90	Key West, Fla.	9.7	91	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10.4	73			
Atlanta, Ga.	9.8	70	Knoxville, Tenn.	6.7	71	Portland, Ore.	6.8	57			
Bismarck, N. D.	10.8	72	Little Rock, Ark.	7.5	61	Rochester, N. Y.	9.1	73			
Boston, Mass.	11.8	87	Louisville, Ky.	8.7	68	St. Louis, Mo.	11.0	91			
Buffalo, N. Y.	14.6	91	Memphis, Tenn.	9.7	57	Salt Lake City, Utah.	8.8	71			
Hatteras, N. C.	13.1	110	Miami, Fla.	12.6	132	San Diego, Calif.	6.4	53			
Chattanooga, Tenn.	6.7	82	Minneapolis, Minn.	11.2	92	San Francisco, Calif.	9.1	51			
Chicago, Ill.	10.7	87	Mobile, Ala.	9.2	98	Savannah, Ga.	9.0	90			
Cincinnati, Ohio.	7.5	49	Montgomery, Ala.	6.5	60	Spokane, Wash.	6.7	56			
Cleveland, Ohio.	12.7	78	Nashville, Tenn.	8.6	73	Tatooch Island, Wash.	14.1	94			
Denver, Colo.	7.5	65	New Orleans, La.	7.7	98	Toledo, Ohio.	11.3	87			
Detroit, Mich.	10.6	95	New York, N. Y.	14.6	113	Washington, D. C.	7.1	62			
El Smith, Ark.	7.4	58	North Head, Wash.	14.6	113	Mt. Wash ton, N. H.	36.0	188			
Galveston, Texas.	10.8	91	Omaha, Nebr.	9.5	109						
Helena, Mont.	7.9	73	Pensacola, Fla.	10.1	114						

\*North Head, Wash., Station closed April, 1953.

## SPEED AND DIRECTION OF WINDS AT NEW YORK (MILES AN HOUR)

Month	Fastest mile	Direction	Year	Month	Fastest mile	Direction	Year
January	76	SW	1913	September	99	N	1944
February	91	SW	1912	October	113	SE	1954
March	91	SW	1913	November	87	W	1934
April	95	NW	1912	December	91	NW	1934
May	74	W	1945				
June	94	W	1952				
July	95	NW	1914				
August	74	NW	1944	Year	113	SE	Oct. 1954

Normally, highs that follow lows brings clearing weather, while lows that follow highs cause unsettled weather.

Although highs and lows sometimes remain stationary or even retrograde, they usually move across the country from a westerly quarter, passing off to the northeast. The average speed of lows ranges from 477 to 718 miles a day, of highs from 485 to 594 miles a day; the higher speeds governing in Winter, lower in Summer.

## Weather Bureau Warnings

**Small Craft**—A red pennant indicates moderately strong winds that will interfere with the safe operation of small craft are expected. Small craft warnings usually are not displayed at night.

**Northeast Storm**—A red pennant above a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or two red lanterns, one above the other, at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the northeast.

**Southeast Storm**—A red pennant below a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or one red lantern at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southeast.

**Southwest Storm**—A white pennant below a square red flag with black centre displayed by

day, or a white lantern below a red lantern at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the southwest.

**Northwest Storm**—A white pennant above a square red flag with black centre displayed by day, or a white lantern above a red lantern at night, indicates the approach of a storm of marked violence with winds beginning from the northwest.

**Hurricane, or Whole Gale**—Two square flags, red with black centres, one above the other, displayed by day, or two red lanterns, with a white lantern between, at night, indicate the approach of a tropical hurricane, or of one of the extremely severe and dangerous storms which occasionally occur.

## LOCAL INDICATIONS OF WEATHER TRENDS

(Adapted for use with aneroid barometers)

Barometer	Wind from	Weather Indicated
High and steady	SW to NW	Fair and little temperature change for one or two days.
High and rising rapidly	SW to NW	Fair followed by rain within two days.
Very high, falling slowly	SW to NW	Fair and slowly rising temperature for two days.
High and falling slowly	S to SE	Rain within 24 hours.
High and falling rapidly	S to SE	Increasing wind with rain in 12 to 24 hours.
High and falling slowly	SE to NE	Rain in 12 to 18 hours.
High and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Increasing wind with rain in 13 hours.
High and falling slowly	E to NE	Summer—light winds, fair. Winter—rain in 24 hours.
High and falling rapidly	E to NE	Summer—rain in 12 to 24 hours.
Low and falling slowly	SE to NE	Winter—rain or snow and increasing winds.
Low and falling rapidly	SE to NE	Rain will continue one or two days.
Low and rising slowly	S to SW	Rain and high wind, clearing and cooler in 36 hours.
Low and falling rapidly	S to E	Clearing soon and fair several days.
Low and falling rapidly	E to N	Severe storm soon, clearing and cooler in 24 hours.
Low and rising rapidly	Going to W	Northeast gales with heavy rain or snow, followed in winter by cold waves.
		Clearing and colder.

## Winds, Their Force and Official Designations

Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour	Designation	Miles per hour
Calm	Less than 1	Gentle	8 to 12	Strong	25 to 38	Whole gale	55 to 72
Very light	1 to 3	Moderate	13 to 18	Gale	39 to 54	Hurricane	Above 72
Light	4 to 7	Fresh	19 to 24				

**Cyclone**—System of winds circulating about a center of low barometric pressure. The winds blow spirally inward toward the center and the whole system may travel at the rate of 20 miles per hour or more. The direction in equatorial latitudes is from west to east, in a cyclone in the Northern Hemisphere the wind rotates around the center in a direction opposite the hands of a clock.

**Tornado**—Violent rotary storm of small diameter which leaves devastation along a path seldom more than a few hundred yards in width and of 10 to 40 miles in length. The tornado is accompanied by a funnel shaped cloud around which the winds revolve spirally upward in a direction usually opposite to the hands of a clock. The wind speed

within a tornado has not been measured, but some estimates place it as high as 500 miles per hour. Tornado funnels sometimes rise and fall, which accounts for whole sections unsatched along a path of demolished buildings and uprooted trees.

**Hurricane**—A tropical cyclone, accompanied by low barometric pressure and high winds which sometimes attain a velocity of 100 miles an hour or more. The winds take the form of a circle or oval in shaped area, sometimes as much as 300 miles in diameter. Hurricanes usually move toward the west or northwest at 10 to 15 mph. When the center approaches 25° to 30° N. Lat., direction of motion changes to northeast with increased speed. The use of women's names to designate hurricanes has dramatized them in popular imagination.

# Normal Temperatures, Highs, Lows; Precipitation

Source: Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

These normals are based on records for the thirty-year period 1921 to 1950 inclusive.

Extreme temperatures are based on the period of record through 1954

Stations are city office stations "AP" after the city indicates "airport station."

The minus (—) sign indicates temperatures below zero. Fahrenheit thermometer registration

State	Station	Normal temperature				Extreme temperature		Normal annual precipitation
		January		July		temperature		
		Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Highest	Lowest	
Alabama	Mobile	61	45	90	74	104	-1	62.23
Alabama	Montgomery	59	42	91	72	107	-5	50.93
Arizona	Phoenix	64	38	101	78	118	-16	7.12
Arkansas	Little Rock (AP)	51	32	93	71	110	-13	47.38
California	Los Angeles	65	45	83	62	109	-28	14.54
California	San Francisco	55	45	64	53	101	-27	20.61
Colorado	Denver	43	20	86	62	105	-29	13.43
Connecticut	New Haven (AP)	37	21	80	62	101	-15	44.99
Delaware	Wilmington (AP)	42	25	87	66	102	-2	44.50
Dist. of Col.	Washington	44	29	87	68	106	-15	41.44
Florida	Jacksonville	66	49	91	74	104	-10	52.30
Florida	Key West	76	66	89	78	95	-43	39.32
Florida	Miami	74	63	87	76	95	-27	47.20
Georgia	Atlanta	53	37	87	70	103	-9	47.96
Idaho	Boise (AP)	35	20	91	59	109	-17	11.48
Illinois	Chicago (AP)	33	17	85	64	105	-23	32.72
Indiana	Indianapolis	39	23	88	68	107	-25	39.24
Iowa	Des Moines	31	14	88	67	110	-30	30.89
Iowa	Dubuque (AP)	27	12	81	63	110	-32	32.85
Kansas	Wichita (AP)	41	23	92	69	114	-22	30.70
Kentucky	Louisville	43	28	88	69	107	-20	41.60
Louisiana	New Orleans	64	48	90	76	102	-7	63.54
Maine	Portland (AP)	30	14	69	52	93	-23	35.92
Maine	Portland (AP)	31	11	79	57	103	-39	41.78
Maryland	Baltimore	44	30	87	70	107	-7	42.59
Massachusetts	Boston (AP)	37	22	80	64	104	-18	38.76
Michigan	Detroit City (AP)	33	19	84	63	105	-24	31.03
Michigan	Sault Ste. Marie (AP)	22	6	75	52	98	-37	36.19
Minnesota	St. Paul (AP)	23	7	85	64	108	-41	25.60
Mississippi	Vicksburg	58	41	90	73	104	-1	49.63
Missouri	St. Louis	41	26	90	72	112	-22	37.86
Montana	Helena	27	10	81	53	103	-42	12.55
Nebraska	Omaha (AP)	32	14	89	68	114	-32	25.90
Nevada	Winnemucca (AP)	37	18	92	56	108	-36	8.75
N. Hampshire	Concord (AP)	32	9	83	55	102	-37	37.23
New Jersey	Atlantic City	42	29	79	68	104	-9	41.77
New Mexico	Albuquerque (AP)	46	22	92	66	102	-6	8.68
New Mexico	Roswell (AP)	54	25	92	66	110	-29	12.07
New York	Albany	33	17	83	64	104	-26	35.81
New York	New York	40	26	82	67	102	-14	42.03
No. Carolina	Charlotte (AP)	52	32	89	68	104	-5	43.09
No. Carolina	Raleigh	51	34	89	70	105	-2	45.43
No. Dakota	Bismarck (AP)	20	-2	86	59	114	-45	15.40
Ohio	Cincinnati	42	27	88	68	109	-17	39.34
Ohio	Cleveland	42	23	81	67	103	-17	33.50
Oklahoma	Oklahoma City	47	28	93	72	113	-17	32.59
Oregon	Portland	44	35	79	58	107	-2	39.91
Pennsylvania	Harrisburg (AP)	44	24	86	67	104	-14	36.01
Pennsylvania	Philadelphia	42	28	85	69	106	-11	41.44
Rhode Island	Block Island (AP)	44	26	75	63	95	-10	38.63
So. Carolina	Charleston	59	44	88	75	104	-7	45.99
So. Dakota	Huron (AP)	25	2	90	61	111	-43	17.54
So. Dakota	Rapid City (AP)	33	9	86	59	109	-33	17.10
Tennessee	Nashville (AP)	49	31	91	69	107	-13	45.03
Texas	Amarillo (AP)	49	22	92	64	109	-16	21.12
Texas	Galveston	66	49	87	79	101	-8	45.19
Texas	Houston	62	46	92	75	108	-5	45.37
Utah	Salt Lake City	37	21	92	65	106	-30	15.81
Vermont	Burlington (AP)	28	8	82	58	101	-29	32.22
Virginia	Norfolk	61	35	87	71	108	-2	43.26
Washington	Seattle	45	36	75	56	100	-3	31.92
Washington	Spokane (AP)	30	20	82	57	108	-30	14.92
West Virginia	Parkersburg	43	26	86	65	106	-27	39.11
Wisconsin	Madison	27	12	82	64	107	-29	30.71
Wisconsin	Milwaukee	30	16	80	64	105	-25	28.87
Wyoming	Cheyenne (AP)	37	14	83	54	100	-35	16.25
Alaska	Juneau	34	26	62	50	83	-21	90.25
Hawaii	Honolulu	77	67	82	74	88	-56	23.92
Puerto Rico	San Juan	80	70	84	76	94	-62	60.00

—Closed May 31, 1953, moved to Minneapolis.

Annual Snowfall (Inches) Denver, Colo., 56.2; Eastport, Maine, 71.0; Boston, Mass., 42.3; Detroit, Mich., 39.4; Sault Ste. Marie, Mich., 83.4; Minneapolis, Minn., 42.4; Helena, Mont., 54.1; Albany, N. Y., 60.3; Rochester, N. Y., 74.4; Cleveland O., 42.2; Salt Lake City, Utah (airport), 55.1; Burlington, Vt., 64.7; Cheyenne, Wyo., 56.6; Juneau, Alaska (airport), 80.3

Highest Temperature—The National Geographic Society notes the highest temperature ever recorded under standard conditions was taken on Sept. 13, 1922 in northwestern Libya, about 25 miles south of Tripoli, the thermometer soared to 136.4 degrees.

Lowest Temperature—A reading still recognized as the world's record for sub-freezing temperatures was taken in February 1892 in the northern Siberian village of Verkhoyansk, the thermometer there hit 90 degrees below zero.

The lowest official temperature on the North American continent was recorded at 81 degrees below zero in February, 1947, at a lonely airport in the Yukon called Snag.

These are the meteorological champions—the official temperature extremes—but there are plenty of other claimants to thermometer fame. However, sun readings are unofficial records, since meteorological data to qualify officially must be taken on instruments in sheltered and ventilated locations.

## Absolute Zero—Absolute Temperature

Absolute zero—the point at which, theoretically, all molecular motion ceases—exists at 459.6 degrees below the Fahrenheit and 273.15 degrees below the Centigrade zero points. This is the beginning of what is known in dynamic meteorology as Absolute

Temperature, as determined by observation of the contraction of gases when cooled, and from thermo-dynamical considerations.

A temperature 0.8 degrees, Centigrade, from the absolute zero was reached in 1921 in the physical laboratory of the University of Leyden.



## Poles of the Earth; the Auroras; Rotation and Time

Source: Department of Terrestrial Magnetism, Carnegie Institution of Washington

## POLES OF THE EARTH

The geographic (rotation) poles, or points where the Earth's axis of rotation cuts the surface, are not absolutely fixed in the body of the Earth. The pole of rotation describes an irregular curve about its mean position.

Two periods have been detected in this motion: (1) an annual period due to seasonal changes in barometric pressure, load of ice and snow on the surface and to other phenomena of seasonal character; (2) a period of about fourteen months due to the shape and constitution of the Earth.

In addition there are small but as yet unpredictable irregularities. The whole motion is so small that the actual pole at any time remains within a circle of thirty or forty feet in radius centered at the mean position of the pole.

The pole of rotation for the time being is of course the pole having a latitude of  $90^\circ$  and an indeterminate longitude.

## MAGNETIC POLES

The north magnetic pole of the Earth is that region where the magnetic force is vertically downward and the south magnetic pole that region where the magnetic force is vertically upward. A compass placed at the magnetic poles experiences no directive force.

There are slow changes in the distribution of the Earth's magnetic field. These changes were at one time attributed in part to a periodic movement of the magnetic poles around the geographical poles, but later evidence refutes this theory and points, rather, to a slow migration of "disturbance" foci over the Earth.

There appear shifts in position of the magnetic poles due to the changes in the Earth's magnetic field. The center of the area designated as the north magnetic pole was estimated to be in about latitude 70.5° N and longitude 96° W in 1905; from measurements nearby the position in 1948 was tentatively estimated as latitude 73° N. and longitude 100° W.

The position of the south magnetic pole in 1912 was near  $71^{\circ}$  S and longitude  $150^{\circ}$  E; a shift to about  $68^{\circ}$  S, longitude  $145^{\circ}$  E by 1945 has been estimated but not confirmed.

The direction of the horizontal component of the magnetic field at any point is known as magnetic north at that point, and the angle by which it deviates east or west of true north is known as the magnetic declination, or in the mariner's terminology the variation of the compass.

A compass without error points in the direction of magnetic north. (In general, this is not the direction of the magnetic north pole. If one follows the direction indicated by the north end of the compass, he will travel along a rather irregular curve which eventually reaches the north magnetic pole (though not usually by a great circle route). However, the action of the compass should not be thought of as due to any influence of the distant pole, but simply as an indication of the distribution of the Earth's magnetism at the place of observation.

There is always some part of the Earth where the variation of the compass is zero, that is, the northward compass-direction coincides with the true northward direction. It now crosses the United States from Michigan to South Carolina. In Europe the line passes near Athens.

## THE AUORAS

The Aurora Borealis and Aurora Australis are displays of light in the high levels of the Earth's atmosphere which at times become very bright and

colorful. They are most frequently seen in two broad belts which lie approximately along the boundaries of the polar regions.

The Aurora Borealis or northern lights show greatest intensity and frequency along a path which crosses North America from Alaska in a southeasterly direction to Hudson Bay and Labrador. This line skirts the northern coast of Norway and Siberia, crosses northern Alaska, and skirts the south coast of Greenland and Iceland.

The Australis or southern-light zone is situated over the Antarctic continent and ocean.

Intense and widely spread auroral displays are associated with high sunspot-activity and worldwide magnetic-electric storms. At such times auroral displays are seen as far south as the West Indies in the Northern Hemisphere, and as far north as Australia and New Zealand in the Southern Hemisphere. They appear 50 to 300 miles above the Earth's surface. Analysis of the light of aurora has shown that it is produced by electrical discharges in oxygen and nitrogen. The rays are usually parallel to the lines of the Earth's magnetic field, showing a controlling relationship.

The association of aurorae with solar and terrestrial magnetic-electric phenomena indicates that the sun is the source of energy that produces the aurorae. The electrical condition of the upper atmosphere is largely determined by the incident ultra-violet light and streams of charged corpuscles from the Sun and by high-speed charged corpuscles from outer space, known as cosmic rays.

The exact mechanism by which one or more of these forms of energy produce the aurorae is not known.

## EARTH'S ROTATION AND TIME

(Source: The Determination of Precise Time, by Sir Harold Spencer Jones, Smithsonian Institution Annual Report, 1948, pp 201, 202.)

tion Annual Report, 1948, pp. 201, 202.

Unconceivable that the Earth may be small annual displacements at the rate of rotation of the Earth. There are seasonal displacements of matter over the Earth's surface; there is, for instance, a high-pressure region over Siberia at one season of the year and a low-pressure region at another season, entailing the displacement of large atmospheric masses, with corresponding changes in the position of the Earth. Sun effluences may be tangled up with effects due to periodic error in standard time, or they may be due to periodic error in standard place and with the effects of the polar motion.

Much more is likely to be learned about these matters when the atomic clock has reached a further stage of development, so that the frequency drift of the quartz crystal can be eliminated. Observations with photographic zenith telescopes should gradually smooth out any residual periodic errors in star places, while the information they provide about the variation of latitude will furnish basic data which can be used subsequently to separate polar motion effects from small variations in the Earth's rotation. It may prove, however, that the Earth itself is rather like a pendulum clock in its behavior and that its rate of rotation is liable to frequent and small irregular changes, so that we can at present merely observe their integrated effect.

Investigations at the Greenwich Observatory have established the existence of a fairly regular annual variation in the rate of rotation of the Earth. Relative to uniform time the Earth gets behind by about 60 milliseconds in May-June and ahead by a similar amount in November. The corresponding variations in the length of the day amount to somewhat more than 1 millisecond a day on either side of the mean value.

### Thermometers—Comparative Scales

Source: The Smithsonian Institution

To convert Fahrenheit to Centigrade, subtract 32 degrees and multiply by  $\frac{5}{9}$ ; to convert Centigrade to Fahrenheit, multiply by  $\frac{9}{5}$  and add 32 degrees; to convert Reaumur to Centigrade, multiply by  $\frac{5}{4}$ .

[illegible]



## Table of Magnetic Declination

Specially prepared for the WORLD ALMANAC in the office of the Coast and Geodetic Survey. Further information may be obtained by addressing the Director, U. S. Coast and Geodetic Survey, Washington 25, D. C.

Values observed at selected points, reduced to January 1955; also the annual change.

A plus (+) sign to the annual change denotes increasing declination, and a minus (—) sign the reverse.

State	Station	Ap- prox. Lat.	Ap- prox. Long.	Decl'n Jan. 1955	Annual Chg.	State	Station	Ap- prox. Lat.	Ap- prox. Long.	Decl'n Jan. 1955	Annual Chg.
Ala.	Huntsville	34 44	86 35	4 16 E	-01	N. Y.	Buffalo	42 56	78 52	7 21	00
	Mobile	30 42	88 09	5 08	-01		Ithaca	42 27	76 28	9 22	00
	Montgomery	32 22	86 18	3 00	-01	N. C.	Raleigh	35 47	78 39	4 17	-00
Ariz.	Nogales	31 21	110 50	13 16	-03		Wilmington	34 13	77 56	3 21 W	+01
	Prescott	33 32	112 27	14 07	-03	N. D.	Bismarck	46 49	100 47	13 02 E	-03
	Yuma	32 44	114 37	14 19	-03		Pembina	48 58	97 15	8 35	-04
Ark.	Little Rock	34 47	92 18	7 04	-01	Ohio	Cincinnati	39 08	84 31	0 45 E	00
Calif.	Los Angeles	34 05	118 15	15 57	-02		Cleveland	41 28	81 37	4 48 W	00
	Sacramento	38 32	121 30	16 29	-02		Columbus	40 03	82 50	1 52 W	00
	San Diego	32 42	117 13	14 37	-02	Okla.	Atoka	34 23	96 09	8 47 E	-02
	San Francisco	37 48	122 28	17 19	-02		Guthrie	35 53	97 23	9 42 E	-02
Colo.	Denver	39 46	105 54	13 39 E	-03	Oreg.	Portland	45 31	122 43	22 12 E	-03
Conn.	Hartford	41 47	72 42	13 23 W	00	Pa.	Harrisburg	40 15	76 53	8 25 W	00
	New Haven	41 19	72 55	12 22	00		Philadelphia	39 57	75 12	9 46	00
Del.	Dover	39 09	75 31	8 47	00		Pittsburgh	40 29	80 01	5 25	00
D. C.	Washington	38 53	77 00	6 58 W	00	R. I.	Providence	41 46	71 28	14 42	00
Fla.	Jacksonville	30 22	81 40	1 03 E	00	S. C.	Charleston	32 46	79 49	1 36 W	00
	Key West	24 33	81 48	2 48	-01		Columbia	34 02	81 03	0 03 E	00
Ga.	Tallahassee	30 26	84 18	2 33	-01	S. D.	Pierre	44 22	100 21	11 37	-02
	Atlanta	33 44	84 22	1 37	-01		Yankton	42 53	97 23	10 20 E	-02
	Savannah	32 01	81 04	0 22	00	Tenn.	Knoxville	35 57	83 57	0 36 W	00
Idaho	Boise	43 37	116 12	18 26 E	-03		Memphis	35 08	89 56	5 31 E	-01
Ill.	Chicago	41 47	87 35	2 54 E	01		Nashville	36 09	86 44	3 28 E	-01
	Springfield	39 50	89 39	3 28 E	-01	Texas	Austin	30 16	97 46	9 02 E	-02
Ind.	Fort Wayne	41 06	85 08	0 46 W	00		El Paso	31 48	106 26	12 09	-03
	Indianapolis	39 48	86 12	0 39 E	00		Galveston	29 19	94 47	8 24	-02
Iowa	Des Moines	41 36	93 34	7 16	-01		Houston	29 43	95 23	8 45	-02
	Keokuk	40 23	91 23	5 32	-01		San Antonio	29 29	98 32	9 43	-02
Kan.	Ness City	38 28	99 54	10 58	-02	Utah	Ogden	41 10	111 58	16 59	-03
	Topeka	39 02	95 43	9 02	-01		Salt Lake City	40 47	111 52	16 11 E	-03
Ky.	Lexington	38 02	84 30	0 07	00	Vt.	Burlington	44 28	73 12	14 54 W	00
	Louisville	38 14	85 42	0 40	00		Montpelier	44 15	72 32	16 27	00
La.	Baton Rouge	30 24	91 10	6 45	-02	Va.	Lynchburg	37 24	79 08	4 06	00
	New Orleans	29 36	90 08	6 10	-01		Norfolk	36 52	76 16	6 22	00
	Shreveport	32 28	93 42	7 39 E	-02	Wash.	Richmond	37 33	77 29	5 37 W	00
Maine	Bangor	44 58	68 48	19 34 W	00		Olympia	47 03	122 53	22 32 E	-03
	Eastport	44 55	67 00	21 39	00		Walla Walla	46 04	118 24	20 24	-03
	Portland	43 43	70 18	17 04	00	W. Va.	Charleston	38 21	81 38	3 10 W	00
Md.	Annapolis	38 59	76 30	7 39	00		Wheeling	40 04	80 40	2 40 W	00
	Baltimore	39 18	76 35	7 50	00	Wis.	La Crosse	43 50	91 14	4 24 E	-01
Mass.	Boston	42 20	71 01	18 17	00		Madison	43 04	89 25	3 49	-01
	Pittsfield	42 26	73 15	18 40	00		Milwaukee	43 04	87 52	2 15	-01
Mich.	Detroit	42 20	82 58	2 37	00	Wyo.	Cheyenne	41 09	104 52	14 08 E	-03
	Lansing	42 44	84 32	2 58 W	-02						
Minn.	Marquette	46 33	87 23	0 21 E	-02						
	Duluth	46 44	92 03	6 42	-02						
	St. Paul	44 58	93 06	6 25	-02						
Miss.	Jackson	32 20	90 12	6 36	-01						
	Oxford	34 22	89 32	5 49	-01						
Mo.	Jefferson City	38 34	92 11	6 56	-01						
	Kansas City	39 01	94 32	8 51	-01						
	St. Louis	38 39	90 18	4 45	-01						
Mont.	Helena	40 37	112 04	18 00	-02						
Neb.	Lincoln	40 50	96 40	9 26	-04						
	Omaha	41 16	95 58	8 48 E	-03						
Nev.	Carson City	39 07	119 46	17 18 E	-03						
	Eureka	39 31	115 58	16 34 E	-03						
N. H.	Concord	43 13	71 32	15 29 W	00						
N. J.	Trenton	40 15	74 48	10 23 W	00						
N. M.	Santa Fe	35 41	105 57	12 53 E	-03						
N. Y.	Albany	42 40	73 45	13 23 W	00						
	Brooklyn	40 35	73 54	11 17	00						

## TERRITORIES AND DEPENDENCIES

Alaska	Dutch Harbor	53 53	166 32	15 43 E	-01
	Kiska	51 09	182 28	5 35	-01
	Kodiak	57 48	152 22	23 10	-01
	St. Michael	63 29	162 01	19 15	-02
	Sitka	57 03	135 20	29 09	-02
Canal Zone	Colon	9 21	79 57	4 34	-02
T. H.	Hilo	19 44	155 04	10 48	+01
	Honolulu	21 18	157 52	11 51 E	+01
P. R.	Ponce	18 02	66 38	6 23 W	+04
	San Juan	18 27	66 08	6 43 W	+04

## EXTREME VALUES

Maine	Van Buren	47 10	67 57	22 30 W	00
Alaska	Demarcation Pt.	69 39	141 00	36 56 E	-09

## Changes in the Weather and its Effect on Human Beings

Source: Our American Weather, by Dr. George H. T. Kimble, published by McGraw-Hill Book Co.

The weather is getting warmer. During the past 100 years there has been an increase in the annual temperature of at least 2° around the shore of the North Atlantic, and up to 10° in other places. If this change were to continue, it would mean that in 100 years a great many of our habits would be affected.

The northern margins of the main crop belts of Eastern North America have been advancing during the past 30-40 years. Cotton is now being experimented with in Ontario. Bailey has become an inland crop, and sheep raising a source of livelihood for Greenlanders. There also have

been similar shifts in forest belts. White birch is dying because it needs frozen ground. Birds are nesting farther north, too, staying longer in the winter.

There is a tendency for more people to die when the thermometer takes a sharp upward turn and this is not confined to the summer season. Even in winter about 10% more people died in the New York region following a two day rise of temperature on the order of 15° than on days with a corresponding drop in temperature. Even in the severest cold spells, the life expectation of New Yorkers was greater than in the most pronounced mild spells.

## The Meaning of "One Inch of Rain"

An acre of ground contains 43,560 square feet. Consequently, a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean a total of 6,272.640 cubic inches of water. This is equivalent to 3,630 cubic feet. As a cubic foot of pure water weighs about 62.4 pounds, the exact amount varying with the density, it follows that the weight of a uniform coating of 1 inch of rain over 1 acre of surface would be 226,512 pounds, or 113 1/2 short tons. The weight of 1 U. S. gallon of pure water is

8.345 pounds. Consequently a rainfall of 1 inch over 1 acre of ground would mean 37,143 gallons of water. This is equivalent to 603 barrels of 45 gallons each.

A rainfall of 1 inch on a roof of 3,000 square feet would mean 432,000 cubic inches, or 250 cubic feet, available for the cistern. This is equal to 1,870 U. S. gallons, or 41.5 barrels of 45 gallons each.

Ten inches of snow equals in water content, on the average, about one inch of rain.

## Daily Maximum and Minimum Temperature at New York, 1954

Source: Weather Bureau, New York. Note: Highest and lowest in bold-face figures.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1.	47	23	35	20	56	40	46	30	73	52	83	64
2.	46	31	49	35	50	45	32	35	63	57	77	64
3.	46	31	46	40	47	29	48	24	60	50	79	61
4.	42	29	45	33	29	23	41	23	56	48	80	63
5.	39	26	42	30	33	21	43	33	58	42	70	56
6.	38	20	42	26	33	24	33	33	58	42	70	56
7.	36	26	38	27	49	28	72	53	60	46	78	59
8.	31	20	42	27	48	35	75	44	53	48	78	59
9.	39	21	42	28	55	36	57	34	61	48	71	59
10.	42	16	48	32	53	36	49	38	52	46	69	59
11.	24	13	16	27	16	31	71	47	59	43	83	62
12.	29	15	27	13	48	31	57	45	62	46	78	63
13.	24	11	20	11	52	37	69	41	62	48	87	65
14.	42	16	41	25	50	35	64	52	65	49	78	61
15.	40	28	68	41	40	29	61	42	66	51	72	60
16.	38	31	68	43	44	26	57	41	80	56	65	58
17.	38	9	46	38	48	32	62	41	69	61	71	56
18.	29	9	58	37	51	33	70	42	68	56	72	57
19.	10	25	58	37	47	37	69	57	72	56	86	59
20.	56	38	48	38	60	42	74	59	58	84	85	64
21.	55	30	55	45	42	31	74	58	57	50	88	65
22.	30	16	60	37	49	27	74	55	65	54	82	67
23.	30	16	48	33	51	40	73	55	68	55	81	69
24.	35	23	48	36	55	40	62	47	70	57	84	63
25.	42	32	55	42	52	41	70	48	74	55	90	71
26.	56	37	52	38	64	44	64	54	74	57	88	75
27.	57	43	50	35	52	40	56	47	62	57	83	64
28.	53	14	54	40	46	41	50	46	74	55	72	61
29.	33	14	—	—	46	45	62	14	79	63	74	61
30.	42	29	—	—	47	31	63	47	79	63	77	63
31.	51	22	—	—	44	32	—	—	82	60	—	—
Averages	39	24	48	33	48	31	62	44	66	52	78	62
Normal*	40	26	40	25	49	34	58	42	69	53	78	62

\*Based on the thirty years from 1921 to 1950.

## DAILY, MAXIMUM AND MINIMUM TEMPERATURE OF RECORD AT NEW YORK CITY, 1871-1954

Temperatures above 99° (reduced by 100) and zero or below, in bold-face type.

Date	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.	Max.	Min.
1.	60	5	51	3	63	5	79	12	83	34	95	45
2.	65	1	63	1	67	9	76	22	87	38	94	45
3.	60	3	54	4	63	9	74	25	88	30	94	44
4.	66	3	56	1	69	7	79	21	83	38	95	46
5.	62	4	61	3	70	7	77	20	86	38	96	49
6.	64	4	64	3	73	6	76	23	92	38	97	47
7.	62	3	57	2	71	6	76	24	88	39	94	47
8.	65	4	63	1	65	10	85	23	87	36	92	47
9.	64	1	59	14	65	12	72	25	81	34	96	47
10.	58	6	60	16	72	12	82	27	91	34	96	47
11.	58	1	63	6	62	15	80	24	89	36	90	49
12.	67	2	65	2	71	11	75	23	93	36	90	49
13.	67	5	62	1	66	5	81	25	86	38	91	53
14.	68	5	61	1	72	13	85	25	88	41	91	49
15.	66	5	71	3	65	15	83	28	89	43	95	47
16.	57	1	68	1	78	14	85	28	87	42	93	50
17.	59	1	61	6	80	9	83	28	86	39	92	50
18.	56	1	69	2	72	7	90	25	87	41	93	49
19.	62	3	60	2	74	9	81	21	90	41	92	52
20.	63	4	67	6	80	7	88	24	91	43	96	48
21.	61	5	68	5	80	7	83	25	88	41	94	50
22.	61	2	63	7	75	11	84	33	91	43	94	52
23.	63	2	69	5	75	11	83	30	92	43	96	47
24.	58	1	63	4	70	13	83	29	86	42	93	52
25.	57	0	73	1	77	13	88	27	94	40	97	50
26.	71	0	69	6	72	20	81	29	92	44	97	55
27.	60	1	65	4	75	20	91	34	92	41	94	54
28.	65	1	62	8	81	12	85	34	87	44	94	53
29.	54	0	64	2	84	10	84	32	91	41	97	52
30.	61	2	—	—	79	16	87	30	89	42	97	55
31.	62	3	—	—	72	13	—	—	95	45	—	—
*	71	6	73	14	81	3	91	12	95	34	97	44

\*Highest and lowest each month.

## EXTREMES OF PRESSURE (INCHES) AND TEMPERATURE (FAHRENHEIT) AT NEW YORK

Month	Pressure (Sea Level)				Temperature			
	High-est	Date	Lowest	Date	Maxi-mum	Date	Mini-mum	Date
January	31.01	27, 1927	28.61	3, 1913	71	20, 1950	-6	10, 1875
February	31.00	1, 1920	28.70	6, 1896	73	25, 1930	-14	9, 1934
March	31.00	9, 1943	28.38	1, 1914	84	20, 1945	3	5, 1872
April	30.71	30, 1934	29.03	17, 1929	91	27, 1915	12	1, 1923
May	30.64	22, 1936	29.02	3, 1929	95	31, 1895	34	9, 1917
June	30.56	2, 1883	29.34	26, 1902	97	6, 1899	44	3, 1929
July	30.61	7, 1892	29.35	2, 1932	102	9, 1936	54	7, 1914
August	30.46	31, 1934	29.28	24, 1893	102	7, 1918	51	27, 1885
September	30.63	28, 1947	28.72	21, 1938	100	7, 1881	39	30, 1912
October	30.72	10, 1929	29.06	25, 1925	90	5, 1941	27	27, 1936
November	30.82	28, 1932	28.70	13, 1904	81	1, 1950	7	30, 1875
December	31.01	25, 1949	28.73	2, 1942	69	10, 1916	-13	30, 1917











## New York City Tide Tables, 1956

November—Continued

December

December—Continued

Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low		Day	High		Low	
	Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.		Time	Ht.	Time	Ht.
13	4 16	4.0	10 42	0.6	1	7 22	5.2	1 04	-0.5	19	9 09	5.4	3 01	-0.8
Tu	16 27	3.8	22 55	0.2	Sa	19 45	4.1	13 46	-0.6	W	21 45	4.3	15 45	-1.1
14	5 06	4.3	11 29	0.3	2	8 03	5.2	1 40	-0.5	20	10 04	5.2	3 50	-0.8
W	17 21	3.9	23 37	0.0	Su	20 28	4.0	14 30	-0.6	Th	22 44	4.4	16 32	-1.1
15	5 50	4.6			3	8 44	5.0	2 32	-0.3	21	11 02	5.0	4 41	-0.7
Th	18 08	4.0	12 15	0.1	M	21 12	3.9	15 13	-0.6	F	23 42	4.4	17 21	-0.9
16	6 31	4.9	0 10	-0.1	4	9 24	4.8	3 14	-0.2	22			5 37	-0.4
F	18 51	4.1	13 00	-0.2	Tu	21 57	3.8	15 53	-0.5	Sa	12 00	4.8	18 15	-0.7
17	7 10	5.2	1 00	-0.3	5	10 05	4.5	3 53	0.0	23	0 38	4.5	6 41	-0.2
Sa	19 32	4.2	13 45	-0.4	W	22 45	3.6	16 31	-0.3	Su	12 56	4.5	19 15	-0.5
18	7 49	5.3	1 44	-0.4	6	10 43	4.3	4 30	0.3	24	1 34	4.5	7 53	0.0
Su	20 14	4.3	14 30	-0.6	Th	23 31	3.6	17 09	-0.1	M	13 52	4.2	20 19	-0.4
19	8 31	5.4	2 28	-0.5	7	11 29	4.1	5 07	0.5	25	2 31	4.5	9 01	0.0
M	21 01	4.2	15 15	-0.7	F			17 49	0.1	Tu	14 52	3.9	21 19	-0.3
20	9 10	5.3	3 12	-0.5	8	0 16	3.5	5 45	0.7	26	3 31	4.5	10 03	-0.1
Tu	21 56	4.2	15 59	-0.7	Sa	12 09	3.9	18 32	0.3	W	15 53	3.7	22 15	-0.4
21	10 14	5.2	3 58	-0.4	9	0 59	3.5	6 39	0.9	27	4 31	4.5	10 58	-0.2
W	22 57	4.2	16 47	-0.6	Su	12 48	3.7	19 25	0.4	Th	16 56	3.7	23 06	-0.4
22	11 15	5.0	4 48	-0.2	10	1 41	3.6	7 57	1.0	28	5 28	4.6	11 49	-0.3
Th	23 58	4.2	17 38	-0.5	M	13 30	3.6	20 24	0.4	F	17 53	3.7	23 55	-0.4
23			5 47	0.0	11	2 27	3.7	9 05	0.8	29	6 19	4.8		
F	12 15	4.8	18 37	-0.3	Tu	14 20	3.4	21 19	0.3	Sa	18 43	3.7	12 39	-0.4
24	0 58	4.2	6 59	0.2	12	3 17	3.9	10 02	0.6	30	7 04	4.8	0 43	-0.4
Sa	13 14	4.6	19 44	-0.2	W	15 22	3.4	22 07	0.2	Su	19 27	3.8	13 26	-0.5
25	1 58	4.3	8 10	0.2	13	4 12	4.1	10 53	0.3	31	7 45	4.8	1 30	-0.4
Su	14 15	4.4	20 48	-0.2	Th	16 29	3.5	22 54	0.0	M	20 10	3.8	14 11	-0.6
26	2 56	4.4	9 24	0.1	14	5 06	4.4	11 43	0.0					
M	15 16	4.2	21 46	-0.3	F	17 29	3.6	23 41	-0.2					
27	3 56	4.6	10 23	-0.1	15	5 58	4.8							
Tu	16 19	4.2	22 40	-0.4	Sa	18 23	3.8	12 32	-0.3					
28	4 56	4.8	11 17	-0.3	Su	6 45	5.1	0 30	-0.4					
W	17 18	4.2	23 29	-0.5	16	6 45	5.1	0 30	-0.4					
29	5 50	5.0			17	7 31	5.3	1 21	-0.6					
Th	18 13	4.2	12 09	-0.5	M	19 59	4.2	14 11	-0.9					
30	6 37	5.2	0 17	-0.5	18	8 18	5.4	2 11	-0.7					
F	19 00	4.2	12 58	-0.6	Tu	20 49	4.3	14 58	-1.1					

Tide is the rising and falling of the sea and is rightly attributed to the attractive influence of the moon, modified by a similar influence of the sun, which is less in influence because of the distance from the attracting body. Tides at most places occur twice each day, becoming each day later by half an hour to an hour and a half. Tides do not always rise to the same height. At new and full moon the range is increased (spring tides) while at the moon's quadrature the range is decreased (neap tides). The rise and fall of the tides is also increased when the moon is in perigee (nearest the earth) and decreased when the moon is in apogee (farthest from the earth).

## Time of Tides at Points on the Atlantic Coast

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey

To be added or subtracted from Time of Tides tables at New York City, as shown on pages 423-426

Places	Feet	Ins.	Places	Feet	Ins.	Places	Feet	Ins.
Albany, N. Y. .... add	9	05	League Island, Pa. .... add	5	40	Portland, Me. .... add	2	35
Annapolis, Md. .... add	9	15	Marblehead, Mass. .... add	2	40	Portsmouth, N. H. .... add	2	55
Atlantic City, N. J. .... sub.	1	10	Miami Beach, Fla. .... sub.	0	20	Poughkeepsie, N. Y. .... add	4	35
Baltimore, Md. .... add	11	00	Nahant, Mass. .... add	2	45	Providence, R. I. .... sub.	0	55
Bar Harbor, Me. .... add	2	15	Nantucket, Mass. .... add	3	35	Richmond, Va. .... add	8	30
Beaufort, S. C. .... add	0	35	Newark, N. J. .... add	0	50	Rockaway Inlet, N. Y. .... sub.	2	20
Block Is Har., R. I. .... sub.	1	00	New Bedford, Mass. .... sub.	0	55	Rockland, Me. .... add	2	35
Boston, Mass. .... add	2	45	Newburyport, Mass. .... add	3	25	Rockport, Mass. .... add	2	40
Bridgeport, Conn. .... add	2	55	New Haven, Conn. .... add	2	50	Salem, Mass. .... add	0	35
Bristol, R. I. .... sub.	0	55	New London, Conn. .... add	1	10	Sandy Hook, N. J. .... sub.	0	20
Cape May, N. J. .... sub.	0	45	Newport, R. I. .... sub.	1	05	Savannah, Ga. .... sub.	0	30
Charleston, S. C. .... sub.	0	30	Norfolk, Va. .... add	0	55	Southport, N. C. .... sub.	2	55
Eastport, Me. .... add	2	25	Norwich, Conn. .... add	1	50	Viney'd Hav'n, Mass. .... add	12	25
Gloucester, Mass. .... add	2	40	Old Pt. Comfort, Va. .... add	0	20	Washington, D. C. .... sub.	0	05
Hell Gate, N. Y. .... add	2	00	Philadelphia, Pa. .... add	6	05	Watch Hill, R. I. .... sub.	3	25
Isle of Shoals, N. H. .... add	2	35	Plymouth, Mass. .... add	2	55	West Point, N. Y. .... add	3	25
Jacksonville, Fla. .... add	1	25	Point Lookout, Md. .... add	5	00	Wilmington, N. C. .... add	2	05

## AVERAGE RISE AND FALL OF TIDE

Places	Feet	Ins.	Places	Feet	Ins.	Places	Feet	Ins.
Bahia, Panama. ....	12	7	Mobile, Ala. ....	1	6	San Diego, Calif. ....	4	2
Baltimore, Md. ....	1	1	New London, Conn. ....	2	7	Sandy Hook, N. J. ....	4	7
Boston, Mass. ....	9	6	New Orleans, La. ....	Sea	Note	San Francisco, Calif. ....	3	11
Charleston, S. C. ....	5	1	Newport, R. I. ....	3	6	Savannah, Ga. ....	7	5
Colon, Panama. ....	1	1	New York, N. Y. ....	4	5	Seattle, Wash. ....	1	7
Eastport, Me. ....	18	2	Old Pt. Comfort, Va. ....	2	6	Tampa, Fla. ....	7	10
Galveston, Tex. ....	1	0	Philadelphia, Pa. ....	5	10	Washington, D. C. ....	2	11
Key West, Fla. ....	1	4	Portland, Me. ....	8	11			

At New Orleans, the periodic rise and fall of the tide varies with the stage of the Mississippi River, being about 10 inches at low river stage and zero at high river stage.  
The greatest tides in the world are reported in the Bay of Fundy, between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, where, under a combination of certain astronomical conditions, it is possible for the tide in Minas Basin to rise 53½ feet from low water. The mean range at Calais, Maine, is 20 feet but a range in excess of 23 feet can be expected each month.



# ART GALLERIES, LIBRARIES, MUSEUMS

Classified under Regions. Consult also Washington, D. C., and New York City.

## NEW ENGLAND

### Atheneum, Hartford

Wadsworth Atheneum, 35 Atheneum Sq., N., Hartford, Conn., established 1844, comprises Colt, Morgan and Avery Memorial buildings of 80 galleries illustrating arts of Europe and America; containing J. P. Morgan collection of antique bronzes, porcelain, silver; Wallace Nutting collection of early American furniture; painting from 1300 A.D. to today; tapestries, arms, armor; period rooms; early Central and South American art; ship models; Lifar collection of ballet design and costume; S. P. Avery collection of oriental porcelain and modern bronzes; old master and modern drawings; religious arts of the Middle Ages and Renaissance. The Atheneum maintains a reference library, lectures, art classes and publishes the Bulletin and catalogues of exhibitions.

### Mystic Seaport

Mystic Seaport, Mystic, Conn., is a 19th century coastal village recreated by the Marine Historical Association, Inc. Buildings include an apothecary, smithy, chapel, schoolhouse, ropewalk, sail loft and museums. At the docks lie the wooden whale-ship, Charles W. Morgan; the square-rigger Joseph Conrad; schooner Australia; Chinese junk Mon Lei and ferryboat Brinckerhoff. In 1954 there were over 100,000 visitors, including 800 boats.

### At Yale University

Yale University Art Gallery, New Haven, Conn., founded 1832 by Col. John Trumbull (Washington's aide-de-camp) and Benjamin Silliman, was the first art gallery connected with a university. The original gallery was replaced in 1901.

The collections contain objects illustrative of the art of the ancient Orient, of Greece and Rome (notably antiquities from the University's excavations in Dura-Europos, a Hellenistic-Roman trade route city on the Euphrates, and from Gerasa in Transjordan); of the Near and Far East, consisting mainly of textiles and Japanese prints; Europe (the Jarves and Griggs Collections of early Italian Painting, and French Impressionists from the Webb Collection); America, Colonial interiors, Trumbull Collection of paintings of the American Revolution, the Garvan Collection of American furniture, silver, glass, pewter, prints and painting; the Morgan Collection of American Miniatures, and the Edwin Austin Abbey Collection, Greene Collection of portrait engravings; Collection of Société Anonyme (modern painting, sculpture and prints).

Peabody Museum of Natural History, Yale University, founded 1866 by George Peabody, is used in connection with teaching and scientific research. It has large collections in vertebrate paleontology, zoology, invertebrate paleontology, mineralogy, archaeology. Connected with the museum is the Bingham Oceanographic laboratory with collections of deep-sea fishes and invertebrates.

The first floor gives a survey of animal life, both recent and fossil. The Great Hall is devoted to reptiles, amphibians and birds, with one of the foremost collections of dinosaurs in America. The skeleton of a Brontosaurus is 67 ft. long and 16 ft. high. A mural depicting the great reptiles in their natural size and environment, 110 ft. long and 16 ft. high, is considered the largest painting ever made of a natural history subject. There are two halls of mammals.

The Hall of Astronomy on the third floor has a large collection of meteorites, including the Weston Fall, first to be observed to fall from the sky. Other notable collections are in the Hall of Minerals, the Hall of Southern New England, two halls devoted to zoology, and four halls devoted to anthropology and primitive culture. One shows the culture of the Plains Indians and another the prehistoric culture of South America.

### Antiquarian, Concord

Antiquarian Museum, Concord, Mass., situated at the intersection of Lexington Road and Cambridge Turnpike, contains antiquities from Concord families, 1685-1870, and relics associated with the military and literary history of Concord, the seat of Nathaniel Hawthorne, Henry D. Thoreau, Ralph Walcott Emerson, Amos Bronson Alcott, Louisa M. Alcott, Elizabeth Peabody, Frank Sanborn, William Bull and other famous Americans. The study of Emerson's house, with his books as he left them, has been moved into the museum, here are also furniture, Thoreau's stay at Walden, and books, old Concord, where "the embattled farmers stood and fired the shot heard 'round the world."

### Antiquarian, Worcester

The American Antiquarian Society, Worcester, Mass., has one of the largest reference libraries of American history and printing in the country. It has nearly 1,000,000 titles, covering 20 miles of shelving. It has the most complete collection of early American newspapers, almanacs, and American printing before 1820. The collections of local history for the entire country, biography, and American literature are notable. Graphic arts, such as lithographs, early American engraving, and engraved bookplates are other fields in which the library is constantly used by researchers.

### Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield

The Berkshire Museum, Pittsfield, Mass., is an art, science and local history museum. The eight art galleries include painting, sculpture and pottery from the earliest times to the present, works by Rubens, Van Dyck, Reynolds, Raeburn, Stuart and a large Hudson River group, as well as modern masters. "The Adoration of the Magi," dated 1477, by the Spanish painter Juan Pons, is the most famous work to be discovered by this artist and teacher. An educational program of classes, lectures, motion pictures, and music is carried out, with annual attendance over 100,000.

The natural history collections include miniature groups of large animals by Louis Paul Jonas, a biology room with the story of life on its walls, and the "Stellarium," a miniature planetarium. In the Hall of Man is one of the five sledges with which Robert E. Peary reached the north pole, while in the historical collection is the original "One Hoss Shay," immortalized by Oliver Wendell Holmes.

### Boston Museum of Fine Arts

The Museum of Fine Arts, Fenway and Huntington Ave., Boston, contains superior collections of the art of the Far East, the Middle East, Egypt and America. The Chinese and Japanese painting and sculpture collections contain many rare items and there is an important Indian collection. The Museum has conducted excavations in Egypt and obtained valuable objects at Gizeh. In the classical collection the Eros relief, the Cretan chryselephantine statuette and the gold bowl are considered exceptional.

The textiles include examples of Medieval French and Flemish work, also Asiatic, Peruvian, Coptic, English and American. Medieval and Renaissance sculpture are well represented. The examples of decorative arts include the Liberty bowl and other pieces by Paul Revere. The American period rooms, from the 17th to the early 19th century, are authentic interiors and include a McIntire room from Peabody, Mass., and the Karolik American furniture and paintings, 1720 to 1865.

In painting the major works of all important schools of Europe and America are represented. The Museum has Velasquez' Don Carlos and the Dwarf, El Greco's Fray Paravicino, Van der Weyden's St. Luke Drawing the Virgin, Rembrandt's St. John, Lorenzetti's Madonna, Duccio's Crucifixion, as well as outstanding work by Gauguin, Caravaggio, Canaletto, Copley, Rubens, Renoir, Manet, Cezanne and Monet.

### Boston Museum of Science

Boston Museum of Science, Science Park, Boston, combines exhibits of natural history, science, industry, man, public health and astronomy. It carries forward in a 1951 structure the work of the Museum of Natural History, founded 1830.

The Museum specializes in exhibits that operate or permit audience participation. A fully equipped ship's bridge, with instruments, faces up Charles River. The atomic energy exhibit, with a 6-ft. model of Uranium-235 atom, has continuous cloud chambers in which cosmic ray tracks and radioactive particles are made visible. Marine transportation is explained with the help of a 9,000,000 candlepower lens from Navesink, N. J. lighthouse, and models of ships and engines. Among the dioramas is a notable one showing the building of a pyramid at Gizeh, with 2,500 figures.

### At Harvard University

The Computation Laboratory of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass., was completed in 1946. Under the direction of Prof. Howard H. Aiken, research is carried on in fields relating to the construction and operation of large-scale digital calculating and data processing machinery in both its scientific and its commercial applications.

The building houses a library of 850 volumes, the shops and laboratories. In the center of the building is the machine room, where the IBM

**Automatic Sequence Controlled Calculator, Mark I, and the Harvard Automatic Magnetic Drum Calculator, Mark IV, compute tables and solve mathematical problems.**

The Mark I Calculator is the first large-scale digital computer built. It is constructed of electro-mechanical counters and relays, and is automatically controlled by perforated paper tape. The machine can store at one time 91 numbers of 23 decimal digits, and can add any two of these in 0.3 seconds. The 46-digit product of two such numbers can be obtained in 1.8 seconds. The machine can be programmed so that it automatically stops if an error is made. Results are printed in any desired format on electric typewriters controlled by the machine. These pages can be reproduced by the photo-offset without transcription.

The Mark IV Calculator is an electronic digital computer employing a magnetic drum and static magnetic delay lines for the internal storage of 4,230 numbers of 16 decimal digits and 10,000 program orders. In one second the machine can perform up to 277 additions, 83 multiplications, and 37 divisions. Results are recorded on magnetic tape. An independent unit of the calculator reproduces the numbers in printed form, using four electric typewriters.

The Computation Laboratory constructed two other digital calculators, the Mark II and Mark III, located at Dahlgren, Va., and operated by the Bureau of Ordnance of the U.S. Navy.

**Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.,** was founded in 1866 by George Peabody. Its collections, acquired by expeditions, are notable for the objects of Mayan origin, and for ethnological materials from the Pacific Islands, Central Africa, South America, the Pueblo area of the American Southwest and the Indian settlements of the western plains. Some of the objects date from the Lewis & Clark expedition of 1806; others were obtained through the leadership of Alexander Agassiz (1835-1910), son of Louis Agassiz. The Museum has the largest collection of Old World Prehistoric material in the Americas, including the only Palaeolithic skull (from Palestine) to be seen in the Western Hemisphere. The Museum Library is extensive in all anthropological and related subjects.

### Massachusetts Historical

**Massachusetts Historical Society, Boston,** oldest historical organization in the U. S., was founded in August, 1790, and held its first meeting in Boston on January 24, 1791. Resident membership is limited to 125 citizens of the Commonwealth, to 50 corresponding members not living in Massachusetts, and 10 honorary members, not inhabitants of the United States. Endowments exceed \$1,000,000.

The museum contains many relics associated with American history, and valuable portraits by Smibert, Harding, Copley, Stuart, and other American painters. Two collections of coins, ancient, medieval, and modern, were given to the Society by William Sumner Appleton, I., and by Henry Adams.

The library has the Winthrop Papers, covering three centuries of New England, the private papers of Thomas Jefferson and the Adams Papers, 300,000 pages of mass of John Adams, John Quincy Adams and Charles Francis Adams. These are being edited by Lyman Henry Butterfield and will be published by Belknap Press of Harvard University Press.

### Jones Library, Amherst

The Jones Library, Amherst, Mass., Inc. 1919, was given the town of Amherst by Samuel Minot Jones (1836-1912), who provided \$690,118 in his will. The building, of Connecticut Valley architecture, was erected 1928, and houses art, genealogical and historical collections besides general works. It has special collections of Emily Dickinson, Ray Stannard Baker (David Grayson), and Robert Frost material; exhibition and story-telling rooms for children, a stage and an auditorium.

### Old Sturbridge Village

Old Sturbridge Village, on Route 20 near Southbridge, Mass., is a reconstructed village on the Quinebaug River, reproducing the atmosphere of 1790 and later in New England. It is based on the collections of Albert B. Wells, a former executive of the American Optical Co., and his brother, J. Cheney Wells, and is described as a "functioning community," as well as a museum. Most of the houses were removed from New England villages

### Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth

Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass., estab. 1824, contains surviving relics of the Mayflower Pilgrims and the cradle of Peregrine White, first child born in their families, including swords of Myles Standish, Bibles of Governor Bradford and John Alden, the colony; original chairs and chests, books owned

by Pilgrims, original letters, manuscripts, records of the churches and fragments recovered from sites of original settlements. The patent of Plymouth Colony, 1621, oldest state document in New England, is here. The collections are maintained by the Pilgrim Society of Plymouth.

### Salem Museums

**Essex Institute, 132-134 Essex St., Salem, Mass.,** founded to promote history, science and art, houses one of New England's finest collections of original records of settlement and seafaring. The library comprises over 750,000 books and pamphlets. There are 1,850 logbooks, 5,100 broadsides, 3,000 almanacs, 4,400 vols. in the Ward China collection, complete editions of Hawthorne and Whittier, original records of witchcraft trials, customs reports, business papers of the sailing ship era. Among relics the institute has a sampler made by Gov. Endecott's wife before 1628, the cradle of Judge Story, the table of Moll Pitcher; also a large number of military uniforms, guns, swords of all wars, furniture, pewter and household articles. The institute supervises three completely furnished buildings illustrating their times: John Ward house, 1684; Pingree house, 128 Essex St., designed by Samuel McIntire, 1804. Pease-Nichols house, 80 Federal St., also by McIntire, 1782-1801, called "the finest wooden house in New England." A colonial apothecary and cobbler's shop are exhibited in the Annex are larger objects including a one-horse chaise of 1785, early spinets and pianos including the piano on which Lowell Mason wrote Nearer My God to Thee; also early American tools, sewing machines, dolls and toys.

**The Peabody Museum of Salem, founded 1887** by George Peabody, occupies the rebuilt East India Marine Hall (1824). It took over the museum of the East India Marine Society, begun 1799, and the natural history collections of Essex Institute, begun 1834, and developed collections in marine materials, ethnology and natural history. American sailing vessels, whaling, the Salem trade with India and China, ethnology of the Far East and South Pacific, are among the subjects covered.

### Whaling, New Bedford

The Old Dartmouth Historical Society and Whaling Museum, New Bedford, Mass., contains a collection of furniture, costumes, portraits, American glassware, firearms and historical documents.

On display are a large and unique collection of whaling implements, log-books, shipping lists and curios are preserved here. Of especial interest are the Lagoda, largest ship model in the world, the humpback whale skeleton, the collections of scrimshaw and whaling irons, and the DeCoppet collection of 40 ship models.

### Worcester Art Museum

The Worcester Art Museum was founded in Worcester, Mass., 1896, with Stephen Salisbury as its first and largest benefactor.

The permanent collection consists of 25 galleries illustrating the evolution of art from early Egyptian civilization to modern times, with primary emphasis on painting and sculpture; especially notable are the ancient mosaics from Antioch; Egyptian, Classical, Oriental, and Medieval sculpture; the Gothic tapestry of the Last Judgement; the Italian and Flemish paintings of the 15th and 16th centuries; the English, French, and Early American collections of the 18th century.

### Currier Gallery, Manchester

Currier Gallery of Art, Manchester, N. H., is notable for American paintings of 18th, 19th and 20th centuries by Copley, Stuart, Trumbull, Sargent, Henri, Homer, Hassam, Waugh, Bierstadt, Alexander, James, Sample, Wheeler, Wyeth, etc. paintings by Tintoretto, Costa, Ruysdael, Monet, Corot, Constable, Picasso, Perugini. It has American primitives and French wallpaper from the V&A, in house in Tietford, Vt., as well as early American and later furniture. Examples of American and English silver by John Coney, Benjamin Burt, Hester Bateman, Andrew Tyler, Paul Revere, Edward Winslow, William Cowell, etc., are exhibited, also textiles, hooked rugs, pewter and household accessories, and American glass, including an important group of Suncook, N. H., glass.

### New Hampshire Historical

The New Hampshire Historical Society, Concord, N. H., organized 1823, maintains an extensive library with exhibits. The library contains over 75,000 volumes pamphlets, and manuscripts, state papers, maps and documents relating to early New Hampshire records, a nearly complete file of New Hampshire newspapers up to 1900, a genealogical section, portrait gallery and auditorium. Displayed in the Society's gallery are portraits painted in the Concord by Samuel F. B. Morse, inventor of the telegraph. Here also are original paintings or authentic reproductions of New Hampshire notables,

including those of Daniel Webster, Ebenezer and Abigail Webster, his parents; Dudley Leavitt, amanuensis publisher; John Wheelwright, founder of Exeter; Lewis Downing, maker of the Concord coach; Josiah Bartlett by Trumbull, and many others. The painting "Crawford Notch" by Thomas Hill was a gift by popular subscription.

The Society displays two Revolutionary War flags of the Second New Hampshire Regiment, Continental Army, which were captured by the British at Fort Anne, New York (1777). Exhibited here also are collections of New Hampshire-made glassware and silver, the Durgin Collection of historic china, silver and pewter services from New Hampshire churches, miniatures, paper money, and the Daniel Webster, General Stark, and President Pierce Collections.

### Newport and Providence

Newport Historical Society, Newport, R. I., founded 1863, has a marine museum and extensive exhibits of silver, china, glass, furniture, etc. It uses two brick structures and a meeting house built by the Seventh Day Baptists in 1729 and owns a house of 1675, an ancient grist mill and several forts. The library has 150,000 books and 1,700 manuscript vols. of log books, custom house papers, mercantile records; also loose mss. of the 17th and 18th centuries.

The Rhode Island Historical Society, Providence, R. I., occupies the historic John Brown House, 52 Power St. It comprises a museum of objects of Rhode Island origin and rooms containing furniture made by Newport 18th century cabinet makers. The library specializes in the history of Rhode Island and genealogy.

### MIDDLE ATLANTIC

#### Thomas Alva Edison Museum

The Thomas Alva Edison Museum, West Orange, N. J., opened 1948, by Thomas Alva Edison Foundation, comprises Edison's library of 10,000 books and original notebooks and records; his workshop, where the phonograph, universal electric motor, nickel-iron-alkaline storage battery, motion picture apparatus, etc., were perfected; his chemical room, where he worked on coal-tar derivatives, and the approach to electronics.

#### Montclair Art Museum

The Montclair Art Museum, Montclair, N. J., is the only public museum in the state dedicated entirely to art. The museum houses hundreds of art treasures, including comprehensive examples from the four cultural groups of North American Indians; a large collection of American and foreign paintings, sculptures, and prints; an Eighteenth Century Dutch clock; various pieces of furniture; early costumes; a Fifteenth Century illuminated Book of the Hours; English, Irish, Scotch, French, and American silver; Chinese snuff bottles and other Oriental art objects; Roman glass dating from 1000 B. C.; and Greek and Roman pottery.

#### Newark Museum

Newark Museum, 43-49 Washington St., Newark, N. J., a museum of art, science and industry, offers a program of changing exhibitions, a Junior Museum and arts workshops for adults. Its collections include 400 American paintings, with primitives well represented; American sculpture, examples of Chinese, Japanese and Tibetan art; the Eugene Schaefer collection of ancient glass, ceramics, bronzes and jewelry. Science collections include birds, insects, fossils, economic botany, minerals, shells, fossils. There also are a planetarium, over 200 models of mechanical movements, a lending library circulating over 10,000 three-dimensional objects, and a reference library. Newark's oldest schoolhouse (1784) stands in the garden. The main building (1926) was the gift of Louis Bamberger.

### New Jersey State Museum

New Jersey State Museum, State House Annex, Trenton, N. J., estab. 1890, is a division of the Dept. of Education. It shows exhibits of birds and mammals, physical and economical geology, Indian artifacts and other New Jersey materials. The museum sends out instructional films and other materials to schools and community groups. Operates with County Educational Audio-Visual Aid Centers.

#### Albright Gallery, Buffalo

The Albright Art Gallery, Buffalo, N. Y., conducted by the Buffalo Fine Arts Academy, includes in its permanent collection works by David, Seurat, Cezanne, Renoir, Degas, Vuillard, Picasso, Soutine, Gauguin, Bellows, Hassam, Homer, Earl, Gilbert Stuart, Hogarth, Reynolds, Gainsborough, Romney, Lawrence, Claude Lorrain, di Credt, Pannini, Caracciolo, Rubens and Gericault; sculpture by Maillol, Despiau, Brancusi, Lachaise, Lehmbruck, Pipchitz and Gericault; also rare

early Greek, Oriental, Spanish and Italian marbles and bronzes.

### Buffalo Museum of Science

The Buffalo Museum of Science, Humboldt Park, Buffalo, N. Y., is operated by the Buffalo Society of Natural Sciences. Its exhibits in full color in 17 compact halls tell a related story of man's scientific knowledge, beginning with the constitution of matter and ending with civilization.

Outstanding among the permanent exhibits are the Transparent Man, the Malvina Hoffman bronzes of selected racial types, the electrically operated cell exhibit illustrating the laws of heredity, the Bermuda Coral Reef group, the famous Marchand wax flowers in the Hall of Plant Life and the Hall of Conservation, the Milestones of Science embracing rare editions of books on science; African and South Pacific collections of primitive art, folk art textiles from Indonesia, and collections of Chinese ceramics and bronzes, and Mesopotamian seals.

### Cooperstown Museums

Cooperstown, N. Y., on Lake Otsego, was the one-time home of Jas. Fenimore Cooper and inspired his Leatherstocking Tales. It has three distinctive museums.

The National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum, opened 1939, contains a distinguished collection of baseball souvenirs. Balls, bats, uniforms of famous players, like Babe Ruth and Cy Young, pictures of old time clubs, trophies presented to many stars, lithographs and paintings of early games and famous incidents, a complete set of souvenirs of World Series winners and pictures of the winning teams are among the more than 4,000 exhibits in the collection. One of the items is Ruth's No. 3 uniform, permanently retired (June 13, 1948) by the New York Yankees.

The building contains the Hall of Fame where baseball heroes are commemorated. Nearby is the Abner Doubleday field, asserted to have been the first in which modern baseball was played.

Fenimore House, on Route 80, is the administrative office of the New York State Historical Assn. and contains one of its museums. It has Brower's famous life masks of the Founding Fathers, historical records and manuscripts, including the Hamilton-Burr correspondence; a gallery of folk art and of New York state painters. It conducts exhibits, seminars and educational work.

The Farmers' Museum, across the road from Fenimore House, operated by the Historical Assn., contains farm implements, wagons, carts, looms, pottery and dairy utensils used in New York state since colonial times. Besides the main building, a great stone dairy barn, it has a smithy, a country store, a print shop, a one-room school, a law office, etc., of the 1800-1840 period. The Cardiff Giant, famous hoax of 80 years ago, carved from a block of gypsum, is on view.

### Corning Glass Center

Corning Glass Center, Corning, N. Y., opened May 1951, on the centennial of Corning Glass Works, contains the Corning Museum of Glass, a library devoted solely to the subject of glass; the Hall of Science and Industry and the Steuben factory, where the making of crystal glass is demonstrated. Examples of glass from pre-Christian times to early American and modern glass are shown. The first casting of the 200-inch disc for the Hale Telescope on Palomar Mtn. is on exhibition. It conducts ten weeks of summer theatre.

### Fort Ticonderoga Museum

Fort Ticonderoga Museum is located in the restored fort, commanding the waters connecting Lake George with Lake Champlain in Essex Co., N. Y. The village of the same name is one mile west. The fort and adjacent grounds are owned by Fort Ticonderoga Association. Ruined casemates and walls have been restored and new brick structures similar to the originals have been built inside the walls and are filled with relics of Indian, colonial and Revolutionary days, including arms, shot, utensils, glass, etc. picked up on the grounds, occupied by thousands of troops in the 18th century.

The fort was begun 1755 by the French and named Fort Carillon. In 1758 it was the headquarters of Gen. Montcalm, who captured Fort William Henry on Lake George. In 1758 Montcalm with 3,800 stood off the British Gen. Abercromby with 15,000. In 1759 the fort was captured by the British Gen. Lord Jeffrey Amherst and renamed Ticonderoga. On May 10, 1775 Ethan Allen and his Green Mountain Boys, with Benedict Arnold joining in, surprised the British garrison.

The cannon of the fort were hauled across New England by Gen. Henry Knox to Washington batteries at Dorchester Heights, opposite Boston. In 1777 Gen. John Burgoyne captured the fort. When Burgoyne surrendered at Saratoga the fort came back into American hands. Benedict Arnold built his ill-fated flotilla on the beach below the fort 1776.

## At Cornell University

The Collection of Regional History and the University Archives are housed in the Albert R. Mann Library at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York. The Collection of Regional History was established in 1942 with the aid of a Rockefeller grant, and in 1951 the University Archives was established and added to this division.

The combined collections already hold more than 6,000,000 manuscript sheets and volumes, newspapers, pamphlets, broadsides, maps, pictures, photographs, recordings, microfilms, and movies, emphasizing the history of New York State and the activities of its residents. Of special interest to researchers are extensive collections relating to the development of western lands. The Archives include the correspondence files and records of the founders, administrators, professors, and alumni of Cornell.

The Andrew Dickson White Museum of Art, Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, opened in November, 1953. The building is the former President's House, built in 1876 by Andrew D. White, co-founder and first president of the university.

The museum houses the university's art collections, including 16th, 17th and 19th century paintings in the Maganini and Clark collections, and paintings by young contemporaries, especially in the Zadok and Solinger collections. The William P. Chapman collection of more than 3,000 prints contains an outstanding group of etchings and lithographs by Whistler, and other works of graphic art from the 16th to the 20th century.

A focus for community interest and activity in the arts as well as a part of the university's educational program, the museum sponsors exhibitions of works from the permanent collections, loan exhibitions, lectures, discussions, motion pictures and other activities. It is the center for the university's annual Festival of Contemporary Arts.

## New York State Museum

The New York State Museum, Albany, New York, had its origin (1836) in materials gathered by the Geological and Natural History Surveys of the State of New York. These materials, placed under the jurisdiction of the Board of Regents of the University of the State of New York in 1845, formed the nucleus of the collections of the New York State Museum of Natural History established by the State Legislature in 1870. Today the Museum is the custodian of all state-owned property, appropriate to a general museum, which is not placed in other custody by specific law.

The extensive collections are grouped under the headings of geology, paleontology, zoology, entomology, botany, archeology and ethnology, history and industry, and the fine arts. Its most important collections are in geology and biology. These contain basic scientific source materials, including many hundred type specimens.

The exhibit halls of the State Museum are on the fifth floor of the State Education Building, in the heart of Albany. Some of the more famous exhibits are the restoration of the Gilboa Devonian forest, the Cochos mastodon, the six life-size Iroquois Indian groups, the original water color bird paintings of Louis Agassiz Fuertes, and the scenes of nineteenth century life by E. L. Henry, N.A.

## Rochester Museums

George Eastman House of Photography, 900 East Ave., Rochester, N. Y. opened 1949, is a memorial to George Eastman, photographic pioneer, and occupies his former home. It contains extensive historical collections, including Daguerre's cameras, Fox Talbot prints, Muybridge negatives, technological material down to color processes of Mannes and Godowsky; a large collection of early motion pictures; 30,000 movie stills; examples of cameras and apparatus; a library of 4,000 vols. and bound sets of photographic magazines going back to 1850. The paintings collected by Eastman, including Rembrandt, Tintoretto, Van Dyck, Romney, Gainsborough, etc., remain in their original places. Cavalcade of Color is a showing of 700 color slides with sound and music. The Birthplace of George Eastman was brought here from Watertown, N.Y.

Rochester Museum of Arts and Sciences, founded 1912, is a community museum of the natural history, archaeology, ethnology, culture and industrial science of western New York, with educational exhibits, classes and lectures. It has pioneer shops and rooms, a hall of American women's fashions and a hall of optical science.

## Franklin D. Roosevelt Library

The Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, N. Y., was established by joint resolution of Congress approved July 18, 1939, to preserve and make available books, manuscripts and other historical material donated by President Roosevelt, and related historical material. The building was erected with privately subscribed funds on a sec-

tion of the Roosevelt estate turned over to the Government July 4, 1940. The museum portion has historic documents and photographs, ship models, art objects and curios. All of the books and most of the manuscript collections are available for research. Mr. Roosevelt's White House papers are the largest single group. A number of his associates have placed their personal papers in the Library.

The Library is maintained by the Government and is administered by the National Archives and Records Service of the General Services Admin.

## Sunnyside, Irvington

Sunnyside, in Irvington and Tarrytown, N. Y., the home of Washington Irving, was bought by him in 1835 and developed from a salt-box cottage into a gabled house "as full of angles and corners as an old cocked hat." He lived here from 1838 until his death in 1859, except for 1842-46, spent in Madrid as minister to Spain. Here he completed his Life of Washington and entertained Thackeray, Prince Louis Napoleon, William Cullen Bryant, Bayard Taylor, Nathaniel Willis, etc. Restored through the generosity of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., the house is a picturesque example of romantic Gothic in a wooded vale. It contains 1,000 household objects and many books originally owned by Irving and memorabilia, including the costume worn by Joseph Jefferson when he played Rip van Winkle. At the entrance of Sunnyside Lane on Broadway stands the Washington Irving Memorial by Daniel Chester French.

## Tarrytown-Yonkers Restorations

Three fully restored buildings recalling days when manors were established by royal edict in the province of New York are located on the old Albany Post Road, now Broadway (U. S. 9) in Yonkers and North Tarrytown, N. Y.

Philipse Manor Hall, Yonkers, N. Y., was begun c. 1682 by Frederick Philipse, carpenter-architect for Director Peter Stuyvesant of the Dutch province of New Netherland. Philipse was granted the manor of Philipsborough by the British, 1693, and by 1694 owned a huge terrain on the Hudson from Spuyten Duyvil, opposite the northern tip of Manhattan, to the Croton River. The Manor Hall, only surviving building of a community of mills and barns on the banks of the Nepperhan River (now underground) was augmented by Philipse's grandson, 1745, and was a center of colonial social life. When the Philipse family remained loyal to Britain in the Revolution it was confiscated and sold; taken over by the State, 1908, it was restored by the American Scenic and Historic Preservation Society, 1911, and more recently by New York State.

Philipse Castle, built at a mill site on the Pocantico in North Tarrytown, N. Y., by Frederick Philipse, 1683, comprises a completely restored Dutch colonial mansion, a mill and farm buildings. A section added by Gerard Beekman after 1785 reflects the decorative taste of the early republic. The stone mansion is equipped with furniture, linens and kitchen utensils of the 17th and 18th centuries. A separate exhibit has Victorian furnishings of John D. Rockefeller, Sr.

On the Pocantico, beyond the mill pond, stands the Washington Irving Memorial Bridge, and farther upstream is the site of the old bridge where, according to Irving's Legend of Sleepy Hollow, the headless horseman chased Ichabod Crane. This adjoins Sleepy Hollow cemetery, where the Dutch Church, restored, appears substantially as erected, 1699, by Frederick Philipse and his second wife, Catherine van Cortlandt. In Sleepy Hollow Cemetery are buried many great Americans, including Irving, J. K. Pauiding, Carl Schurz and Andrew Carnegie.

## Syracuse Fine Arts

The Syracuse Museum of Fine Arts, Syracuse, N. Y., founded 1896, contains the first permanent collection exclusively by American artists ever assembled in a museum. Its biennial Ceramic National sponsored by the Museum, the Onondaga Pottery Company Syracuse, and the Ferro Corporation, Cleveland, features ceramic sculpture, pottery and enamels, and gives a large number of prizes offered by industries. Selected works from the initial showing in Syracuse are sent to leading museums in the U. S. and Canada. The Museum functions as a Community Art Center, with classes in arts and crafts for adults and children, and as a music center.

## Utica, N. Y., Institute

Munson-Williams-Proctor Institute, 312-318 Genesee St., Utica, N. Y., is a community art center offering through its Community Arts Program changing exhibits, period rooms dating from 1900, collections of 19th and 20th century American and European art, art lending service, art library, record library and loan service, lectures, films and music programs. The School of Art has classes for children and adults in painting, drawing, design, ceramics and sculpture.

## Buhl Planetarium, Pittsburgh

The Buhl Planetarium and Institute of Popular Science, Pittsburgh, Pa., has an auditorium seating 500 and can demonstrate 9,000 stars and planets, and comets, clouds and other phenomena. It has five galleries devoted to the natural sciences. The Micro-zoo, showing microscopic water animals magnified to monster size is a popular feature. A 10-inch siderostat telescope is available for public use. Schedule for schools includes tours and laboratory demonstrations for science classes, sky dramas and exhibitions for geography, Latin, and English classes; and monthly changes in galleries.

## Carnegie Institute, Pittsburgh

Carnegie Institute, located in Schenley Park, Pittsburgh, Pa., founded and endowed by Andrew Carnegie (1896), houses under one roof the central branch of the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh, with special departments covering technology, art, and music; the Department of Fine Arts, with a representative and growing collection of modern painting and sculpture, and with the distinction of having international exhibitions of paintings; Carnegie Museum, covering the natural sciences and applied arts, and Carnegie Music Hall.

## Franklin Institute, Philadelphia

Franklin Institute, Benjamin Franklin Parkway and 26th St., Philadelphia, founded 1824, is one of the country's oldest and foremost institutions for the study and promotion of the mechanic arts and applied science. The building contains a memorial hall dedicated to Franklin, a museum, a library, the Fels Planetarium and offices. A heroic-sized statue of Franklin by James Earle Fraser stands in the hall.

The Museum maintains scientific exhibits which may be operated by visitors. There are permanent exhibits showing applications of basic science and special displays on current developments.

The Fels Planetarium, donated to the Franklin Institute, 1933, by Samuel S. Fels, reproduces the stellar world of past, present and future.

The Library, founded at the same time as the Institute, has over 146,000 vols., 9,000 maps and 61,000 pamphlets, including complete runs of domestic and foreign technical periodicals.

The Journal of the Franklin Institute, first issued 1826, has been published continually since. Its papers are written by distinguished and qualified workers in scientific fields.

The Committee on Science and the Arts of the Institute awards medals and certificates of merit to men or organizations deserving of recognition for their work in science, the most distinguished of which is the Franklin Medal.

The Franklin Institute Laboratories for Research and Development specialize in research for industry and the U. S. Government. Problems in physical science, particularly nuclear physics, are studied by the Institute's Bartol Research Foundation at Swarthmore, Pa. The Biochemical Research Foundation, affiliated with the Institute, has laboratories at Newark, Del., for the study of cell growth, reproduction and diseases from a chemical point of view, and of new organic compounds that have therapeutic value.

## Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh

Mellon Institute, Pittsburgh, Pa., founded 1913 by Andrew W. and Richard B. Mellon, is an endowed nonprofit body for research in pure and applied sciences, for training research workers and providing technical information of use to industries and municipalities for the preservation of health and resources. From Mar. 1, 1954 to Mar. 1, 1955, the Institute expended \$4,784,344, of which \$1,033,172 was used for pure research in the 6 departments and on 12 fellowships, with 147 members engaged. In applied science 390 members were employed on 64 other fellowships.

During 1954 departments and fellowships produced 7 books, 8 bulletins, 50 research papers and 62 other scientific articles. The Institute issues Mellon Institute News, American Pollution Control Assn. News, and Industrial Hygiene Digest.

## Natural Sciences, Philadelphia

The Academy of Natural Sciences of Philadelphia at 19th and the Parkway (1812), the oldest scientific institution of its kind, possesses a collection of natural objects in many respects unrivaled. Its Natural History Museum exhibits animal life groups, minerals, birds common to Philadelphia and vicinity, and from all parts of the earth; the Fluorescence exhibit, which reveals glowing colors hidden in certain minerals, and the Hall of Earth History, which graphically depicts the story of the earth and its first inhabitants. A hall of birds is named for J. J. Audubon, once a member.

The Academy's study collection of birds contains more than 150,000 specimens, and its insect col-

lection more than 2,000,000 specimens. Its shell collection is equally notable. The herbarium contains plants from all parts of the world. The library has 150,000 vols.

## Pennsylvania Academy

The Pennsylvania Academy of the Fine Arts in Philadelphia, Pa., founded 1805, is the oldest art institution in the United States. Organized "to promote the cultivation of the fine arts in America," it set high standards of excellence, which have been maintained in its acquisition of paintings and in its educational work. The institution possesses a representative cross section of American art, from the collections of Peales, Gilbert Stuarts, Sullys through Eakins, Homer and Chase to contemporary artists of national importance.

## Pennsylvania Historical

Historical Society of Pennsylvania, 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa., has one of the most important manuscript depositories in the U. S. consisting of over 100,000 items. Its library has approximately 500,000 books, pamphlets, and periodicals. Included are books from the library of Benjamin Franklin, an almost complete set of Poor Richard Almanacks, including the first issue of 1733; Pennsylvania printings of the 18th century; the Cassel collection of Pennsylvania German imprints; the Charlemagne Tower collection of Colonial Laws.

There are over 7,000 vols. of newspapers including at least one paper for every date of issue in Philadelphia from 1728 to date. The print collection consists of some 45,000 items. The museum has portraits and memorabilia of Penn, Franklin, Washington and Lincoln. The Pennsylvania Magazine of History and Biography is the oldest general historical magazine.

## Philadelphia Museum of Art

The Philadelphia Museum of Art at Benjamin Franklin Parkway and Fairmount Ave., Philadelphia, Pa., has collections of first rank in the arts of Europe and America, especially rich in medieval, Renaissance, modern and oriental art, in painting, sculpture and tapestries. Among antique architectural exhibits are the Romanesque cloister of the 11th century from Saint-Genis de Fontaines, France; three rondels of French Gothic glass of about 1270 A. D., a portal from the abbey of St. Laurent of the 12th century; a French Gothic chapel from Pierrecourt of the 14th century, an altar from the Church of the Templars at Norroy-sur-Vair (Vosges) about 1400, and a French Gothic room of the 15th century from Le Mans.

Conspicuous among the Renaissance objects from Italy and France are the sculptures and carvings in marble, bronze and wood from the Focic collection, including a Virgin and Child by Desiderio, an Adoring Virgin by Luca della Robbia and numerous 15th century bronzes. Among the architectural units are elements from the Piccolomini Palace in Siena, Santa Maria del Popolo in Rome, and the Chateau de Pagny, including its choir screen and the sculptured Virgin of Pagny.

The south wing of the Museum is devoted to oriental art, beginning with the Near East, where the installation includes the carpets of the McIlhenny Collection and the Joseph Lees Williams Memorial Collection. From Sasanian Persia comes an arched portal excavated at Damghan, as well as a series of bas-reliefs from Rayy. Islamic art of Egypt, Anatolia and Persia is represented, the last by a mosque revetment of mosaic tile and by a vaulted interior of painted stucco—both of the Safavid period. The display of art of India includes an entire sculptured temple portico of the 15th century from Madura besides many works of the Græco-Buddhist, Buddhist and Hindu periods. The section devoted to the art of China surrounds a large palace hall of the Ming period, and includes as other major units a stone tomb chamber of the Tang dynasty.

Among the notable works are the John G. Johnson collection of over 1,000 paintings, containing many Italian and Flemish masterpieces by such artists as Van Eyck, Van der Weyden, Masolino, Antonello da Messina, Botticelli, Rubens and Rembrandt. The Anna H. Wilsbach collection contains Italian, Flemish and Spanish baroque paintings. The John H. McFadden collection has English 18th century portraits and landscapes. The Wm. L. and Geo. W. Elkins collections include Dutch, English, American and notably French paintings from Poussin to the Impressionists, supplemented by the collection of Impressionists in the Lisa Norris Elkins collection. There is an excellent collection of French 20th century art in the Gallatin and Arensberg collections and a large new section devoted wholly to modern art.

## University of Pennsylvania

The University Museum, of the University of Pennsylvania in Philadelphia, Pa., was founded 1839 and is concerned with the study of man, par-

ticularly as exemplified by the remains of ancient civilizations and the customs of primitive peoples. Its activities comprise field research in archaeology and ethnology conducted through its expeditions to all parts of the world, and museum research.

The American Section contains exhibits illustrating the customs, arts, and industries of the historic Indian tribes of North America, Mayan and Mexican pottery and sculpture, archaeological objects from South America, comprising Colombian gold work, Peruvian pottery and textiles, and ethnological collections illustrating the living tribes.

The Babylonian Section contains a tablet library with about 20,000 cuneiform documents from Nippur and Ur. The Egyptian collection includes pieces from the temple of Merenptah, the Far East section has iconography of the Gupta, Gandhara and South India schools; there are mosaic fountains in the Islamic section and collections from Ancient Crete, Greece, Italy, Cyprus and Palestine.

The Elkins Library of the Museum contains approximately 30,000 volumes relating to archaeology, anthropology, ethnology and allied subjects.

The Johnson Film Library contains approximately 80,000 feet of 16 mm. motion picture films, some in color. The Educational Department gives classes and gallery talks for school, college and club groups.

### Valley Forge

Valley Forge State Park, 2,033 acres, 22 mi. n. of Philadelphia (State Roads 23 and 83) preserves the site of Washington's encampment during the hard winter of 1777-78, when 11,098 soldiers reported for duty of whom 2,898 were incapacitated. Of special interest are Washington's headquarters, National Memorial Arch, restored soldiers' huts, field hospital, redoubts, Dogwood blooms, in May, attract many visitors. Adjoining are Washington Memorial Chapel, built by the Rev. W. Herbert Burk; the Cloister of the Colonies, Peace carillon, Museum of American History and Memorial Bell Tower dedicated 1953 by the D.A.R.

### Delaware Art Center

The Wilmington Society of the Fine Arts, Est. 1912, occupies its own building, the Delaware Art Center, Park Dr. at Woodlawn Ave., Wilmington, Del. It supports permanent exhibits, varied monthly exhibitions, lectures and a large educational program, with classes for children and adults. Of unique value is its collection of paintings and drawings by Howard Pyle (born in Wilmington 1853, died in Florence, 1911). The Art Center has the extensive Bancroft English Pre-Raphaelite Collection of Paintings by Rossetti, Brown, Watts, Sandys, Burne-Jones, Millais, and owns some contemporary American paintings.

### SOUTH

#### Baltimore Museum of Art

The Baltimore Museum of Art, Baltimore, Md., has extensive collections of paintings, sculpture, ceramics, tapestries, furniture, covering many periods. A partial list includes: Mosaics, from 2nd to 6th century A.D., from Antioch, Syria, Oriental Room containing sculpture, bronze vessels and ceramics; Saddle A May Collection of classical, medieval and Renaissance art, as well as an important collection of modern paintings and sculpture, including French, Jacob Epstein; Collection of paintings by Old Masters, bronzes by Rodin and Basse; Mary Frick Jacobs Collection of European paintings from the 15th to the 18th century; tapestries, furniture, porcelains, jades, and other objects d'art; Mrs. P. B. Dinkfield Collection of English, French and American 18th and early 19th century paintings; George A. Lucas Collection (on loan) of 19th century French paintings; Cone Collection of late 19th and 20th century French paintings and sculpture (including a survey of Matisse and numerous items by Picasso), as well as textile, lace, jewelry, rugs, furniture and other art objects of various periods and cultures; the Gallagher Memorial Collection of contemporary American paintings; Maryland Wing with colonial rooms, paintings and Americana and the White Collection of Maryland silver.

The Saddle A. May Young People's Art Center has 4 studios, a large gallery, a lecture hall, staff offices of the Museum's Education Department, which conducts painting, sculpture and pottery classes. The Museum's program also includes movies and concerts.

#### Maryland Academy of Sciences

Maryland Academy of Sciences, Baltimore, founded 1797, occupies quarters in the Enoch Pratt Library Bldg. It supports exhibits and lectures on science and industry, including astronomical observations, mobile exhibits for schools. It conducts Davis Planetarium. Two sections are doing special work in American archeology and in mineralogy.

#### Maryland Historical Society

Maryland Historical Society, 201 W. Monument St., Baltimore, Md., founded 1844, is privately

supported and has 3,500 members. It is the home of the original manuscript of the Star-Spangled Banner, presented 1953 by Mrs. May McShane Jenkins, in memory of her mother-in-law, Catherine Key Jenkins.

The Society maintains a library, art gallery and museum and publishes periodicals devoted to history. The library has 50,000 books, 20,000 pamphlets and thousands of manuscripts, prints and maps. Among its treasures are the papers of the Lords Baltimore, Charles Carroll of Carrollton, Robert Gilmore, Robert Oliver, the Lloyd, Ridgely and Latrobe families. The original competitive designs for the United States Capitol (1792) and drawings for public structures by Benjamin H. Latrobe are here. There are 250 engraved portraits of George Washington and a group of original portraits and engravings by St. Meemin.

The gallery and museum has portraits by American artists, landscapes, drawings and miniatures; furniture of the 18th and early 19th century, silver, porcelain, glass, military relics, jewelry and costumes. Special collections include furnishings of the Patterson-Bonaparte and other families, and Confederate items. Other major groups are Oriental export china, Amelung glass, early American kitchenware, and the Kirk silver service of the old battleship Maryland.

The Maritime collection consists of ship models, drawings, paintings and lithographs of Chesapeake Bay craft, charts of Baltimore house flags, compasses, ship's gear and a collection of ship's logs and maritime records.

### Peabody, Baltimore

Peabody Institute Library, 1 East Mt. Vernon Pl., Baltimore, endowed 1857 by George Peabody, has 265,000 vols. and 2,650 maps, many unique. Subjects include, among others, religion, 16th, 17th, and 18th century imprints, Maryland newspapers, voyages, genealogy, bibliography, incunabula, illustrated books on flora and fauna, a special section on early 19th century American Fiction, Cervantes and the complete files of John Pendleton Kennedy (1795-1870), who wrote as "Mark Littleton." Research facilities are available.

### Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore

The Walters Art Gallery in Baltimore, Md., is a gift to the city from Henry Walters. (d. 1931). The exhibits illustrate the history of all the arts from ancient Mesopotamia and Egypt to the 19th century. Noteworthy are the Egyptian small sculptures; the Greek, Roman and Etruscan bronzes and ceramics; the Roman sarcophagi; the medieval arts in general, with particular emphasis on Byzantine arts and enamels, carved ivories, stained glass, and illuminated manuscripts; Renaissance bronzes, enamels and jewelry; 18th-century English and French porcelain, ormolu and small sculptures; the collection of Bayre bronzes; the Oriental ceramics and the Islamic pottery and metal-work.

The paintings range from Italian and Spanish examples of the 13th century to the chief French schools of the 19th. The library contains over 1300 incunabula.

### Appomattox, Va.

The house in which Gen. Robert E. Lee surrendered the Confederate Army of Northern Virginia to Gen. U. S. Grant, USA, Apr. 9, 1865, has been reproduced by the National Park Service in the grounds of Appomattox Court House National Historical Monument, which covers 968 acres and includes the final position of the opposing armies. The original house, owned by Wilmer McLean, was dismantled for removal but never re-erected.

### Colonial Williamsburg

The historic portions of Williamsburg, Va., 56 miles east of Richmond, have been restored to their 18th century appearance in what constitutes the most comprehensive restoration of the American past ever undertaken. The work started in 1926, made possible by John D. Rockefeller, Jr. More than \$30,000,000 has been expended and the work continues. It is carried forward by Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., a non-profit educational corporation. On over 216 acres, more than 400 colonial homes, taverns, shops and public buildings have been reconstructed after the removal of more than 500 post-colonial structures. Most of more than 90 18th century buildings have been restored. Eight principal buildings, including the colonial Capitol, Governor's Palace, Raleigh Tavern, George Wythe House, Ludwell Paradise House, Public Gaol, the Magazine and Guardhouse, and the Brush-Everard House, have been accurately furnished and are open to the public daily with guides in colonial dress. Points of interest include Bruton Parish Church (1715), the so-called Christopher Wren building of the College of William and Mary (1695), and the Court-house of 1770. Visitors exceed 500,000 a year.

Williamsburg was the capital of Virginia, 1699-

1780, and played a part in the movement for independence. Washington, Jefferson, Patrick Henry, George Mason and other early patriots received their early training here.

The Institute of Early American History and Culture, sponsored jointly by the College of William and Mary and Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., was founded 1943 to promote study, research and publication of American history in all its early phases. It publishes historical monographs and documentary works and the William and Mary Quarterly, a journal of early American history.

### James Monroe Memorial

The James Monroe Law Office and Museum in Fredericksburg, Va., is the original building in which President Monroe practiced law in the 1780's. Owned by the James Monroe Memorial Foundation and opened as a museum in 1927, it houses a large collection of personal possessions of Monroe and his family; china, silver portraits, court costumes and White House furniture including desk on which Monroe Doctrine was signed. The Foundation owns a large part of original Monroe correspondence and a large library pertaining to Monroe and the Monroe Doctrine which comprise a complete reference library on Monroe.

### Mariners' Museum

The Mariners' Museum was founded 1930 by Archer Milton Huntington. It is situated on Route 60, on the Virginia Peninsula near Hampton Roads, six miles north of Newport News, Va.

The Museum contains one of the largest collections of ship models, marine pictorial material, figureheads, navigation instruments and memorabilia in the Western Hemisphere. It includes more than 750 models ranging from bark canoes to large scale ship models, and working mechanical scale models of ship propulsion machinery. More than 80 ship figureheads show the art of the ship carver, the masterpiece of which is an eagle with a wingspread of 18 feet, from U. S. S. Lancaster (1858). The Marine Library contains 35,000 vols. and thousands of maps, charts and plans of vessels.

### Norfolk Arts and Sciences

Norfolk Museum of Arts and Sciences, Yarmouth at the Hague, Norfolk, Va., is the headquarters of numerous local cultural organizations including its sponsoring group, the Norfolk Society of Arts. There are 12 galleries on two floors, a library room housing the horticultural library of the federated garden clubs, D. A. R. and C. S. A. historical records and the art and Tidewater history reference library. It exhibits 18th century furniture, old master and 20th century paintings and sculpture, Serpell collection of ivories, fans and enamels, Dr. J. C. Perry collections of Chinese ceramics and American Indian artifacts, old master drawing collections and Norfolk and Tidewater material in history and natural history.

The Myers Historic House, Freemason and Bank Street, built 1792 has been restored. It now has its original furniture, silver, a Tidewater kitchen, paintings and restored garden.

### Virginia Museum of Fine Arts

The Virginia Museum of Fine Arts, Boulevard and Grove Ave., Richmond, Va., estab. 1936 was founded by John Bartram Payne and others and is administered by the Commonwealth of Virginia. It has a comprehensive collection of old masters of the Italian, Dutch, English and French schools, as well as a fine group by American artists, historical and modern.

### Virginia Historical

Virginia Historical Society, 107 E. Franklin St., Richmond, Va., estab. 1851, has its hq. in the house occupied by the R. E. Lee family during the Civil War and its library and portrait gallery in an annex. The library has 100,000 printed items and 500,000 mss., prints, maps, etc., relating to early history. It has original diaries of Geo. Washington and Wm. Byrd II, letterbooks of Gen. Alex. Spotswood and "King" Carter, military papers of Gen. R. E. Lee and the library of John Randolph of Roanoke. Over 500 paintings include portraits of the Lee and Randolph families, John Marshall (the society's first president), Arthur Lee and works by Wollaston, Bessellus, Sully and Thos. Wilson Peale. The society maintains Battle Abbey, Richmond, devoted to Confederate memorabilia and Virginia House, bequeathed by Alex. W. Weddell, constructed from a priory of Warwick, England. It publishes books and periodicals on Virginia history.

### Virginia War Memorial

The War Memorial Museum of Virginia in Warwick, just outside of Newport News, Va., exhibits thousands of implements and memorabilia of World War I and World War II. These include weapons and equipment used by American, French,

Japanese, Russians, English, and many other nations.

Topping World War II items is the watch used by Pvt. Lockhart when he timed the approach of the Japs at Pearl Harbor.

Other outstanding items of the World War II collection include Gen. Montgomery's shoulder patches worn by the British Eighth Army in Africa and a tank that entered Paris the first day of the liberation and later was used by Gen. George S. Patton.

### Mint Museum of Art

The Mint Museum of Art, Charlotte, N. C., occupies a building erected 1835 as the first branch of the Philadelphia Mint. It is a free educational institution fostering appreciation of the arts by exhibitions, classes and lectures. Monthly it presents collected or traveling exhibitions. Collections include works by Salvati, Granacci, Fungai, Ghirlandajo, Ramsay, Childs Hussam, Thomas Sully and others.

### Morehead Planetarium

The Morehead Planetarium of the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, opened 1949, constitutes the sixth Zeiss Planetarium in this country, and the first in the world to be owned by a University.

The building houses a memorial rotunda in which paintings and objects of art are permanently exhibited; a Copernican Orrery which mechanically demonstrates planetary order and motion, and scientific and art exhibits that are changed periodically. The Planetarium chamber seats 500 under a 68-foot dome.

### Marine Studios, Florida

Marine Studios, at Marineland, near St. Augustine, Fla., built originally as an underwater motion picture studio, has over 10,000 specimens of 125 species of salt water fish and animals on exhibit. The specimens range in size from small coral reef fish to large sharks.

All specimens are placed together in two oceanariums and are not segregated by species. One oceanarium is circular in shape, 75 feet in diameter, and 12 feet deep, containing 380,000 gallons of sea water. The other is 100 feet long, 40 feet wide, and 18 feet deep, containing 420,000 gallons of sea water. There are over 300 portholes for underwater observation. Trained porpoises may be watched in the Porpoise Stadium.

### Ringling Museums, Sarasota

The John and Mable Ringling Museum of Art, Sarasota, Fla., was established by John Ringling and given to the state of Florida at his death in 1936, together with his adjoining home. The museum contains the most important paintings from nearly 500 made by Ringling, and never acquisitions included are works by Rubens, Rembrandt, Frans Hals, Veronese, Strozzi, Tiepolo, Piero di Cosimo, Poussin, Velasquez, Murillo, Gainsborough, Reynolds and many other masters. It is built around three sides of a tropical garden court, incorporating arches, columns and doorways from Europe. An important exhibit is the 18th-century Asolo Theater, brought from Italy in 1950 and in regular use.

The Ringling Residence (Ca' d'Zan), in Venetian Gothic style reminiscent of the Doge's palace, is maintained much as it was when the Ringlings lived there. The Museum of the American Circus was built by the state and opened in 1948. It contains old parade wagons, lithographs, and the Chambers collection of historical material on the European and American circus.

### Alabama Natural History

The Alabama Museum of Natural History, University, Alabama, contains a geological section with 20,000 specimens of minerals, a large collection of fossils of the Cretaceous and Tertiary ages from Alabama and the Gulf Coast, an herbarium of 2,500 Alabama ferns and flowering plants, a collection of 200,000 marine shells, native and foreign, an outstanding collection of Alabama fresh water shells, a very large collection of land shells of United States beetles and a large and worldwide collection of Carabid beetles, large collections of birds, reptiles, and batrachians, an enormous collection of skeletal material and artifacts from aboriginal sites in Alabama and in the Southeast, and a small but representative and fine lot of artifacts from the primitive area of the southern Pacific region. The library contains 25,000 vols.

An adjunct of the museum is Mound State Monument at Moundville, in adjacent parts of Hale and Tuscaloosa Counties. On a tract of 300 acres containing 34 mounds of the truncated pyramid or domiciliary type has been constructed a burial museum of reinforced concrete, containing a central exhibition hall and in situ burials in



each sink. There are also an administration building with a small auditorium; a large archaeological research laboratory; and picnic shelters.

### Old Harrodsburg, Kentucky

Pioneer Memorial State Park, Harrodsburg, Ky., 30 mi. from Lexington, contains the reconstructed Fort Harrod (1927) with stockade, blockhouses and cabins; Lincoln Marriage Temple, sheltering log cabin in which Thomas Lincoln and Nancy Hanks, Abraham Lincoln's parents, were married; Mansion museum, with relics of Shaker-town, Ky.; shops and houses. Fort Harrod founded 1774, protected first white settlement west of Alleghenies, and was one of posts used by Gen. Geo. Rogers Clark for equipping troops against British and Indians, 1778-1782.

### Patton Museum, Fort Knox

The George S. Patton, Jr., Museum, at Fort Knox, near Louisville, Ky., contains World War II equipment, collected by Gen. Patton from pieces captured from Nazi armies, including armored vehicles, field pieces, Gen. Patton's jeep, small arms, and weapons captured in Korea.

### Museum of Atomic Energy

The American Museum of Atomic Energy, Oak Ridge, Tenn., first and only museum devoted entirely to atomic energy, opened March, 1949. It is 20 mi. from Knoxville, and 20 mi. from Norris Dam. It can be reached by US 27, US 70, US 25W and state highway 61.

The museum is operated for the AEC by the Oak Ridge Institute of Nuclear Studies. It shows the development and peacetime application of atomic energy by demonstrations, poster animations, motion pictures, a 250,000-volt generator, a miniature atomic reactor, etc., and illustrates the use of isotopes in agriculture, industry and medicine. It makes exhibits on atomic energy available to sponsors and schools and mails atomic energy literature on request.

### Delgado Museum, New Orleans

The Isaac Delgado Museum of Art in City Park, New Orleans, La., houses various collections and art objects including Italian Renaissance paintings given by Samuel H. Kress Foundation, the Chapman H. Hyams Collection of Barbiolun and other salon paintings and statuary, the Morgan Whitney collection of carved jades and other hard stones, the Frank T. Howard collection of Greek vases and ancient Aegean glass, old and modern masterpieces of painting and sculpture and works by New Orleans and Louisiana artists, past and present.

### Louisiana State Museum

The Louisiana State Museum, New Orleans, La., established 1906, consists of the Cabildo, the Presbytere, the old State Arsenal (Museum of War), the Jackson House, War Annex, the Pontalba historic house, set up as of 1849, Madame John's Legacy, an ancient residence, and the St. Ann Street Pontalba building. During 1954 840,529 people visited the Museum.

In the Cabildo, built in 1795, where the Louisiana Purchase was consummated in 1803, are exhibited period costumes, material of both World War I and World War II, and of the War of 1812. Mardi Gras costumes, Carnival favors, the history of music in New Orleans, and important works of art. Particularly important are the portraits of French and Spanish governors, of the Montagu family, John Paul Jones, the Lafitte brothers, Generals Beauregard, Plache and Thomas, and the Napoleon Death Mask. The Museum is rich in 19th Century American portraits, clothes, industrial products, sculpture and photographs. There is a large Audubon collection.

### Old Court House, Vicksburg

Old Court House Museum, Vicksburg, Miss., occupies the Warren County Court House, built by slave labor on a high eminence in 1858, filling an entire square. It is managed by the Vicksburg & Warren County Historical Society. The building has porticoes supported by 30-ft fluted columns. The clock in the tower still marks the hours after 90-odd years. Here the Confederate flag was lowered and the U. S. flag raised on July 4, 1863, when Vicksburg fell.

Museum exhibits number over 5,000 items, including china and silver of early founders, Confederate relics, flags and manuscripts; receipts for slaves; handwritten field orders of siege of Vicksburg and map used by Gen. U. S. Grant; a wallpaper newspaper printed by the Federals July 4, 1863; pastels of early river packets and pictures of old Vicksburg; pioneer memorials.

### Tulane Research Institute

The Middle American Research Institute of Tulane University, located near St. Charles Ave. in New Orleans, La., founded in 1924, is devoted to

research, education and public service related to Middle America, a region limited arbitrarily to Mexico, Central America, the West Indies, and the Bahamas.

The museum gallery features archaeological relics of the ancient civilizations of Middle America, including the Maya of Yucatan and Central America, the Aztec and earlier cultures of Mexico, and the circum-Caribbean tribes of southern Central America. Also on display are exhibits on modern Indians, and rare historical books and documents, including the Codex Tulane, a genealogy of Mixtec kings painted on a white deerskin scroll 14 feet long.

## MIDDLE WEST

### Cincinnati Art Museum

The Cincinnati Art Museum and the Art Academy of Cincinnati comprise the Cincinnati Museum Association in Cincinnati, Ohio. The museum contains the Mary M. Emery collection of 15th to 20th century paintings, the Mary Hanna collection of 17th to 18th century paintings, the J. J. Emery collection of European and American paintings, the Emile Heine collection of 17th to 20th century paintings and the Herbert Greer French collection of print masterpieces from the 15th through the 19th centuries, also Nabataean antiquities from Khirbet-Tannur, Egyptian, Graeco-Roman, Medieval, Renaissance, modern and oriental sculpture; Islamic pottery and miniatures; Chinese ritual bronzes and paintings and a Louis XVI salon and its complete furnishings. Also a comprehensive collection of musical instruments and an outstanding collection of American Indian objects and art of primitive peoples. Important loans to the Museum include the U. S. Playing Card Company's comprehensive historical collection of playing cards and the Arthur Joseph collection of Meissen porcelain. The Museum library covers every period of art.

### Cleveland Health Museum

The Cleveland Health Museum in Cleveland, Ohio, first of its kind in America, was incorporated in 1936 on a non-profit basis. Its hundreds of three-dimensional exhibits, largely designed and built in Museum studios, dramatize means and advantages of maintaining good health. The special health education department has a comprehensive film library and loan exhibits. The museum co-sponsors a weekly television program, Prescription for Living.

### Cleveland Museum of Art

The Cleveland Museum of Art, Cleveland, Ohio, includes in its permanent collections and visiting exhibitions primitive, ancient, and classical art; various periods of Europe; Near and Far East; Pacific localities; Africa; North, Central, and South America; as represented in sculpture, painting, graphic processes, the decorative arts in furniture, tapestry, lace, metals, pottery and jewelry.

Richness of quality is to be found in its medieval collections, including an important portion of the great Guelph Treasure of the House of Brunswick; the Holden Collection of European paintings; the Louis XVI Rousseau de la Rotonde Room, the J. H. Wade Collection with its great decorative art and paintings and the extensive Severance-Prentiss collections. Recent additions include paintings by Monet, Van Dyck; a French primitive; 12th century Chinese landscape painting, a Japanese Wooden Angel, 7th century, Enamel Chasse, Limoges; French 18th century bed of Marie Antoinette, attr. to Georges Jacob.

### Cleveland Natural History

The Cleveland Museum of Natural History, 2717 Euclid Ave., Cleveland, O., (founded 1920), has study collections of shells, insects, birds, mammals, fossils and ethnological material. Some of these are ranked among the top ten in the country. The Museum sponsors occasional expeditions to distant places and operates for the City of Cleveland its Zoo and Aquarium. A former Hamann Museum collection of Western Reserve University is on deposit here, and there is a Spitz Planarium in operation continuously. The most outstanding specimens in the Museum are Devonian fishes, gems, the Johnstown Mastodon, and a series of well mounted small birds and mammals. There are many affiliated clubs, including Gem-Cutters, Telescope Makers, and others.

### Cleveland Western Reserve

The Western Reserve Historical Society, 10825-10915 East Boulevard, Cleveland, Ohio, founded 1867, occupies two 70-room buildings opposite Wade Park. Among the museum collections are: early Cleveland dioramas; the Richard Warren Miniature rooms depicting the homes of one family from Plymouth Colony 1620 to 1880; an American Indian collection, including eight Indian settings; a log cabin interior and pioneer tools; the Bierce collec-



tion of Washingtoniana; a comprehensive lighting exhibit; early Western Reserve materials, a large costume collection, the D. Z. Norton collection of Napoleonic and paintings by Arnold Willard, including his first large painting of the "Spirit of '76." A mill room, a Marine room, Shaker and Eskimo collections are shown.

The library of 19th Century American history has about 200,000 books, 100,000 pamphlets (many unique), 20,000 vols. of newspapers, an estimated 1,000,000 manuscripts, many pictures, and maps. In addition to the materials on the Western Reserve, which include the papers of the Connecticut Land Company, the collection contains much on other parts of Ohio and the eastern United States. Strong sections are: the William P. Palmer Civil War collection, including many Southern newspapers and other material on the Confederacy; Lincoln, railroads; the American Indian, Shaker manuscripts; a costume collection; exploration, travel and genealogy, including some 12,000 family histories and supporting local history.

### Fort Recovery, Ohio

Fort Recovery, Mercer Co., Ohio, lies on the Wabash river one mile east of the Indiana line. (State Route 49). The reconstructed fort (1932), plus monuments (1912), library and museum commemorate the defeat of the American Army under Gen. Arthur St. Clair Nov. 4, 1791, by the Maumee Indians, and the Indian attack on the fort June 30, 1794, after it had been erected by Gen. Anthony Wayne. The monument contains bones of slain soldiers.

Fallen Timbers monument on the Maumee river, sw. of Toledo, O., commemorates the victory of Wayne over Indians and British Aug. 20, 1794.

### Toledo Museum of Art

The Toledo Museum of Art was founded 1901 and endowed by Mr. and Mrs. Edward Drummond Libbey "for the benefit of all those who seek self-improvement." Its Museum School of Design has free art and music appreciation courses.

The Museum has one of the most complete collections of ancient glass. Its painting collection numbers more than 600 European and American works, including masterpieces by: El Greco, Velasquez, Goya, Holbein, Rembrandt, LeNain, Filippino Lippi, DiCosimo, Cezanne, Gauguin, Van Gogh, Picasso; Robert Peke, Samuel F. B. Morse, Gilbert Stuart and Benjamin West.

Sculpture includes Greek and Roman examples, pieces from the French and Spanish Gothic periods and the Italian Renaissance, as well as from the 18th and 20th centuries.

The Museum has a reference and lending library of 15,000 volumes, 25,000 slides; and a music lending library of 8,000 records and 400 scores.

### Herron Institute, Indianapolis

The John Herron Art Institute of Indianapolis, Ind., including an art museum and a school in separate buildings, was erected 1906 from funds bequeathed to the Art Association of Indianapolis by John Herron. It is owned and operated by the Art Association of Indianapolis (organized 1883).

The collection of more than 11,000 objects is arranged in 12 galleries in the museum building, and represents the arts of countries throughout the world, from ancient to modern times. Most important paintings include Dutch 17th Century landscapes, work of American artists and French post-impressionist pictures. The collection of ancient Chinese bronzes and porcelains of the Sung and Ming dynasties is exceptionally good.

### Indiana State Memorials

Nancy Hanks Lincoln State Memorial and Lincoln State Park, near Lincoln City, Spencer Co., Ind., includes most of Tom Lincoln's farm and the grave of Nancy Hanks, mother of Abraham Lincoln. Two limestone buildings connected by a semi-circular cloistered walk are memorials to Lincoln and his mother.

Lumberlost State Memorial, home of Gene Stratton-Porter, author and naturalist from 1895 to 1933, is at Geneva, Ind., where swampy, heavily timbered land, since drained, provided Mrs. Porter with many of her stories. The Gene Stratton-Porter State Memorial, in Wildflower Woods, Sylvan Lake, near Rome City, Ind., was her home from 1913 to 1918. Both houses two-story log cabins were designed by Mrs. Porter.

Territorial Capitol State Memorial, Vincennes, Ind., is a two-story frame house with green shutters and a stoop porch the seat of Indiana Territory, 1800 to 1813, reopened to the public 1950. Win Henry Harrison, 9th President, was the first governor of the Territory.

Spring Mill Village, a restored pioneer settlement dating back to 1814, is located in Spring Mill State Park 3 mi. east of Mitchell, Ind. It contains a stone grist mill with overshot wheel and corn; wooden gears and huge stones still grinding; post-office, general store, apothecary's shop, tavern, distillery, saw mill and houses; also hat

shop where pioneer "bee gum" hats were made.

### Dearborn, Mich., Exhibits

The Henry Ford Museum and Greenfield Village, Dearborn, Mich., near Detroit, were founded by Henry Ford and dedicated to Thomas Alva Edison.

The Henry Ford Museum is housed in reproductions of Independence Hall, Congress Hall and Old City Hall, Philadelphia, and its 14 acres include exhibits of antique automobiles, locomotives, fire engines, farm implements, furniture, glass, silver etc.

Greenfield Village has over 100 separate buildings illustrating 19th Century America, including the laboratory and other buildings used by Edison at Menlo Park, N. J., where he invented the electric light, a silk mill, a grist mill, a cooper shop, a blacksmith's shop, a shoemaker's shop, a Cape Cod windmill, etc., moved from original sites; the Loxan County, Ill., courthouse in which Lincoln practiced law, containing relics such as the chair he sat in when shot, the Wright Brothers cycle shop from Dayton, Ohio, the birthplaces of Henry Ford, William Holmes McGuffey, Luther Burbank and Orville Wright, the house in which Noah Webster prepared his dictionary. There are also machine shops, a village fire house, an inn of stagecoach days, a covered bridge from Pennsylvania, a showboat and many other historic houses and objects intended to recall development of industries and cultural life in the United States.

### Detroit Historical Museum

The Detroit Historical Museum, Woodward at Kirby, was founded by the Detroit Historical Society and is maintained by the City of Detroit.

Four main exhibit areas present (1) The Streets of Detroit—full scale street scenes of two periods; (2) Metropolitan Services, with exhibits of cultural, recreational aspects of life in the city and the work of city departments and public utilities; (3) Social History, emphasizing home life and standards of living of typical citizens; (4) Industrial exhibits of the development of commerce and industry over 250 years; (5) Hall of Patriotism, and the Hall of Citizenship.

The Museum of Great Lakes History is housed in the schooner J. T. Wink, the last commercial schooner on the Great Lakes, beached on Belle Isle. Open April through September.

Fort Wayne Military Museum, 6053 W. Jefferson, includes the bastions, casemates, tunnels, barracks building and powder magazine with associated exhibits on military history of this area.

### Detroit Institute of Arts

The Detroit Institute of Arts, 5200 Woodward Avenue, Detroit, Mich., is a municipally owned museum of art. Its aim is to represent within one building the whole meaning of the arts in human society since the first appearance of the instinct of design. It represents in orderly historical sequence every stage of human culture and every great art epoch from prehistoric man to the 20th century.

Within this general plan the most distinguished sections are the arts of the Italian Middle Ages and the Renaissance, the arts of the Netherlands from the fourteenth to the seventeenth centuries, the baroque and rococo period of European culture, the American colonial period and the romantic period, the European twentieth century arts, the arts of the Near East and Far East.

The collection consists of more than 1,000 paintings, a fine collection of sculpture and examples of furniture, goldsmiths' work, glass, graphic arts, textiles.

Recent additions include Rodin's Eve and Houdon's Mme. Thelusson, pre-historic Irish gold jewelry, arms and armor from the Hearst collection, a Flemish tapestry, a French toilet service, 8 pieces of Sevres and Vincennes porcelain, works by Guardi, Credi, Constable, Fragonard, Ghirlandajo, Gentile, Kokoschka, Lawrence, Mino da Fiesole, Sassetta.

### Chicago Academy of Sciences

The Chicago Academy of Sciences, Museum of Natural History, in Lincoln Park at 2001 N. Clark St., Chicago, Ill., was founded 1857 for "the promotion and diffusion of scientific knowledge."

Emphasis in the public exhibits is placed upon the natural history of the Chicago region. The Chicago Envrans Hall is composed of large habitat groups illustrating ecological relationships in replicas of typical dune, marsh, prairie, and woodland sites in the vicinity of Chicago. Study collections also represent many other areas in North America.

### Adler Planetarium, Chicago

The Adler Planetarium and Astronomical Museum, on Chicago's lake front, was the first institution of its kind in America. It was presented to the people of Chicago by Max Adler, May 12, 1930, and is operated by the Chicago Park District. Although commonly referred to as the Planetarium, it is really an Astronomical Museum, of which the Planetarium instrument is the principal exhibit.

The astronomical museum contains an unexcelled collection of antique astronomical and mathematical instruments among which are astrolabes, nocturnals, armillae, celestial globes, sun dials, early telescopes, etc., beautifully made by the most skilled craftsmen of the 16th, 17th and 18th centuries as well as modern instruments, together with exhibits explaining various phases of astronomy. Set into the walls of the main floor corridors are 72 large transparencies of astronomical photographs made with the world's foremost telescopes.

### Art Institute of Chicago

The Art Institute of Chicago, on Michigan Ave., Chicago, founded 1879, is one of the great galleries and educational centers of the nation. Its paintings represent major work in many schools. The Ryerson Library of Art and the Burnham Library of Architecture have over 70,000 vols., many prints, photographs and lantern slides. In 1953 the attendance reached 1,953,304.

Many masterpieces adorn its walls, especially of French, Dutch, Flemish, Italian and American art, including 4 El Greco paintings, Saurat's *La Grande Jatte*, Rembrandt's *Girl at Open Half-door*, 4 panels by Tiepolo, *Adoration of the Magi* by van Leyden, Edouard Manet by Fantin-Latour and other famous work by Monet, Crivelli, Degas, Courbot, Winslow Homer, Poussin, Titian, Constable, Corot, Innes, Gilbert Stuart and others. Similarly many masters are represented among the prints and drawings. There is a large Oriental Dept., and an extensive Decorative Arts Dept., with the famous Thorne miniature rooms, and many examples of china, lusterware, rugs, glass, pottery and vestments.

### John Crerar, Chicago

John Crerar Library, Michigan Ave. and Randolph St., Chicago, has collections in every branch of science, technology and medicine, including the Senn medical, Chanute on aeronautics, DuBois Reymond on comparative physiology, Meissner on physiology, Baum on historical medicine, Martin on gynecology, Grulee on pediatrics, Prande on Spallanzani, private papers of Ludwig Hektoen and James B. Herrick. It has collections of books on cremation cooking, international congresses and expositions and is especially strong in aeronautics, chemistry, radio, medicine, dentistry, pharmacology, botany, zoology, biology, engineering, railroads, mining and geology, and in collections of scientific periodicals and indexes.

### Chicago Historical Society

The Chicago Historical Society, Chicago, Ill., incorporated 1857, is located in Lincoln Park. While specializing in the history of Chicago and the Midwest it includes exhibits of national importance.

In the presentation of exhibits, the Society has made extensive use of the principles of visual education. The story of American History is given in the chronological arrangement of period rooms. Each exhibit in the building is displayed so as to deal with a specific subject and its related facts as a unit. One of the 18 period rooms is the Senate Chamber a reproduction of the original in Congress Hall, Philadelphia, the seat of the Government of the United States prior to its transfer to Washington (1800). Authentic relics owned by George and Martha Washington are shown. Lincoln Hall contains one of the greatest collections of Lincolniana in existence, including personal effects and over 1,000 letters, documents. A corridor lined with etching, lithographs and engravings of Abraham Lincoln, leads to the Lincoln Parlor, a reproduction of the front parlor of the Lincoln Home in Springfield, Ill. There is also an exact reproduction of the bedroom in which Lincoln died, including bed and furniture.

The Gilpin Reference Library has available general Americana although the emphasis is placed upon the history of Chicago and the Old Northwest. The book collection of 80,000 volumes and pamphlets embraces current historical works, early America, reports of foreign travelers, pioneer sketches of political development.

### Lincoln Park Zoo, Chicago

The Lincoln Park Zoological Gardens in Chicago, Ill., operated by the Chicago Park District, covers 25 acres, exhibits more than 2,600 mammals, birds and reptiles collected from all over the world. Annual attendance is 4,000,000.

The exhibits are housed in five buildings, five barns, 30 outdoor yards and enclosures, nine dens for wolves and foxes, nine bear pits, raccoon pit, outdoor pool for sea lions, penguin pool, wild fowl pond, bird of prey cages, pheasantry, flightless bird section, and the world's only Zoo-rookery. This is a landscaped rock garden with a meandering stream in its center. There are no fences, only a water barrier, and visitors may photograph birds without interference of wires and bars. Included among the many winged creatures are flamingos, cranes, storks, swans and peacocks. A

"Zoo Answer Shop" has been established, at which visitors may ask questions about the various members of the animal kingdom.

The Zoo became famous as the home of Bushman, called the most perfect specimen of gorilla in captivity until his death on Jan. 1, 1951, at the age of 22 years, 9 months. In his prime Bushman stood 6 feet, 2 inches and weighed over 550 lbs. Simbad, youngest of the four young gorillas born over from Africa in October, 1948, at 6 years weighed 115 pounds, slightly more than Bushman at the same age. The 4 young gorillas and their ages on Mar. 1, 1953, were Simbad, 7 years; Rajah, 7½ years; Irwin Young, 8½ years; and Lotus, the only female of the group, 9 years.

### Chicago Natural History

Chicago Natural History Museum, Roosevelt Road and Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, presents a comprehensive survey of the races of man as well as flora, fauna and geology. The exhibits and scientific study collections are divided into four major departments: anthropology, botany, geology, zoology. These include many subdivisions. Outstanding among them are the Hall of the Stone Age; the Races of Mankind, a series of sculptures in bronze and stone by Malvina Hoffman; the North American Indian groups and exhibits of Ancient Egypt, Babylonia, Etruria and Rome; China, Tibet and other parts of Asia; Africa and islands of the South Pacific. The Hall of Babylonian Archaeology contains the results of collection on the site of the ancient city of Kish.

The Hall of Plant Life and the botanical exhibits give a survey of the plant world from the lowest microscopic forms. A large diorama reproduces an alpine meadow in the Rocky Mountains; other dioramas represent spring flora in an Illinois woodland seashore plants of the intertidal zone of the Bay of Fundy, fresh water aquatics from South America, and a South African desert scene displaying one of the most unusual of woody plants, the two-leaved tumbos. Two halls are devoted to plant economics and two to North American and foreign woods.

The museum has the world's largest collection of meteorites and an extensive collection of fossil skeletons of prehistoric animals, as well as life-size dioramas showing them in their native habitats. The Carl E. Akeley Memorial Hall contains many mounted game animals collected by this naturalist. The first specimens of the giant panda ever to reach the U. S. are shown.

### Newberry Library, Chicago

The Newberry Library, Chicago, Ill., was founded in 1837 by a bequest from Walter Loomis Newberry and incorporated 1893 as a free public reference library. Its books and manuscript collections, about 725,000 in number, fall within the general field of the humanities and include texts and comments on thought and culture since classical times. Though emphasis has been on English and American literature and history and on the Renaissance, later Western European collections are also good, and in some respects unusual, for pre-19th century periods. The Library is especially strong in such out of the way subjects as the Arthurian legend, old Gaelic texts, 16th century imprints, 17th century novels and political miscellanies, genealogy, linguistics, and pre-1800 reference works.

The Edward E. Ayer Collection of about 80,000 vols. is concerned with the colonial and frontier history of the Americas, the anthropology of the Indians and of the Pacific natives, and the history of their relations with the white man. The Philippines collection is one of the finest extant. The William B. Greenlee Collection of 6,000 vols. concerns the history and literature of Portugal.

The John M. Wing Foundation is one of the strongest collections of its kind on the history of printing and calligraphy. The Library's music collection is especially rich in classical scores.

The Library's collections on the social, economic and cultural history of the Midwest include the central-office papers of the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy Railroad, 1850-1901, and of the Illinois Central Railroad, 1851-1906, the correspondence of Victor F. Lawson, Edward Price Bell, Carter Harrison, and other Chicago leaders and letters and manuscripts of Sherwood Anderson, Floyd Dell, F. F. Browne, Henry B. Fuller, Joseph Kirkland, Mary Hartwell Catherwood, Eunice Tietjens, and Henry Kitchell Webster, and the calligraphic inventor Platt R. Spencer.

### Oriental Institute, Chicago

The Oriental Institute of the University of Chicago is a research institute devoted to the study of the ancient civilizations of the Near East. It discovers, records, and studies the cultural monuments particularly of ancient Egypt, Palestine, Syria, Anatolia, Mesopotamia, and Persia and interprets their importance for the development of Western civilization.

Five exhibition halls in James H. Breasted Hall.

the Institute's headquarters, present collections of objects representative of the art, architecture, religion, literature, and handicrafts of the ancient Near East. The objects include colossal sculptures such as a 40-ton human-headed winged bull from the Assyrian palace at Khorsabad, a 16-foot statue of Tutankhamon from Egypt, and a gold treasure from Persia. The exhibits are free.

### Science and Industry, Chicago

The Museum of Science and Industry, in Jackson Park, Chicago, was founded by Julius Rosenwald and contains numerous exhibits devoted to scientific and industrial processes, illustrating the theme inscribed above the central dome: Science Discerns the Laws of Nature; Industry Applies Them to the Needs of Man. The Museum occupies the restored Fine Arts building of the Columbian Exposition, 1893, an example of classical adaptation.

Many of the exhibits place the spectator in the midst of the setting or enable him to operate devices demonstrating activities. Unusual displays are those of an Illinois coal mine, a Santa Fe electric railway model, an operating gray iron foundry that makes castings, the evolution of the automobile, and the mechanized operation of a modern farm. The world's first moving rubber sidewalk is part of the new story of rubber. The World of Hardwoods exhibit is a collection of rare and useful woods and how they were used. A large section demonstrates the application of electrical energy and the latest electronic developments. Public health is stressed in polio, cancer, heart and resuscitation exhibits.

Now open to visitors is the U-505, former German submarine captured on the high seas during World War II. The interior of the U-505 has been restored to operating condition and can be inspected.

### Shedd Aquarium, Chicago

The John G. Shedd Aquarium, 1200 South Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, Ill., displays approximately 10,000 aquatic specimens from the rivers and oceans of every continent. Here the visitor may see fishes from the sea horse to the shark, in their natural marine surroundings. There are turtles, salamanders, invertebrates. The specimens vary from 325 pound groupers to mosquito fish, 1 inch long.

### Illinois State Historical

Illinois State Historical Library, Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill., has over 95,000 vols. and numerous manuscripts. The 11,000 vols. of newspapers are supplemented by 6,300 reels of microfilm. The Henry Horner Lincoln collection contains 6,000 books and pamphlets and the Alfred W. Stern Civil War collection is one of the largest in the country. There are over 1,000 original Lincoln manuscripts, and c. 350 original U.S. Grant manuscripts. The library also specializes in Illinois history, Mormons in Illinois, mid-west Americana and genealogy. The State Historian, Harry E. Pratt, also is secretary of the Illinois State Historical Society, a department of the library. Independent of this is the Illinois State Library, administered by the secretary of state.

### Layton Gallery, Milwaukee

Layton Art Gallery, Milwaukee, Wis., was organized, incorporated and endowed by Frederick Layton (1861). Its permanent collection includes paintings by John Constable, George Romney, Sir Peter Paul, Jacob Ruysdael, Thomas Couture, Corot, Bastien-Lepage, and such American artists as Rembrandt Peck, Albert Bierstadt, Asher B. Durand, George Inness, Ralph Blakelock, Thomas Moran, Warren Davis, Frederic Remington, Eastman Johnson, Abbott Thayer, Hovsep Pushman, Winslow Homer, and Gerrit V. Sinclair. Karl Friebe, Carol Blanchard, Forrest Flower, Ben Shahn, Edmund Lewandowski, Richard, Jansen, Max Kohn, Charles Thwaits, Rufino Tamaya, Alfred Sessler and Don Kingman.

### Wisconsin State Historical

The Library of the Wisconsin State Historical Society, Madison, Wis., estab. 1856, is the largest of any American historical society and contains upwards of 317,205 vols. and periodicals; 367,206 pamphlets; 1,875,000 manuscript items and 3,916 bound manuscripts and 12,000 reels of microfilm. There is a large genealogical collection. Although collecting Wisconsin records is its primary purpose, the library serves the University of Wisconsin in the field of American history. Foremost among its collections are 500 vols. of manuscripts relating to the old West gathered by Dr. Lyman Draper. The McCormick collection was obtained 1951 from Chicago. Many manuscripts deal with labor. The state archives and the state museums are included; the society conducts an annual summer institute for local history and the American History Research Center.

### Minnesota Historical, St. Paul

On Capitol Hill in St. Paul, Minn., adjacent to the State Capitol, the Minnesota Historical Society, chartered 1849 by the first Minnesota territorial legislature, is the oldest incorporated institution in the State. The museum of the society, with its varied displays, shows how Minnesotans of the past lived in terms of the tools and implements they worked with, the clothes they wore, the furnishings they used in their homes, and conveyances in which they traveled.

The library contains over 200,000 items, including an extensive collection of materials relating to the Scandinavian elements in the United States; and has one of the largest collections of genealogical and biographical publications in the country.

In the manuscript division are over 2,000,000 items, covering three centuries of Minnesota history and including letters, diaries, and other documents left by men and women who have played some part in making Minnesota. The picture department contains over 450,000 paintings, photographs, and prints.

### Minneapolis Institute of Arts

The Minneapolis Institute of Arts, Minneapolis, Minn., estab. 1915, is associated with the Minneapolis School of Art, both sponsored by the Minneapolis Society of Fine Arts. It has extensive collections representing the fine and decorative arts from ancient times to the present, and is especially notable for its 15th to 16th century Flemish tapestries and early 16th century French Artemesia series, Early American silver, pre-Columbian materials from Mexico, Central and South America, and French, English and American period rooms. Persian pottery, Cambodian sculpture, Chinese porcelains and bronzes and antique gold jewelry further give distinction to the remarkable Far Eastern section.

Among the most famous paintings in the Institute are works by Titian, Rembrandt, El Greco, Rubens, Chardin, Goya, Degas, Matisse, Gauguin, Cezanne, Renoir, and many other masters. Works of sculpture include Rodin's the Age of Bronze, Lipchitz' Matador, Maillol's the Three Graces, an Egyptian 6th dynasty funerary stela and an Assyrian bas-relief.

### Walker Art Center, Minneapolis

The Walker Art Center, Minneapolis, Minn., developed from collections of oriental ceramics and jade and European and American paintings begun in 1879 by Thomas Barlow Walker, pioneer lumberman. It has extensive collections of contemporary paintings, sculpture and prints. The Center conducts exhibitions of 19th and 20th century art, including photography and design, one-man shows and historical exhibits, and supplements exhibitions with classes for adults and children, workshops, lectures and films. It publishes the Design Quarterly.

### At Davenport, Iowa

Davenport Public Museum, 704 Brady Street, Davenport, Ia., established 1867, as Davenport Academy of Sciences, contains the hall of History of Man in the area from earliest Indians to the Steamboat era; excavations from Hopewell mounds, Capt. W. P. Hall collection of Missouri-Arkansas Indian pottery, mineralogy, paleontology, zoology and botany. Herbarium of 20,000 sheets. C. A. Fiske collection of Peruvian pottery, ethnology, and collections from oriental civilizations, ancient Egypt, Greece, Rome, and recent Eskimos. The library of Science, History and Art has 75,000 vols.

Davenport Municipal Art Gallery, 130 W. Fifth St. estab. 1925 originated with paintings collected by C. A. Fiske, including outstanding examples of Mexican colonial, and has since expanded its paintings of European and American schools. It has frequent exhibitions of wood block prints, water colors, portraits, ceramics, photographs and costume designs, and annually holds the Quad-City Artists' exhibition (Davenport, Ia., Rock Island, Moline and East Moline, Ill.).

### Des Moines Art Center

The Des Moines Art Center, in Greenwood Park, Des Moines, Ia., estab. 1946, has collections of American contemporary painting and sculpture, also examples of work by Goya, Rodin and oriental art. The Center maintains a reference library, daily classes in drawing, painting, sculpture, ceramics, weaving, and gives lectures, concerts and motion pictures. The building was designed by Eliel Saarinen and the court has a bronze fountain sculpture by Carl Milles.

### Iowa History and Archives

Iowa State Department of History and Archives occupies the State Historical Bldg., East 12th St. and Grand Ave., Des Moines, Ia. It preserves the history of Iowa from aboriginal days, containing geological specimens, fossil coal plants, utensils of Indians and white pioneers, a complete record of birds, animals, insects, trees; a valuable manu-

script division, with letters from authors, explorers, statesmen; war histories, and G. A. R. collection, autographs, and bound newspapers.

### Iowa State Historical

The State Historical Society of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia., incorp. 1857, is housed by the State University and contains 104,000 books and 7,200 bound vols. of newspaper files. It specializes in Iowa and midwestern history, publishes a monthly, the Palimpsest, a quarterly, Iowa Journal of History, and books on Iowa history, biography and government. It is supported by state appropriation, and has 5,000 members and 350 depositories and exchanges.

### Norwegian-American Museum

The Norwegian-American Historical Museum, Decorah, Iowa, estab. 1877, preserves historical and cultural objects relating to the pioneers who came from Norway. Household utensils, silverware, tapestries, decorative chests; pioneer life exhibits; memorabilia of Civil War veterans are shown; there is also the outdoor museum of two pioneer homes, a schoolhouse, a mill house and a drying house, all built of logs.

### St. Joseph Museum

St. Joseph Museum, St. Joseph, Mo., founded 1927, a municipal project, occupies a special place among museums for its emphasis on natural history, wildlife of its region and materials related to Indian tribes, from Alaska to Florida. Ethnological exhibits come from the Far East, Africa and the Arctic, while birds and mammals represent both rare and extinct species and include numerous examples of American fauna. The Museum directs educational and avocational activities.

### Academy of Science, St. Louis

The Academy of Science of St. Louis, 4642 Lindell Boulevard, St. Louis, Mo., was founded 1856. The museum serves as a nucleus from which larger, more comprehensive museums may develop in the fields of anthropology, natural history, science and industry. The museum's most outstanding collection is the Whelpley Collection of Indian Relics. The library contains some 75,000 volumes of scientific periodicals.

### City Art Museum, St. Louis

The City Art Museum of St. Louis, Mo., municipally owned, is located in Forest Park. Its art collections extend from those of ancient Assyria and Egypt to the present. There are outstanding examples of work by Holbein, Rembrandt and Zurbaran, and the Barberini Satyr represents the peak of Renaissance sculpture.

The historic phases of European and American decorative arts are similarly outlined in furniture, textiles, ceramics and other objects. Included are typical medieval, gothic, Hispano-Moresque, Jacobean, Queen Anne, Georgian, Louis XV and American rooms from Georgian to Victorian times. Unusual among the European rooms is the Gothic Court with its great XVI century stairway from Morlaix, France. Sculpture, pottery, textile and other crafts illustrate the primitive arts of America and Africa.

The Oriental collections contain sculptures, jades, textiles and paintings representative of the historic periods of Far Eastern culture; one of the great collections of Chinese ceramics in America, and another of early Chinese bronzes. Among the Chinese sculptures, porcelains and early bronzes are specimens ranking among world masterpieces. From the Near East are carpets, velvets and other textiles, ceramics, metalwork, etc., originating in Persia and the adjacent regions. The classical galleries contain Greek sculptures in marble and bronze, a Greek helmet which is possibly the finest extant, ceramics, glass, mosaics and gems, Roman portrait busts, ceramics, glass and metalwork.

### Kansas City Museum

The Kansas City Museum, Kansas City, Mo., municipally owned, is modernizing its exhibits of regional and natural history. Eskimoland permits school groups to enter igloo and hear recorded sounds of the north. Indianland, based on an Osage Indian dwelling, and Pioneerland, using Daniel Boone's log cabin, are new additions. The North American Mammal wing opened with an exhibit of 3 Kodiak bears. The Museum exhibits dioramas of Kansas City. It has a small planetarium and cooperates with school and community groups in educational programs.

### Missouri Historical Society

The Missouri Historical Society, Jefferson Memorial Bldg., Forest Park, St. Louis, has a free museum open daily, and a library restricted to research. Historical memorabilia of early St. Louis (founded 1764), the Lewis and Clark expedition, the steamboat era, are found in the museum. The Chas. A. Lindbergh collection commemorating his flight to Paris in the Spirit of St. Louis plane in 1927 comprises 15,000 items. The library con-

tains Spanish colonial archives, 1,000 Jefferson letters, Mississippi Valley history, 1,000,000 manuscripts, old photographs and material relating to the history of advertising in the Middle West.

### Nelson-Atkins, Kansas City, Mo.

The William Rockhill Nelson Gallery of Art and Mary Atkins Museum of Fine Arts is in Kansas City, Mo. The fields of art represented include paintings, sculpture, decorative arts, textiles, tapestries, period rooms, ceramics, etc. The collections cover all periods from pre-classical to modern times and many world-famous artists are represented. The Samuel H. Kress Foundation includes Italian Renaissance painting and sculpture. There is a comprehensive collection of Chinese art.

### Eisenhower, Abilene

The original Eisenhower home in Abilene, Kans., containing all the authentic furnishings as they were left when Mrs. Eisenhower, mother of the President, died in 1946, and a new museum building of native stone, are the property of the Eisenhower Foundation to Promote Citizenship and to Honor Veterans of America's Wars. The museum is the repository of the President's trophies and medals, over 3,000 items. Five Eisenhower sons grew up in the home and their pictures and belongings are in place there. The two buildings are open to the public.

### Kansas State Historical Society

The Kansas State Historical Society, Topeka, Kan., was founded (1875) by Kansas newspaper men. The society's collection of bound volumes of American newspapers, now totaling more than 68,000, ranks second only to the Library of Congress. In addition newspapers have been photographed on more than 4,800 reels of microfilm. There are 2,600,000 official documents of the territory and state dating from 1854 in the archives division, and the private manuscript collection numbers 300,000 pieces. The Society's library includes 390,000 volumes, periodicals and pamphlets, and 10,000 printed maps, atlases and charts showing the development of Kansas during three centuries. There are more than 26,500 photographs and paintings of Kansas subjects. The museum also contains nearly 35,000 objects including a Spanish sword believed to date from Coronado's Kansas exploration of 1541, and a 1912 airplane built in Kansas.

The Society also is trustee of the Shawnee Methodist Mission established 1830 near present Kansas City, the Kaw Methodist Mission (1850) at Council Grove, and the First Territorial Capitol (1855) on the Fort Riley military reservation.

### Univ. of Kansas Museums

**Natural History**—The Museum of Natural History of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kan., in Dyche Hall, is devoted to vertebrates (fossil and recent), Amollusks and archaeology. In addition to extensive research collections there are dioramas and habitat groups. A panorama of North American mammals is 550 feet long and presents mammals in typical attitudes in their natural habitats from the Arctic to the Tropics. The horse, Comanche, lone survivor of Guster's battle of the Little Big Horn is on display.

**Art**—The University of Kansas Museum of Art, Lawrence, Kan., contains a large collection of European and American paintings and sculpture. The Thayer collection of European and Oriental decorative arts, medals and plaquettes from the Renaissance to the present, the Jones collection of timepieces. Noteworthy are a large wood Madonna by Riemenschneider, two rare 18th century German wood sculptures; paintings by Sully, Rombous, Troyon, Solimena, Palma Giovane, Soet, Van Tilborgh, Winslow Homer.

The Snow Entomological Museum, named in honor of a former chancellor of the University, Dr. Francis Huntington Snow, now contains 1,400,000 insect specimens. The research collections are particularly rich in the Hemiptera, Homoptera, and in the bees. Also included are all groups of insects, as well as biting arthropods such as chiggers.

### Joelyn Art Museum, Omaha

The Joelyn Art Museum in Omaha, Nebr., occupies a building of Georgia pink marble (1934). Surrounding the patio and concert hall are 10 galleries. The permanent collection of paintings, furniture, and other art objects are shown in the south galleries in period arrangement from the Middle Ages to the present day. Paintings, drawings, prints, photographs, industrial arts and architecture make up monthly exhibits.

Two permanent installations are featured on the ground floor: The Early West and Arts of the North American Indians. Other exhibit rooms accommodate displays including Oriental and Classical groups and the Graphic Arts. The Mu-

seum has a substantial art reference library and art classes for adults and children.

## Nebraska State Historical

Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, Neb., founded 1878, in September 1953, entered its new building at 1500 R St. The museum contains Indian artifacts and materials from northern plains and by exhibits and other techniques portrays Nebraska from prehistoric times to now. There is a library of 40,000 books, 37,000 vols. of newspapers and pioneer mss. The society publishes Nebraska History and three other series.

## SOUTHWEST

### Oklahoma Historical Society

Oklahoma Historical Society, founded 1893, occupies its building on the State Capitol grounds at Oklahoma City, Okla. Its museum contains over 15,000 objects relating to Indian and Mound cultures. It has a historical library of 25,000 vols., the archives of the Five Civilized tribes and other Indians, a newspaper collection and Union and Confederate memorial rooms. There are portraits and sculptures of distinguished Oklahomans. The silver service of the battleship Oklahoma, sunk at Pearl Harbor in 1941, is on display.

### Tulsa, Okla.

Philbrook Art Center, Tulsa, Okla., opened 1939 by Southwestern Art Assn., conducts exhibits and educational projects and possesses, besides paintings of European and American masters, extensive collections representing Indian and Spanish colonial cultures, including pottery, basketry, paintings, artifacts. It conducts an annual competition of paintings by artists of Indian or Eskimo extraction and an exhibition in May of contemporary American Indian paintings.

### Alamo, San Antonio

Of the five old Spanish Missions in or near San Antonio, Tex., the greatest renown attaches, for patriotic reasons, to the Alamo, now preserved as the Cradle of Texas Liberty. This was the Mission de San Antonio de Valero, founded 1718 and named for St. Anthony of Padua and the Marquis of Valero, Spanish viceroy. Alamo is Spanish for cottonwood. Church and convent were surrounded by a wall 8 ft. high, 2½ ft. wide. In February, 1836, Santa Anna and 1,000 Mexicans besieged 184 Texans under Col. William Barrett Travis in the Alamo. They fought to the last man. Davy Crockett and Col. James Bowie dying with them, Mar. 6, 1836. The bodies were burned on the site. The church, in ruins, was bought about 40 years ago from the Catholic church by the State of Texas. The building has been restored, the Plaza cleared and the whole is a memorial to Texas defenders.

San Antonio also has Mission San Jose (1720) called Queen of the Missions; Concepcion (1730), San Juan Capistrano (1731) and San Francisco de la Espada (c. 1730), all holding services.

### Hall of State, Dallas

The Hall of State was erected with state funds at a cost of \$1,200,000 and is located in Fair Park in Dallas, Texas. It was built in commemoration of Texas heroes as part of the centennial program in 1936. Later leased by the state to the City of Dallas, it has been the home of the Dallas Historical Society (founded 1922) since 1938.

At the entrance are the heroic figures of Sam Houston, William Barrett Travis, Stephen Fuller Austin, James Walker Fannin, Mirabeau Buonaparte Lamar and Thomas Jefferson Rusk.

Murals are by J. O. Mahoney Jr. (South Texas Room), Arthur Neidhardt (North Texas Room), Olin H. Travis (East Texas Room), Tom Lea (West Texas Room), and Eugene Savage, Reveau Bassett, and Buck Winn Jr. (Hall of the Six Flags).

Above the central entrance stands the heroic statue of a Texas warrior, by Allie Tennant. Pompeo Coppini made the figures of Travis, Rusk, Houston, Austin, Lamar, and Fannin in the Hall of the Heroes. A portrait bust of Fleet Admiral C. W. Nimitz, by Felix de Weldon, was added to the Hall of the Heroes in 1945. A statue of a Cowboy, carved of wood by Dorothy Austin, is in the West Texas Room.

The Texana Reference Library and Archives are open to qualified students.

### San Jacinto Museum, Texas

San Jacinto Monument and Museum are located on San Jacinto battleground, a state park of about 460 acres 22 mi. east of downtown Houston, Texas, scene of the battle on April 21, 1836, between the Texan and Mexican armies, which won independence for Texas. The memorial, constructed in 1936-1939 with federal and state funds, commemorates the heroes of the Battle of San Jacinto and all other patriots. The monument and museum are operated by the San Jacinto Museum of History Association, a non-profit, educational organization. The monument, 570 feet high, is built of rein-

forced concrete faced with Texas fossilized buff limestone. The museum proper, which forms the base of the building, is 124 feet square. On the outside of the base are eight massive panels on which is engraved a brief account of the history of Texas. Above the panels, at the base of the shaft, which is 48 feet square at its foundation, tapering to 30 feet square at the observation tower, is a frieze by Wm M. McVey, depicting significant phases in the Anglo-American colonization of Texas. At the apex is a star 34 feet high.

The museum has approximately 500,000 pages of manuscripts including papers of Sam Houston, Lamar and other patriots, and documents relating to the history of Mexico and Texas.

The relic collection, 9,000 items, includes royal, church and private seals, uniforms and vestments, coins, medals and materials made of gold, silver, copper and iron. The picture collection has 1,500 items. The library has 20,000 publications, and 85,000 issues of newspapers. The museum's permanent exhibits present ten periods of Texas history, from aborigines to the modern state.

### Texas Memorial Museum

The Texas Memorial Museum in Austin, Tex., is directed by the Regents of The University of Texas. Exhibits cover anthropology, botany, geology, history, and zoology.

The anthropology exhibits show the tools, utensils, weapons, ornaments and costumes of several races of man and many tribes. Interesting collections of objects of the Chinese, Japanese, Javanese, African Negro, and American Indian are shown. Many cases are devoted to the stone and flint work of the Texas Indians. Others contain numerous specimens of Caddoan and Archaic pottery, smoking pipes, and shell ornaments. Seven dioramas represent the domestic life of Texas Indian tribes. The museum contains an excellent collection of blankets and baskets of the American Indians.

Exhibits of vertebrate fossils in the Museum include several unusual skeletons of extinct animals from the several geologic periods in Texas. Four cases show exhibits of early man, represented by artifacts associated with extinct animals, such as the Columbian elephant, the American horse, and the long-horned bison. Maps show the land areas of Texas during successive geologic periods.

Outstanding exhibits in the history division include the savings of former Vice President John Garner, the first printed copy of the Declaration of Texas Independence, the original President Polk Warrant, dated Dec. 29, 1845, extending the laws of the United States over the state of Texas; and the Wooten fire-arm collection.

### Arizona State Museum

The Arizona State Museum in Tucson is chiefly anthropological, stressing particularly the archaeology and ethnology of the Southwest. However, there are historical and natural history materials. There are over 100,000 specimens in the Museum. Outstanding exhibits and collections include:

Western Apache exhibit; tree ring exhibit, including a 10-foot section of Giant Sequoia with over 1700 annual rings, prehistoric Southwestern textile, pottery, stone and bone work. One alcove devoted to Ventana Cave, a stratified record of Man's occupancy for about 10,000 years.

### Museum of Northern Arizona

The Museum of Northern Arizona, situated three miles north of Flagstaff, Ariz., is operated by the Northern Arizona Society of Science and Art, Inc. The Museum library contains 4,000 books, 8,500 pamphlets, 200 journals, 1,300 maps.

The permanent exhibits, exclusively devoted to Northern Arizona, present the results of research in graphic form: earth history, animals and plants, and the history and activities of the human inhabitants, prehistoric and contemporary. There are study collections of 68,000 specimens.

### Museum of New Mexico

The Museum of New Mexico, in Santa Fe, N. M., has its headquarters in the historic Palace of the Governors, oldest public building in the United States, built 1610, on the Plaza of Santa Fe.

The exhibits of the Museum are devoted principally to the Southwest. The old palace contains the archaeological exhibits and Spanish colonial and American territorial displays and is the headquarters of the Historical Society of New Mexico.

Other buildings are the Art Gallery, containing exhibits of the work of southwestern artists, the Hall of Ethnology, illustrating the living Indian of the Southwest and his cultural attainments; the Laboratory of Anthropology, used mainly for research projects and housing important anthropological collections; and the Museum of International Folk Art.

### Navajo Art, Santa Fe

The Museum of Navajo Ceremonial Art in Santa Fe, N. M., occupies a site of 10 acres in the foothills of the Sangre de Cristo mountains.

Designed as an interpretation in modern form of a Navajo ceremonial hogan, the building itself is an integral background for the exhibition of sand paintings, as well as a repository for the myths, music, poetry, sacred lore and objects connected with Navajo religion.

In the Research Department, the Wheelwright Collections include over 300 sand paintings transcribed from the originals by various recorders on different parts of the Navajo Reservation; music records of approximately 2000 Navajo chants; ceremonial objects, baskets, blankets and silver; and an extensive library of books and manuscripts on Navajo art and religion. Comparative material from Asia and other countries is also represented.

## FAR WEST—PACIFIC COAST

### Colorado Springs

The Colorado Springs Fine Arts Center, a \$2,000,000 institution given to the Pike's Peak Region by Alice Bennis Taylor, and completed 1936, has an interesting permanent collection of paintings, prints and drawings by contemporary artists and features an extensive exhibition program in all fields of the art. The Taylor Museum of the Fine Arts Center specializes in culture history of the American Southwest and Latin America, and is famed for its collections of religious folk art of New Mexico, Latin American and Southwestern materials and the John Frederick Huckel collection of 112 Navajo sand painting reproductions. In addition to the gallery facilities, the Art Center houses a complete theatre, music room and library as well as a school.

### Museums in Denver, Colo.

The Colorado State Museum of the State Historical Society of Colorado, Denver, portrays life in the old West and Southwest, showing Indian and pioneer relics, scale models of stage coaches, covered wagons, early railroad equipment. There is a model of Denver in 1860, and 42 dioramas show the life of Indian, trapper and miner. The library has complete files of Colorado newspapers. The Society also administers the Healy House and Dexter cabin of the 1830s in Leadville, the restored adobe Fort Garland of 1858; Pike's 1807 stockade site near La Jara, and Chief Ouray monument at Montrose.

The Denver Art Museum is composed of five branch museums. Departmental collections total more than 50,000 objects, including Oriental, Egyptian, African Negro, South Sea, American Indian, Classical, European and American. Activities units include special community education exhibition and gallery tour projects, publications. Children's Museum, Museum Art School and Cooke-Danielis Foundation lecture series.

The Denver Museum of Natural History in City Park, Denver, Colo., is governed by a board of trustees for the city of Denver. The Museum is noted for the excellence of its ecological displays of North and South America, its new Hall of Man, Australian exhibits, and fossil displays. The Museum is open free, and has more than 500,000 visitors annually.

### Nevada State Museum

The Nevada State Museum, Carson City, Nev., exhibits collections in the mineralogy, archeology, mammalogy, ornithology and history of Nevada. It occupies the former United States Mint, and coins and documents relating to its operation, 1876-1893, are shown.

Besides collections of birds common to the Great Basin region, the museum has the Max Fleischmann room of habitat groups of Nevada mammals and North American and African game heads, relics of the Nevada Indians, fluorescent rocks and ores, and the 7,500 items of arrowheads, Indian baskets, sheds and coins of the Dr. S. L. Lee collection. Outstanding is the unique replica of a mine, extending 300 ft. long under the museum.

### California Academy of Sciences

The California Academy of Sciences, San Francisco, Calif., incorporated 1853, for the advancement of the natural sciences through public education, exploration, and research, is the oldest scientific institution on the Pacific coast. It maintains in Golden Gate Park a public museum of natural history, the Morrison Planetarium, the Steinhart Aquarium, a scientific library, and research departments with scientific collections.

Museum buildings include North American Hall, which preserves in permanent form some of the most beautiful and striking aspects of the natural history of the West; African Hall, containing 24 habitat groups of African animals; and the Hall of Science, which houses the Morrison Planetarium, a Foucault pendulum, other astronomical exhibits, and the William Barclay Stephens clock and watch collection. Other facilities in the Hall of Science include the Max Treat Morrison Auditorium and the James Moffitt Memorial Library of 3,000 vols. dealing with birds and mammals.

The Academy's research collection includes some 10,871 mammals, 68,814 birds, 75,000 reptiles and amphibians, 532,000 fishes, 380,000 plant specimens, 3,000,000 insects, and 1,650,000 specimens in the field of paleontology. Its collections are especially rich in material from California, Alaska, and the Galapagos Islands.

### De Young, San Francisco

The M. H. de Young Memorial Museum in Golden Gate park, San Francisco, has 64 galleries, a lecture hall, two garden courts and a library, and receives nearly 1,000,000 visitors a year.

The museum's permanent collection of European and American art is housed in galleries surrounding a central court adorned with Flemish tapestries given by the William Randolph Hearst Foundation. Paintings, sculpture, stained glass windows, tapestries, furniture, decorative arts, and several paneled period rooms, illustrate the cultures of the Western world from ancient times to about 1850. This section recently augmented by a new wing contains, aside from very fine Medieval works, such masterpieces as The Tribute Money by Rubens, St. John the Baptist by El Greco, a marble by Verrocchio and many other works.

Five rooms are devoted to gifts by Mr. and Mrs. Roscoe P. Oakes, mostly French 18th century art including two original paneled rooms complemented by an outdoor formal garden in the 18th century style, outstanding pieces of furniture, tapestries, sculpture, and paintings by Boucher, Nattier and Greuze and portraits by Rubens and Van Dyck. The permanent collection has also been enriched by the Samuel H. Kress Collection of 39 paintings, including Spanish, Dutch, French and Italian masterpieces by Fra Angelico, Titian, El Greco, Pieter de Hooch, Goya and others.

The cultures of the Orient and the Pacific Basin, the pre-Columbian Central and South America and the North American Indians are shown and California's history is the theme of a large section containing old paintings, prints, authentic interiors, a costume collection, historical portraits and documents.

### Legion of Honor, San Francisco

The California Palace of the Legion of Honor, in Lincoln Park, San Francisco, Calif., was given to the city of San Francisco in 1924 by the late Adolph B. Spreckels and his wife as a museum of painting and sculpture in memory of California soldiers who fell in World War I. Architecturally, the building is Louis XVI in period, based upon the palace of the Legion of Honor in Paris. A triumphal arch, surrounded by colonnades, constitutes the entrance and extends into the Court of Honor. In the center of the court is Rodin's *The Thinker*.

The permanent collections include sculpture by Rodin, the gift of Mrs. Adolph B. Spreckels; the Mildred Anna Williams Collection of European and American painting, the Collis Potter Huntington Memorial Collection of 18th century French painting, sculpture, tapestries, furniture and porcelain; and the Albert Campbell Hooper Collection of Dutch and English paintings and the decorative arts. The Jacob Stern Collection of 18th and 19th century European and American paintings is on indefinite loan to the Museum. Important recent additions include works by Rembrandt, Renoir, Claude Lorrain, Delacroix, Magnasco and Degas.

### San Francisco Museum of Art

The San Francisco Museum of Art, San Francisco, Calif., contains 12 galleries, an auditorium and classrooms. It owns collections of prints and drawings, principally modern European and American, collections of paintings and sculpture by contemporary Western artists, also contemporary European and Eastern American, and Latin American.

The 20th anniversary, 1955-56, is being observed with special exhibitions of collections of contemporary art, Japanese architecture by tradition; German expressionist prints by contemporary Eskimo art; sculpture by Wotruba and Barbara Hepworth; John Marin, Max Beckmann; Renoir retrospective; new reputations in American art; and in European art, Design in Scandinavia.

### Crocker Gallery, Sacramento

The Crocker Art Gallery, Sacramento, Calif., estab. 1885, is supported by the City of Sacramento and governed by the California Museum Assn. It is known for its outstanding collection of over 1,000 drawings dating from the 15th century through the early 19th century. It has over 700 paintings of European and American Schools. It also has 70 fine pieces of 12th century Korean pottery.

### Griffith Observatory, Los Angeles

The Griffith Observatory and Planetarium, on the slope of Mt. Hollywood, Los Angeles, Calif.,

has twin 9½-inch and 12-inch Zeiss refracting telescopes, three 8-inch solar refractors, the Planetarium theater seating 500, and the Hall of Science. Several complicated space travel projectors in the Planetarium give spectacular imitations of celestial journeys.

Among the astronomical exhibits in the Hall of Science are the Foucault pendulum, a large working model of the moon, a model of the solar system, telescopes for viewing the sun and its spectrum, a series of artificial solar eclipses projected on a screen, a collection of meteorites, a model of our galaxy and models of the planets. Physics, chemistry, and geology are represented by such exhibits as a million-volt Tesla coil, polarized light, electrical discharge through gases, oscilloscope, Wilson cloud chamber, spectra of gases, reflection and refraction of light, magnetism, fluorescence, minerals and rocks, geological clock and chemical elements.

Special exhibits include working model of cyclotron; large working scale model of the 200-inch telescope and dome.

## Helms Hall, Los Angeles

Helms Hall, 8760 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif., is under direction of the Helms Athletic Foundation, founded, 1936, by Paul H. Helms to honor athletes, coaches and others who have contributed to amateur, collegiate and professional athletics in a noteworthy way.

Election to Helms Hall is by decision of its board, whose members are Al Santoro, George T. Davis, Ned Cronin, Sid Ziff, Paul Zimmerman, and R. C. Samuelsen. Paul H. Helms is chairman, and W. R. (Bill) Schroeder is Secretary.

Projects of the Foundation are the annual Helms World Trophy awards; Sports Hall of Fame awards; Athlete of the Year, and Athlete of the Month; Bowl Hall of Fame and numerous other projects.

## Henry E. Huntington Library

The Henry E. Huntington Library and Art Gallery in San Marino, near Los Angeles, Calif., is an endowed educational institution devoted to advancing the cause of higher learning. It includes a research library for the preservation and diffusion of knowledge, particularly in the fields of English and American literature and history. It also maintains a free public museum, art gallery, botanical garden of 50,000 specimens and desert plant garden of 25,000 representatives of 2,500 varieties.

Among the treasures of the library are the Ellesmere manuscript of Chaucer's Canterbury Tales, made about 1400, a Gutenberg Bible (Mainz, about 1455-56), the first book printed in English, by Caxton at Bruges, 1475, and Benjamin Franklin's Autobiography in his own handwriting.

There are two vaults equipped with every known device for the protection and preservation of their contents—the rare books and manuscripts. The former vault contains approximately 190,000 items, the latter about 1,000,000 letters and documents. The great majority of the rare books and manuscripts were collected by Mr. Huntington (1907-1927). The reference collection numbers nearly 150,000 volumes.

The collections center on English and American history and literature. There is also a group of nearly 5,400 incunabula (books printed between 1450-1500), the eighth largest in existence. The group of English imprints before 1641 numbers over 11,000 volumes.

The principal collection in the Art Gallery is a representative group of 18th century British paintings, including characteristic works in portrait and landscape. Among the canvases exhibited are 11 by Gainsborough, 12 by Reynolds, 11 by Romney, 4 by Raeburn and 7 by Lawrence. Thomas Gainsborough's "The Blue Boy," Sir Joshua Reynolds' "Mrs. Siddons as the Tragic Muse," and Sir Thomas Lawrence's "Pinkie" are in the Gallery.

## Los Angeles County Museum

The Los Angeles County Museum in Exposition Park, Los Angeles, Calif., is administered by the County Board of Supervisors through a Board of Governors and the Director.

Permanent art galleries include American and European art in historical sequence. William Randolph Hearst Hall of Ancient Art, containing Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Persian, Chinese and Indian collections; Gothic Room 14th-15th century; French, Italian, Flemish, German, and Spanish; Renaissance gallery, 16th century; Southern and Northern Baroque, 17th century; collection of 16th century Flemish; collection of 16th-17th century Swiss and Flemish stained glass; English 18th century, French 18th century, American painting and watercolor, early 20th century, French Impressionist and Modern 19th-20th century English and American decorative arts 17th-19th century; American galleries.

Science galleries include world famous Ice Age Fossils from the Rancho La Brea tar pits, North American and African habitat groups; birds min-

erals, insects, shells. California's Fossil Record. Scientific reference collections include 500,000 fossils from Rancho La Brea, 31,000 sets of invertebrate fossils, 25,000 birds, 10,000 mammals, 500,000 insects (specializing in Lepidoptera of the south-west), 86,000 plants, 7,000 minerals; 116,000 specimens of marine animals.

## Southwest Museum

The Southwest Museum in Highland Park, Los Angeles, Calif., was incorporated 1907 as "a free public institution of history, science, and art." Its collections number hundreds of thousands of objects illustrating the cultures of the American Indians, while its scientific reference library aggregates about 60,000 items. Field work has been conducted in California, Nevada, Mexico, and the Southwest. The Museum maintains the Casa de Adobe, replica of an old Spanish ranch house.

## Pasadena Art Museum

The Pasadena Art Museum, 46 N. Los Robles Ave., Pasadena, Calif., has permanent collections in modern German painting, American painting, Oriental art and a considerable print cabinet. About 30 exhibitions are held annually and the year's program includes movies, gallery talks, lectures and concerts. Annual attendance 60,000.

## Santa Barbara Museum of Art

Santa Barbara, Calif., Museum of Art, opened 1940, has an outstanding collection of contemporary drawings, oils and water colors and a permanent collection of ancient Chinese, Assyrian, Korean art, Roman and Greek sculpture, ceramics, glass and coins, African and Pre-Columbian art and oriental instruments. There is a doll collection, 17th-19th centuries. Yearly attendance is over 85,000.

## San Diego Gallery, Museums

The Fine Arts Gallery, San Diego, Calif., places emphasis on Old Master paintings, notably Spanish and Italian, on Contemporary American and Old Asiatic arts. Among modern canvases are paintings by Henri Matisse, A. Masson, Derain, Vlaminck, Dufy, Friez and J. Villon; by Spaniards de Cavedes, Zuloaga, J. J. Juncer, Pruna, Miro, Dalí and the brothers de Zubiaurre. American contemporaries include Bertozzi, Brelina, Burchfield, de Diego, J. de Martini, Fenninger, H. V. Poor, U. Romano, Doris Rosenthal, Sloan, M. Sterne, Tomlin and Zerbe. The earlier American painters include Duveneck, Homer, La Farge, Ryder, Twitchman, Prendergast, Davies, Dearth, Mary Cassatt, Henri, Luks, Belows and Relfield.

An important acquisition of 75 prints from the Bertie Heilbron estate, includes prints by Van Dyck, Rembrandt, Tiepolo, Callot, Meryon, Whistler, McEby, Zorn, Backhurst and Cameron. 24 prints and drawings, gifts of Mrs. Irene T. Snover, include Rembrandt, Whistler, Millet, Delacroix, Rodin and Whistler.

The old Spanish painting collection is second only to that of the Hispanic Society of America in New York City. Included is the portrait of the Marques de Solage to Goya, the equal of the best Goya portraiture. Other gems in the old Spanish section are by Velazquez, El Greco, Bermejo, and Francisco Sanchez Cotin.

Outstanding sculpture examples are by Jacob Epstein, Mestrovic, Maillol, Maria Martins, Derzinsky, J. Flannagan, Donald Hord (9 examples), and Zorach.

The San Diego Museum of Man in Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif., is a museum of anthropology and archeology. Although all races of man are considered, the ethnic groups of the American continent are given the greatest attention. The collections comprise the handicrafts of many different peoples with emphasis on American Indian cultures. There are also models of Indian habitations from the Arctic to the Tropics. An Egyptian hall has been added.

San Diego Natural History Museum operated by the San Diego Society of Natural History (incorporated 1874) occupies a modern fireproof building in centrally located Balboa Park, San Diego, Calif. Public exhibits, study collections and library occupy three floors 220 feet long, and include up-to-date human groups identification series and a few manually operated displays. The Museum is devoted to the fields of zoology, botany, and geology, ornithology, mineralogy, entomology. Prominence is given to the natural history of the southwestern United States and northwestern Mexico, with particular emphasis on San Diego County.

## San Diego Zoo

The San Diego Zoo operated by the Zoological Society of San Diego, Calif., in Balboa Park ranks as one of the largest zoos in the world, with over 3,500 animals representing 843 different species, some of great rarity. The Zoo sprawls over 200 acres of semi-tropical landscaped meadows and wild canyons, has 5 mi. of roads and guided

bus tours. Attendance reaches 1,250,000 annually and is increasing, thus exceeding the population of San Diego.

Rarest animals shown are three koalas from Australia. Also to be seen is the very rare tuatara, lizard-like reptile from New Zealand, the Australian bustard, the ocellated turkey from Honduras, a collection of over 30 huge Galapagos tortoises, the rare bush dog from the Guianas, the beautiful maned wolf from Brazil, the Montague Island giant grizzly bear, Steller's sea eagle from Siberia, the Northern elephant seal, the Hawaiian duck, the Kagu bird from New Caledonia, an outstanding collection of birds of paradise from New Guinea, the money-eating eagle from the Philippines, the Allenopithecus monkey from the Belgian Congo, and the gerenuk or giraffe-antelope from East Africa.

Other valuable exhibits include the Malayan or Saddle-backed tapir, the Kea parrot of New Zealand, a two-headed California king snake, the Nelson desert bighorn sheep, the lowland gorilla, the Andean crested ducks, Baer's white-eyed duck, the Pygmy hippopotamus, Celebes crested ape, Roosevelt sable antelope, Grezy's zebra, black rhinoceros, African elephant, thick-billed parrot, king penguin, shoebill stork, Eyton's plumed tree duck, and Galapagos hawk.

Among the rare breeding animals exhibited are the spectacled langur, Andean condor, ocellated turkey, hippopotamus, crowned pigeon, lesser panda, East African colobus monkey, Guiana bush dog, Vicuña, Uganda giraffe, Anoa or pygmy buffalo, Cuban iguanas, albino gopher snakes, and several generations of albino gopher snakes. A black cobra has lived at the zoo for more than a quarter of a century. Three generations of boa constrictors have been represented in the collection, while 18 out of 21 known captive breeding records for rattlesnakes are held by the Zoo.

Two of the largest free-flight cages are located in the San Diego Zoo. The largest houses the birds of prey including the Andean condors. The smaller contains shore and marsh birds and has an observation bird walk inside the cage that permits the visitor to view and photograph the birds without the interfering wire barrier.

Newest construction at the Zoo is the Administration-Entrance-Restaurant building opened 1954 with a Flamingo Lagoon opposite the breezeway-type entrance gates. The Wegforth Bowl will seat over 1,000 persons. Research is carried on with the help of an annual Fellowship from the Ellen B. Scripps Foundation. An educational program is conducted in liaison with city and county schools and State College. An animal behaviorist with a doctorate in psychology is employed to study the great apes and other animals.

### Rosiercuan, San Jose

The Rosiercuan Order (AMORC) maintains at San Jose, Calif., the Rosiercuan Egyptian Museum, Art Gallery, Egyptian Temple, Science Museum and Planetarium. The museum contains collections

### Disneyland, Vast Pacific Coast Amusement Enterprise

Disneyland, a world of make-believe built to Hollywood proportions, was opened to the public July 15, 1955, by Walt Disney, film producer, and associates at Anaheim, Calif., 22 mi. southwest of Los Angeles on the Santa Ana Freeway. Loosely described as an amusement park, it differs from all others of that category in the size of its devices and the elaborate nature of the reproductions. It is intended to entertain thousands of visitors that annually flock to southern California, and is a profit-making venture in which films, television programs and other entertainment projects have a place.

A 200-acre orange grove was displaced by this immense development, 100 acres being set aside as parking space for possibly 12,000 motor cars. Disneyland itself covers 60 acres and has four major themes—Adventureland, Frontierland, Fantasyland and Tomorrowland, all built on a scale of five-eighths of the normal size. Entrance

of ancient jewelry, rare scarabs, mummies and temple ornaments; the temple is a replica of an authentic 6th dynasty Egyptian temple; there is also a full-size reproduction of an Egyptian rock tomb. The art gallery houses national and international exhibits. The science museum demonstrates such subjects as sound waves, electric current, ultra-violet fluorescence, bending of light, the seismographs, Uranisphere, Foucault pendulum and models of moon and space travel.

### Montana Historical

The Historical Society of Montana, Helena, Mont., conducts two galleries, a museum and a historical library in its spacious building erected 1851 at a cost of \$1,000,000. Montana past and present, through buffalo and Indian days, mining camps, frontier settlements, cattle roundups, is the subject of paintings, dioramas and exhibits. Outstanding is the Chas. M. Russell room, which has the 41 paintings of the Mackay Collection augmented by 50 other Russell paintings and includes The Last Roundup. The Gallery of Western Art, the formal historical museum and the informal museum of historical objects, are supplemented by audio-visual programs and publications.

### Natural History, Oregon

The Museum of Natural History is a part of the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oreg. It has collections relating to geology, botany, zoology and anthropology.

Included in the Condon Museum of Geology is material from the John Day fossil beds in central Oregon; suites of fossils, both vertebrate and invertebrate, from various regions in the western part of the American continent; a complete skeleton of the saber-tooth tiger from the Rancho La Brea near Los Angeles, Calif. The Herbarium contains extensive collections of the flora of Oregon and other western states as well as comparative material from elsewhere. The zoological collections contain approximately 10,000 bird and animal skins together with skeletal material.

The anthropological collections which make up the Oregon State Museum of Anthropology contain specimens of basketry and other crafts from the Pacific Northwest; valuable scientific materials from the early cave culture of the Northern Great Basin; materials from the Southwestern United States; Congolese iron work and collections from the Aleutians and Micronesia.

### Seattle Art Museum

The Seattle Art Museum, Seattle, Wash. (1933) has outstanding collections in the arts of China, Japan, and India, with collections in world art from prehistoric to contemporary times. The Samuel H. Kress collection illustrates 4 centuries of Italian paintings and includes Flemish and Dutch 17th century paintings. There is a comprehensive collection of contemporary Northwest artists' works and the Museum exhibits the work of the artists of this region each year.

is through Main Street, U.S.A., a reproduction of a town of the 1890's, with gas-lighted streets, horse-cars, shops of the period. Adventureland is a jungle, with a river, a waterfall, tropical vegetation and simulated wild animals. Frontierland has a stockaded fort, a stern-wheel steamboat, burros and reminiscences of the plains. Fantasyland starts with a reproduction of a medieval castle, with moat and portcullis, and contains a realization of many storybook characters and episodes. Tomorrowland appropriately deals with rockets, spaceships and adventures of the future. The principal appeal is to youthful visitors and adults with youthful memories.

Numerous restaurants in different styles of decoration are scattered about the grounds. The cost of Disneyland was placed at \$16,500,000. A hotel with motel accommodations, reported capable of sheltering 1,250 guests, was erected outside the exposition grounds.

### Museum Furnishes Snakes to Pose for Artists

Source: University of Illinois

One of the services of the Natural History Museum of the University of Illinois, Urbana-Champaign, Ill., is to supply reptiles, amphibians, birds and other forms of animal life to artists who illustrate books about the animal world. Accuracy in delineation is an absolute condition for acceptance of an artist's work. The museum authorities reported in March, 1955, that they had shipped 1,000 specimens to artists in New

York and New Jersey, shipments including 75 snakes, 65 frogs, 40 lizards and 48 salamanders. Some of these were live specimens. Snakes must be kept from cold, and golden mice similarly cannot be exposed to excessive heat or cold without perishing. Turtles are "pickled" in formaldehyde and alcohol. The museum has 750,000 specimens and frequently receives additions from students on field trips.

It is the glory of a good bit of work that it opens the way for better things and thus rapidly leads to its own eclipse. The object of research is the advancement not of the investigator, but of the knowledge.—Sir Alexander Fleming, discoverer of penicillin.



**Baylor University**

Bayler Univ. also has the most comprehensive collection of first editions, manuscripts and letters of Robert Browning in the world. A building specially erected for this collection in 1952 contains the Foyer of Meditation, where 44 stained glass windows illustrate poems by Brownings.

The John Carter Brown Library, estab 1846 and willed to the university, 1900, is a growing collection of about 30,000 vols, relating to the history of North, South, and Central America. Composed of source material printed before 1801, the collection contains highly valued individual treasures of Americans.

and other non-book materials. Los Angeles. About 1,125,000 vols. Serves UCLA; has large collections in Western Americana folklore, British Commonwealth history, 19th century fiction, music (10,000 scores), Scandinavian and German literature and linguistics. Oriental languages (35,000 vols.), U. S. Southern history, and Spinoza. Major extramural collections are the William Andrews Clark Memorial Library, 68,000 books and manuscripts concentrating in English culture of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries; the Bio-medical Library, 70,000 vols.; the Engineering Library, 25,000 vols.; the School of Law Library, 85,000 vols. Important additions were made during 1955 to the Library's collections of 19th century literature, the Spinoza and Norman Douglas collections, and microfilm files of early California newspapers.

Mount Hamilton, Lick Observatory, 20,900 vols.

## University of Chicago

Hall Library has many early Bibles.

In 1954 the Library received the papers of the Atomic Scientists of Chicago as the core of a new collection which will include documents of atomic development. In 1955 there were added to this collection the manuscripts, notes and working papers of Enrico Fermi, Nobel Prize winner and recipient of the first special award given by the United States Atomic Energy Commission. During 1955 also the Library was chosen as one of 16 research libraries to receive microfilm copies of the private papers of the Adams family, and as one of 9 libraries to receive the microfilmed records and briefs of 23 important trials involving communism in the U. S. Numerous additions were made to the Library's rare book collections, among them four incunabula, a beautifully-executed manuscript of a 16th-century book of hours, first editions of James Fenimore Cooper, Dickens, and James Joyce, and the papers of the poet Jeremy Ingalls.

The Library of the University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio, has 670,000 vols., and is especially strong in research material. The Taft Fund, an endowment for the humanities, has extensive collections in languages and litera-

tures. There is a special library of 65,000 vols. in classics and archaeology and a collection of 7,000 vols. in modern Greek. Other important units include geology and chemistry, Americana, Troubadour poetry, Petrarch and Shakespeare. The Elliston Fund supports rooms devoted to modern poetry and recordings of contemporary poetry.

### City College of New York

At the close of the year 1953-44 the Library of the College of the City of New York contained 417,763 vols., of which 360,681 were at the uptown Center, Convent Avenue and 139th St., New York, and 57,072 (including an education collection) at the Bernard M. Baruch School of Business and Public Administration, E. 23rd St. and Lexington Ave. The Uptown Center houses, in addition to the general collection, the libraries of the Schools of Technology and Education, and the Russell Sage collection in the field of social welfare.

### University of Colorado

The Library of the University of Colorado, Boulder, Colo., contains 785,000 volumes, including its government documents collection. The strong collections are in the fields of English drama and criticism, medieval and Central European history, Mexicana, history of Colorado and the Rocky Mountain region, and medicine.

### Columbia University

The Libraries of Columbia University in the City of New York contain approximately 2,800,000 vols. and large collections of manuscripts, pamphlets and related materials. In addition to the central bookstacks, Circulation and Reference departments in Butler Library (completed 1934), there are departmental and professional school libraries in Butler Library, Low Library, and other buildings on the campus. The Medical Library is at Columbia Presbyterian Medical Center, 168th St. and Broadway, and the Optometry Library at 132 West 60th St. The Charles Paterno Italian Library is in Casa Italiana, Amsterdam Avenue and 117th St.

The original library was a donation of books owned by a London clergyman to King's College, predecessor of Columbia, in 1761. Columbia collections are important in architecture, government, American history, law, politics. One of the major enterprises is the Archive of Russian and East European History and Culture, a constantly growing repository of original Russian material. Of special interest is the Oral History Project begun by Professor Allan Nevins in 1948, which records on tape recollections of leaders in American affairs.

The chief departmental and school libraries and their volumes are as follows: Law, 334,500; Medical, 200,000; Business, 133,000; Journalism, 9,000 and a complete newspaper morgue; Library Service, 67,000; East Asiatic, 184,000; Paterno, 28,000; Avery, 54,000; Fine Arts, 22,000; Music, 37,000, including 12,202 phonograph records; Engineering, 115,000 and 200,000 trade catalogs; Physics, 15,000; Chemistry, 35,000; Mathematics, 13,000; Geology, 50,000 and 65,000 maps; Zoology-Botany, 44,000; Psychology, 17,000.

Among the major special collections are the Park Benjamin, New York literature, 1835-1865; Book Arts and Typographic Library; Pilsbry, early textbooks; Smith, early mathematics; Dule, weights and measures; Epstein, photography; Joan of Arc; Kilroe collection of Tammanna, Lodge, early editions of classics, Selkman, early editions in economics; Spinoza; Brander Matthews Dramatic Library; Pulitzer—Items that have earned Pulitzer prizes in journalism, letters and music; college and university catalogs; Montgomery, history of accountancy; Scudder, 500 file drawers of material on American Business firms; Webster, plastic surgery; Huntington, anatomy and Curtis, physiology.

Recent acquisitions include the Gouverneur Morris papers (letters, manuscripts and documents) ca. 1788-1816; the Stephen Crane memorabilia collected by his wife, the L. S. Alexander Gumbly scrapbooks on the American Negro; the papers of Samuel J. Tilden, Hart Crane, Allan Nevins, James Truslow Adams, Louis Boudin and Gabriel Engel, besides many rare volumes in different fields.

Affiliated institutions with libraries are Teachers College, Barnard College, College of Pharmacy, New York School of Social Work, and Union Theological Seminary.

### Cornell University

Cornell University, in Ithaca, N. Y., with units in New York City, Buffalo and Geneva, is served by libraries with a total of 1,700,000 vols. Libraries on the Ithaca campus include the University, largest with 1,200,000 vols., and the libraries of Agriculture-Home-Economics, Architecture, Business, Engineering, Industrial and Labor Relations, Law, Veterinary Medicine and 30 departmental libraries. In addition there are the Cornell Medical Library, New York, N. Y., Cornell Aeronautical Laboratory Library, Buffalo, N. Y., and Experiment Station Library, Geneva, N. Y.

The libraries have extensive collections in such fields as Agriculture and related sciences, American Civil War, American History in general, architecture, Assyriology, botany, chemistry, China, Cornellianna, Dante, dramatic literature, Egyptology, engineering, English and French Revolutions, entomology, Freemasonry, history of science, history of superstition, Icelandic culture and literature, languages and literature in general, legal trials, ornithology, Petrarch, philosophy, physics, the Reformation, Raeto-Romanic language and literature, slavery, Spinoza, Wordsworth, etc.

The Dante collection (10,000 vols.) contains the Foligno edition of the Divine Comedy, 1472, and nine other 15th century editions of this work. The Petrarch collection (5,000 vols.) has 475 editions of the Rime, 16th century manuscripts of the Sonnets, many incunabula and translations. The Icelandic collections (23,000 vols.) covers Icelandic literature from the earliest literature to the present. The Wordsworth collection (2,000 vols.) includes all first editions of Wordsworth, manuscripts, over 100 original letters by Wordsworth. The President White Historical library is based on the personal library of Andrew D. White, first president of the university.

### Dartmouth College

Dartmouth College Library, Hanover, N. H., founded 1769, is the largest undergraduate college library in the country. The general book collection, together with the libraries of Dartmouth Medical School, Thayer School of Engineering, and Tuck School of Business Administration, contains 727,467 vols. The main library is housed in the Baker Memorial building, erected in 1928 by George F. Baker in memory of his uncle, Fisher Ames Baker.

Among the special collections are: American calligraphy, bookplates, crystallography, Dartmouth College archives, early medical classics, French economic history, the George Ticknor library (excluding Spanish literature), longevity, New England railroads, New Hampshire history and imprints, publications of Dartmouth alumni, Spanish plays and the Thalberg movie scripts collections. Also books by Rupert Brooke, with his personal library; Robert Burns, Erskine Caldwell, Stephen Crane, Cunningham Graham, Robert Frost, James Gibbons Huneker, H. L. Mencken, Genevieve Taggard, Daniel Webster and the library on polar regions of Vilhjalmur Stefansson.

### University of Denver

The University of Denver Libraries, Denver, Colo., contain 314,381 vols., in 3 separate units. Mary Reed Library on the University Park campus 5 miles south of downtown Denver, has special collections in speech pathology, international relations and social sciences, the last two groups have had special support from the Social Science Foundation. The Libraries of the School of Business Administration and the College of Law are located in downtown Denver.

### University of Detroit

The Library of the University of Detroit, Detroit, Mich., contains over 165,000 vols., with important collections in early church and medieval history. Waddingus' Annales Minorum, Baronii's Annales Ecclesiastici, Muratori's Rerum Italicum Scriptores, Monumenta Germaniae Historica and Paedagogica, Corpus Scriptorum Ecclesiasticorum Latinorum, Acta Sanctorum, Commentaria in Aristotelem Graeca, Migne and the Rolls Series are among its important books.

### Duke University

The Libraries at Duke University, Durham, N. C., contain 1,159,512 vols. The General Library has 727,073 vols.; Law, 102,772; Divinity, 67,025; Hospital 56,200; Woman's College 101,347, with smaller numbers of books in the following schools and departmental libraries: engineering, physics, mathematics, biology, forestry and chemistry. There are more than 1,550,000 items in the George Wash-

ington Flowers Memorial collection of manuscripts and printed materials on Southern history. The university is the repository for the papers of Paul Hamilton Hayne, Thomas Nelson Page, John Esten Cooke, Thomas Holly Chivers, William Gilmore Simms and other Southern authors. It contains also the Trent collection of Walt Whitman materials; the Lanson collection of French literature; collections of Shakespeare, and English and American literature; and the Mazzoni collection of about 90,000 pieces of Italian literature; several distinguished Latin-American collections; the Louis Strisower collection on international law, and the archives of the Socialist party of America.

### George Washington University

The George Washington University Library, Washington, D. C., estab. 1821, contains 290,000 vols., including the Richard Heinzel collection of Germanic philology and literature; the Curt Wachsmuth collection of Greek and Roman literature and history; the Mount Vernon collection of Political History, International Law and the Social Sciences; Hispanic American books; the Chauncey M. Depew public speaking collection; 7,500 mounted photographs of the Russell Sturgis collection, the W. Lloyd Wright collection of Washingtoniana, and the former Library of the Carnegie Endowment for International Peace of 50,000 vols. and 20,000 pamphlets.

### Harvard University

Harvard University Library, Cambridge, Mass., was founded 1638 when John Harvard bequeathed 400 books to the institution that was to take his name. It is the oldest library in the U. S. and the largest university library, with 5,632,912 at the end of fiscal 1954. Accessions for the year were 123,554 vols.

The main library is the Library of the Faculty of Arts and Sciences (Harvard College Library) with the principal collection in the Harry Elkins Widener Memorial Bldg., 2,021,102 vols.; the Houghton Library Bldg. for rare books and manuscripts, 153,608 vols., and the Lamont Library Bldg. for undergraduates, 107,124 vols. There are 11 other undergraduate collections, 7 house libraries, 22 libraries of divisions under this Faculty, including the Applied Science division, 3,843 vols. Affiliated are 18 research institution libraries, including those of Arnold Arboretum, Dumbarton Oaks, Fogg Art Museum, and Harvard College Observatory.

Libraries of other faculties are: Graduate School of Business Administration, 310,663 vols.; Faculty of Design, 92,020 vols.; Divinity School, 202,779 vols.; Graduate School of Education, 43,988 vols.; Law School, 805,363 vols.; Schools of Medicine, Public Health and Dental Medicine, 321,585 vols., and Graduate School of Public Administration, 286,442.

Recent acquisitions in the Houghton Library, housing rare books and manuscripts, include examples of the first works printed in North and South America and Africa, a hitherto unknown manuscript of Chaucer's treatise on the astrolabe, 22 incunabula including two collections of sermons of Savonarola, first editions of Machiavelli's Prince and Lorenzo Valla's Donation of Constantine, and tracts of Luther, Calvin, and other Reformation leaders. Early English books include Frampton's translation of Marco Polo, 1379, Udall's translation of Erasmus' Apophthegms, 1542, and the Pembroke copy of Holland's *Bazilogia* 1618. Of the 17th century there are a large collection of Mazatlanades and French news tracts, the first edition of Cervantes' *Ocho comedies*, several Blaeu atlases, musical treatises by Praetorius and others, and a rare Czech chronicle. Among later items are manuscripts of Heine, Charlotte Brontë, Barham, Swinburne, Thackeray, Oliver Wendell Holmes, Beerbohm, Henry James, T. S. Eliot, G. B. Shaw, and Thomas Wolfe. There are also important collections of drawings by Count Rumford and John Leech, and a drawing by William Blake. Printed additions include numerous Americana, Canadiana, and works of German, French, and Slavic literature of later centuries. Of outstanding interest are three special collections: the William A. M. Burden Aeronautical Collection, comprising over 600 books and manuscripts, mostly concerned with balloon ascensions; the Longfellow Collection from Craigie House, including 200 literary manuscripts, nearly 1,900 letters of Longfellow, 15,000 letters to Longfellow, over 100 special copies of printed books, and the Richard von Mises Collection of Rainer Maria Rilke.

### University of Illinois

The combined resources of the libraries at the University of Illinois, Urbana, Ill., are 2,800,000 vols. The library of the Colleges of Medicine, Dentistry and Pharmacy is in Chicago and an undergraduate division is at Navy Pier, Chicago. Valuable departmental libraries are those of Engineering, 71,000 vols.; Architecture, 27,700 vols.; Law, 101,000 vols.; Agriculture, 36,000 vols. There are extensive collections in literature, history and music, the latter including the John Philip Sousa collection of band music. The newspaper division now has 28,400 vols.

### Indiana University

Indiana University Library, Bloomington, Ind., contains in its central unit, departmental libraries, and other centers approximately 2,383,000 separate pieces. Of this approximately 946,600 are catalogued and processed volumes; more than 850,000 are manuscripts; 297,800 pamphlets; 13,900 photographs and prints, 37,100 slides; 4,300 reels of film; 12,000 records; 99,870 music scores; and an estimated 91,700 are maps.

The Department of Special Collections and Rare Books has about 39,000 books and pamphlets and 850,000 manuscripts. It owns Jos. B. Oakleaf Lincoln collection of 4,500 items. The war of 1812 collection consists of 1,100 books and 11,600 mss., including the 7,000 letters and papers of Jonathan Williams, one-time secretary to Benjamin Franklin, and Supt. of West Point. The American Revolution collection numbers 1,351 vols. The Augustan collection (English politics and government, 1688-1731, 6,700 titles) emphasizes Daniel Defoe. Also papers of Hugh McCulloch, secretary of treasury under Lincoln, Johnson and Arthur, 15,000 items; 6,000 manuscripts and 4,000 books and pamphlets on the Far West from the library of Robert S. Ellison; 823,000 mss. in the Indiana history collections; 3,100 mss. in the Lafayette collection and 1,600 books and pamphlets in the Oscar L. Watkins Wordsworth collection.

### State University of Iowa

The Libraries of the State University of Iowa contain 826,838 vols. and about 365,000 processed but uncatalogued government documents. Important is the Leigh Hunt collection of 3,500 manuscripts, books, association copies and periodicals collected by Luther A. Brewer, Cedar Rapids, Iowa. Among the 1,700 manuscripts are letters to and from Shelley, Keats, Browning and Dickens. The library also contains the John Springer collection of 1,850 books on printing and allied subjects, and the Mark Ranney memorial collection of 3,650 vols. in the fields of literature, art and history. Helping to preserve the cultural record of the day is the rapidly growing collection of books and manuscripts by Iowa authors. Gifts of their writings received from Herbert Hoover, John R. Mott and Carl Van Vechten, formed the nucleus of the book collection. The manuscript collection includes writings by MacKinlay Kantor, Wallace Stegner, James Norman Hall, Carl Van Vechten, Marquis Childs, Hartzell Spence, Frank Luther Mott, Phil Spong, Wilbur Schramm, Cornelia L. Meigs, Arthur Davidson Flecke, and many others. The Bollinger Lincoln collection contains 4,150 books about Lincoln.

### Johns Hopkins University

The Johns Hopkins University Library, Baltimore, Md. (founded 1876), contains 1,048,102 vols. chosen for scholarly and research value. About 36,000 volumes are in the John Work Garrett Library at Evergreen House, a collection particularly strong in early Maryland items and the history of art. Also included are approximately 167,234 vols., comprising the William H. Welch Medical Library and the Library of the Institute of the History of Medicine, which specializes in the book needs of the medical profession.

Also of first importance are the Tudor and Stuart Club Collection of 17th Century English literature, the Hutzler Collection of Economic Classics, the Barnett Collection of Trade Union Publications, the Birney Slavery Collection, the Mackail Bibliographical Collection, the Strouse Rabbinical Library, the Loewenberg Collection of Modern German Drama, the Collitz Collection of Linguistics, the Collet Collection of French Drama, the McCoy Art Collection, the Hoffman Collection of Bibles, the Fowler Collection of Architectural Classics, the Ottensen Icelandic Collection, the Hauer Chinese Collection, the Havens Southey Collection, the Vincent Collection of Swiss history, the Abbé Meteorology Collection, and manuscripts

of Sidney Lanier, Francis Lieber, D. C. Gilman, John Banister Tabb, and Edward Lucas White.

### University of Kansas

The Libraries of the University of Kansas, Lawrence, Kans., consist of approximately 650,000 vols. On the Lawrence campus the collections are located in Watson Library and several departmental special libraries, including Law, Engineering, Geology, and Physical Sciences. At the KU Medical Center in Kansas City, Kans., are the Medical School Library and the Logan Clendening Library of the History of Medicine. The general collections are strong in economic history and theory, European history, and mathematics, besides the following special collections: Kansas Collection including Fennell Collection of Early Kansas Photographs; Ralph M. Ellis Collection of Ornithology and Rare Books (approx. 17,000 vols.); T. J. Fitzpatrick collection on the History of Botany; James F. Spoerri collection of James Joyce.

### University of Kentucky

The University of Kentucky Libraries contain nearly 700,000 vols. The manuscript division contains 3,000 bound vols., 300,000 separate pieces. They are strong in the history of Kentucky, the Ohio Valley, the Middle and Deep South. The Samuel M. Wilson Library of Americana contains 10,000 books, 100,000 mss. dealing with the history of Kentucky and the Presbyterian church, including the Gov. Shelby family papers, and political tracts of the early 1800s. Other collections are: Records of the John P. Morton Publishing Co., Louisville, 436 vols.; Southern country store records, 2,000 vols. and 50,000 pieces; Grant C. Knight collection of letters of modern authors, 491 pieces; Laura Clay collection of papers relating to the woman suffrage movement, 10,000 pieces; records of the Kentucky Court of Appeals (about 70,000 cases) from 1860 to 1943; and books and manuscripts of Kentucky authors, including James Lane Allen, Young E. Allison, Harriet Arnow, Ben Lucien Burman, John Fox, Jr., A. B. Guthrie, Jr., Thomas Merton, and Robert Penn Warren.

### Louisiana State University

Books of all the libraries in the University system now total 625,813 vols. The Hill Memorial Library and branch libraries on the Baton Rouge, La., campus contains 491,717 vols. The holdings of other units are: Law Library, 91,337 vols.; Medical Library 38,778 vols. Among the Library's more important materials for research are (1) The Louisiana Collection, containing printed materials relating to the State of Louisiana, its history, people, and resources. It includes also the writings of Louisiana novelists, poets and dramatists and selected material on the Lower Mississippi River and the Lower Mississippi Valley. (2) The Newspaper Collection, especially strong in Louisiana papers. (3) The Romance Language Collection, 13,159 vols., including a special Blondheim Collection on the dialects of France.

Also containing research materials, though not a part of the Library, is the University's Department of Archives, containing 347,000 historical manuscripts and about 1,650,000 items of state and parish agencies.

### Mass. Institute of Technology

The Massachusetts Institute of Technology Libraries contain more than 500,000 vols. and comprise one general and 6 divisional libraries. The Charles Hayden Memorial Library houses the General Library, containing the main reference and research collection and the union catalog, the Science Library and the Humanities Library. Special facilities in this building include the Boston Stein Club Map Room, music library, exhibition gallery, projection room and microfilm laboratory.

Located outside of the Charles Hayden Memorial Library are the following divisional libraries, the Dewey Library (Industrial management), the Engineering Library, the Rotch Library (architecture and city planning). Other special collections: Early aeronautical prints and books, Baldwin (18th and early 19th century civil engineering), Theodore Schwarz map collection, Gaffield (19th century glass making in the United States), prints and books on early shipbuilding, naval history, marine and electrical engineering.

### University of Michigan

The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, Mich., is served chiefly by the University Library with its 27 divisional libraries, and by the William L.

Clements Library of American History, the Law Library, and the Michigan Historical Collections, with total resources of 2,321,624 vols.

The University Library is especially strong in publications of French local historical and scientific societies, history of the Netherlands, 3,600 items, with emphasis on source materials and the 16th and 17th centuries of Dutch and Belgian history; Far Eastern studies in Japanese and Chinese, 55,000 vols.; social science, the Parsons collection of 6,000 vols., stressing political economy and statistics of European countries before 1850.

Some of the special collections are: English and American drama before 1850, strongest in Restoration and 18th century plays; Shakespeare, 8,000 vols.; history of mathematics, 3,500 vols. dating from the 15th century to 1850; history of medicine, about 2,000 vols. of first, early, and important editions on anatomy, surgery, and internal medicine; military art and science previous to 1800, a considerable part of the Stephen Spaulding Memorial Collection of 3,474 vols.; Hubbard Collection of Imaginary Voyages, 3,800 vols., which includes many editions of Defoe's Robinson Crusoe and Swift's Gulliver's Travels; Worcester Philippine Collection, 1,200 vols.; polar exploration, presented by William H. Hobbs, 7,500 items, books, photographs and letters of Arctic and Antarctic explorers of the 20th century. The Music Library, chiefly through the acquisition in 1954 of the library of the late Jean-Auguste Stelfeld of Antwerp, Belgium, now possesses among its rare items about 200 mss., 700 books and 1,000 publications of music printed before 1800.

Among the larger divisional libraries are the Bureau of Government, 33,758 vols.; Business Administration, 109,700 vols.; Museums, 46,679 vols. and 110,000 reprints in natural history and systematic, paleontology and anthropology, including the Howard A. Kelly mycological collection of 12,000 items, the Bryant Walker mollusk collection, 6,000 items, and about 7,000 vols. of ornithology; Transportation, over 150,000 books, pamphlets, prints, and serials, covering this broad field with some emphasis on the engineering aspects.

### WILLIAM L. CLEMENTS LIBRARY

The William L. Clements Library of American History at the University of Michigan, was founded by William L. Clements (1861-1934), Bay City, Mich., industrialist and regent of the university. The Library is now supported by the university, acting through the Board of Regents and the Library's Committee of Management. It contains approximately 35,000 volumes in the Division of Books, 200,000 pieces in the Manuscript Division, and more than 25,000 printed and about 800 manuscript maps in the Map Division.

Rare and famous volumes fill the heavily protected cases of the Book Division. Among the noteworthy items are the 1493 edition of the Epistola in which Christopher Columbus reports the discovery of the New World, and the Waldseemüller geography of 1507 which gave the name America to the two continents. Peter Martyr's contemporary accounts of the activities of the Spanish Conquistadores are supplemented by the first printings of letters sent by Hernando Cortes. DeBry's illustrated voyages, 1590-1625, are exceptional. The reports of voyagers are expanded by the stories of the first settlers. Thus the voyages of the French, Cartier and others, are paralleled in a great collection of the Jesuit Relations, compiled by Jesuit missionaries.

The exploits of Elizabethan mariners are recorded in Hakluyt's Voyages, 1582, and English entrance upon the colonial scene is marked by a long list of rarities led by Thomas Hariot's Virginia, London, 1588, and Capt. John Smith's True Relation, 1608.

Among major collections are books by and about Christopher Columbus, Amerigo Vespucci, the Mathers and the Adamases, Benjamin Franklin, John Wilkes, Tom Paine, George Washington, Thomas Jefferson, Abraham Lincoln, and Theodore Roosevelt.

Also included in the Book Division are many historical items relating to the political, religious, and cultural life of Colonial America. Typical are works by William Bradford, Roger Williams, John Cotton, Thomas Hooker, William Penn, Jonathan Edwards, and Crèvecoeur.

In the Manuscript Division are housed the headquarters papers of many of the British commanders and leaders during the American Revolution, sup-

plemented by papers of the patriots. Included are such names as Admiral George Clinton, the Earl of Shelburne, Sir Peter Warren, John Wilkes, Lord George Germain, Lieut. Gen. Thomas Gage, Lieut. Gen. Sir Henry Clinton, Gen. Nathanael Greene and Brig. Gen. Josiah Harmar, commander of the first United States Army. The Hessians employed by the British are represented by the papers of Baron von Jungkenn, war minister of Hesse-Cassel. Other important manuscript collections are the papers of Lewis Cass, governor of Michigan Territory and Secretary of State under Buchanan; the John Wilson Croker papers, and Mexican collections. These latter include the Porfirio Diaz papers relating to the War of Intervention, and letter books containing letters written to Antonio Maria Bucareli y Ursua, Viceroy of New Spain.

More modern groups within the division are the important papers of James G. Birney and Rev. Theodore D. Weld, leaders in the anti-slavery movement. Here too are the papers of Michigan's first senator, Lucius Lyon; of Russell A. Alger, secretary of war under McKinley; and a collection of the correspondence of Theodore Roosevelt.

Maps from the 15th to the 20th century illustrate the course of American history. The Division is particularly strong in American maps printed before 1800 and in its series of manuscript maps of Revolutionary commanders.

### University of Minnesota

The University of Minnesota Library, Minneapolis, Minn., has 1,763,728 vols. and 300,000 pamphlets, including an especially strong collection of Scandinavians, both official records from abroad and studies of immigration and settlement in the Midwest. It has microfilmed 12,635 reels of newspapers and documents. Outstanding among its collections is the James Ford Bell collection of Jesuit Relations and other Americana consisting of history of commerce with special emphasis on the Age of Discovery. Other strong fields include: Seventeenth Century English History, including early English newspapers and many thousands of volumes on South Asia.

### University of Missouri

The libraries of the University of Missouri, Columbia, Mo., contain 715,000 vols., 30,000 foreign theses, 17,000 maps and more than 16,000 reels of microfilm. The General Library has 530,000 vols. and cooperates with the State Historical Society of Missouri, which has 298,000 vols. and is housed in the same building. Western Americana includes collections of Mark Twain and Eugene Field, and the J. Christian Bay collection acquired in 1942. The Western Historical manuscript collection, est. 1943, contains diaries and records. There are also American speeches and sermons, the Lawson collection of crime and criminology, the Flach collection of French law, 6,000 vols., the Lejay collection of classical philology, the Thomas Moore Johnson collection of classical philosophy. The Frank Lee Martin Memorial library of the School of Journalism has over 10,000 books. The microfilm holds a dozen files of 18th century newspapers. 80 files of American literary periodicals published before 1800, 190 files of American periodicals published between 1800 and 1825 and complete files of important newspapers, American and foreign.

### New York University

The New York University Libraries, New York, N. Y., contain over 1,000,000 vols. in eight separate libraries. Washington Square Library is the largest with 450,000 vols. Branch libraries in departmental buildings include the Jewish Culture Foundation and the Institute of Fine Arts at 17 East 80th St. The general collection includes the labor publications amassed by the Labor Bureau, Inc., the Schiff collection in economics, and, in education, the collection of Will Monroe and the Henry Barnard papers. The Law Library, 125,000 vols., has a complete collection of Anglo-American reports. The Frederick Brown Collection of ancient legal documents contains 200 documents dated before 1600. The Commerce Library contains 125,000 vols.; the library of the Graduate School of Business Administration 22,000 vols.; the Medical Library 70,000 vols.; the Dental Library 15,000 vols.; the University Heights Library with its departmental branches 215,000 vols.

In Sept., 1951 the Mills Memorial Library, a \$500,000 gift of the Davila Mills Foundation, was opened in Arthur T. Vanderbilt Hall of the new Law Center south of Washington Park.

### University of North Carolina

The University of North Carolina Library was organized in Chapel Hill, N. C., in 1795 when the

oldest state university in America opened. The main library and 15 departmental libraries have 670,000 vols. The collection of North Caroliniana contains 154,000 items. The Southern Historical collection of manuscripts, dealing with the plantation system, slavery, the Civil War, the Confederacy, etc., has over 2,600,000 items of extraordinary richness. Also: the Wilmer collection of 600 Civil War novels; the Augustus Thomas collection of manuscripts and plays; the Thomas Wolfe collection of letters and books; the Jacocks collections of maps of the South and modern American and European Prints, the Latin Americana collection with emphasis on Chile, Argentina, Paraguay, Uruguay and Venezuela, the Archibald Henderson collections of American Drama and Bernard Shaw's works; Spanish plays, 18,500 titles; the Burton Emmett collections of Graphic Arts and first editions; the Josephus Daniels collection of Mexican items, 604 vols.; the Bowman Gray collection of World War I propaganda; the Sir Walter Raleigh collection relating to his career and Roanoke colonies, 215 items; the Whitaker collections on Samuel Johnson, James Boswell and their friends; the illustration of Cruikshank, Dickens' first editions and Dickensiana, the Judge Parker collection of Nuremberg trial documents, 1,030 items, the John Nolen collection of town and regional planning; the original manuscripts of North Carolina authors. The Library has the Shakespeare collection of Dr. Samuel A. Tannenbaum of New York 4,000 items, and the Hanes collection for studying the history of printing, from clay tablets and incunabula to the present. It also has foundations of important research collections in Napoleonic, Southern literature, folklore, Federal and State documents, and books by and about the Negro.

### Northwestern University

The libraries of Northwestern University comprise two groups: one on the campus in Evanston (est. 1856) and one on the Chicago campus, Lake Shore Dr. and Chicago Ave., Chicago. They contain approximately 1,180,000 vols. and 130,000 pamphlets.

The libraries on the Evanston campus, which constitute the University Library, contain about 745,000 vols. and include the Charles Deering Library, the general library with collections in the humanities and the social and biological sciences; the Library of the Technological Institute, with collections in engineering, chemistry, and physics; the Library of the School of Music; the Geology and Geography Library; and several departmental libraries. Special collections include: Africana, 8,500 vols. dealing with Africa south of Sahara; Biblioteca Femina, 3,000 vols. by women; Japanese language collection, 10,000 vols. on 20th century government and politics of Japan; Old Northwest Territory (mss.). Rare books, 8,000 vols.; Spanish plays, 16,000 pieces. 20th-century English and American literature, 4,000 vols. of first or limited editions and association copies.

The libraries on the Chicago Campus totaling approximately 410,000 vols., comprise the Archibald Church Medical Library, containing about 127,000 vols., a large number of pamphlets, and a collection of over 5,000 medical portraits, the Dental School Library, containing about 34,000 vols., the Elbert H. Gary Law Library containing some 183,000 vols. on Anglo-American law, comparative law, Roman law, international law, and criminal law; and the Joseph Schaffner Library of approximately 85,000 vols., chiefly in the fields of commerce and journalism.

### University of Notre Dame

The University Library of the University of Notre Dame, Ind., estab. 1873, contains 385,000 vols. comprising the Law Library, 33,252 vols., the Architecture Library, 4,500 books, 2,500 pamphlets and over 10,000 slides, the Engineering and Metallurgy Library of about 10,000 vols., the Science Library (Chemistry, Mathematics, Physics) of 18,000 vols. and 2,100 reprints; the Biology Library of 10,000 vols. in addition to the Edward Lee Greene botanical library of 2,900 vols. and herbarium of 190,000 specimens, and the Julius A. Nieuwland botanical library of nearly 10,000 vols. and herbarium of 200,000 specimens and the Mediaeval Institute of 5,000 vols. The Main Library of 260,000 volumes includes the Zahm South American collection of 1,500, the Hiberniana of 3,000 and the Dante Library of nearly 3,000 vols. in 40 languages and is rich in incunabula and post-incunabula editions. A collection of medallions, bronzes, marbles and photographs of Dante is maintained in connection with the Dante Library.

The Archives of the University of Notre Dame

### Western Reserve University

The Libraries of Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O., have about 700,000 vols. The main University Library was started in 1825 when Wm. O. Theobald was moved to Cleveland in 1832 and re-named Adelbert College of Western Reserve University. The present University Library contains the Adelbert Master College and Cleveland College collection together with the Case Library. Among the larger collections are the Cole Collection of statutes and session laws of the colonies and of the United States; the Edward W. Mott Collection of periodicals in chemistry, 2,500 vols.; the library of the geological Society of America; the Jared P. Kirkland Library of natural history, 2,100 vols.; the Wilhelm Scherer Library of 12,000 vols. in German literature and philology; the Fritz Reuter Collection of Helminthology; the Henry H. Bourne Library of the French Revolution and Napoleonic period, about 500 vols. given by Henry Adams to the Adelbert College Library, some of which bear his marginal notes; the private papers of President Charles F. Tamm; Prof. Francis H. Herrick, Justice John H. Clarke, and Gen. Benedict Crowell; a collection of fine books of the Victorian period, many of them illustrated by the leading artists, given by the Cleveland; a collection of about 600 early American children's books, gathered by the School of Library Science, and the Paul Kemperly and Clara P. Sherman Bookplate Collection.

### West Virginia University

The Library of West Virginia University contains 283,000 vols. 50,000 maps, 1,200 films, and 1,200 recordings. In addition, the West Virginia University contains approximately 2,500 manuscripts dealing with the private and public background and growth of West Virginia as a state and early records of 16 of the state's counties. The Law Library has 64,000 vols. The University Library is microfilming early newspapers.

### University of Wisconsin

The library of the University of Wisconsin, Madison, Wis., with 10 branches, and that of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin (qv.), give students access to over 1,300,000 vols., 375,000 pamphlets and 2,000 pieces of mss. The University Library has extensive collections on the history of science, including pharmacy and medical literature, based on the recommendations of C. J. Nordstrom (English science) and Wm. Snow Miller (history of medicine) and Denis I. Duveen (chemistry and chemistry). It has many scientific journals and papers and large holdings in German and Scandinavian literature. Byzantine and medieval history and economics. The two libraries share the large collection on labor, trade unions and social movements begun by John R. Commons and continued by Selig Perlman, augmented by writings of European social reformers and leaders of the Russian revolution.

### Yale University

The total number of volumes in the several libraries of Yale University, New Haven, Conn., exceeds 4,350,000. Annual accessions exceed 40,000, including over 3,000 titles of serial publications. The central collection in the Sterling Memorial Library contains about 2,968,000 volumes and English literature of the 17th, 18th and 19th centuries, and in recent years has added many books and documents relating to 20th century authors. Of distinguished merit are the Elihu Putnam Club Library of Shakespeare quartos and collections of James Howell, Benjamin Franklin, Jonathan Edwards, Ezra Stiles, Edward M. House, the William A. Speck collection of Gothic literature, the William Robertson Coe Collection of Western Americana. Yale added, within the year, an outstanding collection of medieval illuminated manuscripts, including two of the Arthurian Legend, one from about 1280) believed to form the most nearly complete version from the fourteenth century plate earlier in any American library; the original manuscript of Alexis de Tocqueville's Democracy in America; important fields of voyages and discovery, ornithology, 16th-century English literature and 19th-century fiction, and noteworthy materials by Lincoln, and Maugham.

The Southern History collection numbers approximately 35,500 vols., exclusive of 2,100 vols. of newspapers. The archive collection contains approximately 3,300,000 pages of manuscript, source materials for the study of each of the areas mentioned. For Texas there are the Spanish Archives (1731-1836), the Austin Papers (1820-1836), and the papers of many of her public men. The Latin-American Collection (55,000 vols.) has for its cornerstone the Genaro Garcia Library (25,000 vols.) acquired in 1921. It contains also important files of newspapers, and the personal papers of leading public men. To it were added the rare books and manuscripts of Joaquin Garcia Casaballe, the Luis Garcia Pimentel collection of newspapers, and the library of W. B. Stephens. The Rare Books Collection (40,000 vols.), founded on the John Henry Wrenn Library, has been enriched by the libraries of George A. Allen, Mr. Jam Luther Blair, and others. The collection is outstanding in the field of English literature, including manuscripts, first and early editions, early British newspapers and early English plays.

### University of Virginia

Starting with a collection of 8,998 volumes assembled by the founder, Thomas Jefferson, the library of the University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Va., contains over 800,000 volumes, more than 4,000,000 manuscripts and extensive map and print collections. Special collections include the Tracy W. Moore Library of rare books in American history and English literature, especially strong in Americana of the southeastern States; the Elizabeth Cooke Cole and the Byrd collections of Virginia history; the Lomb optical collection; the Edward L. Stone books on the history of printing; the Badger-Black collection of Gothic novels; the Ingram and Walter Barrett collections of Poe materials; the Hertz collection on the Greek and Latin classics; the Darwin evolution collection; the Mackay-Smith collection of 18th century chamber music; the Caskey Jones collection of modern French prints; the Thomas W. Stecker collection of materials on southern railways and the John Bassett Moore collection on international law.

The University Library is one of the principal repositories of the papers of Jefferson; his manuscript collection, which began (1825) with the life of the Revolutionary papers of Richard Henry Lee and his brothers, are arranged in the personal papers of Virginia's public men from William Stecker through Carter G. Woodson and Edward R. Parton. Its earliest official archives contain papers of Madison and Monroe, co-members with Jefferson of the original governing body. The library is also the headquarters of the University's Bibliographical Society. Recent accessions are the C. Walter Barrett collection of Whitman manuscript poems, largest in existence, and the Ellen Glasgow mss. and correspondence. The library system of the University of Washington, Seattle, Wash., contains 850,000 vols. The main library carries publications of learned scientific and research organizations and official publications of the United States and the United States State. It also is also maintained, those containing complete The Pacific Northwest collection about 19,000 books and pamphlets re- Alaska and British Columbia. Unpublished letters, diaries, maps, Jesuit records and papers of early Puget Sound lumber mills are included. The growth of the library's collection has been influenced by the industrial development of the Pacific Northwest. The Chemistry branch of the agreement, forest products and logging engineering. The Fisheries and Oceanography library has world-wide reports of fisheries. The libraries of the International Halibut Commission and the Fisheries Research Institute are also here. The first Eastern Library, added by several Rockefeller Foundation grants, contains about 49,000 volumes in Chinese, Japanese and Mongolian languages in Chinese, Tibetan and Japanese books are a part of the Law Library of 125,000 vols. The Padelford Memorial Library includes approximately 30,000 vols. in English and American literature and foreign books in translation.



## Public Libraries in Large U. S. Cities

POPULATION OF 100,000 OR MORE

Source: United States Office of Education; data for 1954

City	No. of volumes	Circulation	Costs <sup>1</sup>	City	No. of volumes	Circulation	Costs <sup>1</sup>
Population of 1,000,000 or more							
New York, N. Y.	2,225,554	11,199,229	\$5,039,975	Little Rock, Ark.	125,201	259,794	\$8,230
Circulation <sup>2</sup>	2,225,554	(9)	3,346,920	Long Beach, Calif.	280,990	1,352,603	613,564
Reference <sup>3</sup>	3,581,868	(9)	3,346,920	Louisville, Ky.	577,161	1,271,162	648,396
Brooklyn	1,864,065	8,014,384	3,488,812	Memphis, Tenn.	310,046	1,563,387	246,035
Queens	1,177,135	4,584,254	2,164,350	Miami Fla.	197,812	883,104	558,158
Chicago, Ill.	2,261,071	8,509,121	4,524,160	Milwaukee, Wis.	1,263,073	3,021,621	1,499,708
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,753,032	4,265,060	2,593,413	Minneapolis, Minn.	951,316	3,236,403	1,697,358
Los Angeles, Calif.	2,097,248	8,804,325	2,947,978	Mobile, Ala.	116,156	258,545	74,735
Detroit, Mich.	1,604,956	4,207,416	2,789,463	Montgomery, Ala.	69,973	208,867	40,190
				Nashville, Tenn.	143,391	487,212	135,505
Population of 100,000 to 999,999				Newark, N. J.	829,965	1,716,098	1,461,722
Akron, Ohio	370,209	1,074,663	595,692	New Bedford, Ms.	261,538	378,274	149,570
Albany, N. Y.	189,029	478,577	184,355	New Haven, Conn.	307,420	762,372	284,388
Allentown, Pa.	102,005	420,995	98,280	New Orleans, La.	444,032	1,151,666	382,278
Atlanta, Ga.	448,824	1,714,176	585,470	Norfolk, Va.	111,693	354,168	140,397
Austin, Texas	89,271	621,614	120,587	Oakland, Calif.	456,825	2,171,932	1,054,886
Baltimore, Md.	1,298,640	3,434,386	2,001,558	Oklahoma City	108,702	312,679	131,958
Baton Rouge, La.	89,717	415,689	109,811	Omaha, Nebr.	260,954	682,589	259,632
Berkeley, Calif.	223,411	572,052	196,007	Pasadena, Calif.	271,666	1,225,953	413,705
Birmingham, Ala.	424,131	1,263,349	292,561	Paterson, N. J.	189,475	466,055	161,850
Boston, Mass.	2,056,722	3,112,775	3,343,727	Peoria, Ill.	304,735	570,779	358,194
Bridgeport, Conn.	390,189	838,114	384,652	Phoenix, Ariz.	157,817	594,793	184,366
Buffalo, N. Y.	1,853,649	4,734,912	1,983,718	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,275,012	2,716,136	1,345,123
Cambridge, Mass.	192,314	474,030	161,853	Portland, Oreg.	719,250	2,200,443	723,435
Camden, N. J.	83,122	215,137	96,685	Providence, R. I.	545,515	1,007,720	435,541
Canton, Ohio	236,881	1,291,869	250,283	Reading, Pa.	147,427	363,636	131,103
Charlotte, N. C.	171,685	618,959	184,692	Richmond, Va.	228,953	588,727	171,933
Chatanooga, Tenn.	120,216	345,193	133,395	Rochester, N. Y.	607,871	1,151,975	772,635
Cincinnati, Ohio	1,720,580	3,644,361	1,696,092	Sacramento, Calif.	340,286	718,687	268,273
Cleveland, Ohio	2,781,107	5,967,811	4,246,096	St. Louis, Mo.	1,071,166	1,994,754	1,283,315
Columbus, Ohio	344,668	1,101,047	642,012	St. Paul, Minn.	560,752	1,316,951	593,825
Corpus Christi, Tex.	55,676	388,133	71,226	Salt Lake City	309,720	1,028,752	201,467
Dallas, Texas	277,810	700,371	394,652	San Antonio, Tex.	344,916	828,094	344,804
Dayton, Ohio	515,392	1,258,086	734,968	San Diego, Calif.	327,546	1,703,526	672,982
Denver, Colo.	375,728	1,567,201	718,411	San Francisco, Calif.	669,753	2,605,132	1,075,187
Des Moines, Ia.	284,291	867,359	345,514	Savannah, Ga.			
Duluth, Minn.	176,241	480,788	162,219	Carnegie	19,368	31,565	15,001
Elizabeth, N. J.	222,037	427,662	248,968	Public	127,626	466,717	109,742
El Paso, Texas	146,502	474,086	152,233	Scranton, Pa.	129,088	349,602	103,250
Erie, Pa.	207,600	512,307	132,095	Seattle, Wash.	911,445	3,167,498	1,109,809
Evansville, Ind.				Shreveport, La.	126,693	404,031	127,325
Public	259,387	702,274	382,303	Somerville, Mass.	139,314	380,432	167,794
Wiltard	52,928	112,953	35,573	South Bend, Ind.	180,752	818,737	265,493
Fall River, Mass.	177,941	228,480	81,165	Spokane, Wash.	231,686	728,500	214,317
Flint, Mich.	261,226	1,101,401	272,727	Springfield, Mass.	530,542	1,055,698	537,676
Fort Wayne, Ind.	639,079	1,806,914	648,561	Syracuse, N. Y.	227,460	1,062,360	387,316
Fort Worth, Tex.	292,173	788,595	269,250	Tacoma, Wash.	284,205	959,668	406,618
Gary, Ind.	293,048	871,258	375,480	Tampa, Fla.	111,335	339,008	103,340
Grand Rapids, Mi.	639,079	1,206,914	548,561	Toledo, Ohio	635,727	1,670,575	817,932
Hartford, Conn.	307,938	810,697	349,548	Trenton, N. J.	220,101	391,080	229,970
Houston, Texas	385,030	905,429	309,350	Tulsa, Okla.	241,655	924,964	213,999
Indianapolis, Ind.	741,799	2,413,098	901,365	Utica, N. Y.	122,118	333,279	144,630
Jacksonville, Fla.	294,937	755,330	177,811	Washington, D. C.	860,108	2,015,736	1,535,000
Jersey City, N. J.	447,103	764,666	611,783	Waterbury, Conn.	158,331	341,933	142,013
Kansas City, Kans.	149,720	599,198	121,307	Wichita, Kans.	123,277	584,773	255,146
Kansas City, Mo.	665,645	2,409,033	942,387	Wilmington, Del.	215,528	391,639	188,190
Knoxville, Tenn.	136,968	312,034	188,181	Worcester, Mass.	499,518	808,331	442,358
				Yonkers, N. Y.	127,461	550,884	173,651
				Youngstown, Ohio	913,726	952,419	417,493

<sup>1</sup>Expenditures (excluding capital outlays). <sup>2</sup>N. Y. Public Library Circulation Dept. <sup>3</sup>N. Y. Public Library Reference Dept. <sup>4</sup>Not a circulating library; 2,547,018 volumes consulted.

Total number of volumes 55,565,923; circulation of volumes 163,887,884. Expenditures (exec. capital outlay) for salaries \$56,491,430; books and periodicals \$9,843,270; other categories \$11,372,782, total \$77,507,482. Population of area served 46,694,766.

## Air Force Library Service

The Air Force Library Service provides technical, legal, educational and recreational reading materials to all USAF personnel. It includes 178 main libraries within the U. S. continental limits and 106 main libraries and library depots overseas with a total of 4,437 service units including branches and field collections. The Air Force Library collections contain over 3,315,277 volumes with an annual circulation of 7,950,617 volumes. Each Air Force Library is supplied with technical and legal books by a central procurement directed by the Libraries Section at Headquarters USAF. Monthly recreational book and periodical lists are also centrally procured to supplement local acquisitions. An Air Force Library Publicity Contest and an Air Force Short Story Contest open to all Air Force personnel are conducted each year.

## Scholarships for Americans in Oxford and Rome

A student with at least junior standing in a recognized American college or university may become eligible for one of 32 scholarships awarded annually under the will of Cecil John Rhodes, providing two years of study (possibly three) at Oxford University in England. The stipend is \$600 (\$1,680) a year. Information may be obtained from Courtney Smith, American Secretary of the Rhodes Scholarships, Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.

## Home of George Washington's Ancestors Restored in England

Washington Old Hall, County Durham, England, the 12th century seat of the ancestors of George Washington, was formally opened to the public, in October, 1955. Restored through the efforts of the America-British Commonwealth Assn. at a cost of about \$28,000, contributed, it was opened (1378) and of John of Wessington, prior of Durham, 1416-1446, and ancestors of Washington, were York National Guard were present.

The American Academy in Rome, est. 1894, chartered 1905 by Act of Congress, awards one-year fellowships, with possibility of extension, to American citizens for independent work in fine arts and classical studies. A research fellowship has a grant of \$2,500 and residence at the Academy; others have \$1,250, residence and transportation allowances. Information may be obtained from the American Academy in Rome, 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.



## American Colleges and Universities

## SENIOR, MEDICAL, PROFESSIONAL AND TEACHERS

Enrollment and number of teachers are reported for the Academic Year, September to June, 1934-35, and do not include registrations for summer term, extension or correspondence courses. Abbreviation following name of college: (O) co-educational; (M) has medical school; (N) attended predominantly by Negroes; (T) primarily teachers; (W) women only. President unless otherwise stated. Asterisk (\*) denotes land-grant college. Year that of founding.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Ablene Christian (C.)	Ablene, Tex.	1906	Don H. Morris	1,711	90
Academy of the New Church	Bryn Athyn, Pa.	1877	George de Charms	60	16
Adams State (C., T.)	Alamosa, Colo.	1921	Fred J. Plachy	540	48
Adelphi (C.)	Garden City, N. Y.	1896	Paul D. Eddy	2,185	105
Adrian (C.)	Adrian, Mich.	1845	John H. Dawson	319	27
Aeronautical Un.	Chicago, Ill.	1929	K. L. Burroughs	100	8
Agnes Scott (W.)	Decatur, Ga.	1889	Wallace M. Alston	538	61
Akron, Un. of (C.)	Akron, Ohio	1870	Norman P. Auburn	5,257	226
*Alabama A. & M. (C., N.)	Normal, Ala.	1875	Joseph F. Drake	1,087	75
Alabama (W.)	Montevallo, Ala.	1896	F. Edward Lund	524	60
Alabama, Medical Coll. of (C.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1913	Oliver Carmichael	298	286
*Alabama Poly Inst. (C.)	Auburn, Ala.	1872	Ralph B. Draughton	7,951	439
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Florence, Ala.	1873	Ethelbert Norton	1,195	68
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Jacksonville, Ala.	1883	Houston Cole	2,066	215
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Livingston, Ala.	1840	D. P. Culp	419	32
Alabama State Teachers (C.)	Troy, Ala.	1887	Charles B. Smith	1,138	53
Alabama, Un. of (C.)	University, Ala.	1831	Oliver Carmichael	7,500	750
*Alaska, Un. of (C.)	College, Alaska	1915	Ernest N. Patty	482	57
Albany Medical (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1939	Carter Davidson (Chan.)	224	345
Albany State (C., N., T.)	Albany, Ga.	1903	Harmon Caldwell (Ch.)	488	45
Albertus Magnus (W.)	New Haven, Conn.	1925	Sister M. Lucia	255	30
Albion (C.)	Albion, Mich.	1835	William Whitehouse	1,198	82
Albright (C.)	Reading, Pa.	1856	Harry V. Masters	602	48
*Alcorn A. & M. (C., N.)	Lorman, Miss.	1871	Jesse R. D. Otis	774	59
Alderson-Broadbent (C.)	Philippi, W. Va.	1931	Richard E. Shearer	280	35
Alfred Un. (C.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1836	M. Ellis Drake	991	111
Allegheny (C.)	Meadville, Pa.	1815	Lawrence L. Pelletier	1,016	72
Allen Un. (C., N., T.)	Columbia, S. C.	1870	S. R. Higgins	750	39
Alliance (C.)	Cambridge Spgs., Pa.	1912	Arthur P. Coleman	180	19
Alma (C.)	Alma, Mich.	1886	John S. Harker	661	40
Alverno (W.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1936	Sister M. Augustine	500	73
American Acad. of Art (C., T.)	Chicago, Ill.	1923	Frank Young (Dir.)	450	25
Amer. Inst. for Foreign Trade (C.)	Phoenix, Ariz.	1946	Carl A. Sauer	215	23
American International (C.)	Springfield, Mass.	1885	John F. Hines	795	41
American Un. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1893	H. R. Anderson	5,980	180
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	1821	Charles W. Cole	1,076	124
Anderson (C.)	Anderson, Ind.	1917	John A. Morrison	978	45
Anna Maria (W.)	Paxton, Mass.	1946	Sister Irene Marie	144	20
Annhurst (W.)	So. Woodstock, Conn.	1941	Mother Emilienne	85	19
Ann-Reno Institute (W., T.)	New York, N. Y.	1927	Wm. Wagner (Exec. Sec.)	75	15
Antioch (C.)	Yellow Spgs., Ohio	1853	Samuel B. Gould	980	73
Appalachian St. Teach. (C.)	Boone, N. C.	1903	B. B. Dougherty	1,849	105
Apprentice School (a)	Newport News, Va.	1919	F. R. White (Dir.)	425	38
Aquinas (C.)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1923	Arthur Bukowski	560	40
Arizona State (C., T.)	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1899	L. A. Eastburn	908	54
Arizona State (C., T.)	Tempe, Ariz.	1885	Grady Gammage	4,875	200
*Arizona, Un. of (C.)	Fucson, Ariz.	1885	Richard A. Harvill	6,435	375
Arkansas A. & M. (C.)	College Hgts., Ark.	1909	Horace Thompson	891	17
Arkansas (C.)	Batesville, Ark.	1872	Paul M. McCain	203	54
*Ark., Agric., Mech. & Nor. (C., N.)	Pine Bluff, Ark.	1873	Lawrence A. Davis	1,040	95
Arkansas Baptist (C., N.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1884	Tandy Coggs	256	25
Arkansas Poly. (C.)	Russellville, Ark.	1909	J. W. Hull	1,078	68
Arkansas State (C.)	State College, Ark.	1910	Carl R. Reng	1,800	90
Arkansas State Teach. (C.)	Conway, Ark.	1907	Silas D. Snow	1,109	80
*Arkansas, Un. of (C., M.)	Fayetteville, Ark.	1871	John T. Caldwell	5,612	426
Armstrong (C.)	Baykeley, Calif.	1918	J. Evan Armstrong	578	20
Arnold (C., T.)	Milford, Conn.	1886	Edward Brown	218	18
Aroostook State Teach. (C.)	Presque Isle, Me.	1903	Clifford Wheden	80	10
Art Center School (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1930	Edward A. Adams	700	62
Asbury (C.)	William, Ky.	1890	Z. T. Johnson	913	48
Asbury Theological Sem. (C.)	William, Ky.	1923	Julian McPheters	268	15
Ashland (C.)	Ashland, Ohio	1878	Glenn L. Clayton	612	43
Assumption	Worcester, Mass.	1904	Armand Desautels	150	17
Athens (C.)	Athens, Ala.	1842	Perry B. James	435	23
Athens University System					
Atlanta Un. (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1865	Rufus E. Clement	631	59
Morhouse (N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1867	Benjamin Mays	602	43
Spelman (W., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1881	Albert Manley	499	45
Atlantic Christian (C.)	Wilson, N. C.	1902	Travis A. White	560	32
Atlantic Union (C.)	So. Lancaster, Mass.	1882	Lawrence Stump	398	32
Augsburg (C.)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1869	B. M. Christensen	805	59
Augustana (C.)	Rock Island, Ill.	1860	Conrad Bergendoff	1,103	90
Augustana (C.)	Sioux Falls, S. Dak.	1860	Lawrence Stavik	888	64
Augustana Theo. Sem.	Rock Island, Ill.	1860	Karl E. Mattson	234	10
Aurora (C.)	Aurora, Ill.	1893	Theodore Stephens	563	43
Austin (C.)	Sherman, Tex.	1849	John D. Mosley	528	41
Austin Peay State (C.)	Clarksville, Tenn.	1927	Halbert Harvill	700	60
Austin Presby. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Austin, Tex.	1902	David L. Stitt	141	15
Babson Institute	Babson Park, Mass.	1919	E. B. Hinkle	520	29
Baker (C.)	Baldwin, Kan.	1858	Nelson P. Horn	549	38
Baldwin-Wallace (C.)	Berea, Ohio	1845	Harry Smith, act.	1,536	90
Ball State Teachers (C.)	Muncie, Ind.	1918	John Emens	4,711	189
Baltimore, Un. of (C.)	Baltimore, Md.	1925	Theodore Wilson	1,648	120
Baptist Bible Sem. (C.)	Johnson City, N. Y.	1932	Paul R. Jackson	404	24
Barat Coll. of the Sacred Heart (W.)	Lake Forest, Ill.	1918	Mother Margaret Burke	251	20
Barclay-Scott (C., N.)	Concord, N. C.	1867	Leland S. Cozart	249	37
Bard (C.)	Annandale, N. Y.	1860	James Case, Jr.	1,192	160
Barnard (W.) (Columbia)	New York, N. Y.	1889	Mrs. M. C. McIntosh	467	34
Barry (C.)	Miami, Fla.	1940	Mother Mary Gerald	831	55
Bates (C.)	Lewiston, Me.	1864	Charles F. Phillips		

(1) Combined Alderson Jr. Col. (1901) with Broadbent Col. (1871).

(2) A technical institute owned and operated by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in the field of shipbuilding and related subjects

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Baylor Un. (C, M.)	Waco, Tex.	1845	William R. White	5,823	235
Benaver (W.)	Jenkinstown, Pa.	1853	Raymon M. Kistler	526	58
Belhaven (C.)	Jackson, Miss.	1894	Robert Crowe	160	26
Bellarmino	Louisville, Ky.	1950	Alfred Horrigan	554	37
Bellarmino (C.)	Plattsburg, N. Y.	1952	Thomas E. Henneberry	127	13
Belmont Abbey	Belmont, N. C.	1878	Bernard Rossow, rector	442	51
Belmont (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1951	R. Kelley White	445	45
Beloit (C.)	Beloit, Wis.	1846	Miller Union	940	71
Benedict (C, N.)	Columbia, S. C.	1870	J. A. Barcott	772	40
Benedictine Heights (C.)	Tulsa, Okla.	1917	Sidney Greenburg	80	13
Benjamin Franklin Un. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1907	John T. Kennedy	1,235	45
Bennett (W., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1873	David D. Jones	467	35
Bennington (W.)	Bennington, Vt.	1932	Frederick Burkhardt	347	52
Berea (C.)	Berea, Ky.	1855	Francis S. Hutchins	1,162	107
Berkeley Bapt. Divinity Sch. (C.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1889	Samford Fleming	216	15
Berkeley Divinity Sch.	New Haven, Conn.	1854	Percy L. Urban (Dean)	108	17
Berry (C.)	Mount Berry, Ga.	1902	Robert Lambert	620	60
Bessie Pitt (W.)	Forsyth, Ga.	1840	Corey T. Vinsant	273	25
Bethany Biblical Sem. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1905	Paul M. Robinson	245	16
Bethany (C.)	Lindborg, Kan.	1881	Robert Mortvedt	277	35
Bethany (C.)	Bethany, W. Va.	1840	Perry E. Gresham	499	45
Bethany Nazarene (C.)	Bethany, Okla.	1899	Roy H. Cantrell	723	45
Bethel (C.)	North Newton, Kan.	1887	David O. Wedel	401	43
Bethel (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1871	Carl Lundquist	402	39
Bethel (C.)	McKenzie, Tenn.	1842	Roy N. Baker	416	22
Bethune-Cookman (C, N.)	Daytona Beach, Fla.	1904	Richard Moore	744	42
Bible Coll. of the (C.)	Lexington, Ky.	1865	Riley B. Montgomery	145	12
Bible Inst. of L. A. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1908	Samuel Sutherland	724	60
Biblical Sem. of N. Y. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1900	Greer McKee (Dean)	175	14
Birmingham-Southern (C.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1918	George R. Stuart	955	55
Blshop (C, N.)	Marshall, Tex.	1880	Milton K. Curry, Jr.	513	36
Black Hills Teachers (C.)	Spearfish, S. Dak.	1883	Russell E. Jonas	551	38
Black Mountain (C.)	Black Mountain, N. C.	1933	Chas. Olson (Rector)	35	29
Blackburn (C.)	Carlinville, Ill.	1857	Robert P. Ludlum	335	32
Bloomfield (C.)	Bloomfield, N. J.	1868	Frederick Schwelizer	163	27
Blue Mountain (W.)	Blue Mountain, Miss.	1873	Lawrence Lowrey	277	27
Bluefield State (C, N.)	Bluefield, W. Va.	1895	Stephen Wright, Jr.	354	34
Bluffton (C.)	Bluffton, Ohio	1900	Lloyd L. Ramseyer	277	32
Bob Jones Un. (C.)	Greenville, S. C.	1927	Bob Jones, Jr.	2,622	179
Boston (C.)	Chestnut Hill, Mass.	1863	Joseph R. Maxwell	6,472	225
Boston Conserv. of Music (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1867	Albert Alphin (Dir.)	600	50
Boston Occup. Therapy	Boston, Mass.	1918	Marjorie B. Greene	132	74
Boston Un. (C, M.)	Boston, Mass.	1839	Harold C. Case	18,731	1,480
Bouve-Boston Sch. (see Tufts Un.)					
Bowdoin	Brunswick, Me.	1794	James S. Coles	783	76
Bowling Green Coll. of Commerce	Bowling Green, Ky.	1922	J. Murray Hill, Sr.	396	20
Bowling Green St. Un. (C.)	Bowling Green, Ohio.	1910	Ralph W. McDonald	3,404	203
Bradford Duffee Tech. Inst. (C.)	Fall River, Mass.	1898	Leslie B. Coombs	300	23
Bradley Un. (C.)	Peoria, Ill.	1897	Harold P. Rodes	2,725	144
Brandeis Un. (C.)	Waltham, Mass.	1947	A. L. Sachar	892	101
Brenau (W.)	Gainesville, Ga.	1878	Josiah Crudup	288	30
Brescia (C.)	Owensboro, Ky.	1925	Mother Ambrose Martin	383	25
Brier Cliff (W.)	Slous City, Iowa	1930	Sister Jean Marie	167	24
Bridgeport Un. of (C.)	Bridgeport, Conn.	1927	James H. Halsey	1,308	95
Arnold (C, T.)	Bridgeport, Conn.	1886	Edward Brown	218	18
Bridgewater (C.)	Bridgewater, Va.	1880	Warren Bowman	459	38
Brigham Young Un. (C.)	Provo, Utah	1875	Ernest Wilkinson	7,713	344
Brooklyn (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1930	Harry D. Gidensee	16,899	889
Brooklyn Law Sch. (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901	Charles Lockwood	1,232	41
Brown Un.	Providence, R. I.	1764	Barnaby Keeney	3,375	494
Pembroke (W.)	Providence, R. I.	1891	Nancy Lewis (Dean)	767	(a)
Bryant (C.)	Providence, R. I.	1863	Henry L. Jacobs	1,500	80
Bryn Mawr (part C.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1885	Katharine E. McBride	761	120
Burkhead Un. (C.)	Lewistown, Pa.	1846	Merle Odgers	1,930	147
Butler (C, N.)	Tyler, Tex.	1905	Claude Meigs	211	33
Buena Vista (C.)	Storm Lake, Iowa	1891	John A. Fisher	496	33
Buffalo Un. of (C, M.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1846	Clifford Furnas	10,680	1,243
Butler Un. (C.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1855	Maurice O. Ross	3,299	160
Caldwell Coll. for Women	Caldwell, N. J.	1939	Mother Mary Joseph	210	24
Calif. Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Covina, Calif.	1944	Donald W. Cole	311	39
Calif. Coll. of Arts and Crafts (C.)	Oakland, Calif.	1907	Daniel Defenbacher	616	37
Calif. Inst. of Tech.	Pasadena, Calif.	1891	Lee DuBridge	1,007	370
Calif. Sch. of Fine Arts (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1874	Gordon Woods (Dir.)	300	180
Calif. State Poly.	San Luis Obispo, Calif.	1901	Julian McPhee	2,745	5,290
*California Un. of (C, M.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1868	Robert G. Sprout	40,294	1,078
Berkeley Campus	Los Angeles, Calif.	1873	Clark Kerr (Chan.)	18,106	1,819
Other campuses (b)		1919	E. B. Allen (Chan.)	16,263	1,819
				5,998	1,552
Calvin (C.)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1876	William Spoelhof	1,234	60
Calvin College (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1936	Margaret Bauer (Dean)	583	43
Calvin Seminary	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1876	R. B. Kniper	113	10
Canisius	Buffalo, N. Y.	1870	Philip Dobson	2,126	96
Capital Un. (C.)	Columbus, Ohio	1850	Harold Yochum	1,137	101
Cardinal Stritch (W.)	Millwaukee, Wis.	1937	Mother M. Frederlek	309	37
Carlton (C.)	Northfield, Minn.	1866	Laurence Gould	891	90
Carnegie Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1900	John C. Warner	3,000	390
Margaret Morrillmont Carnegie (W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1900	Edith Alexander (Dean)	521	40
Carroll (C.)	Helena, Mont.	1910	R. V. Kavanagh	537	42
Carroll (C.)	Waukesha, Wis.	1846	Robert D. Steele	650	47
Carson-Newman (C.)	Jefferson City, Tenn.	1851	D. Harley Fite	1,044	51
Carthage (C.)	Carthage, Ill.	1870	Harold H. Lentz	421	36
Carver Sch. of Missions (C.)	Louisville, Ky.	1907	Emily Lansdell	115	11
Cascade (C.)	Portland, Ore.	1918	C. J. Pike	316	27
Case Inst. of Tech.	Cleveland, Ohio	1880	T. Keith Glennan	1,172	236
Castleton Teachers (C.)	Castleton, Vt.	1867	Florence Black (Act.)	158	16
Catawba (C.)	Salisbury, N. C.	1851	Alvin R. Keppel	558	47
Cathedral Coll. of the Immaculate Conception	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914	Charles Mulrooney	190	14
Catholic Teachers (W.)	Providence, R. I.	1929	Russel McVinnay	561	22
Catholic Un. of Amer. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1887	B. J. McEntegart (Rec.)	3,835	381

(a) Faculty of Brown Univ. teaches at Pembroke.

(b) Davis (1905), La Jolla (1912), Mount Hamilton (Lick Observatory), Riverside (1905), San Francisco (1873), and Santa Barbara College (1944). Years given designate when each became part of the Univ. of California.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Catholic Un. of Puerto Rico (C.)	Ponce, Puerto Rico	1848	William Ferree (Rector)	1,198	110
Cedar Crest (W.)	Allentown, Pa.	1867	Dale H. Moore	377	39
Centenary (C.)	Shreveport, La.	1825	Joe J. Mickie	2,197	103
Central Bible Inst. (C.)	Springfield, Mo.	1922	Bartlett Peterson	710	38
Central Wash. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Ellensburg, Wash.	1891	Robert McConnell	4,023	100
Central (C.)	Pella, Iowa	1853	G. T. Vander Lugt	361	36
Central (C.)	Fayette, Mo.	1854	Ralph L. Woodward	532	35
Central Mich. Coll. of Edu. (C. T.)	Mt. Pleasant, Mich.	1892	Charles Anspach	2,741	181
Central Missouri State (C. T.)	Warrensburg, Mo.	1870	George Diemer	2,193	86
Central State (C.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1887	Charles Wesley	1,133	85
Central State (C.)	Edmond, Okla.	1891	W. Max Chambers	1,753	65
Centre (C.)	Danville, Ky.	1819	Walter Groves	403	39
Charleston, Coll. of (C.)	Charleston, S. C.	1770	George D. Grice	292	21
Chapman (C.)	Orange, Calif.	1861	George N. Reeves	290	35
Chase (Salmon P.) (C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1893	Raymond P. Hutchins	1,108	35
Chattanooga, Un. of (C.)	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1886	David A. Lockmiller	1,127	68
Chestnut Hill (W.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1871	Sister C. Frances	441	54
Chester Coll. of Optometry (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1937	Morton L. Abram	125	21
Chester Coll. of Osteopathy (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1900	R. N. MacBain	223	104
Chicago Medical School (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1912	John J. Sholin	280	425
Chicago Teachers Coll. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1869	Raymond Cook (Dean)	2,468	117
Chicago, Un. of (C., M.)	Chicago, Ill.	1890	J. Klinton (Chan.)	6,607	771
Chico State (C.)	Chico, Calif.	1889	Glenn Kendall	1,855	113
Christian Brothers	Memphis, Tenn.	1940	Brother Thomas	238	13
Church Divinity Sch. of Pacific	Berkeley, Calif.	1893	S. Johnson (Dean)	93	11
Cincinnati, Un. of (C., M.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1819	Walter Langsam	14,345	1,043
Citadel, The (Military)	Charleston, S. C.	1842	Gen. Mark W. Clark	1,521	110
City (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1847	Buell Gallagher	38,643	1,245
Clarin (C., M.)	Orangeburg, S. C.	1869	John Seabrook	498	28
Claremont Graduate Sch. (C.)	Claremont, Calif.	1925	Geo. Benson (Provost)	510	131
Claremont Men's	Claremont, Calif.	1947	George C. S. Benson	364	40
Clark (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1869	James P. Brawley	751	43
Clark Un. (C.)	Worcester, Mass.	1887	Howard Jefferson	821	70
Clarke (W.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1843	Sister Mary Graham	474	56
Clarkson Coll. of Tech	Potomac, N. Y.	1896	William G. Van Note	1,090	79
Cleary (C.)	Ypsilanti, Mich.	1883	Owen J. Cleary	422	18
Clemson Agricultural (part C.)	Clemson, S. C.	1889	R. F. Poole	2,956	241
Cleveland Bible (C.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1892	Byron L. Osborne	208	14
*Coe (C.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1881	Howell H. Brooks	775	60
Coker (W.)	Hartsville, S. C.	1908	Joseph C. Robert	221	28
Colby (C.)	Waterville, Me.	1813	Julius S. Bixler	1,040	75
Colgate Rochester Div. Sch. (C.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1817	Wilbour E. Saunders	92	13
Colgate Un.	Hamilton, N. Y.	1819	Everett N. Case	1,324	112
Coll. of Pharmacy, of Columbia U.	New York, N. Y.	1829	E. E. Leavell (Dean)	429	25
Colleges of the Seneca:					
Hobart	Geneva, N. Y.	1822	Alan W. Brown	620	72
William Smith (W.)	Geneva, N. Y.	1908	Alan W. Brown	238	(b)
*Colorado A. & M. (C.)	Fort Collins, Colo.	1870	William E. Morgan	4,424	256
Colorado (C.)	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	1874	Louis T. Benzel	994	74
Colorado Sch. of Mines (C.)	Golden, Colo.	1874	John Vanderwolf	943	121
Colo. St. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Greeley, Colo.	1890	William R. Ross	2,201	125
Colorado, Un. of (C., M.)	Boulder, Colo.	1876	Ward Darley	8,900	715
Columbia Bible (C.)	Columbia, S. C.	1923	G. Allen Fleece	491	26
Columbia (W.)	Columbia, S. C.	1854	R. Wright Spears	488	31
Columbia City, Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Columbia, Wis.	1908	E. Wipperfurth (Prin.)	51	6
Columbia Un. (C., M.) (a)	New York, N. Y.	1754	Grayson Kirk	30,148	2,683
Columbia Un., Coll. of	New York, N. Y.	1754	L.H. Chamberlain (Dean)	2,200	250
Concord (C.)	Athens, W. Va.	1875	Virgil H. Stewart	1,065	54
Concordia (C.)	Moorhead, Minn.	1891	Joseph Knutson	1,290	79
Concordia Seminary	St. Louis, Mo.	1899	Alfred Fuerbringer	923	43
Concordia Teachers (C.)	River Forest, Ill.	1864	Martin Koehncke	680	47
Concordia Teachers (C.)	Seward, Nebr.	1894	P. A. Zimmerman	341	25
Concordia Theological Sem.	Springfield, Ill.	1846	Walter Baepfer	278	16
Connecticut (W.)	New London, Conn.	1915	Rosemary Park	839	109
Conn., Teachers Coll. of (C.)	New Britain, Conn.	1849	Herbert D. Welte	1,125	158
*Connecticut, Un. of (C.)	Storrs, Conn.	1881	Albert Jorgensen	9,391	753
Coppin State Teachers (C., N.)	Baltimore, Md.	1900	Miles Connor	494	36
Converse (W.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1890	Edward Gwathmey	325	42
Cooper Union (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1859	Edwin S. Burdell	1,348	160
Cornell (C.)	Mt. Vernon, Iowa	1853	Russell D. Cole	650	50
*Cornell Un. (C., M.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1865	Deane Malott	10,667	1,386
Creighton Un. (C., M.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1878	Carl M. Rohert	2,483	426
Crozer Theo. Sem. (C.)	Chester, Pa.	1867	Sankey L. Blanton	70	8
Culver-Stockton (C.)	Canton, Mo.	1853	Leslie E. Ziegler	275	30
Curry (C.)	Milton, Mass.	1879	Donald W. Miller	100	17
Curtis Inst. of Music (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1924	Etrem Zimbalist (Dir.)	120	40
Dakota Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Mitchell, S. Dak.	1885	Matthew D. Smith	401	35
Dallas Theo. Sem. & Grad. Sch.	Dallas, Texas	1924	John F. Walwood	298	15
Dana (C.)	Blair, Nebr.	1884	Richard E. Morion	257	27
Danbury State Teachers (C.)	Danbury, Conn.	1904	Ruth Haas	380	65
Dartmouth (M.)	Hanover, N. Hamp.	1770	John S. Dickey	2,934	352
David Lipscomb (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1891	John S. Pullias	883	63
Davidson	Davids, N. C.	1836	John D. Cunningham	845	63
Davis-Elkins (C.)	Elkins, W. Va.	1904	David K. Allen	500	42
Dayton, Un. of (C.)	Dayton, Ohio	1850	Andrew Seebold	2,408	195
Defiance (C.)	Defiance, Ohio	1891	Kevin C. McCann	310	26
*Delaware State (C., N.)	Dover, Del.	1833	Jerome H. Holland	197	31
*Delaware, Un. of (C.)	Newark, Del.	1833	John A. Perkins	2,842	220
Delta State (C., T.)	Cleveland, Miss.	1924	William M. Keithley	442	75
De Mazenod Schola-stitute	San Antonio, Tex.	1927	John Quinlivan (Rector)	72	9
Denison Un. (C.)	Granville, Ohio	1831	John Knapp	1,300	92
Denver, Un. of (C.)	Denver, Colo.	1864	Chester Alter (Chan.)	6,761	330
DePaul Un. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1898	Connerford O'Malley	6,683	189
DePaul Un. (C.)	Greencastle, Ind.	1837	Russell J. Humbert	1,846	142
Des Moines Still Coll. of Osteo-	Des Moines, Iowa	1898	Edwin F. Peters	250	47
pathy & Surgery (C.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1891	John J. Danhof	300	21
Detroit Coll. of Law (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1891	John J. Danhof	300	21

(a) Including teaching staffs of Barnard College, College of Pharmacy, Columbia College, New York School of Social Work, and Teachers College. The full year attendance at Columbia Univ. and colleges was 41,379.

(b) With Hobart College. Claremont Graduate School and Claremont Men's College join with Pomona College and Scripps College in the Associated Colleges of Claremont, Calif., independent but cooperating in libraries, laboratories and exchange of courses.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Detroit Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1891	Archle R. Ayers	1,760	107
Detroit Inst. of Musical Art (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1914	W. D. Boughton	100	30
Detroit, Un. of (C.)	Detroit, Mich.	1877	Clestin Stelner	8,508	527
Dickinson (C.)	Carlisle, Pa.	1773	William W. Edell	857	72
Dillard Un. (C., N.)	New Orleans, La.	1935	A. W. Dent	784	45
Doane (C.)	Crete, Nebr.	1872	Donald M. Typer	307	28
Dominican (part C.)	San Rafael, Calif.	1890	Sister M. Patrick	397	47
Dominican (W., T.)	Racine, Wis.	1935	Sister M. Rosita	86	20
Don Bosco	Newton, N. J.	1928	Joseph M. Stella	75	10
Drake Un. (C.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1881	Henry G. Harmon	2,516	200
Drew Un. (C.)	Madison, N. J.	1867	Fred G. Holloway	743	65
Drexel Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1891	James Creese	3,922	234
Dropsie (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1905	Abraham Neuman	108	15
Drury (C.)	Springfield, Mo.	1873	James F. Findlay	701	50
Dubuque, Un. of (C.)	Dubuque, Iowa	1852	Gaylord Couchman	570	43
Duchesne (W.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1881	Mother J. Kimball	246	25
Duke Un. (C.)	Durham, N. C.	1838	Arthur H. Edens	5,011	648
Dunbarton, of Holy Cross (W.)	Washington S. D. C.	1935	Sister M. Dolores	200	35
Duquesne Un. (C.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1878	Vernon Gallagher	3,879	296
D'Youville (W.)	Ruffalo, N. Y.	1908	Sister Regina Marie	485	35
Earlham (C.)	Greenville, N. C.	1847	Thomas Jones	691	60
East Carolina (C., T.)	Ada, Okla.	1909	John Messick	2,878	120
East Central State (C., T.)	Johnson City, Tenn.	1909	Charles F. Spencer	1,626	66
East Tennessee State (C.)	Marshall, Texas	1914	Burgin Dossett	2,623	153
East Texas Baptist (C.)	Commerce, Texas	1899	H. D. Bruce	645	33
East Texas St. Teach. (C.)	St. David, Pa.	1952	James G. Gee	2,289	105
Eastern Baptist (C.)	Charleston, Ill.	1895	Gilbert Guffin	162	22
Eastern Illinois State (C., T.)	Richmond, Ky.	1906	Robert Buzzard	1,809	162
Eastern Kentucky State (C.)	Harrisburg, Va.	1917	W. F. O'Donnell	2,076	90
Eastern Mennonite (C.)	Billings, Mont.	1925	John R. Mumaw	323	32
East'n Mont. Coll. of Educ. (C.)	Quincy, Mass.	1918	A. G. Peterson	798	39
Eastern Nazarene (C.)	Portales, N. Mex.	1934	Edward S. Mann	540	25
Eastern New Mexico Un. (C.)	Allentown, Pa.	1921	Floyd D. Golden	1,253	70
Eastern Pilgrim (C.)	La Grande, Ore.	1929	R. D. Gunsalus	300	19
Eastern Ore. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Cheney, Wash.	1890	Frank B. Bennett	586	47
East'n Wash. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Madison, Wis.	1927	Don Patterson	1,161	79
Edgewood, of the Sacred Heart	Elizabeth City, N. C.	1893	Sister Mary Nona	260	42
Elizabeth City St. Teach. (C., N.)	Elizabethtown, Pa.	1899	Sidney Williams	486	30
Elizabethtown (C.)	Elmhurst, Ill.	1870	A. C. Baugher	419	33
Elmhurst (C.)	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1855	H. W. Dinkmeyer	822	62
Elmira (W.)	Elon College, N. C.	1889	John R. Murray	297	48
Elon (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1880	Leon E. Smith	1,035	44
Emerson (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1919	S. Justus McKinley	328	38
Emmanuel (W.)	Berrien Spgs., Mich.	1874	Sis. Sup. Alice Gertrude	596	63
Emmanuel Missionary (C.)	Emory, Va.	1836	Floyd Rittenhouse	926	37
Emory and Henry (C.)	Emory Univ., Ga.	1836	Foye G. Gibson	3,500	367
Emory Un. (C., M.)	Emporia, Kan.	1882	Goodrich C. White	225	25
Emporia, Coll. of (C.)	Cambridge, Mass.	1887	Luther E. Sharpe	107	10
Episcopal Theo. Sch.	Due West, S. C.	1839	Charles Taylor, Jr.	270	30
Erskine (C.)	Eureka, Ill.	1855	J. Mauldin Lesesne	182	25
Eureka (C.)	Naperville, Ill.	1873	Ira W. Langston	167	10
Evangelical Theo. Sem. (C.)	Evansville, Ind.	1854	Paul H. Eller	1,231	67
Evansville (C.)	Fairfield, Conn.	1942	Melvin W. Hyde	954	42
Fairfield Un. (part C.)	Rutherford, N. J.	1941	Joseph Fitzgerald	5,133	192
Fairleigh Dickinson (C.)	Fairmont, W. Va.	1867	Peter Sammartino	800	60
Fairmont State (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1937	John W. Pence	130	13
Faith Theo. Sem. (C.)	Farmington, Me.	1864	Allan A. MacRae	317	42
Farmington St. Teach. (C.)	Fayetteville, N. C.	1877	Ermo E. Scott	682	39
Fayetteville St. Teach. (C., N.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1881	James W. Seabrook	1,016	260
Fenn (C.)	Big Rapids, Mich.	1884	C. Brooks Earnest	1,115	101
Ferris Institute (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1900	Victor F. Spatheif	225	45
Finch (W.)	Findlay, Ohio	1882	Roland De Marco	309	29
Findlay (C.)	Red Springs, N. C.	1896	H. Clifford Fox	293	31
Flora Macdonald (W.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1865	Marshall S. Woodson	797	80
Flisk Un. (C., N.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1887	Charles Johnson	2,414	176
*Florida A. & M. Un. (C., N.)	St. Augustine, Fla.	1892	George Gore, Jr.	270	20
Florida Nor. & Ind. (C., N.)	Lakeland, Fla.	1885	Royal Puryear	1,800	130
Florida Southern (C.)	Tallahassee, Fla.	1857	Ludd M. Spivey	7,776	485
Florida State Un. (C.)	Gainesville, Fla.	1853	Doak S. Campbell	11,025	779
*Florida, Un. of (C.)			J. Wayne Reltz		
Fort Hanne (see St. Louis Un.)	Bronx, N. Y.	1841	Lawrence J. McGinley	9,990	287
Fort Hays Kan. St. (C.)	Hays, Kan.	1902	M. C. Cunningham	1,660	105
*Fort Valley State (C., N.)	Fort Valley, Ga.	1895	Cornelius Troup	715	52
Fort Wayne Bible (C.)	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1904	S. A. Wiltmer	349	30
Franklin (C.)	Franklin, Ind.	1834	Harold W. Richardson	502	87
Franklin and Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	1787	William Hall	1,050	50
Franklin Un. (C.)	Columbus, Ohio	1902	Joseph Frasch (Dir.)	750	50
Fresno State (C.)	Fresno, Calif.	1911	Arnold E. Joval	5,474	229
Friends Un. (C.)	Wichita, Kan.	1898		659	43
Fuller Theo. Sem. (C.)	Pasadena, Calif.	1947	Edward J. Carnell	281	22
Furman Un. (C.)	Greenville, S. C.	1826	John L. Pivler	1,365	81
Gannon Theo. Sem. (C., N.)	Washington, D. C.	1864	Leonard Elstad	289	34
Gannon	Atlanta, Ga.	1863	Harry Richardson	71	12
Garrett Biblical Inst. (C.)	Erie, Pa.	1944	Joseph Wehrle	1,025	67
Gen. Beadle State Teach. (C.)	Evansville, Ill.	1855	Dwight E. Loder	695	21
General Motors Inst.	Madison, S. Dak.	1883	Vayne A. Lowry	298	28
General Theo. Sem.	Flint, Mich.	1919	Guy R. Cowling	2,443	177
Geneva (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1817	Lawrence Rose (Dean)	221	27
George Fox (C.)	Beaver Falls, Pa.	1848	Charles M. Lee	710	50
George Peabody (C., T.)	Newburg, Ore.	1891	Milo C. Ross	120	22
George Washington Un. (C., M.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1875	Henry H. Hill	1,858	73
George Williams (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1821	Cloyd H. Marvin	11,086	836
Georgetown (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1890	John R. McCurdy	302	27
Georgetown Un. (part C., M.)	Georgetown, Ky.	1829	H. Leo Eddleman	825	48
*Georgia Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1789	Edward B. Bunn	5,271	1,106
Georgia, Med. Coll. of (C.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1885	Blake R. VanLeer	5,243	303
Georgia St. Coll. for Women	Aurusta, Ga.	1828	Edgar R. Pund	343	76
Georgia Teachers (C.)	Milledgeville, Ga.	1839	Henry K. Stanford	695	53
*Georgia, Un. of (C.)	Collegeboro, Ga.	1924	Zach S. Henderson	710	60
Georgian Court (W.)	Athens, Ga.	1785	Omer C. Aderhold	6,125	373
Gettysburg (C.)	Lakewood, N. J.	1908	Mother Marie Anna	201	35
Glenville State (C.)	Gettysburg, Pa.	1832	Walter C. Langsam	1,260	95
	Glenville, W. Va.	1872	Harry B. Heflin	623	31

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Goddard (C)	Plainfield, Vt.	1938	Royce S. Plinkin	70	12
Golden Gate Bapt Theo Sem (C)	Berkeley, Calif.	1944	Harold K. Graves	270	17
Golden Gate (C)	San Francisco, Calif	1901	Nagel T. Miner	2,350	175
Gonzaga Un (C)	Spokane, Wash	1887	Francis Corkery	1,435	87
Good Counsel (W)	White Plains, N. Y.	1923	Mother M. Dolores	267	30
Gordon (C)	Boston, Mass.	1889	T. Leonard Lewis	340	32
Gorham State Teach (C)	Gorham, Me.	1878	Francis L. Balf	527	48
Goshen (C)	Goshen, Ind.	1894	Paul Mumbinger	865	66
Goucher (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1885	Otto F. Kraushaar	626	72
Grace (C)	Winona Lake, Ind.	1948	Alva J. McClain	109	14
Grace Bible Inst. (C)	Omaha, Nebr.	1943	Joseph W. Schmitt	325	21
Grambling (C, N.)	Grambling, La.	1901	Ralph W. E. Jones	1,898	97
Grand Canyon (C)	Phoenix, Ariz.	1949	Lloyd R. Sinton	1,877	20
Grand Rapids Bapt Theo Sem (C)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1941	J. Edward Hakes	185	13
Great Falls, Coll. of (C)	Great Falls, Mont.	1932	J. J. Donovan	515	23
Green County Normal Sch (C)	Monroe, Wis.	1914	Otto Lund	41	4
Greensboro (C)	Greensboro, N. C.	1838	Harold H. Hutson	369	32
Greenville (C)	Greenville, Ill.	1892	Henry J. Long	524	39
Grinnell (C)	Grinnell, Ia.	1876	Howard R. Bowen	819	83
Grove City (C)	Grove City, Pa.	1889	Walter C. Keller	1,122	75
Gulford (C)	Gulford Coll., N. C.	1862	Clyde A. Miller	631	37
Gustavus Adolphus (C)	St. Peter, Minn.	1848	Edgar M. Carlson	943	76
Hahnemann Medical (C)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1812	Watson Malone	393	62
Hamilton	Clinton, N. Y.	1854	Robert W. McEwen	579	62
Hamlin Un. (C)	St. Paul, Minn.	1854	Paul H. Giddens	1,193	94
Hampton-Sydney	Hampton-Sydney, Va.	1776	Joseph C. Robert	342	27
Hampton Institute (C, N.)	Hampton, Va.	1868	Alonzo G. Moron	1,315	106
Hannibal-LaGrange Coll.	Hannibal, Mo.	1858	J. A. Foster	279	22
Hanover (C)	Hanover, Ind.	1827	Albert Parker, Jr.	610	46
Hardin-Simmons Un (C)	Ahlene, Tex.	1891	Evan A. Reiff	1,627	92
Harding (C)	Searcy, Ark.	1924	George S. Benson	844	52
H. Sophie Newcomb Memorial (see Tulane Un., La.)					
Harris Teachers (C)	St. Louis, Mo.	1857	Charles Naylor	1,175	63
Hartford (W)	Hartford, Conn.	1939	Laura Johnson (Dean)	65	15
Hartford Seminary Fund (C)	Hartford, Conn.	1834	Russell H. Stafford	220	40
Hartwick (C)	Oneonta, N. Y.	1928	Miller A. F. Ritchie	447	44
Harvard Un. (part C, M)	Cambridge, Mass.	1636	Nathan M. Pusey	10,364	3,120
Hastings (C)	Hastings, Nebr.	1882	Dale D. Welch	644	45
Haverford	Haverford, Pa.	1833	Gilbert F. White	472	63
*Hawaii, Un. of (C)	Honolulu, Hawaii	1907	Gregg M. Sinclair	6,342	266
Hebrew Union	Cincinnati, Ohio	1875	Nelson Glueck	133	25
Heidelberg (C)	Tiffin, Ohio	1850	Terry Wiekham	575	54
Henderson St. Teach. (C)	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1929	Deputy McBrilen (Dean)	1,038	75
Hendrix (C)	Conway, Ark.	1884	Matt L. Ellis	472	43
High Point (C)	High Point, N. C.	1924	Dennis H. Cooke	864	48
Hillsdale (C)	Hillsdale, Mich.	1844	J. Donald Phillips	645	40
Hillyer (C)	Hartford, Conn.	1879	Alan S. Wilson	4,290	231
Hiram (C)	Hiram, Ohio	1850	Paul H. Fall	565	42
Hobart (see Coll. of The Seneca)					
Hofstra (C)	Hempstead, N. Y.	1935	John C. Adams	6,716	230
Hollins (W)	Hollins Coll., Va.	1842	John R. Everett	481	51
Holy Cross, Coll. of the	Worcester, Mass.	1843	William A. Donaghy	1,844	118
Holy Family (W)	Manitowoc, Wis.	1869	Sister M. Orestes	70	7
Holy Names, Coll. of the (W)		1880	Sister Imelda Maria	511	48
Holy Names (W)	Spokane, Wash.	1907	Sister M. Theresa	320	32
Hood (W)	Frederick, Md.	1893	Andrew G. Truxal	423	54
Hope (C)	Holland, Mich.	1851	Irwin J. Lubbers	829	57
Houghton (C)	Houghton, N. Y.	1883	Stephen W. Paine	609	49
Houston Un. of (C)	Houston, Tex.	1927	A. D. Bruce	14,847	578
Howard (C)	Birmingham, Ala.	1842	Harwell G. Davis	1,327	75
Howard Payne (C)	Brownwood, Tex.	1890	Thomas H. Taylor	934	67
Howard Un. (C, N.)	Washington, D. C.	1867	Mordecai W. Johnson	3,774	452
Humboldt State (C)	Arcata, Calif.	1913	Cornelius Siemens	1,143	68
Hunter (C)	New York, N. Y.	1870	George Shuster	8,576	487
Huntingdon (C)	Montgomery, Ala.	1854	Huerti Searcy	640	44
Huntington (C)	Huntington, Ind.	1897	Elmer Becker	215	20
Huron (C)	Huron, S. Dak.	1883	Daniel E. Kerr	290	27
Huston-Thilton (C, N) (a)	Austin, Tex.	1952	Matthew Davage	597	43
Idaho, Coll. of (C)	Caldwell, Idaho	1891	Tom E. Shearer	509	48
Idaho State (C)	Bozartello, Idaho	1947	Carl McIntosh	2,032	135
*Idaho, Un. of (C)	Moscow, Idaho	1889	D. R. Theophilus	3,569	257
Ill. Sch. of Theol. (C)	Denver, Colo.	1892	Harold F. Carr	158	7
Illinois (C)	Jacksonville, Ill.	1829	William K. Seiden	343	29
Illinois Coll. of Chiropraxy (C)	Chicago, Ill.	1912	Harold E. Wheeler	150	30
Illinois Inst. of Technology (C)	Chicago, Ill.	1892	J. T. Retallata	6,712	484
Illinois St. Nor. Un. (C)	Normal, Ill.	1857	Arthur Larsen, act.	2,936	246
Illinois Wesleyan Un. (C)	Bloomington, Ill.	1850	Merrill J. Holmes	916	70
*Illinois, Un. of (C, M)	Urbana, Ill.	1868	Lloyd Morey	25,209	4,676
Immaculate (W)	Immaculate, Pa.	1920	Sis. Mary of Lourdes	380	52
Immaculate Conception Sem	Darlington, N. J.	1859	Joseph H. Brady	276	23
Immaculate Heart (W)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1916	Sister M. Thelma	432	65
Incaruate Word (W)	San Antonio, Tex.	1881	Sister M. Columella	668	72
Indiana Central (C)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1902	L. Lynd Esch	505	32
Indiana St. Teach (C)	Terre Haute, Ind.	1885	Raleigh Homstedt	3,022	99
Indiana Technical	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1890	Archie T. Greene	1,200	55
Indiana Un. (C, M)	Bloomington, Ind.	1930	Herman B. Wells	20,950	1,457
Institute for Adv. Study (C) (b)	Princeton, N. J.	1930	R. Oppenheimer (Dir.)	100	30
Iona	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1940	William H. Barnes	1,769	85
*Iowa State (C)	Ames, Ia.	1858	James H. Bliton	8,863	1,316
Iowa State Teach (C)	Cedar Falls, Iowa	1876	J. W. Maucker	2,666	162
Iowa State Un. of (C, M)	Iowa City, Iowa	1847	Virgil M. Hancher	9,083	693
Iowa Wesleyan (C)	Mt. Pleasant, Iowa	1842	J. Raymond Chadwick	355	27
Ithaca (C, T)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1892	Leonard B. Reddx	851	50
Jackson (C, N)	Jackson, Miss.	1877	Gerald D. Keller	161	30
Jacksonville (C)	Jacksonville, Tex.	1899	Edwin H. Rian	433	28
Jameson (C)	Jameson, N. Dak.	1883	Cleo W. Blackburn	214	502
Jarvis Christian (C)	Hawkins, Tex.	1912	James L. Kauffman	704	51
Jefferson Medical (part C)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1825	L. Finkelstein (Chan.)	463	36
Jewish Theo. Sem. of Amer. (C)	New York, N. Y.	1887	John E. Brown, Jr.	2,600	145
John Brown Un. (C)	Sloan Springs, Ark.	1919	F. E. Wolfe	150	8
John Carroll Un.	Cleveland, Ohio	1886	Donald Mattison (Dir.)		
John Herron Art Inst. (C)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1902			

(a) Successor to Samuel Huston (1900) and Thilton (1877). (b) Post-doctoral research.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Miss. Vocational (C., N.)	Itta Bena, Miss	1946	J. H. White	1,057	41
*Missouri, Un. of (C., M.)	Columbia, Mo	1839	Elmer Ellis	10,500	678
Missouri Valley (C.)	Marshall, Mo.	1888	M. Earle Collins	450	35
Monmouth (C.)	Monmouth, Ill.	1853	Robert W. Gibson	598	49
Montana Sch. of Mines (C.)	Butte, Mont.	1893	J. R. Van Pel	267	37
*Montana State (C.)	Bozeman, Mont.	1893	Roland R. Renne	2,767	225
Montana State Un. (C.)	Missoula, Mont.	1893	Carl McFarland	2,838	168
Moody Bible Inst. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1886	William Culbertson	1,117	77
Moore Inst. of Art, Sci. & Ind. (W.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1844	Harold R. Rice	227	50
Moravian (C.)	Bethlehem, Pa.	1807	Raymond S. Haupt	565	37
Morehead State (C.)	Morehead, Ky.	1923	Adron Doran	915	69
Morhouse (see Atlanta Un.)					
Morgan State (C., N.)	Baltimore, Md	1867	Martin D. Jenkins	2,046	123
Morningside (C.)	Sioux City, Iowa	1894	Earl A. Roadman	844	40
Morris (C., N.)	Sioux, S. C.	1908	O. R. Reuben	432	45
Morris Brown (C., N.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1881	John H. Lewis	778	45
Morris Harvey (C.)	Charleston, W. Va.	1888	Leonard Rigglesman	4,367	65
Morristown Nor. & Ind. (C., N.)	Morristown, Tenn.	1881	Henry L. Dickason	333	17
MT. Angel Seminary	St. Benedict, Ore	1889	Damian Jentges	188	25
MT. Angel Women's	St. Angel, Ore	1887	Mother Mary Plenet	71	13
MT. Holyoke (W.)	So. Hadley, Mass.	1837	Roswell G. Ham	1,224	125
MT. Mary (W.)	Yankton, S. Dak.	1936	Mo. M. Jerome Schmitt	213	16
MT. Mary (W.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1913	Sister Mary Francis	565	52
MT. Mary (W.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1929	Mo. Margaret Corbett	355	27
MT. Mercy (W.)	Baltimore, Md	1890	Sister Mary Costello	445	57
MT. St. Agnes (W.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1854	Mother M. Romana	297	30
MT. St. Joseph-on-the-Ohio (W.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1938	Sister M. Hubert	134	22
MT. St. Joseph Teachers (W.)	Hooksett, N. Hamp	1934	Sister M. Maurilla	584	64
MT. St. Mary (W.)	Los Angeles, Calif	1925	Sis. Agnes O'Loughlin	514	37
MT. St. Mary's (W.)	Emmitsburg, Md	1808	John L. Sheridan	449	40
MT. St. Mary's	Atchison, Kan	1863	Rev. Mo. M. Schroll	470	60
MT. St. Scholastica (W.)	New York, N. Y.	1910	Sister Catharine (Dean)	706	55
MT. St. Vincent, Coll. of (W.)	Alliance, Ohio	1846	Carl C. Bracy	729	52
MT. Union (C.)	Allentown, Pa.	1848	J. Conrad Segers	392	13
Muhlenberg	Portland, Ore	1930	William Aldrich	829	73
Multnomah Sch. of the Bible (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1903	Sister Mary Michael	4,321	87
Mundelein (W.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1908	P. Milo Ball	1,612	93
Municipal Un. of Omaha (C.)	Murray, Ky.	1923	Ralph Woods	694	65
Murray State (C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1878	Fred Smith (Man. Ex.)	829	73
Musie, Coll. of (C.)	New Concord, Ohio	1837	Robert Montgomery	47	8
Muskingum (C.)	Nashotah, Wis.	1842	Edward S. White	152	35
Nashotah House	Springvale, Me	1912	Roger C. Gay	240	45
Nassau (C.)	Bucks Co., Pa.	1896	James Work	441	45
National Agricultural	Evanston, Ill.	1886	K. Richard Johnson	727	58
National Coll. of Education (C.)	Louisville, Ky.	1920	Sister Margaret	325	40
Nazareth (W.)	Nazareth, Mich	1897	Sister Marie Kathleen	437	61
Nazareth (W.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1924	Mother M. Helene	452	55
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Chadron, Nebr.	1911	Barton L. Kline	924	57
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Kearney, Nebr.	1905	Herbert L. Cushing	762	48
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Peru, Nebr.	1867	Neal S. Gomon	763	71
Nebraska State Teach. (C.)	Wayne, Nebr.	1910	John D. Rice	7,500	540
*Nebraska, Un. of (C., M.)	Lincoln, Nebr	1869	Clifford Hardin (Chan.)	798	49
Nebraska Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Lincoln, Nebr	1887	A. Leland Forrest (Ch.)	1,645	118
*Nevada, Un. of (C.)	Reno, Nev.	1874	Minard W. Stout	300	27
New Bedford Inst. of Textiles & Tech. (C.)	New Bedford, Mass.	1898	John E. Foster	222	17
New England Coll. of Pharm. (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1946	John A. Foley	400	110
New England Cons. of Music (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1867	Harrison Keller	3,236	274
*New Hampshire, Un. of (C.)	Durham, N. Hamp	1866	Eldon L. Johnson	1,026	75
New Haven St. Teachers (C.)	New Haven, Conn	1893	Hilton C. Buley	418	37
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Glassboro, N. J.	1923	Thomas Robinson	560	36
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Haledon, N. J.	1937	Marion E. Shea	468	42
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Jersey City, N. J.	1929	Michael B. Gilligan	644	40
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Newark, N. J.	1855	Eugene G. Wilkins	900	84
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Paterson, N. J.	1855	Marion E. Shea	1,084	88
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Trenton, N. J.	1855	Roscoe L. West	2,446	140
New Jersey State Teach. (C.)	Upper Montclair, N. J.	1908	E. DeAlton Partridge	520	58
*New Mexico Coll. of Agric. & Mech. Arts (C.)	State Coll., N. Mex	1889	Robert B. Corbett	202	23
New Mexico Highlands Un. (C.)	Las Vegas, N. Mex	1893	Thomas Donnelly	623	60
N. Mex. Inst. of Min. & Tech. (C.)	Socorro, N. Mex.	1889	E. J. Workman	5,539	275
Now Mex. Military Inst.	Roswell, N. Mex.	1893	Col. C. F. Ward (Supt.)	546	69
New Mexico, Un. of (C.)	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1889	Tom L. Popejoy	894	40
New Mexico Western (C.)	Silver City, N. Mex.	1893	J. Cloyd Miller	844	66
New Orleans Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	New Orleans, La.	1917	Roland Leavell	8,000	207
New Rochelle, Coll. of (W.)	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1904	Mother M. Dunkerley	482	1,112
New Sch. for Social Research (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1919	Hans Simons	803	38
New York Medical (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1860	J. A. W. Hetrick	132,637	23,399
N. Y. School of Social Work of Columbia Un. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1898	Kenneth D. Johnson	2,014	321
New York State Univ. of Agriculture (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1948	William S. Carlson	354	30
Ceramics (C.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1904	William I. Myers	618	63
Forestry (C.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1900	John F. McMahon	498	106
Harpur (C.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	1911	Hardy L. Shriley	686	33
Home Economics (C.)	Endicott, N. Y.	1946	Glenn G. Bartle	358	42
Industrial, Labor Relations (C.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1924	Helen G. Canoyer	600	108
Maritime College	New York City	1874	Martin P. Catherwood	428	76
Medical Center	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1837	Howard W. Potter	1,709	141
Medical Center	Syracuse, N. Y.	1831	William R. Willard	945	85
Teachers' Colleges (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1844	Evan R. Collins	2,127	122
" (C.)	Brookport, N. Y.	1841	Donald M. Tower	1,607	111
" (C.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1869	Harvey M. Rice	650	67
" (C.)	Cortland, N. Y.	1863	Donnal V. Smith	595	91
" (C.)	Fredonia, N. Y.	1867	Harry M. Porter	726	69
" (C.)	Geneseo, N. Y.	1867	Francis J. Moench		
" (C.)	New Paltz, N. Y.	1886	William J. Haggerty		
" (C.)	Oneonta, N. Y.	1887	Royal F. Netzer		

(1) Includes 9,913 in institutes, does not include 16,377 in community colleges. See Junior Colleges, p. 469

(2) Includes 307 in institutes; does not include 692 in community colleges. See Junior Colleges p. 469.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Teachers Colleges (C.)	Oswego, N. Y.	1861	Foster S. Brown	1,217	99
" " (C.)	Plattsburgh, N. Y.	1889	George W. Angell	845	69
" " (C.)	Potsdam, N. Y.	1834	Frederick W. Crumb	762	82
Veterinary (C.)	Ithaca, N. Y.	1894	William A. Hagan	205	50
New York Un. (C., M.)	New York, N. Y.	1831	Henry Heald (Chan.)	40,082	3,414
Newark Coll. of Engineering (C.)	Newark, N. J.	1881	Robert W. Van Houten	3,109	230
Newberry (C.)	Newberry, S. C.	1856	C. A. Kaufman, act.	452	28
Newcomb (see Tulane Un., La.)					
Newton, of Sacred Heart (W.)	Newton, Mass.	1946	Mother Kenny	220	34
Niagara Un. (C.)	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	1856	Francis L. Meade	1,197	108
*North Carolina, Agric. & Tech. Coll. of (C., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1891	Ferdinand Bluford	2,386	159
North Carolina (C., N.)	Durham, N. C.	1910	Alfonso Elder	1,544	113
North Carolina, Un. of (C., M.)	Chapel Hill, N. C.	1789	Robert House (Chan.)	6,061	937
*State Coll. of Ag. & Eng. (C.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1889	Carey H. Postlan (Ch.)	4,725	530
Woman's	Greensboro, N. C.	1891	E. K. Graham (Chan.)	2,340	203
North Central (C.)	Naperville, Ill.	1889	C. Harve Geiger	863	50
*North Dakota Agric. (C.)	Fargo, N. Dak.	1889	Fred S. Hultz	2,487	149
N. Dak. State Nor. & Ind. (C.)	Ellendale, N. Dak.	1899	T. S. Jenkins	142	20
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Mayville, N. Dak.	1918	C. E. Scott	260	28
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Minot, N. Dak.	1889	O. A. De Long	330	26
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Valley City, N. Dak.	1913	Casper Lura	744	74
North Dakota State Teach. (C.)	Grand Forks, N. Dak.	1890	R. L. Lokken	502	38
North Dakota, Un. of (C., M.)	Dahlgone, Ga.	1883	George W. Starcher	2,976	174
North Georgia (C.)	Denton, Tex.	1873	Merritt E. Hoag	579	34
North Texas State (C.)	Denton, Tex.	1890	J. C. Matthews	5,743	242
Northeast La. State (C.)	Monroe, La.	1928	Lewis C. Slater	1,445	79
Northeast Mo. St. Teach. (C.)	Kirksville, Mo.	1867	Walter Ryle	1,342	84
Northeastern State (C.)	Tahlequah, Okla.	1909	Harrell E. Garrison	1,536	66
Northeastern Un. (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1898	Carl S. Ell	12,000	700
Northern Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1913	Charles Koller	357	24
Northern Ill. Coll. of Optom. (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1872	Richard Feinberg	123	15
Northern Ill. St. Teach. (C.)	DeKalb, Ill.	1899	Leslie A. Holmes	3,022	165
Northern Mich. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Marquette, Mich.	1899	Henry A. Tape	785	80
Northern Montana (C., T.)	Havre, Mont.	1929	L. O. Brockmann	485	34
Northern St. Teach. (C.)	Aberdeen, S. Dak.	1902	Warren Lovinger	840	54
Northland (C.)	Ashland, Wis.	1892	Guy Turberville	228	29
Northwest Bible (C.)	Seattle, Wash.	1934	C. E. Butterfield	251	16
Northwest Christian (C.)	Eugene, Ore.	1895	Ross J. Griffith	432	22
Northwest Mo. St. (C.)	Maryville, Mo.	1905	J. W. Jones	1,065	69
Northwest Nazarene (C.)	Nampa, Idaho	1913	John E. Riley	497	35
Northwestern (C.)	Minneapolis, Wis.	1865	Erwin E. Kowalke	113	13
Northwestern Luth. Theo. Sem.	Minneapolis, Minn.	1920	Jonas H. Dressler	74	8
Northwestern Schools Bible (C.)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1902	Richard Elvee	657	45
Northwestern State (C.)	Natchitoches, La.	1884	John Kyser	1,738	176
Northwestern State (C.)	Alva, Okla.	1897	Sabin Percell	555	46
Northwestern Un. (C., M.)	Evans, Okla.	1851	J. Roscoe Miller	17,983	1,555
Norwich Un.	Northfield, Vt.	1819	Ernest N. Harmon	713	54
Notre Dame, Coll. of (W.)	Belmont, Calif.	1868	Sister Mary Loretto	134	41
Notre Dame, Coll. of (W.)	Baltimore, Md.	1873	Sister Margaret Mary	467	49
Notre Dame (W.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1925	Mother M. Theodosia	110	12
Notre Dame (W.)	Staten Island, N. Y.	1931	Mother Saint Egbert	235	25
Notre Dame (W.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1922	Mother Mary Anselm	262	37
Notre Dame Seminary	New Orleans, La.	1923	Thomas Boldue	106	11
Notre Dame, Un. of	Notre Dame, Ind.	1842	Theodore Hesburgh	5,443	566
Nursery Training Sch. (C., T.)	Boston, Mass.	1922	Dura-Louise Cockrell	100	11
Oakland City (C.)	Oakland City, Ind.	1885	James E. Coy	303	16
Oakwood (C., N.)	Huntsville, Ala.	1896	Garland J. Millet	212	22
Oberlin (C.)	Oberlin, Ohio	1833	William E. Stevenson	2,001	193
Occidental (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1887	Arthur G. Coons	1,391	106
Oglethorpe Un. (C.)	Oglethorpe Un., Ga.	1835	George Sewart, act	228	29
Ohio Northern Un. (C.)	Ada, Ohio	1871	E. Bringle McIntosh	812	65
*Ohio State Un. (C., M.)	Columbus, Ohio	1870	Howard L. Bevis	22,508	2,295
Ohio Un. (C.)	Athens, Ohio	1842	John C. Baker	5,602	315
Ohio Wesleyan Un. (C.)	Delaware, Ohio	1842	Frank Prout, act	2,063	133
*Okla. Agric. & Mech. (C.)	Stillwater, Okla.	1891	Oliver S. William	3,364	430
Okla. Bapt. Un. (C.)	Shawnee, Okla.	1911	John W. Raley	1,338	126
Okla. Bapt. Un. (C.)	Okla. City, Okla.	1904	Clustor Q. Smith	3,783	45
Okla. Bapt. Un. (C.)	Okla. City, Okla.	1908	C. Dan Proctor	11,243	515
Okla. Bapt. Un. (C.)	Chickasha, Okla.	1890	George L. Cross	226	24
Okla. Bapt. Un. (C.)	Norman, Okla.	1844	Raymond B. Blakney	900	52
Okla. Bapt. Un. (C.)	Olivet, Mich.	1907	Harold W. Redd	5,009	500
Olivet Nazarene (C.)	Kankakee, Ill.	1872	O. Meredith Wilson	4,963	90
Oregon, Un. of (C., M.)	Eugene, Ore.	1908	P. Milo Ball	582	29
Oregon Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Monmouth, Ore.	1856	Roben Maaske	5,752	100
*Oregon State (C.)	Corvallis, Ore.	1868	A. L. Strand	5,000	500
Oregon, Un. of (C., M.)	Eugene, Ore.	1872	O. Meredith Wilson	339	268
Osteopathic P. & S. Coll. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1914	W. Ballentine Henley	460	32
Ottawa Un. (C.)	Ottawa, Kan.	1885	Andrew B. Martin	710	59
Oberlin (C.)	Westerville, Ohio	1847	J. Gordon Howard	666	46
Our Lady Baptist (C.)	Arkadelphia, Ark.	1886	Ralph Phelps, Jr.	470	45
Our Lady of Cincinnati (W.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1935	Sister Mary Grace	275	33
Our Lady of the Elys. Col. of (W.)	Chicopee, Mass.	1928	C. J. Vreton	520	58
Our Lady of the Lake (W.)	San Antonio, Tex.	1896	John L. McMahon	50	13
Our Lady of Mercy, Coll. of (C.)	Portland, Me.	1915	Mo. Mary Evangelist	24	26
Our Lady of Victory (W.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1931	Mother Theresa	24	26
Ozarks, Coll. of the (C.)	Clarksburg, Ark.	1834	Winslow S. Drummond	4,810	142
Pace (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1906	Robert Pace	174	18
Pacific Bible (C.)	Azusa, Calif.	1909	Cornelius Haggard	265	16
Pacific Bible (C.)	Portland, Ore.	1937	Albert F. Grav	86	9
Pacific Bible Inst. (C.)	Fresno, Calif.	1944	Bernhard J. Braun	1,815	100
Pacific, Coll. of the (C.)	Stockton, Calif.	1851	Robert E. Burns	1,143	52
Pacific Lutheran (C.)	Parkland, Wash.	1894	Seth C. Eastvold	146	20
Pacific Sch. of Religion (C.)	Berkeley, Calif.	1866	Stuard Anderson	843	65
Pacific Union (C.)	Angwin, Calif.	1882	H. L. Sonnenberg	550	49
Paine (C., N.)	Forest Grove, Ore.	1849	Charles Armstrong	286	35
Palo Verde (C.)	Augusta, Ga.	1883	Edmund C. Peters	120	17
Pan American (C.)	Rolling Hills, Calif.	1947	John A. Howard	1,376	62
Panhandle Ag. & Mech. (C.)	Edinburg, Tex.	1927	R. P. Ward	732	38
Park (C.)	Goodwood, Okla.	1909	Marvin E. McKee	345	38
Parsons (C.)	Parkville, Mo.	1879	J. L. Zwingle	282	32
Pasadena (C.)	Fairfield, Iowa	1875	Millard G. Roberts	756	47
Pasadena (C.)	Pasadena, Calif.	1902	W. T. Purkiser	748	25
Paul Quinn (C., N.)	Waco, Tex.	1872	Frank R. Veal	2,500	159
Peabody Cons.-Coll. of Music (C.)	Baltimore, Md.	1868	Reginald Stewart (Dir.)		

	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Albany, N. Y.	1887	Ralph D. Wiggins	201	19
Albany, Pa.	1864	Paul R. Anderson	412	45
Albany, Pa.	1821	Edward F. MacMurtrei	690	51
Albany, Pa.	1819	John C. H. H. H.	228	36
Albany, Pa.	1869	Henry A. Andrews	817	50
Albany, Pa.	1852	John H. H. H.	772	51
Albany, Pa.	1867	J. H. H. H.	494	29
Albany, Pa.	1861	Joseph I. Noonan	525	40
Albany, Pa.	1861	Thomas R. Miller	882	52
Albany, Pa.	1867	Wm. L. Pratt	847	94
Albany, Pa.	1866	Q. A. W. H. H.	1,731	166
Albany, Pa.	1867	James G. Morgan	288	17
Albany, Pa.	1885	D. L. H. H.	475	70
Albany, Pa.	1871	Harry L. K. H.	841	70
Albany, Pa.	1889	Dale W. H. H.	750	35
Albany, Pa.	1869	Charles S. Swope	865	72
Albany, Pa.	1855	Alton S. Eisenhower	1,705	110
Albany, Pa.	1740	Conrad P. H. H.	14,271	1,501
Albany, Pa.	1937	Hugh M. H. H.	15,344	2,624
Albany, Pa.	1896	Herbert H. H. H.	1,030	95
Albany, Pa.	1913	William H. H. H.	300	26
Albany, Pa.	1899	William J. H. H.	426	39
Albany, Pa.	1821	Ivor Griffith	383	189
Albany, Pa.	1870	Jan S. H. H.	697	72
Albany, Pa.	1884	Bertrand W. Hayward	61	50
Albany, Pa.	1898	M. L. H. H.	341	35
Albany, Pa.	1906	Frederic S. Bridges	665	51
Albany, Pa.	1921	Francis H. H. H.	1,152	67
Albany, Pa.	1897	James L. H. H.	209	216
Albany, Pa.	1787	Rufus H. H. H.	190	16
Albany, Pa.	1794	Adrian H. H. H.	19,014	1,723
Albany, Pa.	1871	Harold L. H. H.	221	11
Albany, Pa.	1900	N. H. H.	316	45
Albany, Pa.	1954	Harry B. Rogers	43	4
Albany, Pa.	1887	Elmer Wilson Lyon	1,640	459
Albany, Pa.	1916	Arlie H. H. H.	1,024	98
Albany, Pa.	1870	Michael J. Gaylin	276	15
Albany, Pa.	1887	E. B. Evans	1,169	148
Albany, Pa.	1880	Francis H. Horn	2,911	177
Albany, Pa.	1812	Marshall W. Brown	3,827	180
Albany, Pa.	1746	John A. Mackay	511	32
Albany, Pa.	1898	Harold W. Dodds	454	32
Albany, Pa.	1823	William L. Morgan	3,500	458
Albany, Pa.	1900	L. L. H. H.	450	52
Albany, Pa.	1917	Howard W. L. H.	180	20
Albany, Pa.	1912	Edward J. H. H.	508	38
Albany, Pa.	1903	Edward G. Seal	1,266	86
Albany, Pa.	1888	John H. H. H.	687	43
Albany, Pa.	1869	Frederick Thompson	17,861	957
Albany, Pa.	1837	John J. H. H.	1,803	99
Albany, Pa.	1857	Edwin R. H. H.	12,429	1,187
Albany, Pa.	1860	Julian W. Walker	3,168	239
Albany, Pa.	1929	Samuel W. Lator	588	36
Albany, Pa.	1870	William K. Jordan	653	53
Albany, Pa.	1830	J. Earl Moreland	425	30
Albany, Pa.	1891	William F. Gullihan Jr.	1,434	(a)
Albany, Pa.	1907	George H. H. H.	446	34
Albany, Pa.	1911	Frank L. Griffin	647	79
Albany, Pa.	1888	Richard E. H. H.	1,307	93
Albany, Pa.	1857	Sister Mary Alice	707	67
Albany, Pa.	1864	Livingston Houston	738	39
Albany, Pa.	1864	William C. G. H.	567	68
Albany, Pa.	1902	Albert W. H. H.	3,400	416
Albany, Pa.	1877	Max W. Sullivan	506	64
Albany, Pa.	1892	Carl R. Woodward	164	21
Albany, Pa.	1912	William V. Houston	642	78
Albany, Pa.	1840	George M. Modlin	2,067	220
Albany, Pa.	1949	Robert L. Willett	1,684	140
Albany, Pa.	1888	John L. Clarke	3,105	150
Albany, Pa.	1865	Franklin F. Moore	93	15
Albany, Pa.	1870	Paul R. L. H.	908	34
Albany, Pa.	1851	Frederick Pinkham	938	70
Albany, Pa.	1841	Sis. Marie Carmella	155	20
Albany, Pa.	1860	H. Sherman Oberly	531	48
Albany, Pa.	1829	Merlin C. Smith	311	29
Albany, Pa.	1850	Mark H. H. H.	506	33
Albany, Pa.	1817	Conrad de Kiewiet	326	27
Albany, Pa.	1910	Leah H. H. H.	1,051	129
Albany, Pa.	1945	M. E. Van Arden	4,739	447
Albany, Pa.	1847	Archie Vetter	208	42
Albany, Pa.	1885	Herbert W. H. H.	1,324	70
Albany, Pa.	1945	Hugh F. M. H. H.	86	11
Albany, Pa.	1901	Edward J. Starling	260	27
Albany, Pa.	1948	Sister M. Plimoth	565	70
Albany, Pa.	1874	Sister M. Angela	4,500	201
Albany, Pa.	1922	Ford L. Wilkerson, Jr.	710	86
Albany, Pa.	1916	Mother M. Chrysostom	240	35
Albany, Pa.	1860	Lewis A. Froman	336	40
Albany, Pa.	1766	Lewis M. H. H.	400	53
Albany, Pa.	1947	Gus Ashley West.	640	53
Albany, Pa.	1933	Sister M. Hilary	223	31
Albany, Pa.	1821	Mother Erskine	14,857	850
Albany, Pa.	1945	Mother M. A. Arnsung	2,451	161
Albany, Pa.	1881	Sister M. Bertrand	104	23
Albany, Pa.	1889	Bertrand C. Dolan	72	15
Albany, Pa.	1867	James A. Boyer, act.	102	18
Albany, Pa.			319	57
Albany, Pa.			688	60
Albany, Pa.			477	35

(a) Faculty of Harvard University furnishes instruction



Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
St. Benedict, Coll. of (W.)	St. Joseph, Minn.	1913	Mother Peters		
St. Benedict's (W.)	Fort Laramie, Ind.	1914	Mother Chelissa Richd	300	38
St. Bernard's	Atchison, Kan.	1857	Anthony McDonald	45	9
St. Bernardine of Siena (part C.)	Londonville, N. Y.	1937	Lab and Christy	491	54
St. Bernard's	Rochester, N. Y.	1893	W. J. C. Cough	1,241	94
St. Bonaventure Un. (C.)	St. Bonaventure, N. Y.	1856	Brian Latta	348	21
St. Catherine, Coll. of (W.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1905	Sister Antonine	1,419	116
St. Charles Seminary	Philadelphia, Pa.	1812	Francis J. Lurey	1,316	115
St. Edward's Seminary	Kentmore, Wash.	1931	John R. Sullivan	501	31
St. Edward's Un.	Austin, Tex.	1885	B. Elmo Bransby	149	16
St. Elizabeth, Coll. of (W.)	Convent Station, N. J.	1899	Sister M. Idegarde	340	34
St. Francis, Coll. of (W.)	Joliet, Ill.	1920	Sister M. Lavinia	444	51
St. Francis (W.)	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1940	Sister M. McGrath	173	47
St. Francis	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1884	Brother Jerome	640	20
St. Francis (C.)	Loretto, Pa.	1847	Nathan Crowley	490	31
St. John (W.)	Hurlington, Wisc.	1931	Therese Kallnowski	60	6
St. John's	Cleveland, Ohio	1928	Robert H. Navin	357	59
St. John's (C.)	Camarillo, Calif.	1939	J. M. Richardson	30	11
St. John's (C.)	Annapolis, Md.	1696	Richard D. Weigle	139	19
St. John's Seminary	Cleveland, Ohio	1928	Robert Navin	305	35
St. John's Un.	Brighton (Boston), Mass.	1884	Thomas Riley, Rector	450	22
St. John's Un. (C.)	Collegeville, Minn.	1857	Baldwin Dvorschak	944	75
St. Joseph (W.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1870	John A. Flynn	6,856	242
St. Joseph (W.)	W. Hartford, Conn.	1932	Mother M. Thelma	350	60
St. Joseph, Coll. of (C.)	Emmitsburg, Md.	1890	Sister Mary Barry	261	39
St. Joseph's	Albuquerque, N. Mex.	1940	Sister M. Schuller	488	28
St. Joseph's (W.)	Collegeville, Ind.	1889	Richard H. Gross	710	54
St. Joseph's (part C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1916	William J. Dillon	288	40
St. Joseph's Coll. for Women	Philadelphia, Pa.	1851	Edward Jackson	2,439	75
St. Lawrence Un. (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1916	William T. Dillon	288	40
St. Louis Coll. of Pharmacy and Allied Sciences (C.)	Canton, N. Y.	1856	Eugene G. Hewkes	1,227	80
St. Louis Un. (C., M.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1864	Robert L. Lund	325	20
Fontbonne (W.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1818	Paul C. Reithart	9,452	1,161
Maryville (W.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1924	Sister Suzanne Marie	312	46
Webster W.	Webster Groves, Mo.	1872	Mother Marie Monton	270	38
St. Martin's	Olympia, Wash.	1915	Sister Mariela Collins	474	52
St. Mary (W.)	Xavier, Kan.	1895	Raymond Holder	200	33
St. Mary, Coll. of (W.)	Omaha, Nebr.	1924	Sister Mary Murphy	402	57
St. Mary of the Lake Sem.	Mundelein, Ill.	1924	Sister Mary Alice	175	15
St. Mary of the Springs, Coll. of (W.)	Columbus, Ohio	1841	M. P. Foley (Rector)	397	29
St. Mary-of-the-Watch (W.)	Salt Lake City, Utah	1911	Sister M. Angelina	283	42
St. Mary-of-the-Woods (W.)	St. Mary-of-the-Woods, Ind.	1926	Sister M. de Lourdes	97	21
St. Mary's	St. Mary's Coll., Calif.	1840	Sister Francis Joseph	313	51
St. Mary's	Notre Dame, Ind.	1863	Brother W. Thomas	410	47
St. Mary's	Saint Mary, Ky.	1844	Sister M. Madeira	775	77
St. Mary's	Winona, Minn.	1821	Albert Rutz (Rector)	160	11
St. Mary's Dominican (W.)	New Orleans, La.	1912	Brother J. Ambrose	675	52
St. Mary's Seminary	Norwalk, Conn.	1910	Sister Mary Lemoline	250	24
St. Mary's Sem. & Un.	Baltimore, Md.	1906	Edmund R. Supple	102	14
St. Mary's Un.	San Antonio, Tex.	1791	Lloyd P. McDonald	804	43
St. Meinrad Seminary	St. Meinrad, Ind.	1852	Walter J. Buchler	1,770	101
St. Michael's	Santa Fe, N. Mex.	1861	Ignatius Esser	301	27
St. Michael's	Winooski, Vt.	1847	Brother Benadus	425	18
St. Norbert (C.)	West De Pere, Wis.	1898	S. M. Kileen	669	50
St. Patrick (C.)	Northfield, Minn.	1874	John G. Granskou	621	51
St. Patrick's Seminary	Memlo Park, Calif.	1898	Thomas Muligan	1,647	116
St. Paul Bible Inst. (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1916	George D. Strohm	203	18
St. Paul Coll. of Law	St. Paul, Minn.	1900	John B. Sanborn	402	22
St. Paul Seminary	St. Paul, Minn.	1896	Rudolph Brandas	200	19
St. Paul's	Washington, D. C.	1889	John J. O'Keefe	371	25
St. Paul's Poly. Inst. (C., N.)	Lawrenceville, Va.	1888	Earl H. McLenney	80	11
St. Peter's (C.)	Jersey City, N. J.	1872	James Shanahan	416	36
St. Procopius	Lisle, Ill.	1885	Thomas J. Haylik	1,641	103
St. Rose, Coll. of (W.)	Albany, N. Y.	1920	Sister Catherine Francis	807	81
St. Scholastica, Coll. of (W.)	Duluth, Minn.	1912	Mother Martina	290	61
St. Teresa, Coll. of (W.)	Winona, Minn.	1907	Sister M. Canille	571	98
St. Thomas, Coll. of	Kansas City, Mo.	1910	Sister M. Bernice	434	55
St. Thomas, Un. of (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1885	Vincent J. Flynn	1,237	100
St. Vincent	Houston, Tex.	1947	V. J. Gahan	215	29
St. Xavier Coll. for Women	Lafayette, Pa.	1848	Denis Stroutmatter	375	62
Salern (W.)	Winston Salem, N. C.	1912	Mother M. Huberta	500	54
Salve Regina (W.)	Salern, W. Va.	1772	Dale H. Granley	449	37
San. Houston St. Teach. (C.)	Newport, R. I.	1888	K. Dunne Hurley	406	29
San. Diego Coll. for Women	Huntsville, Tex.	1947	Mother Mary Hilda	173	22
San. Diego State (C.)	San Diego, Calif.	1870	Harmon Lowman	2,352	85
San. Francisco Coll. for Women	San Diego, Calif.	1949	Mother Catherine Parks	227	17
San. Francisco State (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1940	Ma. J. A. Love	6,475	255
San. Francisco Theo. Sem. (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1899	John Marlon Kent	499	36
San. Jose State Un. of (part C.)	San Antonio, Calif.	1871	J. Paul Leonard	9,000	350
San. Jose State (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1865	William J. Dunne	1,603	33
Santa Clara (see Calif., Un. of)	San Jose, Calif.	1862	John T. Wahlquist	1,423	90
St. Clare Un. (C.)	Santa Clara, Calif.	1851	Herman J. Hauck	1,270	94
St. Lawrence (W.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1928	Harold Taylor	376	41
Savannah (C., N.)	Savannah, Ga.	1891	William K. Payne	1,021	59
St. Francis (W.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1924	Hugh C. Stuntz	204	19
St. Mary's Western Theo. Sem.	Saratoga, Pa.	1888	John J. Long	1,040	106
St. Mary's (C.)	Claremont, Calif.	1926	Fredrick Hard	232	37
St. Mary's (C.)	Charleston, Ill.	1858	Alben D. Kelley	90	19
St. Mary's (C.)	Seattle, Wash.	1891	Charles H. Watson	1,195	52
St. Mary's (C.)	Seattle, Wash.	1891	Albert A. Lemieux	2,111	133
St. Mary's (C.)	San Orange, N. J.	1886	John L. McNulty	6,230	348
St. Mary's (C.)	Crossburg, Pa.	1883	William G. Ryan	467	70
St. Mary's (C.)	Rocky Hill, N. C.	1865	William R. Strassner	566	44
St. Mary's (C.)	Shelton, Conn.	1921	Bert Grosfield	73	5
St. Mary's (C.)	Shelton, Conn.	1950	Bernard J. Shell	175	22
St. Mary's (C.)	Shelton, Conn.	1885	J. Oliver Buswell, Jr.	182	24
St. Mary's (C.)	Shelton, Conn.	1871	Oliver S. Kenberry	550	35
St. Mary's (C.)	Shelton, Conn.	1853	F. Joseph Mullin	132	20

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Shorter (W.)	Rome, Ga.	1873	Geo. Christenberry	219	34
Shurtleff (C.)	Alton, Ill.	1927	David A. Weaver	211	19
Slena (W.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1923	Sister M. Clarita	309	22
Slenna Heights (W.)	Adrian, Mich.	1919	Mother Mary Gerald	356	29
Slmonson (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1899	Bancroft Bentley	1,613	192
Slmonson Bible Inst. (C.)	San Francisco, Calif.	1921	Paul S. Allen	165	12
Slmpson (C.)	Indianola, Iowa	1860	William E. Kerstetter	547	36
Sloux Falls (C.)	Sloux Falls, S. Dak.	1883	Reuben P. Jeschke	300	26
Slkidmore (W.)	Saratoga Spgs., N. Y.	1911	Henry T. Moore	1,037	107
Smith (W.)	Northampton, Mass.	1871	Benjamin Wright	2,273	225
So. Car. Med. Coll. of (C.)	Charleston, S. C.	1823	Kenneth M. Lynch	592	132
*South Carolina St. (C., N.)	Orangeburg, S. C.	1896	B. C. Turner	2,001	103
*South Carolina Un. of	Columbia, S. C.	1801	Donald S. Russell	3,700	235
S. Dak. Sch. of Mines & Tech. (C.)	Rapid City, S. Dak.	1885	F. L. Partlo	680	35
*South Dakota St. (C.)	Brookings, S. Dak.	1891	John W. Headley	2,625	218
South Dakota Un. of (C., M.)	Vermillion, S. Dak.	1882	I. D. Weeks	1,736	135
South Texas (C.)	Houston, Tex.	1823	W. H. Randolph	521	23
South, Un. of the	Sewanee, Tenn.	1857	Edward McCrady	447	47
Southeast Missouri State (C.)	Cape Girardeau, Mo.	1873	W. W. Parker	1,314	66
Southeastern Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Wake Forest, N. C.	1951	Sydney L. Steadley	361	16
Southeastern Bible (C.)	Birmingham, Ala.	1934	Charles Seldenspinner	109	15
Southeastern Louisiana (C.)	Hammond, La.	1925	Clark Barrow	950	110
Southeastern State (C.)	Durant, Okla.	1909	Allen E. Shearer	1,571	79
Southern Calif. Bible (C.)	Costa Mesa, Calif.	1920	Irvine J. Harrison	261	19
Southern Calif., Un. of (C., M.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1920	Fred D. Fagg, Jr.	13,199	945
Southern Coll. of Optometry (C.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1932	W. R. Cramer	236	16
Southern Coll. of Pharm. (C.)	Atlanta, Ga.	1903	M. A. Chambers (Dean)	100	10
Southern Illinois Un. (C.)	Carbondale, Ill.	1869	Melvie W. Morris	5,483	296
Southern Methodist Un. (C.)	Dallas, Tex.	1915	Willis Tate	5,244	300
Southern Missionary (C.)	Collegeville, Tenn.	1893	Kenneth A. Wright	498	40
Southern Ore. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Ashland, Ore.	1926	Elmo N. Stevenson	920	50
Southern State (C.)	Magnolia, Ark.	1910	Dolph Camp	2,002	60
Southern St. Teach. (C.)	Springfield, S. Dak.	1897	W. W. Ludeman	382	25
*Southern Un. (C., N.)	Baton Rouge, La.	1880	Felton G. Clark	3,673	214
Southwestern Utah, Coll. of (C.) (of Utah State Agric.)	Cedar City, Utah	1897	R. Braithwaite (Dir.)	475	40
Southwest Missouri State (C.)	Springfield, Mo.	1906	Roy Ellis	1,900	100
Southwest Texas St. Teach. (C.)	San Marcos, Tex.	1903	John G. Flowers	1,891	120
Southwestern Bapt. Theo. Sem. (C.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1908	J. Howard Williams	2,243	44
Southwestern (C.)	Winfield, Kan.	1885	G. Orville Strohl	447	36
Southwestern (C.)	Memphis, Tenn.	1848	Payton N. Rhodes	532	56
Southwestern La. Inst. (C.)	Lafayette, La.	1898	Joel L. Fletcher	3,644	245
Southwestern State (C.)	Weatherford, Okla.	1901	R. H. Burton	1,453	66
Southwestern Un. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1913	Miriam Schumacher	903	30
Southwestern Un. (C.)	Georgetown, Tex.	1840	William C. Finch	509	56
Spring Hill (C.)	Mobile, Ala.	1830	Andrew C. Smith	750	64
Springfield (C.)	Springfield, Mass.	1885	Donald C. Stone	943	79
Staley (C.)	Brookline, Mass.	1900	Delbert M. Staley	150	27
Stanford Un. (C., M.)	Stanford, Calif.	1885	J. E. Wallace Sterling	7,821	1,325
Stephen F. Austin State (C.)	Nacogdoches, Tex.	1923	Paul L. Boynton	1,656	73
Sterling (C.)	Sterling, Kan.	1887	William M. McCreery	298	22
Stetson Un. (C.)	De Land, Fla.	1883	J. Oille Edmunds	1,240	96
Stevensville, Coll. of (C.)	Stevensville, Ohio	1846	Daniel W. Egan	605	35
Stevens Inst. of Tech.	Hoboken, N. J.	1870	Jess H. Davis	1,600	142
Stillman (C., N.)	Tuscaloosa, Ala.	1876	Samuel B. Hay	300	28
Stonehill (C.)	No. Eaton, Mass.	1943	Francis J. Boland	300	23
Stout Institute (C.)	Menomonee, Wis.	1893	Vernon C. Frylund	800	61
Stritch Sch. of Medicine (C.) (a)	Chicago, Ill.	1915	John Sheehan (Dean)	333	400
Suffolk Un. (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1906	Robert J. Munce	943	65
Sul Ross State (C.)	Alpine, Tex.	1917	Bryan Willenthal	800	37
Susquehanna Un. (C.)	Selinsgrove, Pa.	1858	G. Morris Smith	404	104
Swarthmore (C.)	Swarthmore, Pa.	1864	Courtney C. Smith	925	57
Sweet Briar (W.)	Sweet Briar, Va.	1901	Anne G. Pannell	473	455
Syracuse Un. (C.)	Syracuse, N. Y.	1870	William Tolley (Chan.)	8,883	22
Tabor (C.)	Hillsboro, Kan.	1908	Frank C. Peters	269	29
Tallahadea (C., N.)	Tallahadea, Ala.	1867	Arthur Gray	305	55
Tampa, Un. of (C.)	Tampa, Fla.	1931	Ellwood Nance	1,378	23
Tarkio (C.)	Tarkio, Mo.	1883	Clyde H. Canfield	246	36
Taylor Un. (C.)	Upland, Ind.	1846	Evans H. Bergwall	7,239	140
Teachers Coll., Columbia U. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1888	Holls L. Caswell	40	20
Teach. Inst. of Yshiva Un. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1917	Samuel Balkin	19,500	875
Temple Un. (C., M.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1894	Robert L. Johnson	2,533	185
*Tenn. Ag. & Indust. St. Un. (C., N.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1912	Walter S. Davis	2,524	222
Tennessee Poly. Inst. (C.)	Cookeville, Tenn.	1916	Everett Derryberry	7,506	481
*Tennessee Un. of (C., M.)	Knoxville, Tenn.	1794	Cloide Brehm	278	20
Tennessee Wesleyan (C.)	Athens, Tenn.	1866	LeRoy A. Martin	6,705	537
*Texas, A. and M. Coll. of (C.)	College Station, Tex.	1876	David H. Morgan	5,180	246
Texas Christian Un. (C.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1873	McGruder E. Sadler	724	41
Texas (C., N.)	Tyler, Tex.	1894	Dommon Glass	2,826	29
Tex. Coll. of Arts & Indust's (C.)	Kingsville, Tex.	1925	E. H. Potcet	451	29
Texas Lutheran (C.)	Seguin, Tex.	1891	Edward A. Sagebiel	2,871	166
Texas Southern Un. (C., N.)	Houston, Tex.	1947	Samuel Nabrit	1,974	160
Texas State Coll. for Women	Denton, Tex.	1903	John A. Quinn	7,229	358
Texas Technological (C.)	Lubbock, Tex.	1923	Edward N. Jones	1,069	53
Texas, Un. of (C., M.)	Austin, Tex.	1883	Logan Wilson	1,320	150
Texas Wesleyan (C.)	Fort Worth, Tex.	1891	Law Sone	6,125	8
Texas Western (C.)	El Paso, Tex.	1913	A. A. Smith, act.	17	31
Texile Technology, Inst. of	Charlottesville, Va.	1944	Laconia Hanco	482	14
Toccoa Falls Institute (C.)	Greenville, Pa.	1866	Freddie B. Irvin	157	260
Toledo, Un. of (C.)	Toccoa Falls, Ga.	1911	R. A. Forrest	6,155	26
Tougaloo Southern Christian (N)	Toledo, Ohio	1872	Asa S. Kuowles	251	18
Tougaloo Sch. for Lay Workers	Tougaloo, Miss.	1869	Samuel C. Kincheloe	139	37
Transylvania Un. (C.)	Rehoboth, Va.	1914	Charles Kraemer	435	16
Transylvania Nazarene (C.)	Nashville, Ky.	1780	Frank A. Rose	298	89
Trinity (part '')	Nashville, Tenn.	1901	A. B. Mackey	1,205	56
Trinity (W.)	Hartford, Conn.	1823	Albert C. Jacobs	487	22
Trinity (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1897	Sister Mary Patrick	1,549	76
Trinity Un. (C.)	Burlington, Vt.	1925	Mother Emmanuel	1,400	60
Tri-State (C.)	San Antonio, Tex.	1884	James W. Laurie	3,460	679
Tufts Un. (C., M.)	Angola, Ind.	1852	Theodore Wood	1,885	49
Bouve-Boston Sch. (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1852	Nlia Y. Wesell	6,595	1,053
Tulane Un. (C., M.)	Medford, Mass.	1914	Ruth Page Sweet (Dir.)		
	New Orleans, La.	1834	Rufus C. Harris		

(a) Part of Loyola University.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Newcomb (W.)	New Orleans, La.	1886	John Hubbard (Dean)	786	73
Tulsa, Un. of (C.)	Tulsa, Okla.	1894	C. I. Pontius	6,016	126
Tusculum (C.)	Greeneville, Tenn.	1794	Raymond Rankin	231	20
Tuskegee Institute (C., N.)	Tuskegee Inst., Ala.	1881	Luther H. Foster	1,651	233
Union (C.)	Bartonsville, Ky.	1879	Conway Boatman	737	24
Union (C.)	Lincoln, Nebr.	1891	Harvey C. Hartman	881	54
Union Coll. & Un. (a)	Schenectady, N. Y.	1795	Carter Davidson	1,930	426
Union Theo. Sem. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1836	Henry P. Van Dusen	662	55
Union Un. (C.)	Jackson, Tenn.	1834	Warren Jones	406	33
U. S. Air Force Academy	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	1954	Lt. Gen. Hubert R. Harmon (Supt.)	(b) 306	63
U. S. Coast Guard Academy	New London, Conn.	1878	R. J. Mauerman (Supt.)	467	50
U. S. Dept. of Ag. Grad. Sch. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1921	T. Roy Reid (Dir.)	3,453	300
U. S. Merchant Marine Acad.	Kings Point, N. Y.	1939	G. McLintock (Supt.)	900	68
U. S. Military Academy	West Point, N. Y.	1802	Blackshear Bryan (Supt.)	2,337	330
U. S. Naval Academy	Annapolis, Md.	1845	Walter F. Boone (Supt.)	3,669	457
U. S. Naval Academy	Monterey, Calif.	1909	F. Moosbrugger (Supt.)	850	98
U. S. Naval Postgraduate Sch. (C.)	Dayton, Ohio	1871	Walter N. Roberts	226	14
United Theo. Sem. (1871)	Upland, Calif.	1920	John Z. Martin	117	27
Upland (C.)	Fayette, Iowa	1857	Eugene E. Garbee	275	25
Upper Iowa Un. (C.)	E. Orange, N. J.	1893	Evald B. Lawson	1,554	98
Ursula (C.)	Collegeville, Pa.	1869	Norman E. McClure	685	48
Ursinus (C.)	Louisville, Ky.	1938	Mother M. Columbia	344	30
Ursuline (W.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1871	Mother Marie Sands	239	34
Ursuline Coll. for Women	Logan, Utah	1890	Daryl Chase	3,888	281
*Utah State Agric. (C.)	Salt Lake City, Utah	1850	Albert R. Olpin	7,787	500
Utah, Un. of (C., M.)	Valdosta, Ga.	1906	J. Ralph Thaxton	573	32
Valdosta State (C.)	Valparaiso, Ind.	1859	Otto P. Kretzmann	1,996	134
Valparaiso Un. (C.)	Nashville, Tenn.	1872	H. Branscomb (Chan.)	3,341	527
Vanderbilt Un. (C., M.)	Chicago, Ill.	1909	John H. Beckerman	76	14
VanderCook Coll. of Music (C., T.)	Poughkeepsie, N. Y.	1861	Sarah G. Blanding	1,427	206
Vassar (W.)	Castleton, Vt.	1787	Alden Carr	210	15
Vermont State Teachers (C.)	Burlington, Vt.	1791	Carl Borgmann	2,462	340
*Vermont, Un. of (C., M.)	Covington, Ky.	1921	John F. Murphy	458	33
Villa Madonna (C.)	Erie, Pa.	1925	Mother M. Aurelia	2,461	110
Villa Maria (W.)	Villanova, Pa.	1842	James Donnellon	1,291	575
Villanova Un.	Richmond, Va.	1838	William Sanger	3,225	81
Virginia, Medical Coll. of (C.)	Lexington, Va.	1839	Wm. Milton, Jr. (Supt.)	922	331
Virginia Military Institute	Blacksburg, Va.	1872	Walter S. Newman	915	58
*Virginia Poly. Inst. (C.)	Radford, Va.	1915	Chas. K. Martin, Jr.	4,002	220
Radford (W.)	Petersburg, Va.	1882	Robert P. Daniel	174	13
*Virginia State (C., N.)	Lynchburg, Va.	1888	M. C. Allen	973	47
Va. Theo. Sem. & Coll. (C., N.)	Richmond, Va.	1899	John Ellison	3,981	447
Virginia Union Un. (C., N.)	Charlottesville, Va.	1819	Colgate Darden, Jr.	1,977	90
Virginia, Un. of (C., M.)	Fredericksburg, Va.	1908	M. L. Combs	270	38
Mary Washington (W.)	La Crosse, Wis.	1931	Sister M. Francesca	570	47
Viterbo (W.)	Crawfordsville, Ind.	1832	Frank H. Sparks	876	62
Wabash	Staten Island, N. Y.	1883	David M. DeLo	1,778	181
Wagner Lutheran (C.)	Wake Forest, N. C.	1834	Harold W. Tribble	1,004	85
Wake Forest (C.)	College Place, Wash.	1892	P. W. Christian	702	50
Walla Walla (C.)	Waverly, Iowa	1852	C. H. Becker	2,032	122
Warburg (C.)	Topeka, Kan.	1865	Bryan S. Stoffer	910	39
Washington Un. (C.)	Chestertown, Md.	1782	Daniel S. Gibson	711	51
Washington and Jefferson	Washington, Pa.	1781	Boyd C. Patterson	1,047	91
Washington and Lee Un.	Lexington, Va.	1749	Francis P. Gaines	752	64
Washington Missionary (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1904	William Shepherd	270	67
Wash. Sch. of Psychiatry (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1933	David Ritch	5,539	340
*Washington, St. Coll. of (C.)	Pullman, Wash.	1890	C. Clement French	90	14
Washington State Teach. (C.)	Marchas, Me.	1909	Lincoln Sennott	10,535	580
Washington Un. (C., M.)	St. Louis, Mo.	1853	Henry Shultz	17,500	900
Washington, Un. of (C., M.)	Seattle, Wash.	1861	Albert H. Owen	543	33
Wayland Baptist (C.)	Plainview, Tex.	1909	Clarence Hilberry	17,269	586
Wayne Un. (C., M.)	Detroit, Mich.	1868	Paul R. Stewart	579	35
Waynesburg (C.)	Waynesburg, Pa.	1849	F. E. Haebler (Adm.)	58	8
Webb Inst. of Naval Architecture	Glen Cove, N. Y.	1889	Margaret Clapp	1,734	166
Wellesley (W.)	Wellesley, Mass.	1870	Louis J. Long	355	59
Wells (W.)	Aurora, N. Y.	1836	B. Joseph Martin	516	59
Wesleyan (part C.)	Macon, Ga.	1831	Victor Butterfield	820	97
Wesleyan Un.	Middletown, Conn.	1837	Paul N. Lubin	1,069	96
West Liberty State (C.)	West Liberty, W. Va.	1837	Jules Cornette	3,205	49
West Texas State (C.)	Canyon, Tex.	1910	W. B. Axtell	777	49
W. Va. Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Montgomery, W. Va.	1896	William J. L. Wallace	6,221	602
*West Virginia State (C., N.)	Institute, W. Va.	1891	Irvine Stewart	611	35
*West Virginia Un. (C., M.)	Morgantown, W. Va.	1867	Wm. J. Scarborough	646	55
Western Carolina (C.)	Buckannon, W. Va.	1889	Paul Reid	270	47
Western Coll. for Women	Cullowhee, N. C.	1853	Herlick Young	2,061	126
Western Illinois State (C., T.)	Oxford, Ohio	1899	Frank A. Beu	1,508	110
Western Kentucky State (C.)	Marion, Ill.	1907	Lowell B. Ensor	5,104	300
Western Maryland (C.)	Bowling Green, Ky.	1865	Paul V. Sangren	300	21
West'n Mich. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Westminster, Md.	1903	Rush Jordan	5,803	785
Western Mont. Coll. of Edu. (C.)	Dillon, Mont.	1897	John S. Mills	747	52
Western Reserve Un. (C., M.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1826	Peter P. Michelson	100	7
Western State (C.)	Gunnison, Colo.	1901	John R. Mulder	139	9
Western Theo. Sem.	Holland, Mich.	1866	Clifford Barbour	1,757	92
Western Theo. Sem. (C.)	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1825	William Haggard	441	39
West'n Wash. Coll. of Edu. (C., T.)	Bellevue, Wash.	1899	David O. Kline	170	36
Westmar (C.)	Le Mars, Iowa	1926	John F. Williamson	341	32
Westminster Choir (C.)	Princeton, N. J.	1851	Robert Davidson	1,115	72
Westminster (C.)	Fulton, Mo.	1852	Will W. Orr	374	24
Westminster (C.)	New Wilmington, Pa.	1875	J. Richard Palmer	152	19
Westminster Theo. Sem.	Salt Lake City, Utah	1882	Lester A. Welliver	84	8
Westminster Theo. Sem.	Westminster, Md.	1923	Paul Woolley (Rex)	350	22
Westmont (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1920	Roger J. Voskuyl	1,838	138
Wheaton (C.)	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1860	V. Raymond Edman	530	75
Wheaton (W.)	Wheaton, Ill.	1834	Alexander Menely	360	26
Whitlock (part C., T.)	Norton, Mass.	1889	Winifred E. Bain	724	53
Whitman (C.)	Boston, Mass.	1859	Chester C. Maxey	1,124	74
Whitier (C.)	Walla Walla, Wash.	1901	Paul S. Smith	954	53
Whitworth (C.)	Whittier, Calif.	1890	Frank F. Warren	3,848	238
Whitla, Muncie Un. of (C.)	Spokane, Wash.	1895	Harry E. Corbin	336	39
Wilberforce Un. (C., N.)	Wilhelms, Kan.	1856	Charles Hill		
Wilberforce Un. (C., N.)	Wilberforce, Ohio	1856			

(a) College, men only; university, co-ed. (b) First class; total authorized strength, 2,496.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Stu- dents	Teach- ers
Wiley (C., N.).	Marshall, Tex.	1873	J. S. Scott, Sr.	577	40
Wilkes (C.)	Wilkes-Barre, Pa.	1933	Eugene S. Farley	750	46
Williamette Un. (C.)	Salem, Ore.	1842	G. Herbert Smith	1,087	81
William Carey (C.)	Hattiesburg, Miss.	1911	Irving E. Rouse	367	23
Wm. Jennings Bryan Un. (C.)	Dayton, Tenn.	1930	Judson A. Rudd	265	20
William Jewell (C.)	Liberty, Mo.	1849	Walter P. Binns	715	49
William & Mary, Coll. of (C.)	Williamsburg, Va.	1693	Alvin D. Chandler	1,783	136
William Penn (C.)	Oskaloosa, Iowa	1873	Charles S. Ball	197	25
Williams.	Williamstown, Mass.	1793	James Baxter, 3rd	1,072	137
Williamette St. Teach. (C.)	Williamette, Conn.	1889	J. Eugene Smith	233	51
Wilmington (C.)	Wilmington, Ohio	1870	Samuel D. Marble	585	32
Wilson (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa.	1869	Paul S. Havens	350	50
Wilson Teachers (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1873	Walter E. Hager	578	52
Winston-Salem Teachers (C., N.)	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1892	Francis L. Atkins	1,094	58
Winthrop (W.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1886	Henry R. Sims	1,099	94
Wisconsin Inst. of Tech. (C.)	Platteville, Wis.	1907	Milton A. Melcher	1,144	71
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Eau Claire, Wis.	1915	W. R. Davies	1,178	81
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	La Crosse, Wis.	1909	Rexford S. Mitchell	1,950	139
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Milwaukee, Wis.	1880	J. Martin Klotzsche	978	59
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Oshkosh, Wis.	1871	Forrest R. Polk	776	59
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Platteville, Wis.	1866	Chester Newlin	880	60
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	River Falls, Wis.	1874	E. H. Kleinpelt	1,036	66
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Stevens Point, Wis.	1894	William Hansen	711	68
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Superior, Wis.	1896	Jim Dan Hill	957	65
Wisconsin State (C., T.)	Whitewater, Wis.	1868	Robert Williams	18,453	1,031
* Wisconsin, Un. of (C., M.)	Madison, Wis.	1848	Edwin B. Fred	1,083	80
Wittenberg (C.)	Springfield, Ohio	1845	C. C. Stoughton	680	45
Wofford	Spartanburg, S. C.	1850	Francis Gaines	181	262
Woman's Medical Coll. of Pa.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1869	Burgess L. Gordon	330	34
Woodstock	Woodstock, Md.	1869	Joseph F. Murphy	1,068	91
Wooster, Coll. of (C.)	Wooster, Ohio	1866	Howard F. Lowry	811	95
Worcester Poly. Inst.	Worcester, Mass.	1865	Arthur B. Bronwell	1,113	109
Xavier Un. (C., N.)	New Orleans, La.	1925	Mosher M. Aratha	2,898	147
Xavier Un. (part C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1931	James F. Maguire	7,465	866
Yale (part C., M.)	New Haven, Conn.	1701	A. Whitney Griswold	250	28
Yankton (C.)	Yankton, S. Dak.	1881	Adrian Rondleau	2,672	285
Yeshiva Un. (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1886	Samuel Belkin	3,790	271
Youngstown (C.)	Youngstown, Ohio	1908	Howard W. Jones	2,767	259
* Wyoming, Un. of (C.)	Laramie, Wyo.	1887	G. D. Humphrey		

## Junior Colleges

Abbreviations following name of college: (C) co-educational; (N) attended predominantly by Negroes; (T) primarily teachers; (W) women only. President unless otherwise stated. Student enrollment for academic year 1954-55.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Stu- dents	Teach- ers
Abraham Baldwin Agric. (C.)	Tifton, Ga.	1933	George Donaldson	432	19
Aeronautics, Academy of	Flushing, N. Y.	1932	Charles S. Jones	943	46
All Saints Jr. (W.)	Vicksburg, Miss.	1908	W. G. Christian (Rec.)	85	18
Alpen Hancock (C.)	Santa Maria, Calif.	1920	Arnold C. Van Wyk	363	26
Alpena Community (C.)	Alpena, Mich.	1952	S. E. Van Lare (Dir.)	146	18
Altus Junior (C.)	Altus, Okla.	1920	A. G. Steele (Dean)	75	11
Alvin Junior (C.)	Alvin, Tex.	1949	Arleigh Templeton	232	26
Amarillo (C.)	Amarillo, Tex.	1929	A. M. Meyer	1,444	55
American Acad. of Art (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1923	Frank Young (Dir.)	725	18
American River Jr. (C.)	Del Paso Heights, Calif.	1955	William J. Priest	390	40
Anatolie (C.)	Thessaloniki, Greece	1886	Carl Compton	600	55
Anderson (C.)	Anderson, S. C.	1911	E. F. Haight	227	18
Andrew (W.)	Cuthbert, Ga.	1854	Albert W. Ray	76	6
Anella Domin (W.)	Donaldson, Ind.	1937	Mother M. Theresa	23	6
Antelope Valley Jr. (C.)	Lancaster, Calif.	1929	F. J. Fleming (Dir.)	501	30
Apprentice School (a)	Newport News, Va.	1919	F. R. White (Dir.)	375	12
Arkansas City Jr. (C.)	Arkansas City, Kan.	1922	K. R. Galle (Dean)	365	27
Arkansas State Jr. (C.)	Beebe, Ark.	1932	B. E. Whitmore (Dean)	189	75
Arlington State (C.)	Arlington, Tex.	1917	E. H. Hereford	2,584	54
Armstrong (C.)	Savannah, Ga.	1935	Foreman Hawes	1,245	15
Asheville-Biltmore (C.)	Asheville, N. C.	1927	Glenn Bushey	352	10
Ashland Junior (C.)	Ashland, Ky.	1938	Clyde Lewis (Dean)	175	100
Athens	Athens, Greece	1925	Homer Davis	1,000	19
Auburn Community (C.)	Auburn, N. Y.	1953	C. G. Hetherington	152	73
Augusta, Junior Coll. of (C.)	Augusta, Ga.	1925	Eric Hart	1,334	12
Austin Junior (C.)	Austin, Minn.	1940	R. I. Meland (Dean)	202	28
Averett (W.)	Danville, Va.	1859	Curtis Bishop	307	25
Barone (C.)	Barone, Okla.	1880	F. W. Thompson	126	73
Bakersfield Junior (C.)	Bakersfield, Calif.	1913	Ralph Prator	4,425	24
Baptist Bible Seminary (C.)	Baltimore, Md.	1947	C. H. Kat-nkamp (Dean)	857	18
Barron County Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Johnson City, N. Y.	1932	Paul Jackson	404	5
Bay City Junior (C.)	Rice Lake, Wis.	1907	F. H. Hake (Supt.)	42	37
Becker Junior (C.)	Bay City, Mich.	1922	Eric Bradner (Dean)	1,003	22
Beckley (C.)	Worcester, Mass.	1887	Warren Lane	590	25
Belleville Township Junior (C.)	Beckley, W. Va.	1933	D. K. Shroyer (V. Pres.)	653	28
Bennett Junior (W.)	Belleville, Ill.	1946	Hal O. Hall	292	40
Bethany Lutheran (C.)	Millbrook, N. Y.	1891	Courtney Carroll	235	17
Bethel (C.)	Mankato, Minn.	1911	B. W. Telgen	186	17
Bismarck Junior (C.)	Hopkinsville, Ky.	1854	W. Edwin Richardson	224	14
Blinn (C.)	Bismarck, N. Dak.	1939	Sidney Lee (Dean)	300	25
Bluefield (C.)	Brenham, Tex.	1883	Thomas Spencer	250	17
Boise Junior (C.)	Bluefield, Va.	1922	Charles Harnan	244	50
Boone Junior (C.)	Boise, Idaho	1932	Eugene Chaffee	1,031	14
Bradford Junior (C.)	Boone, Iowa	1927	Dale Peer (Dean)	67	30
Brainerd Junior (C.)	Bradford, Mass.	1803	Dorothy M. Bell	302	14
Brevard (C.)	Brainerd, Minn.	1938	J. E. Chalberg (Dean)	119	20
Brewton-Parker Junior (C.)	Brevard, N. C.	1853	Henry Stamey	174	15
Brudell Junior (W.)	Mt. Vernon, Ga.	1904	Marion Murray	210	25
Bridgeport Eng. Inst. (C.)	Brickcliff Manor, N. Y.	1933	Clara M. Tead	241	65
Broome Co. Tech. Inst. (C.)	Bridgeport, Conn.	1924	Arthur Keating	150	29
Buffalo County Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Binghamton, N. Y.	1947	Cecil C. Tyrrell	310	5
	Alma, Wis.	1902	L. A. Benrud (Prin.)	54	

(a) A technical institute owned and operated by the Newport News Shipbuilding and Drydock Company in the field of shipbuilding and related technical subjects.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Burlington (C.)	Burlington, Iowa	1920	D. D. Stonehocker (Dean)	237	29
Cal-Vern Technical Inst. (C.)	Glendale, Calif.	1929	R. O. Denny	200	11
California (Concordia) (C.)	Oakland, Calif.	1918	Oscar Waile	53	12
Cambridge Junior (C.)	Cambridge, Mass.	1934	Irving Richards	40	8
Camoron State Agric. (C.)	Lawton, Okla.	1909	C. Vernon Howell	1,102	37
Campbell (C.)	Rule's Creek, N. C.	1925	Leslie H. Campbell	610	31
Campbellsville (C.)	Campbellsville, Ky.	1926	John M. Carter	300	18
Canal Zone Junior (C.)	Balboa Heights, C. Z.	1933	Roger Hackett (Dean)	286	12
Canev Junior (C.)	Pippapass, Ky.	1923	Allice Lloyd (Dir.)	146	11
Capital Radio Eng. Inst. (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1927	E. H. Reitzke	450	18
Carbon (C.)	Price, Utah	1938	Aaron E. Jonas	300	42
Carver Junior (C., N.)	Rockeville, Md.	1930	Parlett Moore (Dean)	398	25
Casper Junior (C.)	Casper, Wyo.	1945	Maurice Griffith (Dean)	150	22
Cazenovia Junior (W.)	Cazenovia, N. Y.	1824	Isabel Philtror	450	35
Centenary Junior (W.)	Hackettstown, N. J.	1867	Edward Seay	180	12
Central Christian (C.)	Bartlesville, Okla.	1950	James O. Baird	680	25
Central Tech. Inst. (C.)	Kansas City, Mo.	1931	C. L. Foster	85	9
Centerville Community (C.)	Centerville, Iowa	1937	Louis Newsham (Dean)	134	24
Central (C.)	McPherson, Kan.	1914	G. Edgar Whitman	225	21
Centralia Junior (C.)	Centralia, Wash.	1925	Fredrick Klutner	160	23
Centralia Township Jr. (C.)	Centralia, Ill.	1939	R. O. Hirkhner (Dean)	1,050	60
Chaffey (C.)	Ontario, Calif.	1883	Daniel B. Mulkien	200	22
Chanute Junior (C.)	Chanute, Kan.	1926	Howard Jester (Dean)	270	28
Charlotte (C.)	Charlotte, N. C.	1946	Bonnie E. Cone (Dir.)	450	22
Chicago Acad. of Fine Arts (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1902	Ruth Ford	1,257	60
Chicago City Junior:				6,303	134
Crane branch (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1934	J. M. McCallister (Dean)	12,060	246
Woodrow Wilson Branch (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1934	H. D. Roller (Dean)	321	11
Wright Branch (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1934	Peter Maslko (Dean)	321	11
Chapola Junior (C.)	Marianna, Fla.	1947	K. Skaggs (Adm. Dean)	224	23
Chowan (C.)	Murfreesboro, N. C.	1848	F. Orion Mixon	245	31
Christian Brothers	Memphis, Tenn.	1871	Brother L. Thomas	316	36
Christian (W.)	Columbia, Mo.	1950	James C. Miller	245	12
Cisco Junior (C.)	Cisco, Texas	1940	C. J. Turner	401	36
Citrus Junior (C.)	Asusa, Calif.	1915	M. E. Elsenblise (Dir.)	107	12
Clarinda Junior (C.)	Clarinda, Iowa	1923	J. C. Browning (Dean)	2,306	50
Clark (C.)	Vancouver, Wash.	1933	P. F. Gaiser	411	21
Clarke (C.)	Newton, Miss.	1908	W. Lowery Compere	79	5
Clinton Junior (C.)	Clinton, Iowa	1946	Paul Sharar (Dean)	112	8
Clinton Junior (C., N.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1894	Sallie V. Moreland	217	8
Coahoma Junior (C., N.)	Clarksdale, Miss.	1949	B. F. McLaurin	212	25
Coalinga (C.)	Coalinga, Calif.	1932	A. M. Livingston (Dir.)	457	21
Coffeyville Coll. (C.)	Coffeyville, Kan.	1923	K. M. Wilson (Dean)	116	11
Cogswell Polytechnical	San Francisco, Calif.	1887	Eugene W. Smith	454	42
Colby Junior (W.)	New London, N. H.	1937	H. Leslie Sawyer	365	42
Colorado Woman's	Denver, Colo.	1888	Val H. Wilson	251	17
Community Col. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1946	C. G. Beckwith	1,694	55
Compton District Junior (C.)	Compton, Calif.	1927	Stuart McComb	184	20
Concordia (C.)	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1839	H. G. Bredemier	233	18
Concordia (C.)	St. Paul, Minn.	1893	W. A. Pehler	305	18
Concordia	Milwaukee, Wis.	1881	Leroy Rincker	126	19
Concordia Collegiate Inst. (C.)	Bronxville, N. Y.	1936	Albert E. Meyer	364	36
Connors State Agric. (C.)	Warner, Okla.	1908	Jacob Johnson	215	27
Copiah-Lincoln Junior (C.)	Wesson, Miss.	1928	J. M. Ewing	86	20
Cotter (W.)	Nevada, Mo.	1884	Blanche H. Dow	310	21
Creston Junior (C.)	Creston, Iowa	1926	Charles Hill (Dean)	265	15
Cumberland (C.)	Williamsburg, Ky.	1889	J. M. Boswell	200	18
Custer County Junior (C.)	Millies City, Mont.	1939	Charles Hood	15	7
Danville Junior (C.)	Danville, Ill.	1946	Mary Miller (Dean)	274	25
Dawson County Junior (C.)	Glendive, Mont.	1940	Victor Shudlek (Dean)	258	11
Deau Academy & Junior (C.)	Franklin, Mass.	1865	William Garner	3,406	88
Decatur Baptist (C.)	Decatur, Tex.	1897	Otis Strickland	45	12
Del Mar (C.)	Corpus Christi, Tex.	1935	E. L. Harvin	248	19
Devils Lake Junior (C.)	Devils Lake, N. Dak.	1941	F. H. Gilliland	258	19
Dixie Junior (C.)	St. George, Utah	1916	Arthur F. Bruhn	63	5
Dodge City (C.)	Dodge City, Kan.	1935	Guy Davis (Dean)	75	10
Dodge County Nor. Sch. (C., T.)	Mayville, Wis.	1925	Mrs. P. W. Ritter (Prin.)	303	15
Don Lincoln Junior (W.)	Blauvelt, N. Y.	1925	Mother Geraldine	47	5
Donnelly (C.)	Kansas City, Kan.	1949	Sister Jerome (Dean)	331	11
Dor Kewanee Teachers (C., T.)	Algonia, Wis.	1908	Robert J. Gaulke	35	3
Dunbar Junior (C., N.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1929	LeRoy Christensen, Sr.	122	17
Dunn Country Teachers (C., T.)	Menomonie, Wis.	1899	F. W. Junge (Prin.)	381	41
Eagle Grove Junior (C.)	Eagle Grove, Iowa	1928	Carl Thorsen (Dean)	1,180	46
East Central Junior (C.)	Decatur, Miss.	1924	W. A. Vincent	3,017	101
East Contra Costa Junior (C.)	Concord, Calif.	1950	Leland Melsker (Dir.)	234	18
East Los Angeles Junior (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1915	Benj Swartz (Dir.)	216	18
East Mississippi Junior (C.)	Scobba, Miss.	1927	R. A. Harbour	854	24
Eastern Arizona Junior (C.)	Thatcher, Ariz.	1931	Paul Guiteau	56	29
Eastman A. & M. (C.)	Wilburton, Okla.	1909	E. T. Dunlap	252	22
Eastman Dental Dispensary (W.)	Rochester, N. Y.	1916	Basch Bibby (Dir.)	343	38
Edgar Tufts (C.)	Banner Elk, N. C.	1895	W. C. Tate	6,000	125
Edward Waters (C., N.)	Jacksonville, Fla.	1870	W. B. Stewart	304	24
El Camino (C.)	El Camino Coll., Calif.	1946	Forrest Murdoch	191	14
El Dorado Junior (C.)	El Dorado, Kan.	1927	Max Bleckford (Dean)	65	16
Elgin Community (C.)	Elgin, Ill.	1949	G. I. Renner (Dean)	81	12
Ellsworth (C.)	Iowa Falls, Iowa	1929	E. J. Aalborts	94	14
El Reno (C.)	El Reno, Okla.	1934	Paul R. Taylor (Supt.)	59	24
Elly Junior (C.)	Elly, Minn.	1922	Idella Liso (Dean)	206	36
Emmanuel (C.)	Franklin Spgs., Ga.	1919	Woodward G. Drum	360	36
Emmetsburg Junior (C.)	Emmetsburg, Iowa	1930	Roger Louger (Supt.)	17	9
Emory (C.)	Oxford, Ga.	1836	Virgil Eady (Dean)	807	57
Endicott Junior (W.)	Beverly, Mass.	1939	George Birkoe	102	11
Epiphany Apostolic	Newburgh, N. Y.	1889	Francis Dalsey	821	40
Erie County Tech. Inst. (C.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1946	Laurence Spring	165	18
Estherville Junior (C.)	Estherville, Iowa	1924	W. C. Hiltburn (Supt.)	167	21
Evelth Junior (C.)	Evelth, Minn.	1918	E. T. Carlstedt (Dean)	170	15
Everett Junior (C.)	Everett, Wash.	1941	Frederic Giles	314	18
Fairbury (C.)	Fairbury, Nebr.	1941	F. Don MacLay	151	19
Fairfax Hall (W.)	Waynesboro, Va.	1920	William Gates	1,340	49
Ferrum Junior (C.)	Ferrum, Va.	1913	C. Ralph Arthur	200	17
Fisher Junior (W.)	Hoston, Mass.	1903	Sanford Fisher	192	30
Flat River Jr. Coll. of (C.)	Flat River, Mo.	1922	A. W. Mullens (Dean)		
Flint Junior (C.)	Flint, Mich.	1923	W. Fred Totten		
Florida Christian (C.)	Tampa, Fla.	1944	James R. Cope		
Fort Dodge Junior (C.)	Fort Dodge, Iowa	1921	Paul Seydel (Dir.)		

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Fort Lewis Ag. & Mech. (C.)	Durango, Colo.	1927	Charles D. Rea	210	21
Fort Scott Junior	Fort Scott, Kan.	1919	C. W. Trogdon (Dean)	161	23
Fort Smith Junior (C.)	Fort Smith, Ark.	1928	Elmer H. Cook	295	18
Francis T. Nicholls Jr. (C.)	Thibodaux, La.	1948	Charles Elkins (Dean)	259	24
Frank Phillips (C.)	Borger, Tex.	1948	James W. Dillard	423	23
Franklin Tech. Inst. (C.)	Roston, Mass.	1908	B. K. Thorogood (Dir.)	1,000	126
Freed-Hardeman (C.)	Henderson, Tenn.	1908	Hubert A. Dixon	450	23
Freeman Junior (C.)	Freeman, S. Dak.	1900	Ronald von Riesen	46	7
Fresno Junior (C.)	Fresno, Calif.	1910	Stuart M. White	2,339	51
Friends Bible (C.)	Haviland, Kan.	1917	Sheldon Jackson	110	12
Friendship Junior (C., N.)	Rock Hill, S. C.	1881	James Goudlock	110	12
Fullerton Junior (C.)	Fullerton, Calif.	1913	H. Lynn Sheller (Dir.)	1,929	90
Gainesville (C.)	Gainesville, Tex.	1924	Roy P. Wilson	160	16
Garden City Junior (C.)	Garden City, Kan.	1919	A. H. Elland (Dean)	200	29
Gardner-Webb Junior (C.)	Phillip Springs, N. C.	1905	Bill L. Elliott	413	25
Garland School (W.)	Boston, Mass.	1872	Gladys Beckett Jones	150	30
Georgetown Visitation Jr. (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1799	Mother M. Cecilia	137	17
Georgia Military Academy	College Park, Ga.	1940	William Brewster	61	5
Georgia Military	Milledgeville, Ga.	1879	R. A. Thorne	143	22
Georgia Southwestern (C.)	Americus, Ga.	1926	Lloyd A. Moll	405	20
Glendale (C.)	Glendale, Calif.	1927	Gerhard Ehmman	2,525	96
Gogebie Community (C.)	Ironwood, Mich.	1932	Jacob Sollin (Dir.)	155	19
Gordon Military	Barnesville, Ga.	1852	C. T. Harris	375	20
Graceland (C.)	Lamoni, Iowa	1895	Edmund Gleazer, Jr.	612	32
Grand Rapids Junior (C.)	Grand Rapids, Mich.	1917	Arthur Andrews	1,138	50
Grand View (C.)	Des Moines, Iowa	1896	Ernest D. Nielsen	217	18
Grays Harbor (C.)	Aberdeen, Wash.	1930	Edward P. Smith	398	28
Green County Teachers (C.)	Monroe, Wis.	1909	Otto W. Lund	41	4
Green Mountain Junior (W.)	Poultney, Vt.	1931	Howard C. Ackley	332	18
Greenbrier (W.)	Lewisburg, W. Va.	1812	John F. Montgomery	130	15
Greenbrier Military Sch.	Lewisburg, W. Va.	1812	J. M. Moore (Supt.)	48	10
Guam, Territorial Coll. of (C.)	Agaña, Guam	1952	E. B. Sessious (Dean)	638	10
Gulf Park (W.)	Gulfport, Miss.	1921	William G. Dwyer	276	26
Gwynedd-Mercy Junior (C.)	Gwynedd Valley, Pa.	1948	Mother M. Bernard	111	17
Hagerstown Junior (C.)	Hagerstown, Md.	1946	Atlee Kepler (Dean)	273	22
Hannibal-LaGrange (C.)	Hannibal, Mo.	1958	Luther A. Foster	299	17
Harcum Junior (C.)	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	1815	Edith H. Harcum	280	35
Hartford (W.)	W. Hartford, Conn.	1939	Laura Johnson (Dean)	63	15
Hartnell (C.)	Saltinas, Calif.	1920	Stuart Dufour	1,014	50
Henderson County Jr. (C.)	Athens, Tex.	1946	Orval Pirtle	689	26
Henry Ford Community (C.)	Dearborn, Mich.	1938	Fred Eshleman (Dean)	3,293	107
Hershey Junior (C.)	Hershey, Pa.	1938	V. H. Fenstermacher (Dir.)	114	15
Hervey Junior (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1946	Robert L. Lincoln	205	20
Hesston (C.)	Hesston, Kan.	1915	Roy D. Roth	111	19
Hibbing Junior (C.)	Hibbing, Minn.	1916	S. A. Patchin (Dean)	280	29
Highland (C.)	Highland, Kan.	1858	W. H. Seaman (Dean)	140	8
Highland Park Junior (C.)	Highland Park, Mich.	1918	Grant Withey (Dean)	1,335	60
Hinds Junior (C.)	Raymond, Miss.	1922	G. M. McLendon	700	55
Hilwaesee (C.)	Goodman, Tenn.	1849	George R. Cash	287	17
Holmes Junior (C.)	Washington, Miss.	1925	C. W. Lorraine	312	27
Holy Cross Arms Junior (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1930	Mildred Brown	51	18
Holyoke Junior (C.)	Dunkirk, N. Y.	1946	Boniface Buckley (Rec.)	47	9
Holyoke Junior (C.)	Holyoke, Mass.	1930	G. E. Frost (Dir.)	288	40
Hudson Valley Tech. Inst. (C.)	Big Spring, Tex.	1946	William A. Hunt	682	21
Hutchinson Junior (C.)	Troy, N. Y.	1953	Otto V. Guenther	341	25
Hutchinson Junior (C.)	Hutchinson, Kan.	1928	C. M. Lockman (Dean)	468	28
Immaculata Junior (W.)	Washington, D. C.	1922	Sister Marie Angelle	120	14
Immaculate Concep. Jr. (W.)	Lodi, N. J.	1941	Mother M. Antoinette	36	16
Immanuel Luth. Jr. (C., N.)	Greensboro, N. C.	1903	Wm. H. Kampschmidt	109	19
Imperial Valley (C.)	El Centro, Calif.	1922	E. W. Waterman (Dir.)	525	27
Independence Community (C.)	Independence, Kan.	1925	Fred Cinotto (Dean)	318	26
International	Beirut, Lebanon	1891	Stephen Penrose, Jr.	1,300	100
Iola Junior (C.)	Iola, Kan.	1923	Floyd C. Smith (Dean)	177	24
Itasca Junior (C.)	Coleraine, Minn.	1922	H. E. Wilson (Dean)	136	25
Itawamba Junior (C.)	Fulton, Miss.	1948	Philip A. Sheffield	605	37
Jackson Junior (C.)	Jackson, Mich.	1928	Wm. N. Atkinson	580	19
Jacksonville (C.)	Jacksonville, Fla.	1899	Gerald D. Kellar	161	22
Jacksonville Junior (C.)	Jacksonville, Fla.	1954	Paul L. Johnson	820	32
Jefferson City Junior (C., P.)	Jefferson City, Mo.	1926	Joe Nichols, Jr. (Dean)	146	30
Jersey City Junior (C.)	Jersey City, N. J.	1946	G. M. Maxwell (Dean)	867	65
Jones County Junior (C.)	Ellisville, Miss.	1927	James B. Young	740	31
Johnstown Center (C.)	Johnstown, Pa.	1927	George Hoffman (Dir.)	452	64
Joliet Junior (C.)	Joliet, Ill.	1901	Hugh Bonar	1,564	43
Jones County Junior (C.)	Ellisville, Miss.	1927	James Young	771	9
Junior Agricultural (C.)	Beebe, Ark.	1929	B. E. Whitmore	120	16
Junior (C.)	Benton Harbor, Mich.	1946	C. G. Beckwith	187	29
Joplin Junior (C.)	Joplin, Mo.	1938	R. S. Wood	506	42
Kan. City Junior Coll. of (C.)	Kansas City, Mo.	1915	Miles G. Blinn (Dean)	1,147	25
Kan. City Kan. Junior (C.)	Kansas City, Kan.	1923	C. W. Harvey (Dean)	532	42
Katharine Gibbs Sch. (W.)	Montclair, N. J.	1911	Gordon Gibbs	1,600	60
Kemper Military School	Boonville, Mo.	1844	A. M. Hirsch	300	50
Kendall (C.)	Evansville, Ill.	1934	W. M. Westerberg	157	17
Kookuk Community (C.)	Kookuk, Iowa	1953	J. A. McKinstry (Dean)	69	18
Keystone Junior (C.)	LaPlume, Pa.	1934	Blake Tewksbury	235	23
Kilgore (C.)	Kilgore, Tex.	1935	Cruze Stark	1,580	51
Lane Drafting (C.)	Indianapolis, Ind.	1941	Thelma Lalin (Dir.)	299	10
La Junta Junior (C.)	La Junta, Colo.	1941	Philip Rule	169	15
Lamar Junior (C.)	Lamar, Colo.	1937	Victor Charles	128	12
Laredo Junior (C.)	Laredo, Tex.	1947	W. J. Adkins	756	33
La Salle-Peru-Oglesby Jr. (C.)	La Salle, Ill.	1924	F. H. Dolan	220	35
Lasell Junior (W.)	Auburndale, Mass.	1851	Raymond Wass	587	47
Lassen Junior (C.)	Susanville, Calif.	1924	Carl Karasak (Dir.)	188	15
Lee (C.)	Cleveland, Tenn.	1941	R. Leonard Carroll	235	11
Lee (C.)	Baytown, Tex.	1934	George Gentry	1,051	39
Lees Junior (C.)	Jackson, Ky.	1883	R. G. Landolt	225	11
Lebanon-McRae (C.)	Banner Elk, N. C.	1900	Fletcher Nelson	305	18
Leicester Junior (C.)	Leicester, Mass.	1784	Paul Swan	49	7
Lincoln (C.)	Lincoln, Ill.	1865	Raymond Dooley	150	22
Lincoln County Nor. Sch. (C.)	Merrill Wis.	1907	G. Longbotham (Prim.)	50	5
Lindsey Wilson (C.)	Columbia, Ky.	1904	John B. Horton	263	47
Little Rock Junior (C.)	Little Rock, Ark.	1927	E. Q. Brothers (Act.)	606	15
Long Beach (C.)	Jacksonville, Tex.	1873	C. E. Peoples	267	265
Long Beach City (C.)	Long Beach, Calif.	1927	George Dotson	24,449	10
Loretto Junior (W.)	Loretto, Ky.	1934	Mother Mary Tobln	88	8
Los Angeles City (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif.	1929	Howard McDonald	6,400	254

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Los Angeles Harbor Jr. (C.)	Wilmington, Calif	1949	Raymond Casey (Dir.)	3,056	80
Los Angeles Jr. Coll. of Bus. (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif	1950	John Given (Dir.)	6,202	80
Los Angeles Pacific (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif	1904	Robert Cox	79	27
L. A. Trade Tech. Junior (C.)	Los Angeles, Calif	1949	Herbert Wood (Dir.)	2,830	110
Los Angeles Valley Jr. (C.)	Van Nuys, Calif	1949	Vierling Kersey (Dir.)	3,096	79
Louisburg (C.)	Louisburg, N. C.	1787	Samuel M. Holton	224	17
Lower Columbia Junior (C.)	Longview, Wash.	1934	Sigurd Rislov (Dean)	395	22
Luttrell Junior (C.)	Wahoo, Nebr.	1883	Theodore Johnson	159	18
Lyons Township Junior (C.)	La Grange, Ill.	1929	George Olson	340	30
Marin, Coll. of (C.)	Kentfield, Calif	1926	Ward H. Austin	971	40
Marion (W.)	Marion, Va.	1873	John H. Fray	119	18
Marion Institute	Marion, Ala.	1842	Robert C. Provine	178	22
Marjorie Webster Junior (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1920	Marjorie Webster	250	40
Mars Hill (C.)	Mars Hill, N. C.	1856	Hoyl Blackwell	907	50
Mars-halltown Junior (C.)	Marshalltown, Iowa	1927	Bryan Miller (Prin.)	65	13
Martin (C.)	Pulaski, Tenn.	1870	J. Fort Fowler	178	14
Mary Brooks School (W.)	Worcester, Mass.	1925	Jane Brooks	75	10
Mary Holmes Junior (C., N.)	West Point, Miss.	1802	Harry A. Brandt	52	17
Maryknoll Seminary	Glen Ellyn, Ill.	1949	Arthur Klerman (Rec.)	207	19
Mason City Junior (C.)	Mason City, Iowa	1918	C. H. Beem (Dean)	300	21
McCook (C.)	McCook, Nebr.	1926	Ralph Brooks	177	17
Meridian Junior (C.)	Meridian, Miss.	1937	J. O. Carson (Dir.)	1,309	52
Mesa County Junior (C.)	Gold Junction, Colo.	1925	Horace J. Wubben	545	31
Middle Georgia (C.)	Cochran, Ga.	1928	Lucien E. Roberts	386	19
Midway Junior (C.)	Midway, Ky.	1944	Lewis A. Pfler	93	9
Miltonvale Wesleyan (C.)	Miltonvale, Kan.	1909	Wesley Knapp	225	16
Mitchell (C.)	New London, Conn.	1938	Robert Weller	161	15
Moberly Junior (C.)	Statesville, N. C.	1856	John Montgomery	138	26
Modesto Junior (C.)	Moberly, Mo.	1927	J. R. Chevalier (Dean)	1,700	91
Moline Community (C.)	Modesto, Calif	1921	Roy C. McCall	467	43
Monmouth Junior (C.)	Moline, Ill.	1946	Dwight Davis (Dean)	879	32
Monterey Peninsula (C.)	Long Branch, N. J.	1933	E. G. Schlafer (Dean)	975	30
Montgomery Junior (C.)	Monterey, Calif	1947	Calvin C. Flint	579	38
Monticello (W.)	Takoma Park, Md.	1946	Donald Deyo (Dean)	164	31
Moody Bible Institute (C.)	Alton, Ill.	1835	Russell Sharpe	1,980	68
Morristown Nor. & Ind. (C., N.)	Chicago, Ill.	1886	William Culbertson	333	17
Morton Junior (C.)	Morristown, Tenn.	1881	Henry Dickason	698	49
Mt. Aloysius Junior (W.)	Cleora, Ill.	1924	Allen Moore	82	20
Mt. Mercy Junior (W.)	Cresson, Pa.	1939	Sister Mary O'Reilly	225	35
Mt. St. Clare Junior (W.)	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1928	Sister Mary Holland	135	19
Mt. San Antonio (C.)	Clinton, Iowa	1918	Mother Mary Cleary	4,793	135
Mt. Vernon Junior (W.)	Walnut, Calif.	1945	Geo. H. Bell	143	17
Multnomah (C.)	Washington, D. C.	1875	George Lloyd	722	56
Murray State Agric. (C.)	Portland, Ore.	1897	John S. Giffith	356	22
Muscatine Junior (C.)	Tishomingo, Okla.	1908	Clive Murray	110	17
Muskegon Community (C.)	Muscatine, Iowa	1929	J. F. Loper (Dean)	665	23
Muskogee Junior (C.)	Muskegon, Mich.	1926	Allen Umbren (Dir.)	251	23
Napa (C.)	Muskogee, Okla.	1920	Nessle Huff (Dean)	1,170	68
Navarro Junior (C.)	Napa, Calif.	1941	Roy L. Patrick	534	24
New Church, Academy of (C.)	Corleane, Tex.	1946	Ray L. Waller	68	10
New Haven (C.)	Bryn Athyn, Pa.	1877	George de Charms	708	72
New York State Univ. of Agric. & Tech. Inst. (C.)	New Haven, Conn.	1926	Marvin Peterson	132,637	2,399
" " " (C.)	Albany, N. Y.	1948	William S. Carlson	1,110	59
" " " (C.)	Alfred, N. Y.	1908	Paul B. Orvis	355	35
" " " (C.)	Canton, N. Y.	1906	Albert E. French	272	22
" " " (C.)	Cohoeskill, N. Y.	1911	Ray L. Wheeler	205	23
" " " (C.)	Delhi, N. Y.	1915	William R. Kunsela	1,139	118
" " " (C.)	Farmingdale, N. Y.	1916	Malcolm B. Knapp	465	45
" " " (C.)	Morrisville, N. Y.	1908	Malcolm B. Galbrith	101	14
Community Colleges:					
Auburn Community	Auburn, N. Y.	1953	Charles Hetherington	283	38
Broome Co. Tech. Inst. (C.)	Binghamton, N. Y.	1946	Cecil C. Tyrrell	745	59
Erie County Tech. Inst. (C.)	Buffalo, N. Y.	1951	Laurence F. Spring	363	51
Fashion Inst. of Tech. (C.)	New York City	1954	Lawrence L. Bethel	331	10
Hudson Valley Tech. Inst.	Troy, N. Y.	1950	Otto V. Guenther	72	16
Jamestown Community (C.)	Jamestown, N. Y.	1946	Frederick Bolman	255	57
Mohawk Valley Tech. Inst. (C.)	Utica, N. Y.	1946	Albert V. Payne	2,253	180
N. Y. City Community (C.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1946	Otto Kilgord	427	50
Orange Co. Community (C.)	Middletown, N. Y.	1950	Edwin H. Miner	458	38
Westchester Community (C.)	White Plains, N. Y.	1946	Philip C. Martin	80	30
Newton Junior (C.)	Newtonville, Mass.	1946	Leo Barry (Prin.)	259	24
Nichols Junior of L. S. U. (C.)	Thibodaux, La.	1948	Charles Elkins (Dean)	285	20
Nichols Junior	Dudley, Mass.	1931	James L. Conrad	212	14
Norfolk Junior (C.)	Norfolk, Nebr.	1942	Allen P. Burkhardt	203	15
Norman (C.)	Norman Park, Ga.	1900	Guy Atkinson	153	14
N. Dak. Sch. of Forestry (1907)	Botolphau, N. Dak.	1907	C. N. Nelson	860	51
N. Dak. St. Sch. of Science (C.)	Walhpton, N. Dak.	1903	G. W. Haverly	348	17
North Greenville Junior (C.)	Tigerville, S. C.	1892	Murphree Donnan	361	26
North Idaho Junior (C.)	Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	1939	George Kidlow	668	68
North Park (C.)	Chicago, Ill.	1891	Clarence Nelson	675	25
Northeast Miss. Junior (C.)	Booneville, Miss.	1948	Ben W. Jones	193	14
Northeastern Junior (C.)	Sterling, Colo.	1941	Ervin S. French	874	35
Northern Okla. A. & M. (C.)	Miami, Okla.	1919	Bruce G. Carter	474	34
Northern Montana (C.)	Havre, Mont.	1929	L. O. Brockmann	635	25
Northern Okla. Junior (C.)	Tokawa, Okla.	1901	V. R. Easterling	740	42
Northern Aeronautical Inst.	Inglewood, Calif	1942	J. I. McKinley (Dir.)	310	25
Northwest Miss. Junior (C.)	Scoutabla, Miss.	1927	R. D. McLendon	154	24
Northwestern (C.)	Orange City, Iowa	1882	P. Stekenga	232	12
Northwestern Michigan (C.)	Traverse City, Mich.	1951	P. N. Pauls (Dir.)	180	14
Oak Ridge Military Institute	Oak Ridge, N. C.	1852	T. O. Wright	34	5
Oblate	Bar Harbor, Me.	1944	L. V. Therault (Rector)	244	20
Oceanside-Carlsbad (C.)	Oceanside, Calif	1934	R. V. Rodgers (Dir.)	2,510	45
Odessa (C.)	Odessa, Tex.	1946	Murry H. Fly	283	15
Ohio Mechanics Inst. (C.)	Cincinnati, Ohio	1828	Kenneth Miller	244	22
Oklahoma Military Academy	Claremore, Okla.	1919	Col. Homer Ledbetter	276	18
Okolona (C., N.)	Okolona, Miss.	1902	W. Milan Davis	1,926	126
Olympic (C.)	Bremerton, Wash.	1946	L. J. Elias (Dean)	1,054	58
Orange Coast (C.)	Costa Mesa, Calif	1947	Basile Peterson	1,108	71
Oregon Tech. Inst. (C.)	Oratech, Ore.	1947	W. D. Purvine (Dir.)		

\*Includes 22,724 in four-year colleges, does not include 16,377 in community colleges. See "Senior Colleges and Teachers Colleges," p. 460

\*Includes 2,092 in four-year colleges, does not include 692 in community colleges. See "Senior Colleges and Teachers Colleges," p. 460.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Orlando Junior (C)	Orlando, Fla	1941	Addison Williams	451	18
Ottumwa Heights (W.)	Ottumwa, Iowa	1925	Slater Marie (Dean)	125	21
Our Lady of Hope Mission Sem	Newburgh, N. Y.	1900	Rev E. G. Mahoney, O. M. I.	65	10
Our Lady of Victory (W.)	Fort Worth, Tex	1931	Mother Theresa	74	12
Ozarkian County Nor. Sch. (C)	Kaukauna, Wis	1912	S. W. Hilsenfeldt (Prin.)	47	4
Packer Collegiate Inst., Jr. (W.)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1845	Paul D. Shafer	40	20
Paduach Junior (C)	Paduach, Ky	1932	R. G. Matheson	286	14
Palm Beach Junior (C)	Lake Park, Fla	1934	John Leonard	344	17
Palo Verde Junior (C)	Blythe, Calif	1947	Harold Widney (Dir.)	101	11
Palomar (C)	San Marcos, Calif	1946	Phil H. Putnam	800	30
Panola (C)	Carthage, Tex	1947	M. F. Baker	218	14
Paris Junior (C)	Paris, Tex	1924	T. R. McLeMore	687	29
Parsons Junior (C)	Parsons, Kan	1923	Chas. Thiebaud (Dean)	6,887	265
Pasadena City (C)	Pasadena, Calif	1928	W. E. Langsdorf (Prin.)	250	19
Paul Smith's (C)	Paul Smith, N. Y.	1946	Chester Buxton	556	36
Peace (W.)	Raleigh, N. C.	1857	William Presley	280	33
Pearl River Junior (C)	Poplarville, Miss	1910	Garvin Johnston	178	29
Penn Hall Junior (W.)	Chambersburg, Pa	1906	Sarah W. Briggs	386	28
Perkinston Junior (C)	Perkinston, Miss	1925	J. J. Hayden, Jr.	1,465	65
Pfeiffer (C)	Minnehelmer, N. C.	1910	J. Lem Stokes, II	887	36
Phoenix (C)	Phoenix, Ariz.	1920	R. J. Hanjelly (Dean)	349	30
Pierce (C, W.) Junior (C)	Canoga Park, Calif	1947	Edwin Angler (Dir.)	244	38
Pikeville (C)	Pikeville, Ky.	1889	A. A. Page	52	12
Pine Manor Junior (W.)	Wellesley, Mass	1911	Alfred Hill	218	19
Piney Woods (C, N)	Piney Woods, Miss	1931	Laurence Jones	395	19
Pineand College and Edwards Military Institute (C)	Salemberg, N. C.	1875	Willard Blanchard	363	28
Port Huron Junior (C)	Port Huron, Mich	1923	A. R. MacLaren (Dean)	186	15
Porterville (C)	Porterville, Calif	1927	Basel Jamison (Dir.)	438	38
Portland Junior	Portland, Me	1923	Luther Bonney (Dean)	200	22
Potomac State (C)	Keyser, W. Va	1902	E. E. Church	87	16
Pratt Junior (C)	Pratt, Kan	1938	Ellsworth Briggs (Dean)	196	15
Prentiss Inst. (C, N)	Prentiss, Miss	1930	Bertha Johnson	1,630	54
Presbyterian Junior (C)	Maxton, N. C.	1929	Louis LaMotte	99	7
Pueblo (C)	Pueblo, Colo.	1937	Marvin Knudson	188	25
Racine-Kenosha Co. Teach. (C)	Union Grove, Wis	1918	Bert Vogel (Prin.)	2,065	85
Ranger Junior (C)	Ranger, Tex		Price Ashton	610	44
RCA Institutes, Inc. (C)	New York, N. Y.	1909	George F. Maelzel	208	13
Reedley (C)	Reedley, Calif.	1926	Gustav Reimer (Dir.)	52	4
Reinhardt (C)	Waleska, Ga.	1883	James Burgess, Jr.	1,151	49
Richard Co. Nor. Sch. (C)	Richland Center, Wis.	1903	Roland Koyen (Prin.)	246	20
Riverside (C)	Riverside, Calif.	1916	Orland W. Noble	2,806	110
Rochester Junior (C)	Rochester, Minn.	1915	Charles Hill (Dean)	72	13
Sacramento Junior (C)	Sacramento, Calif.	1916	J. Paul Mohr	190	20
Sacred Heart Junior (W)	Cullman, Ala.	1940	Mother Mary Susan	55	14
Sacred Heart Junior (W)	Bilmore, N. C.	1935	Sister Mary Maura	286	26
St. Bede Junior	Peru, Ill.	1942	Lawrence Vohs	89	17
St. Bernard	St. Bernard, Ala.	1892	Bede Luibel	75	19
St. Catherine Junior (C)	Springfield, Ky	1931	Mother Mary Julia	327	33
St. Genesieve (W)	Asheville, N. C.	1930	Mother Agnes Sharry	465	20
St. John's (C)	Winfield, Kan	1893	Carl Mundinger	55	14
St. Joseph Junior (C)	St. Joseph, Mo	1915	Nelle Blum (Dean)	91	11
St. Joseph Teach. Train Inst. (W)	St. Augustine, Fla	1939	Mother Anna Joseph	104	8
St. Joseph's	Princeton, N. J.	1873	Daniel Mundav	51	9
St. Joseph's Seraphic Sem	Callicoon, N. Y.	1901	Cassian J. Kirk	307	27
St. Lawrence Seminary Junior	St. Calvary, Wis	1840	Gratian Zach (Rector)	61	11
St. Mary Junior (W.)	O'Fallon, Mo	1921	Mother M. Borgia	95	14
St. Mary's Junior (W)	Raleigh, N. C.	1842	Richard G. Stone	95	11
St. Mary's Seminary Jr. (C)	St. Mary's City, Md		May Russell	39	12
St. Paul's (C)	Washington, D. C.	1889	Thomas Holloran	43	12
St. Petersburg Bible Inst. (C)	Concordia, Mo	1883	Lambert J. Mehl	742	28
St. Petersburg, Junior (C)	St. Petersburg, Fla	1947	Charles Leaming	150	13
St. Thomas Seminary	St. Petersburg, Fla	1927	Michael Bennett	37	6
St. Vincent's Seminary	Bloomfield, Conn	1897	John J. Byrnes	194	15
Salvatorian Seminary	Philadelphia, Pa.	1868	Lawrence Curtis, C. M.	565	30
San Angelo (C)	St. Nazianz, Wis	1909	Jerome Jacobs	5,000	150
San Antonio (C)	San Angelo, Tex	1928	Raymond Cavness	26	15
San Benito County Junior (C)	San Antonio, Tex.	1925	J. O. Loftin	1,575	150
San Bernardino Valley (C)	Hollister, Calif	1919	Frank Bauman	2,559	143
San Diego Junior (C)	San Bernardino, Calif	1925	John Lounsbury	3,500	350
San Diego Junior (C)	San Diego, Calif	1914	John Aseltine	3,737	113
San Jose Junior (C)	San Diego, Calif	1946	Walter Thatcher	286	27
San Luis Obispo Junior (C)	San Jose, Calif	1921	Charles Franseen (Dir.)	2,175	89
San Mateo Coll. of (C)	San Luis Obispo, Calif	1937	Frank Holt (Prin.)	806	45
Santa Ana (C)	San Mateo, Calif	1922	Elon E. Hildreth	650	37
Santa Barbara Junior (C)	Santa Ana, Calif	1915	D. C. McNaughton (Dir.)		
Santa Maria Junior (renamed Allan Hancock College)	Santa Barbara, Calif.	1946	Leonard L. Bowman		
Santa Monica (Cty (C)	Santa Monica, Calif.	1929	Wade Thomas	2,751	71
Santa Rosa Junior (C)	Santa Rosa, Calif	1918	Floyd P. Bailey	1,285	65
Savre Junior (C)	Savre, Okla	1938	Arch Alexander	175	15
Schreiner Institute (C)	Kerrville, Tex	1923	Andrew Edlington	305	26
Scottsbluff (C)	Scottsbluff, Nebr.	1931	Otto J. Ruff	260	28
Seminole Junior (C)	Seminole, Okla	1931	O. D. Johns (Supt.)	86	11
Sequoias, Coll. of the (C)	Visalia, Calif	1926	Ivan Crookshanks	1,392	53
Shasta (C)	Redding, Calif	1948	Gilbert Collyer	583	34
Shenandoah (C)	Dayton, Va	1875	Troy Brady	102	34
Sierra (C)	Dayton, Ohio	1936	Harold M. Weaver	587	75
Sioux (C)	Dayton, Ohio	1887	C. C. Bussey (Dir.)	1,149	14
Skagit Valley Junior (C)	Dayton, Ohio	1936	G. A. Hodson, Jr. (Dean)	243	25
Slead (C)	MI Vernon, Wash	1926	Virgil McCain Jr	261	10
Snow Coll. (C)	Boaz, Ala	1935	Lester Whetton	447	39
South Georgia (C)	Ephraim, Utah	1888	W. H. Randolph (Dir.)	300	15
South Texas (C)	Douglas, Ga	1927	H. E. Williams	276	26
Southern Baptist (C)	Houston, Tex	1923	John Long	240	30
Southern Christian Inst. (C, N)	Walnut Ridge, Ark	1941	Margaret Roby	798	41
Southern Sem. & Junior (W)	Edwards, Miss	1875	L. V. Johnson (Dir.)	133	12
Southern Tech Inst. (C)	Buena Vista, Va	1868	Clyde Flannery	477	23
Southern Union (C)	Chamblee, Ga	1948	John W. Dowdy	238	18
Southwest Baptist (C)	Wadley, Ala	1923	H. T. Huddleston	500	23
Southwest Mississippi Jr. (C)	Bolivar, Mo	1878	Sterling H. Fly	738	33
Southwest Texas Junior (C)	Stimmit, Miss	1928	M. E. Collins		
Southwestern Bible Inst. (C)	Valle, Tex	1946			
	Waxahachie, Tex	1927			



Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Southwestern Junior (C.)	Keene, Tex.	1893	C. N. Rees	162	21
Spartanburg Junior (C.)	Spartanburg, S. C.	1911	Rembert Burgess	303	11
Spring Arbor Junior (C.)	Spring Arbor, Mich.	1873	Charles Moor	124	15
Spring Garden Institute (C.)	Philadelphia, Pa.	1851	L. Ramsey (Exec. V.P.)	1,060	40
Springfield Junior (C.)	Springfield, Ill.	1929	Mother Ernestine	372	28
State Technical Inst. (C.)	Hartford, Conn.	1946	C. S. Green (Asst. Dir.)	160	9
Stephens (W.)	Columbia, Mo.	1833	Thomas Stragans	1,560	152
Stockton (C.)	Stockton, Calif.	1935	Julio Bortoluzzo	3,343	184
Stratford (W.)	Danville, Va.	1852	John Shoppson	173	26
Sue Bennett (C.)	London, Ky.	1896	Ocie Sanders	131	12
Sullis (W.)	Bristol, Va.	1870	William Martin	300	35
Sunflower Junior (C.)	Moorhead, Miss.	1926	W. B. Horton	340	26
Suomi (C.)	Davidcock, Mich.	1896	David Hakola	99	20
Swift Memorial Jr. (C., N.)	Rogersville, Tenn.	1883	R. E. Lee	31	5
Taft (C.)	Taft, Calif.	1922	G. A. Basham (Dir.)	335	45
Tarleton State (C.)	Stephenville, Tex.	1899	E. J. Howell	863	75
Taylor County Teach. (C.)	Medford, Wis.	1911	E. W. Laurent (Prin.)	70	5
Temple (C.)	Temple, Tex.	1926	Newman Smith	318	28
Texarkana (C.)	Texarkana, Tex.	1927	Henry Stilwell	750	36
Texas Southmost (C.)	Brownsville, Tex.	1926	C. J. Garland	1,300	37
Thornton Junior (C.)	Harvey, Ill.	1927	E. M. Hanson (Supt.)	447	25
Trenton Junior (C.)	Trenton, Mo.	1925	S. M. Rosler (Supt.)	55	10
Trenton Junior (C.)	Trenton, N. J.	1947	Henry Parlski	213	19
Trinidad State Junior (C.)	Trinidad, Colo.	1925	Dwight Baird	468	36
Triett-McConnell Junior (C.)	Cleveland, Ohio	1946	Joe H. Miller	231	10
Tyler Junior (C.)	Tyler, Tex.	1926	Harry Jenkins	1,267	103
Union Junior (C.)	Cranford, N. J.	1933	Kenneth MacKay	571	20
Urbana (W.)	Urbana, Ohio.	1850	Edward Memmott	308	9
Ursuline (W.)	Paola, Kan.	1924	Mother M. Cecilia	82	18
Vallejo (C.)	Vallejo, Calif.	1945	Harry D. Wiser	619	75
Valley Forge Military Academy	Wayne, Pa.	1928	Milton G. Baker	130	16
Valparaiso Tech. Inst. (C.)	Valparaiso, Ind.	1909	J. B. Herzhman	308	12
Ventura (C.)	Ventura, Calif.	1925	Hugh Price (Dir.)	1,174	59
Vermont Junior (W.)	Montpelier, Vt.	1834	Ralph Noble	144	17
Victoria (C.)	Victoria, Tex.	1925	J. D. Moore	726	32
Vincennes Un. (C.)	Vincennes, Ind.	1924	Walter A. Davis	195	16
Virginia Intermont (W.)	Bristol, Va.	1884	Rabun Brantley	447	42
Virginia Junior (C.)	Virginia, Minn.	1921	Floyd Moe (Dean)	256	24
Voorhees Junior (C., N.)	Denmark, S. C.	1897	J. F. Potts	120	19
Wadford (C.)	Forest City, Iowa	1903	Sidney A. Rand	246	26
Walter Harvey Junior (C.)	New York, N. Y.	1946	Robert Lincoln	200	25
Warren Wilson (C.)	Swannanoa, N. C.	1894	Arthur Bahnerman	188	21
Washington Junior (C., N.)	Pensacola, Fla.	1949	G. T. Wiggins (Dean)	164	12
Washington State Teach. (C.)	MacLach, Me.	1909	Lincoln Sennett	92	14
Weatherford (C.)	Weatherford, Tex.	1949	Vernon Parrott	258	13
Weber (W.)	Babson Park, Fla.	1927	Helen L. Watson	54	10
Weber (C.)	Ogden, Utah	1989	William F. Miller	4,784	162
Webster City Junior (C.)	Webster City, Iowa	1926	A. W. Langorak (Dean)	83	15
Wenatchee Junior (C.)	Wenatchee, Wash.	1939	James M. Stutz	358	29
Wentworth Institute	Boston, Mass.	1904	H. Russell Latty	751	65
Westworth Military Acad.	Lexington, Mo.	1923	Col. J. M. Shers	392	30
Wesley Junior (C.)	Dover, Del.	1873	J. Paul Slaybaugh	204	20
Wesleyan Methodist (C.)	Central, S. C.	1906	Rex C. Mullins	142	14
West Contra Costa Junior (C.)	West Contra Costa, Calif.	1887	George Kline	96	15
West Georgia (C.)	Richmond, Ga.	1949	Joseph Cosand (Dir.)	2,159	80
Westbrook Junior (W.)	Portland, Me.	1933	Irvine S. Ingram	447	34
Wharton County Junior (C.)	Wharton, Tex.	1831	Milton Proctor	275	31
Whitworth (C.)	Brookhaven, Mass.	1946	J. M. Hodges	650	35
Whitman Woods (W.)	Fulton, Mo.	1858	Robert Daniel	142	8
Wilmington (C.)	Wilmington, N. C.	1890	Tilford Swearingen	310	28
Wintham (C.)	Putney, Vt.	1947	John T. Hogard	250	10
Wingate (C.)	Wingate, N. C.	1951	Walter Hendricks	34	6
Wood Junior (C.)	Mathiston, Miss.	1896	Budd E. Smith	325	22
Worcester Junior (C.)	Worcester, Mass.	1886	Charles Morgan	91	13
Worthington Junior (C.)	Worthington, Minn.	1938	Harold Bentley (Dir.)	1,411	75
Wyomissing Poly Inst.	Wyomissing, Pa.	1936	W. Donald Olsen (Dean)	125	11
Yakima Valley Junior (C.)	Yakima, Wash.	1927	T. Glenwood Stoudt	168	8
York Junior (C.)	York, Pa.	1928	Harold Hoeglund	520	24
Young Harris (C.)	Young Harris, Ga.	1941	Robert Dawes	328	27
Yuba (C.)	Marysville, Calif.	1886	Charles Clerk	309	24
		1927	J. J. Collins	650	35

## Life in the United States, 1955

An unauthorized rule by which women wearing shorts were barred from the visitors' gallery of the House of Representatives, Washington, D. C., was annulled in July after protests.

Comic books devoted to crime, sex, horror, terror or brutality may not be published or sold to anyone under 18 in New York state. An amendment to the penal law makes punishment a year in jail, or a \$500 fine, or both.

State governments devote the largest slice of tax revenue to education. The U. S. Bureau of the Census reported that in fiscal 1954 expenditures were \$4.65 billion, up 6.3% over the previous year, nearly \$3 billion of this amount went to local governments for support of schools, and \$1.3 billion went to higher education. Next to education states spent over \$4 billion for highways, with \$477,000,000 of this amount for toll roads and bridges.

A new spire was placed on top of Christ Episcopal Church, Boston, known also as Old North Church, in July, 1955, replacing one lantern signaling Paul Revere and Charles Dawes that the British were leaving Boston for Lexington and Concord hung in the original steeple, which was destroyed in 1804. The spire, above the lantern casement, is 67 ft. tall, with a 20

ft. original weather vane above it.

In August, 1955, Hollywood sources reported that the motion picture *Gone With the Wind*, produced by David O. Selznick in 1940, continues to be shown in theaters around the world and has had a gross income of \$45,000,000.

A Wisconsin state law, effective May 20, 1955, prohibits any corporation, labor union and certain other organizations from contributing directly or indirectly to any political party, organization, committee or individual candidate, or to promote or defeat a candidate for nomination or election, except that individuals may join and contribute to voluntary organizations other than those named and unions, corporations and cooperatives may publish periodicals commenting on candidates.

Toll collectors on the Rip van Winkle bridge, which spans the Hudson River from near Hudson, N. Y. to the Catskills, were confronted in the spring by a mule-drawn, wooden-wheeled covered wagon, containing a farmer, his wife and 6 children. The farmer had pulled up stakes in Connecticut and was headed for the plains of Nebraska, to buy a farm. The bridge regulations made no provision for this anachronism so the collectors charged 15c for the wagon and mules and 15c for a spare mule and rider, total 30c, and sent them on their way.

## Canadian Universities

(C) co-educational; (M) faculty of medicine.

Name	Location	Year	Governing Official	Students	Teachers
Acadia Un. (C.)	Wolfville, Nova Scotia	1838	Watson Kirkconnell	620	60
Alberta Un. of (C, M)	Edmonton, Alberta	1906	Andrew Stewart	4,362	270
Assumption (C.)	Windsor, Ont.	1857	E. C. LeBel	591	49
Bishop's Un. (C.)	Lennoxville, Que.	1843	John Bassett	272	21
British Columbia Un. of (C, M)	Vancouver, B. C.	1908	Norman MacKenzie	5,914	650
Carleton (C.)	Ottawa, Ont.	1942	Murdoch M. MacOdrum	1,175	111
Dalhousie Un., (C, M)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1818	A. E. Kerr	1,441	253
King's Coll., Un. of (C)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1789	Canon H. L. Punley	140	13
Laval University (C, M)	Quebec, Que.	1862	Alphonse-Marie Parent	7,501	1,401
Loyola	Montreal, Que.	1896	Gerald F. Lachy	400	28
Macdonald (C.)	Ste Anne de Bellevue	1906	H. George Dixon	780	80
Manitoba Un. of (C, M.)	Winnipeg, Man.	1877	Hugh Sanderson	4,021	349
Mathieu College	Gravelbourg, Sask.	1918	I. Tourigny	251	30
McGill Un. (C, M.)	Montreal, Que.	1821	B. C. Gardner (Chan.)	6,703	1,039
McMaster Un. (C, M.)	Hamilton, Ont.	1887	George P. Gilmour	1,608	94
Montreal Un. of (C, M)	Montreal, Que.	1878	Olivier Muraulet (Rec.)	11,820	2,057
Mt. Allison Un. (C.)	Sackville, N. B.	1840	W. T. Ross Flemington	836	54
Mt. St. Vincent (W.)	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1925	Sister Francis d'Assisi	296	29
New Brunswick Un. of (C.)	Fredericton, N. B.	1785	Colin Bridges Mackay	784	75
Newfoundland, Memorial Un. of (C, M.)	St. John's, Newfoundland	1925	Raymond Gushue	584	42
Notre Dame (C.)	Windsor, Sask.	1927	Arch. Murray	250	18
Ottawa Un. of (C, M)	Ottawa, Ont.	1866	R. Normandin (Rector)	1,492	444
Queen's Un. (C, M)	Kingston, Ont.	1841	William A. Mackintosh	2,348	187
Sacred Heart	Sudbury, Ont.	1913	Alphonse Ramond (Rec.)	363	31
St. Dunstan's (C.)	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	1855	R. V. MacKenzie	147	20
St. Francis Xavier Un. (C.)	Antigonish, N. S.	1853	H. J. Somers	1,070	68
St. Mary's Un.	Halifax, Nova Scotia	1841	F. J. Lynch	254	36
St. Patrick's (C.)	Ottawa, Ont.	1929	Gerald Cousineau	217	26
St. Thomas (C.)	Chatham, N. B.	1910	A. L. McFadden	75	12
Salute-Anne College	Church Point, N. S.	1890	Edouard Boudreault	201	17
Saskatchewan Un. of (C, M)	Saskatoon, Sask.	1907	Walter P. Thompson	3,007	240
Sir George Williams (C.)	Montreal, Que.	1929	Kenneth Norris (Prin.)	3,844	137
Toronto Un. of (C, M.)	Toronto, Ont.	1827	Sidney Earle Smith	10,457	1,500
Western Ontario Un. of (C, M)	London, Ont.	1878	G. Edward Hall	2,187	358

## Forms of Address for Persons of Rank and Public Office

## President of the United States

Address: The President, The White House, Washington, D. C. Also, The President and Mrs. —, Salutation: Dear Sir or Mr. President or Dear Mr. President. More intimately: My dear Mr. President. Also: Dear Mr. President and Mrs. —, The Vice President takes the same forms as President.

## Cabinet Officers

Address: Mr. John Smith, Secretary of State, Washington, D. C., or The Hon. Mr. John Smith. Similar addresses for other members of the Cabinet. Also: Secretary and Mrs. John Smith. Salutation: Dear Sir, or Dear Mr. Secretary. Also: Dear Mr. and Mrs. Smith.

## Officers of Army and Navy

Address: Careful attention should be given to the precise rank, thus: General of the Army Douglas MacArthur; Fleet Admiral Chester W. Nimitz, Also Brigadier General John Smith, United States Army, or abbreviated, Brig. General John Smith, USA, or Captain (Capt.) John Smith, USN. If he is retired, Rtd is added.

Salutation: Dear Sir, or Dear General. All general officers, whatever rank, are entitled to be addressed as generals. Likewise a lieutenant colonel is addressed as Colonel and first and second lieutenants are addressed as Lieutenant.

Warrant officers and flight officers are addressed as Mister. Chaplains are addressed as Chaplain. A Catholic chaplain may be addressed as Father. Members of the Army Nurse Corps are addressed as Nurse. WACs may be addressed informally by their equivalent army rank. Cadets of the United States Military Academy are addressed as Cadet officially and in written correspondence. Aviation and other cadets of the Army and Air Force are addressed as Cadet. Noncommissioned officers are addressed by their titles.

## The Bench

Address: Chief Justice of the United States, Washington, D. C. Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, Washington, D. C. Also Mr. Justice Smith, for an associate justice. Other judges are The Hon. John Smith, Associate Judge, U. S. District Court, etc. Salutations: Dear Sir, or Dear Mr. Chief Justice, or Dear Mr. Justice. Also, for others, Dear Sir or Dear Judge Smith.

## Members of Congress

Address: The Hon. John Smith, United States Senate, Washington, D. C. or Sen. John Smith, etc. Also The Hon. John Smith, House of Representatives, Washington, D. C. or Rep. John Smith, etc. Salutation: Dear Mr. Senator, Dear Mr. Representative, or more generally, Dear Mr.

Smith. A Representative should never be addressed as Congressman.

## Ambassador, Governor, Mayor

Address: The Hon. Mr. John Smith, followed by his title. He can be addressed either at his embassy, or at the Department of State, Washington, D. C. A foreign ambassador is His Excellency.

Salutation: Dear Mr. Ambassador. A foreign ambassador is Your Excellency.

Governors and Mayors are often addressed as The Hon. John Smith, Governor of —, or The Hon. John Smith, Mayor of —, Also Governor John Smith, State House, Albany, N. Y., or Mayor John Smith, City Hall, Erie, Pa.

## The Clergy

Address: His Holiness, the Pope, or His Holiness Pope Pius XII, State of Vatican City, Italy.

Salutation: Your Holiness or Most Holy Father.

Also: His Eminence, John, Cardinal Smith; salutation: Your Eminence. An archbishop or a bishop is addressed The Most Reverend, and the salutation is Your Excellency. A monsignor who is a papal chamberlain is The Very Reverend Monsignor and saluted as Very Reverend Monsignor; a monsignor who is a domestic prelate is The Right Reverend Monsignor and salutation is Right Reverend Monsignor. A priest is addressed Reverend John Smith, and saluted as Reverend Father, or Dear Reverend Father.

A bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church is The Right Reverend John Smith; salutation is Right Reverend Sir, or Dear Bishop Smith. If a clergyman is a Doctor of Divinity, he is addressed: The Reverend John Smith, D. D., and the salutation is Reverend Sir, or Dear Dr. Smith. The D. D. is omitted when a clergyman does not have the degree; the salutation then is Dear Mr. Smith.

A bishop of the Methodist Church is addressed Bishop John Smith with titles following, and saluted as Dear Bishop Smith.

## Royalty and Nobility

An Emperor is to be addressed in a letter as Sir, or Your Imperial Majesty.

A King or Queen is addressed as His Majesty (Name), King of (Name), or Her Majesty (Name), Queen of (Name). Salutation: Sir, or Madam, or May it please Your Majesty.

Princes and Princesses and other persons of royal blood are addressed as His (or Her) Royal Highness, and saluted with May it please Your Royal Highness.

A Duke or Marquis is My Lord Duke (or Marquis), a Duke is His (or Your) Grace.

Wives of any peer may be addressed as Madam, with the further alternative of Your Ladyship, or Your Grace, if she is of high rank.

## American College Fraternities, Sororities and Societies

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

The oldest American college Greek letter fraternity is Phi Beta Kappa, organized at William and Mary College, Williamsburg, Va., Dec. 5, 1776. The United Chapters were organized in 1883. Kappa Alpha Society, founded Nov. 26, 1825, is the oldest of all the Greek letter fraternities to have maintained a continuous existence.

National Interfraternity Conference: Sec., Francis Van Derbur, 156 Highlands Station, Denver 11, Colo.  
Professional Interfraternity Conference: Sec., J. D. Thomson, 222 W. Adams St., Chicago, Ill.  
Association of College Honor Societies: Sec.-Treas., Robert H. Nagel, Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.  
National Panhellenic Conference: Sec., Mrs. Cleo F. Hogan, 9218 Mintwood St., Silver Spring, Md.  
Professional Panhellenic Association: Sec., Miss Marie Marti, 18240 Meyers Rd., Detroit 35, Mich.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Acacia	1904	41	17,596	1569 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Chi Rho	1895	19	8,852	225 Lafayette St., New York 12, N. Y.
Alpha Delta Gamma	1924	12	3,500	St. Louis Univ. St., St. Louis, Mo.
Alpha Delta Phi	1832	28	16,000	347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Alpha Epsilon Rho	1913	60	15,000	4 No. 8th St., St. Louis 1, Mo.
Alpha Gamma Rho	1904	33	15,697	706 W. Mich. Ave., Urbana, Ill.
Alpha Gamma Upsilon	1922	12	3,086	712 Stephenson Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.
Alpha Kappa Lambda	1914	14	3,316	Rox 132, Emporia, Kan.
Alpha Phi Alpha	1906	252	23,850	4432 South Pkwy., Chicago 15, Ill.
Alpha Phi Delta	1914	24	5,500	1430 Mass Ave., Cambridge, Mass.
Alpha Sigma Phi	1815	55	25,634	24 W. William St., Delaware, Ohio
Alpha Tau Omega	1885	116	59,264	627-9 E. Green St., Champaign, Ill.
Beta Sigma Psi	1925	5	1,200	436 Stuart Bldg., Lincoln, Neb.
Beta Sigma Rho	1910	10	2,650	21 East 40th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Beta Sigma Tau	1918	24	2,800	333 East 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.
Beta Theta Pi	1839	97	49,000	208 E. High St., Oxford, Ohio
Chi Psi	1824	33	16,264	312 Mark Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Delta Chi	1841	26	12,748	1705 Washtenaw Ave., Ann Arbor, Mich.
Delta Kappa Epsilon	1890	41	16,762	16 So. Clinton St., Iowa City, Ia.
Delta Phi	1844	50	28,000	50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.
Delta Psi	1827	16	5,000	335 So. 16th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Delta Tau Delta	1847	9	4,100	16 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.
Delta Upsilon	1859	85	44,000	3242 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis 8, Ind.
Kappa Alpha Order	1834	66	35,000	171 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.
Kappa Alpha Society	1865	75	36,556	830 W. Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta, Ga.
Kappa Delta Rho	1925	9	3,300	522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.
Kappa Nu	1905	18	6,693	R D 2, Stockton, N. J.
Kappa Sigma	1911	15	4,100	200 Conshohocken Rd., Bala-Cynwyd, Pa.
Kappa Sigma Kappa	1869	127	60,000	Hox 150, Carmel, Calif.
Lambda Chi Alpha	1867	45	10,000	P O Box 609, Fairmont, W. Va.
Phi Alpha	1909	148	61,000	2029 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.
Phi Beta Sigma	1914	15	5,976	2310 W. Light Ave., Baltimore 15, Md.
Phi Delta Theta	1914	171	9,467	1105 Prospect Pl., Brooklyn 13, N. Y.
Phi Epsilon Pi	1848	120	65,000	2 So. Campus, Oxford, Ohio
Phi Gamma Delta	1904	33	11,500	340 So. 15th St., Philadelphia, Pa.
Phi Iota Alpha	1848	82	46,000	Rust Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.
Phi Kappa	1931			7318 Sycamore St., New Orleans, La.
Phi Kappa Psi	1889	27	19,985	422 Delta Ave., Cincinnati 26, Ohio
Phi Kappa Sigma	1852	59	27,000	1940 East 6th St., Cleveland 14, Ohio
Phi Lambda Chi	1830	46	18,517	335 So. 16th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.
Phi Kappa Tau	1906	65	22,000	15 No. Campus Ave., Oxford, Ohio
Phi Mu Delta	1918	11	6,282	53 Benjamin St., East Greenwich, R. I.
Phi Sigma Delta	1900	28	8,500	47 West 43d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Phi Sigma Epsilon	1910	24	11,230	605 Union Arcade, Davenport, Iowa
Phi Sigma Kappa	1873	62	27,195	59 E. Madison St., Chicago 2, Ill.
Phi Kappa Alpha	1868	109	44,100	577 University Blvd., Memphis 12, Tenn.
Pi Kappa Phi	1904	90	20,000	11 E. Canal St., Sumter, S. C.
Pi Lambda Phi	1895	32	14,222	1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.
Psi Upsilon	1833	30	18,000	4 West 43d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Sigma Alpha Epsilon	1856	136	81,000	Lever Memorial, Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Alpha Mu	1909	46	13,500	100 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Sigma Chi	1855	124	79,000	2603 Sheridan Rd., Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Mu Sigma	1921	9	5,000	P O Box 276, Elon College, N. C.
Sigma Nu	1869	121	62,000	745 Illinois Bldg., Indianapolis, Ind.
Sigma Phi	1827	11	3,200	149 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.
Sigma Phi Epsilon	1901	135	46,000	209 W. Franklin St., Richmond 20, Va.
Sigma Pi	1897	48	13,872	1137 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.
Sigma Tau Gamma	1920	40	14,348	425 E. Big Bend Blvd., St. Louis 19, Mo.
Tau Alpha Omicron	1920	7	5,000	26 West 3rd St., New York, N. Y.
Tau Delta Phi	1910	30	6,500	200 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.
Tau Epsilon Phi	1910	42	11,000	Rm 1403, 130 W. 42d St., N. Y. 36, N. Y.
Tau Kappa Epsilon	1899	117	28,000	612 E. Green, Champaign, Ill.
Theta Chi	1836	116	42,816	436 Broad St. Bk Bldg., Trenton 3, N. J.
Theta Delta Chi	1847	30	14,400	353 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.
Theta Kappa Phi	1922	24	5,630	51 Wachuset St., Worcester, Mass.
Theta Xi	1864	51	21,005	5473 Delmar Blvd., St. Louis 12, Mo.
Triangle	1907	18	7,114	2611 Macomber St., Flint 3, Mich.
Zeta Beta Tau	1898	47	15,000	Rm. 402, 124 East 40th St., N. Y. 16, N. Y.
Zeta Psi	1847	32	15,000	31 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.
Commons (Tubs, Am Assn of...)	1921	5	3,000	135 West 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.
Farmhouse	1905	16	4,400	1685 Galloway Ave., Memphis 12, Tenn.

## PROFESSIONAL, HONOR AND RECOGNITION FRATERNITIES

Honor societies elect members primarily for their excellence in scholarship and or activities. Phi Beta Kappa, honor society in the general academic category, was originally a secret fraternity founded in 1776, but not continuously active. In 1883 it became an honor society and students with the highest standing on graduation are nominated for membership by college authorities.

In the following list, organizations marked (a) admit both men and women.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Accounting:				
Beta Alpha Psi	1919	38	15,000	436 Hagerty Hall, O. St. Un., Columbus, O.
Advertising:				
Alpha Delta Sigma	1913	42	11,000	Sch. of Journ., Un. of Mo., Columbia, Mo.
Agriculture:				
Alpha Zeta (Honor)	1897	49	30,000	1010 Vermont Ave., Wash. 5, D. C.
Gamma Sigma Delta	1905	15	15,000	Kansas State Coll., Manhattan, Kan.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
<b>Animal Husbandry:</b>				
Block and Bridle Club	1919	28	20,000	A. H. Dept., Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
<b>Architecture:</b>				
Alpha Rho Chi	1914	7	2,312	4828 Garfield Ave. S., Minneapolis, Minn.
Seacab	1909	9	3,000	306 Marvin Hall, Un. of Kan., Lawrence
<b>Architecture &amp; Allied Arts:</b>				
Tau Sigma Delta	1913	11	1,656	14424 Longacre Rd., Detroit 27, Mich.
<b>Arts:</b>				
Delta Phi Delta (a)	1909	34	12,000	R.R. 10, Lafayette, Ind.
Kappa Pi (a)	1911	88	35,000	211 No. Adams St., Pleasant, Iowa
Aviation: Alpha Eta Rho	1929	14	900	8218 Hollywood Blvd., Hollywood 40, Calif.
Band: Kappa Kappa Psi	1919	69	15,000	Okla. A. & M. Coll., Stillwater, Okla.
<b>Biology:</b>				
Beta Beta Beta (Honor) (a)	1922	107	14,000	214 So. 3rd St., Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Phi Sigma Society (a)	1915	34	21,000	P.O. Box 454, Blacksburg, Va.
<b>Business Education:</b>				
Delta Pi Epsilon (a)	1936	26	3,700	Ohio St. Un., Columbus 10, Ohio
Pi Omega Pi	1932	69	10,000	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
<b>Ceramic Engineering:</b>				
Keramon	1902	12	2,100	4055 No. High St., Columbus 14, Ohio
<b>Chemistry:</b>				
Alpha Chi Sigma	1902	79	24,825	5503 E. Wash. St., Indianapolis 19, Ind.
Gamma Sigma Epsilon	1919	17	4,000	Coll. of Phar., Un. of Fla., Gainesville, Fla.
Phi Lambda Upsilon (Honor)	1899	47	22,000	Un. of Cinn., Cincinnati 21, Ohio
<b>Chiropractic:</b>				
Delta Sigma Chi	1913	9	5,000	Box 1020, Davenport, Iowa
Delta Tau Alpha	1936	3	1,255	20 No. Ashland Blvd., Chicago 7, Ill.
<b>Civil Engineering:</b>				
Chi Epsilon	1922	45	10,000	86½ No. Lima St., Sierra Madre, Calif.
<b>Classics:</b>				
Eta Sigma Phi	1914	57	800	Tulane Un., New Orleans 18, La.
<b>Commerce:</b>				
Beta Gamma Sigma	1913	64	27,834	150 Hanna Hall, Un. of Cinn., Cinn. 21, O.
<b>Commerce and Business:</b>				
Alpha Kappa Psi	1904	76	33,988	111 E. 38th St., Indianapolis 5, Ind.
Beta Alpha Psi	1919	39	14,500	Hagerty Hall, Ohio St. Un., Columbus 1, O.
Delta Sigma Pi	1907	85	34,537	222 W. Adams St., Chicago 6, Ill.
<b>Dentistry:</b>				
Alpha Omega	1907	77	8,000	41 E. 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.
Delta Sigma Delta	1882	80	22,852	4660 Buckingham Rd., Detroit 24, Mich.
Omicron Kappa Upsilon	1914	43	9,000	State Un. of Iowa, Iowa City, Ia.
Psi Omega	1892	35	26,753	3313 West St., Welton, W. Va.
Xi Psi Phi	1889	31	20,000	508 N. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 3, Mo.
<b>Drama:</b>				
Alpha Psi Omega (a)	1925	312	23,950	1317 Peacock Lane, Fairmont, W. Va.
National Collegiate Players				
(Pi Epsilon Delta) (a)	1922	57	6,500	Box 409, Capital Un., Columbus 9, Ohio
Theta Alpha Phi (a)	1919	55	1,500	Albion College, Albion, Mich.
<b>Earth Sciences:</b>				
Sigma Gamma Epsilon (Honor)	1915	47	30,000	Missouri Sch. of Mines, Rolla, Mo.
<b>Economics:</b>				
Artus, Order of	1915	15	2,000	Un. of Pittsburgh, Pittsburgh 13, Pa.
<b>Education:</b>				
Alpha Delta Kappa	1947	88	2,380	Rm. 950, 1006 Grand St., Kan. City 6, Mo.
Kappa Delta Phi	1900	12	3,302	9 Univ. Park, Waltham, Mass.
Kappa Delta Pi (a)	1911	207	80,000	238 E. Perry St., Tiffin, Ohio
Kappa Phi Kappa	1922	42	15,000	2107 Fifth Ave., No. Birmingham, Ala.
Pi Delta Kappa	1906	145	60,000	2034 Ridge Rd., Homewood, Ill.
Phi Sigma Pi	1921	13	4,536	State Teachers Coll., Millersville, Pa.
<b>Engineering:</b>				
Alpha Pi Mu (Industrial)	1949	14	1,350	572 Page Ave. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Delta Kappa Phi	1899	5	2,300	6520 No. 9th St., Philadelphia 26, Pa.
Eta Kappa Nu (Electrical)	1904	57	22,000	P.O. Drawer 447, Dillsburg, Pa.
Pi Tau Sigma (Mechanical)	1915	60	20,000	511 Russell St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
Sigma Phi Delta	1924	11	3,120	1308 So. Mattis Ave., Champaign, Ill.
Sigma Tau	1904	30	23,000	210 So. 30th St., Lincoln 10, Nebr.
Tau Beta Pi	1885	96	70,000	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
Theta Tau	1904	24	13,500	5208 Westwood Dr., Wash. 16, D.C.
<b>Foreign Service:</b>				
Delta Phi Epsilon	1920	8	2,500	448 So. Hill St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.
<b>Forensic:</b>				
Delta Sigma Rho (a)	1906	79	7,000	Kansas State Coll., Manhattan, Kan.
Pi Kappa Delta (a)	1913	181	28,786	East Central St. Coll., Ada, Okla.
Tau Kappa Alpha	1908	90	8,000	Florida State Un., Tallahassee, Fla.
<b>Forestry:</b>				
Xi Sigma Pi	1908	17	4,154	Louisiana St., Un., Baton Rouge, La.
<b>Freshman Scholarship:</b>				
Phi Eta Sigma	1923	87	47,632	101 Sanford Hall, Ala. Poly. In., Auburn, Ala.
<b>General:</b>				
Phi Beta Kappa (Honor)	1776	160	120,000	1811 Q St., N.W., Wash. 9, D. C.
Pi Kappa Phi	1897	70	7,500	634 So. Western Ave., Los Angeles, Calif.
<b>Hilatory:</b>				
Phi Alpha Theta (a)	1921	141	14,634	2812 Livingston St., Allentown, Pa.
<b>Industrial Education:</b>				
Epsilon Pi Tau	1929	55	8,250	Univ. Sta., Box 3111, Columbus 10, Ohio
Iota Lambda Sigma	1925	21	4,215	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
<b>Journalism:</b>				
Alpha Delta (a)	1920	16	1,950	Western Illinois St. Coll., Macomb, Ill.
Pi Delta Epsilon (a)	1909	92	15,600	5738 Howe St., Pittsburgh 6, Pa.
Sigma Delta Chi	1909	108	23,000	35 E. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.
<b>Languages:</b>				
Delta Phi Alpha (a) (German)	1920	80	12,000	124 Bennett Hall, Un. of Pa., Phila. 4, Pa.
Phi Sigma Iota (a) (Romance)	1922	41	9,400	Muhlenberg Coll., Allentown, Pa.
Pi Delta Phi (French)	1906	60		Ore. State Coll., Corvallis, Ore.
Sigma Delta Pi (a) (Spanish)	1919	99	16,000	Un. of Tenn., Knoxville, Tenn.
Sigma Tau Delta (English)	1924	93	12,000	808 Nebraska St., Wayne, Nebr.
<b>Law:</b>				
Delta Theta Phi	1900	74	33,511	Old Bank Bldg., Douds, Iowa
Gamma Eta Gamma	1901	14	8,314	702 Hubbell Bldg., Des Moines, Iowa
Gamma Nu Phi	1902	7	4,024	1755 Que St., N.W., Wash. 9, D.C.
Order of the Wolf	1902	45	9,000	Un. of Okla., Norman, Okla.

Fraternity	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Phi Alpha Delta	1902	9	1,512	10707 White Oak Ave., Granada Hills, Calif.
Phi Beta Gamma	1922	73	42,251	402 Abell Bldg., Baltimore 2, Md.
Phi Delta Phi	1889	16	15,000	2237 Sixth St., Boulder, Colo.
Phi Delta Kappa	1914	16	4,024	213 Connally Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.
Sigma Nu Phi	1903	24	3,700	1755 Que St., N. W., Washington 9, D. C.
Tau Epsilon Rho	1919	24	3,700	51 W. Warren St., Detroit 1, Mich.
<b>Leadership and Activities:</b>				
Omicron Delta Kappa	1914	88	25,015	Un. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio
<b>Mathematics:</b>				
Kappa Mu Epsilon	1931	49	10,900	Hofstra College, Hempstead, N. Y.
Pi Mu Epsilon	1914	56	22,000	Un. of Okla., Norman, Okla.
<b>Medicine:</b>				
Alpha Kappa Kappa	1888	45	27,500	683 E. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio
Alpha Omega Alpha	1902	70	22,000	Box 47, Staterville Springs, N. Y.
Delta Sigma Theta	1918	8	1,500	113 W. 68th St., New York 23, N. Y.
Lambda Phi Mu	1920	10	1,500	1023 65th St., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.
Nu Sigma Nu	1882	45	28,810	1 West Main St., Madison 3, Wis.
Phi Alpha Gamma	1894	2	2,000	1790 Penfield Rd., Penfield, N. Y.
Phi Alpha Sigma	1886	4	1,800	250 So. 18th St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.
Phi Beta Pi	1891	34	20,237	6100 Jenkins Arcade Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.
Phi Chi	1889	57	39,267	103 W. Brookwood Dr., Valdosta, Ga.
Phi Delta Epsilon	1904	60	13,500	328 W. 83rd St., New York 24, N. Y.
Phi Lambda Kappa	1907	15	5,000	1030 Euclid Ave., Cleveland 15, Ohio
Phi Rho Sigma	1890	27	13,434	108 McClellan Dr., Pittsburgh 27, Pa.
Theta Kappa Psi	1879	33	29,684	127 Peachtree St., N. W., Atlanta 3, Ga.
<b>Military:</b>				
Forbush Rifles	1892	132	5,000	Un. of Nebraska, Lincoln, Nebr.
Scabbard and Blade	1905	126	50,000	705 No. Main St., W. Lafayette, Ind.
<b>Music:</b>				
Phi Mu Alpha (Sinfonia)	1898	140	28,000	Murray State Coll., Murray, Ky.
Pi Kappa Lambda (a)	1918	31	4,850	Sch. of Music, Un. of Ill., Urbana, Ill.
<b>Optometric:</b>				
Omega Delta	1917	5	3,000	Box 273, Lowell, Ind.
Omega Epsilon Phi	1919	8	2,900	4405 13th Ave., Brooklyn 19, N. Y.
Phi Theta Epsilon	1921	1	1,020	6100 No. 12th St., Philadelphia 41, Pa.
<b>Osteopathic:</b>				
Alpha Tau Sigma	1918	1	223	263 West 18th St., Erie, Pa.
Atlas Club	1898	6	2,200	212 E. Ohio St., Chicago
Iota Tau Sigma	1903	6	1,879	401 Masonic Temple Bldg., Raleigh, N. C.
Lambda Omicron Gamma	1924	5	750	1718 N. Park Ave., Philadelphia, Pa.
Psi Sigma Gamma	1916	5	1,500	2105 Independence Ave., Kan. City, Mo.
Psi Sigma Alpha	1924	3	729	203 W. 5th St., East Liverpool, Ohio
Sigma Sigma Phi	1921	5	1,350	25 E. Washington, Chicago 2, Ill.
Theta Psi	1903	2	400	129 E. Grand Ave., E. Lansing, Mich.
<b>Pharmacy:</b>				
Alpha Zeta Omega	1919	26	2,463	13159 Cedar Rd., Cleveland, Ohio
Kappa Psi	1879	48	20,410	109 Fairview Rd., Springfield, Pa.
Phi Delta Chi	1883	34	12,000	3134 N. High St., Columbus 2, Ohio
Rho Chi	1922	44	7,800	Sch. of Pharm., Un. of Wis., Madison, Wis.
Rho Pi Phi	1919	35	7,500	47 Robbins Rd., Arlington 74, Mass.
<b>Physical Education:</b>				
Delta Psi Kappa	1916	23	4,413	9019 S. Loomis St., Chicago 20, Ill.
Phi Epsilon Kappa	1913	55	9,200	3747 N. Linwood Ave., Indianapolis 18, Ind.
<b>Physical Science:</b>				
Lambda Delta Lambda	1925	13	2,058	206 Naomi, Fairmont, W. Va.
<b>Physical Training:</b>				
Sigma Delta Psi	1912	97	2,466	State Un., Bowling Green, Ohio
<b>Physica:</b>				
Sigma Pi Sigma	1921	86	12,000	Penn. State Un., Univ. Park, Pa.
<b>Political Science:</b>				
Pi Sigma Alpha (a)	1920	76	10,000	Un. of Maryland, College Park, Md.
<b>Premedical:</b>				
Alpha Epsilon Delta (a)	1926	65	13,675	7 Brookside Circle, Bronxville 8, N. Y.
<b>Psychology:</b>				
Psi Chi (a)	1929	104	24,500	2170 Live Oak Dr. E., Los Angeles 28, Calif.
<b>Public Health:</b>				
Delta Omega	1924	5	1,500	2151 Berkeley Way, Berkeley 4, Calif.
<b>Scholastic:</b>				
Delta Epsilon Sigma	1939	67	4,100	Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.
Pi Eta Sigma (Honor)	1923	88	51,000	101 Sanford Hall, Ala. Poly. Inst., Auburn, Ala.
<b>Science:</b>				
Chi Beta Phi (a)	1916	24	5,000	Marshall College, Huntington, W. Va.
Gamma Alpha (graduate)	1899	13	9,047	Un. of Calif., Berkeley, Calif.
Sigma Zeta (undergraduate)	1925	18	3,000	Wis. State Coll., Stevens Point, Wis.
<b>Science Research:</b>				
Sigma Xi (Honor)	1886	125	100,000	58 Hillhouse Ave., New Haven 11, Conn.
<b>Service:</b>				
Alpha Phi Omega	1925	281	47,282	419 Columbia Bk Bldg., Kan. City 6, Mo.
<b>Social Science:</b>				
Pi Gamma Mu (a)	1924	110	55,000	1719 Ames St., Winfield, Kan.
<b>Sociology:</b>				
Alpha Kappa Delta	1941	65	11,000	De Pauw Un., Greencastle, Ind.
<b>Student Activities:</b>				
Blue Key	1924	95	35,687	Box 488, Gainesville, Fla.
<b>Textile Arts:</b>				
Phi Psi	1903	9	2,700	160 Middleboro Ave., E. Taunton, Mass.
<b>Veterinary:</b>				
Alpha Psi	1906	7	5,405	39th & Woodland Ave., Philadelphia 4, Pa.
Omega Tau Sigma	1906	6	2,000	Un. of Ga., Sch. of Vet. Med., Athens, Ga.

(a) Admits both men and women.

## SORORITIES

Sorority	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Alpha Chi Omega	1885	78	37,539	320 N. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Alpha Delta Phi	1851	83	40,000	1386 Ponce de Leon Ave., N. E., Atlanta, Ga.
Alpha Epsilon Phi	1909	39	15,000	185 N. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.
Alpha Gamma Delta	1904	81	26,500	46 E. Coleman Ave., Chatham, N. J.
Alpha Kappa Alpha	1908	250	15,500	5211 So. Greenwood Ave., Chicago 15, Ill.
Alpha Omicron Pi	1897	58	22,637	140 N. 110th, 18 E. 4th St., Cincinnati 2, Ohio
Alpha Phi	1872	53	27,000	518 Davis St., Evanston, Ill.
Alpha Sigma Alpha	1891	38	14,292	372 Argonne Dr., Kenmore 23, N. Y.
Alpha Sigma Tau	1890	22	6,900	6641a S. Kingshighway, St. Louis, Mo.
Alpha Xi Delta	1893	66	27,504	1569 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

Sorority	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
Beta Sigma Omicron	1888	18	81,779	P.O. Box 1296, Chicago 90 Ill.
Chi Omega	1895	117	57,000	2245 Grandin Rd., Cincinnati 8, Ohio
Delta Delta Delta	1888	99	56,000	2108 Chicago Daily News Bldg., Chi 6, Ill.
Delta Gamma	1873	78	32,000	50 W. Broad St., Columbus 15, Ohio
Delta Phi Epsilon	1917	21	5,000	55 W. 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.
Delta Sigma Epsilon	1914	43	13,037	Rm. 605, Com. Trust Bldg., Kan. City, Mo.
Delta Zeta	1902	77	26,000	1325 Circle Tower, Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Gamnia Phi Beta	1874	193	29,500	53 W. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.
Iota Alpha Pi	1903	10	5,000	20115 Briarcliff Rd., Detroit, Mich.
Kappa Alpha Theta	1870	80	47,119	Rm. 575, 20 No. Wacker Dr., Chicago 6, Ill.
Kappa Delta	1897	89	35,000	900 Landers Bldg., Springfield, Mo.
Kappa Gamma Pi (Honor)	1926	36	7,600	3654 Flora Pl., St. Louis 10, Mo.
Kappa Kappa Gamma	1870	84	50,000	530 E. Town St., Columbus 16, Ohio
Phi Mu	1852	72	26,000	22 No. Front St., Memphis 3, Tenn.
Phi Sigma Sigma	1913	24	6,500	203 Albee Bldg., Washington 5, D.C.
Phi Beta Phi	1867	102	61,116	410 Standard Office Bldg., Decatur, Ill.
Pi Kappa Sigma	1894	32	11,670	2852 Delaware Ave., Kenmore 17, N. Y.
Sigma Delta Tau	1917	26	7,300	1718 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.
Sigma Kappa	1874	66	23,710	129 E. Market St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.
Sigma Sigma Sigma	1898	52	18,000	Drawer 696, Denison, Tex.
Theta Phi Alpha	1912	15	6,225	P.O. Box 45, Milford, Mass.
Theta Sigma Upsilon	1921	15	5,000	65 Wandle Ave., Bedford, Ohio
Theta Upsilon	1914	18	7,250	5271 Ridgebury Blvd., Cleveland 24, Ohio
Zeta Tau Alpha	1898	78	30,000	708 Church St., Evanston, Ill.

## PROFESSIONAL AND OTHER SORORITIES

Sorority	Year Found.	Active Chapt.	Members	National Headquarters
<b>Advertising:</b>				
Gamma Alpha Chi	1920	6	30	6042 Walnut St., Kansas City 2, Mo.
<b>Architecture &amp; Allied Arts:</b>				
Alpha Alpha Gamma	1915	7	260	260 Emerald St. S.E., Minneapolis 14, Minn.
<b>Band:</b>				
Tau Beta Sigma	1934	46	1,000	325 N. Husband St., Stillwater, Okla.
<b>Business:</b>				
Alpha Iota	1925	180	38,441	416 Tenth St., Des Moines, Iowa
<b>Chemistry:</b>				
Iota Sigma Pi	1902	22	5,075	La. St. Un., Baton Rouge, La.
<b>Commerce:</b>				
Phi Chi Theta	1926	47	7,093	1945 Lebanon Dr. N.E., Atlanta, Ga.
Phi Gamma Nu	1924	21	4,800	44 Forest Blvd., Park Forest, Ill.
<b>Commerce and Business:</b>				
Epsilon Eta Phi	1927	6	900	31 E. Elm St., Chicago 11, Ill.
<b>Dentistry:</b>				
Upsilon Alpha	1918	7	155	3954 W. North Ave., Chicago, Ill.
<b>Drama:</b>				
Omega Upsilon	1904	7	1,500	933 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.
<b>Education:</b>				
Alpha Delta Kappa	1947	189	4,000	Rm. 905, 1006 Grand St., Kan. City 6, Mo.
Delta Kappa Gamma	1929	1,154	52,000	1309 Brazos St., Austin 1, Tex.
Kappa Delta Epsilon	1943	21	4,800	Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.
Phi Delta Kappa	1923	46	1,800	2705 13th St., N.E., Wash. 18, D.C.
Pi Lambda Theta	1910	77	12,500	1129 Vermont Ave., N.W., Wash. 5, D.C.
<b>Fine Arts:</b>				
Phi Mu Gamma	1898	4	5,225	Box 70, East Bank, W. Va.
<b>Freshman Scholarship:</b>				
Alpha Lambda Delta (Honor)	1924	76	26,511	De Pauw Un., Greencastle, Ind.
<b>Home Economics:</b>				
Kappa Omicron Phi	1922	30	3,800	Northwest Mo. St. Coll., Maryville, Mo.
Omicron Nu	1912	39	16,115	Mich. State Un., East Lansing, Mich.
Phi Upsilon Omicron	1909	39	11,800	2023 Adelbert Rd., Cleveland 6, Ohio
<b>Journalism:</b>				
Theta Sigma Phi	1909	91	12,000	408 W. 38½ St., Austin, Tex.
<b>Law:</b>				
Iota Tau Tau	1925	26	1,100	2 Rector St., New York 6, N. Y.
Kappa Beta Pi	1908	41	883	6944 Greenvale St., N.W., Washington, D.C.
Phi Delta Delta	1911	54	3,000	3027 Chestnut St., N.W., Wash. 15, D.C.
<b>Literature:</b>				
Phi Delta Phi	1910	13	169	Ohio State Un., Columbus, Ohio
<b>Medicine:</b>				
Alpha Epsilon Iota	1890	23	3,719	5137 No. Alameda St., St. Paul 13, Minn.
<b>Music:</b>				
Delta Omicron	1909	35	5,300	717 No. 9th St., Beatrice, Nebr.
Mu Phi Epsilon	1903	74	17,000	6604 Maplewood Ave., Sylvania, Ohio
Sigma Alpha Iota	1903	106	27,000	7612 Bryn Mawr, Dallas 25, Tex.
<b>Music and Speech:</b>				
Phi Beta	1912	64	11,192	Baldwin, Mich.
<b>Nursing:</b>				
Alpha Tau Delta	1921	12	1,000	444 N. Bayview Ave., Wilmington, Calif.
<b>Osteopathic:</b>				
Alpha	1899	1	388	238 N. Pacific St., Cape Girardeau, Mo.
Delta Omega	1904	4	350	212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.
<b>Pharmaceutical:</b>				
Kapa Epsilon	1921	19	1,600	1539 N. 51st., Milwaukee 8, Wis.
Lambda Kappa Sigma	1913	47	3,000	316 Ridgemont Rd., Grosse Pte. Farms, Mich.
<b>Physical Education:</b>				
Delta Psi Kappa	1916	22	4,026	9019 S. Loomis St., Chicago 20, Ill.
Phi Delta Pi	1916	6	2,500	1780 N.W. 7th St., Miami 35, Fla.
<b>Science:</b>				
Sigma Delta Epsilon (a)	1921	18	3,000	Barat College, Lake Forest, Ill.
<b>Sophomore Recognition:</b>				
Owens, Nat. Soc. of (b)	1922	15	4,848	6624 Wilkins Ave., Pittsburgh 17, Pa.
<b>Speech Arts:</b>				
Zeta Phi Eta	1893	27	7,210	1312 27th St., Des Moines 11, Iowa
<b>Student Leadership:</b>				
Mortar Board (c)	1918	94	22,000	2210C Nueces St., Austin 5, Tex.

(a) For graduate women. (b) For Sophomore women. (c) For Senior Women.

## Colleges With \$1,000,000 Endowment or More

Institution	Location	Amount	Institution	Location	Amount
Ahlene Christian	Ahlene, Tex.	\$ 2,000,000	Dropsie	Philadelphia, Pa.	\$ 1,246,039
Agencia Un	Wolfeville, Canada	1,330,000	Drury	Springfield, Mo.	1,087,160
Acad New Church	Bryn Athyn, Pa.	5,001,000	Dubuque	Dubuque, Ia.	1,007,004
Adrian	Adrian, Mich.	1,063,021	Duke Un. (b)	Durham, N. C.	26,934,705
Agnes Scott	Decatur, Ga.	3,200,000	Duquesne Un.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	3,980,000
Alabama Poly. Inst.	Auburn, Ala.	1,171,084	Earlham	Richmond, Ind.	2,063,259
Alabama, Un. of	University, Ala.	9,250,000	East Texas Bapt	Marshall, Tex.	1,000,000
Alaska, Un. of	College, Alaska	1,200,000	Elmira	Elmira, N. Y.	1,000,000
Alberta, Un. of	Edmonton, Can.	5,001,000	Emory Un.	Atlanta, Ga.	25,866,393
Albion	Albion, Mich.	5,501,000	Epis Theo. Sch	Cambridge, Mass.	2,325,000
Albright	Reading, Pa.	1,153,484	Farleigh Dickinson	Rutherford, N. J.	1,325,000
Alfred Un.	Alfred, N. Y.	1,166,188	Flk Un	Nashville, Tenn.	5,831,333
Allegheny	Meadville, Pa.	2,522,000	Flint Junior	Flint, Mich.	3,875,023
Alliance	Cambridge Spgs.	4,000,000	Florida Southern	Lakeland, Fla.	2,000,000
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	20,654,939	Fordham Un.	New York, N. Y.	1,432,747
Amherst	Amherst, Mass.	2,738,000	Fourier I. of T	Lemont, Ill.	3,509,000
Antioch	Yellow Spgs., Ohio	1,822,000	Franklin	Franklin, Ind.	1,355,270
Asbury	Wilmore, Ky.	6,500,000	Franklin & Marshall	Lancaster, Pa.	2,371,410
Atlanta Un.	Rock Island, Ill.	2,500,000	Furman Un.	Greenville, S. C.	4,291,486
Augustana	Sherman, Tex.	1,110,000	Gannon Theo. Sem	Atlanta, Ga.	1,208,673
Austin	Austin, Tex.	1,181,432	Garrett Biblical In.	Evanston, Ill.	3,200,000
Austin Presby. Sem	Babson Pk., Mass.	2,494,642	General Theo. Sem	New York, N. Y.	4,585,489
Babson Inst	Baldwin City, Kan.	1,676,098	George Peabody	Nashville, Tenn.	6,450,142
Baker Un.	Berea, Ohio	2,612,557	Geo Wash Un.	Washington, D. C.	3,450,000
Baldwin-Wallace	New York, N. Y.	7,575,999	Georgetown Un.	Washington, D. C.	5,000,000
Barnard	Lewiston, Me.	2,242,960	Ga Inst. of Tech	Atlanta, Ga.	1,377,360
Bates	Waco, Tex.	6,925,000	Georgia, Un. of	Atlanta, Ga.	2,501,319
Baylor Un.	Beloit, Wis.	3,220,920	Goucher	Baltimore, Md.	2,343,354
Beloit	Greensboro, N. C.	1,304,163	Grinnell	Grinnell, Ia.	5,040,000
Bennett	Berea, Ky.	16,776,779	Guilford	Guilford Coll., N. C.	1,230,890
Berea	Mt Berry, Ga.	4,000,000	Gustavus Adolphus	St. Peter, Minn.	1,312,242
Berry	Bethany, W. Va.	3,270,945	Hamilton Un.	Clinton, N. Y.	6,434,232
Bethany	Birmingham, Ala.	1,608,612	Hamden-Sydney U	St. Paul, Minn.	4,794,054
Birmingham-South	Lexoville, Ala.	2,100,000	Hampton Inst.	Hamden-Sydney	1,318,174
Bishops	Carlinville, Ill.	2,043,505	Hanover	Hampton, Va.	13,024,152
Blackburn	Greenville, S. C.	(*)	Haverford	Hanover, Ind.	2,500,000
Bob Jones	Boston, Mass.	1,500,000	Harold-Simmons	Ahlene, Tex.	1,500,000
Boston	Boston, Mass.	6,388,002	Hartford Seminary	Hartford, Conn.	2,901,532
Boston Un.	Brunswick, Me.	12,600,000	Hartnell	Salinas, Calif.	2,500,000
Bowdoin	Peoria, Ill.	2,654,750	Harvard Un.	Cambridge, Mass.	442,000,000
Bradley Un.	Gainesville, Ga.	1,844,787	Haverford	Haverford, Pa.	10,000,000
Brenau	Providence, R. I.	9,250,000	Hebrew Union	Cincinnati, Ohio.	3,682,000
Bryn Mawr	Bryn Mawr, Pa.	3,309,259	Heidelberg	Tiffin, Ohio.	2,144,923
Bucknell	Lewisburg, Pa.	8,609,047	Hendrix	Conway, Ark.	2,350,000
Buffalo, Un. of	Buffalo, N. Y.	6,000,000	Hiram	Hiram, Ohio	1,355,964
Butler Un.	Indianapolis, Ind.	30,007,692	Hofstra	Hempstead, N. Y.	1,365,949
Calif. Inst. of Tech	Pasadena, Calif.	74,581,988	Hollins	Hollins Coll., Va.	1,402,849
Calif., Un. of	Berkeley, Calif.	4,702,677	Hood	Frederick, Md.	1,099,172
Carleton	Northfield, Minn.	33,000,000	Hope	Holland, Mich.	3,244,327
Carleog I. of T	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,235,306	Houston, Un. of	Houston, Tex.	1,839,167
Carroll	Waukesha, Wis.	8,600,000	Howard Payne	Brownwood, Tex.	1,843,000
Case Inst. of Tech.	Cleveland, Ohio	6,867,175	Howard Un	Washington, D. C.	2,500,000
Catholic Un. of Am.	Washington, D. C.	3,200,000	Huntingdon	Montgomery, Ala.	1,500,000
Centenary	Shreveport, La.	1,132,000	Huston-Tillotson	Austin, Tex.	8,555,000
Central	Fayette, Mo.	2,581,000	Idaho, Un. of	Idaho, Idaho.	1,325,000
Centre	Danville, Ky.	1,500,000	Illf Sch. of Theo	Denver, Colo.	1,810,791
Chapman	Orange, Calif.	1,700,000	Illinois	Jacksonville, Ill.	1,917,000
Chattanooga, Un. of	Chattanooga, Tenn.	2,000,000	Illinois I. of T.	Chicago, Ill.	4,248,696
Chicago Med. Sch	Chicago, Ill.	78,326,498	Illinois, Un. of	Urbana, Ill.	1,828,000
Chicago, Un. of	Chicago, Ill.	1,500,000	Immaculate Heart	Bloomington, Ill.	3,476,353
Christian Brothers	Memphis, Tenn.	12,724,900	Indiana Un.	Bloomington, Ind.	4,000,000
Cincinnati, Un. of	Cincinnati, Ohio	3,768,934	Institute for Ad-	Princeton, N. J.	21,000,000
Claremont Grad. Sch.	Claremont, Calif.	2,750,000	vanced Study	Ames, Ia.	1,440,000
Claremont Men's	Atlanta, Ga.	1,006,360	Iowa State	Iowa City, Ia.	1,382,000
Clark	Worcester, Mass.	6,387,586	Iowa, State Un. of	Jamestown, N. D.	1,361,789
Clark Un	Potsdam, N. Y.	1,652,000	Jewish Theo. Sem	New York, N. Y.	4,138,642
Clarkson, of Tech.	Cedar Rapids, Ia.	2,203,726	John Brown Un	Siloam Spgs., Ark.	3,500,000
Coe	Hartsville, S. C.	1,500,000	John Carroll Un.	Cleveland, Ohio	46,113,127
Coker	Waterville, Me.	5,070,000	Johns Hopkins Un.	Baltimore, Md.	2,060,000
Colby	Hamilton, N. Y.	6,449,012	Johnson C. Smith U	Charlotte, N. C.	1,108,468
College of Medicine	Brooklyn, N. Y.	2,250,000	Junata	Huntingdon, Pa.	2,300,000
Colorado	Colo. Spgs., Colo.	3,752,367	Kalamazoo	Kalamazoo, Mich.	2,500,000
Colorado, Un. of	Boulder, Colo.	1,150,000	Kansas, Un. of	Lawrence, Kan.	2,964,978
Columbia Un. (a)	New York, N. Y.	113,589,957	Kenyon	Gambier, Ohio	1,500,000
Connecticut	New London	2,541,311	King's Coll., N. of	Halifax, Can.	4,181,507
Cooper Union	New York, N. Y.	9,215,000	Knox	Galesburg, Ill.	6,802,690
Cornell College	Mt. Vernon, Ia.	50,172,852	Lafayette	Easton, Pa.	1,475,499
Cornell Un	Ithaca, N. Y.	3,290,000	LaGrange	LaGrange, Ga.	1,943,790
Crozer Theo Sem	Omaha, Nebr.	2,140,297	Lake Forest	Lake Forest, Ill.	5,000,000
Dalhousie Un	Charter, Pa.	5,500,000	Laval Un.	Quebec, Can.	3,006,000
Dartmouth	Hanover, Can.	34,071,054	Lawrence	Appleton, Wis.	11,247,580
Davidson	Davidson, N. H.	7,250,000	Lehigh Un.	Bethlehem, Pa.	2,000,000
Delaware, Un. of	Newark, Del.	10,000,000	Lincoln	Lincoln, Ill.	1,134,000
DeMazened	San Antonio, Tex.	1,450,000	Lincoln Un	St. Charles, Mo.	2,863,537
Denison Un.	Granville, Ohio	4,310,189	Lindenwood	McMinville, Ore.	1,100,000
Denver, Un. of	Denver, Colo.	3,037,018	Little Rock Jr	Little Rock, Ark.	2,500,000
DePaul Un	Chicago, Ill.	5,888,000	Loras	Dubuque, Ia.	1,500,000
DePaul Un	Greencastle, Ind.	7,897,013	Louisiana	Pineville, La.	1,750,000
Detroit, Un. of	Detroit, Mich.	6,759,000	Louisville Presby	Louisville, Ky.	2,722,234
Dickinson	Carlisle, Pa.	3,300,000	Louisville, Un. of	Louisville, Ky.	7,073,467
Dillard Un	New Orleans, La.	4,503,105	Loyola Un.	Chicago, Ill.	3,012,702
Doane	Crete, Nebr.	2,343,669	Lux	New Orleans, La.	1,262,308
Drake Un	Des Moines, Ia.	1,751,784	Lycum	San Fran., Calif.	1,000,000
Drew Un	Madison, N. J.	8,545,000	Macalaster	Williamsport, Pa.	2,400,000
Drexel Inst	Philadelphia, Pa.	4,566,428			

\*Market value, September, 1955.

(a) Includes Barnard, Teachers, College of Pharmacy, and N. Y. School of Social Work.

(b) Exclusive of certain corpus funds of the Duke Endowment, the income of which accrues to Duke University.

Institution	Location	Amount	Institution	Location	Amount
Macdonald	Quebec, Can.	\$ 4,000,000	Randolph Women's	Lynchburg, Va.	\$ 1,451,695
MacMurray	Jacksonville, Ill.	4,120,644	Redlands, Un. of	Redlands, Calif.	3,695,125
Maine, Un. of	Orono, Me.	1,821,000	Portland, Ore.	Portland, Ore.	1,906,156
Manitoba, Un. of	Winnipeg, Can.	1,078,755	Rensselaer Poly In	Troy, N. Y.	22,584,188
Marquette	Marquette, Ohio	1,945,852	R 1 Sch. of Design	Providence, R. I.	6,500,000
Marquette Un.	Millwaukee, Wis.	6,205,000	Rice Inst.	Houston, Tex.	41,500,000
Mary Hardin			Richmond, Un. of	Richmond, Va.	3,416,839
Baylor Coll.	Belton, Tex.	1,506,738	Rider	Trenton, N. J.	1,329,231
Maryland, Un. of	Baltimore, Md.	3,778,961	Ripon	Ripon, Wis.	1,466,000
Marymount	Tarrytown, N. Y.	1,000,000	Robert	Istanbul, Turkey	3,500,000
Maryville	Maryville, Tenn.	2,228,657	Rochester I. of T	Rochester, N. Y.	7,059,301
Mass. Coll. of Phar	Boston, Mass.	1,400,000	Rochester, Un. of	Rochester, N. Y.	68,908,972
Mass Inst. of Tech	Cambridge, Mass.	68,747,804	Rockford	Rockford, Ill.	1,750,000
McGill Un.	Montreal, Can.	39,212,055	Rollins	Winter Park, Fla.	1,380,000
McMaster Un.	Hamilton, Can.	1,971,755	Rose Poly. Inst.	Terre Haute, Ind.	3,241,340
McMurry	Athens, Tex.	2,802,290	Russell Sage	Troy, N. Y.	1,179,688
Meadville Theo. Sch.	Chicago, Ill.	1,700,000	Rutgers Un.	New Brunswick, N. J.	7,993,755
Medicine, Coll. of			St. Bernadine	Loudonville, N. Y.	3,500,000
State Un.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	3,180,000	St. Francis	Loretto, Pa.	2,124,766
Meharry Medical	Nashville, Tenn.	4,445,771	St. John's	Annapolis, Md.	1,009,000
Mercer Un.	Macon, Ga.	4,000,000	St. Lawrence Un.	Canton, N. Y.	2,000,000
Merrill-Palmer Sch.	Detroit, Mich.	3,370,723	St. Louis Un.	St. Louis, Mo.	3,840,625
Merrimack	Andover, Mass.	2,500,000	St. Olaf	Northfield, Minn.	1,097,790
Miami, Un. of	Coral Gables, Fla.	2,000,000	St. Procopius	Lisle, Ill.	5,000,000
Michigan State	E Lansing, Mich.	3,988,620	Salem	Winston-Salem	1,000,442
Michigan, Un. of	Ann Arbor, Mich.	22,481,173	San Francisco Theo	San Francisco	2,203,304
Middlebury	Middlebury, Vt.	3,368,351	San Fran., Un. of	San Francisco	2,084,000
Midway Junior	Midway, Ky.	1,560,481	Santa Clara, Un. of	Santa Clara, Calif.	2,277,000
Milikin Un.	Decatur, Ill.	2,436,778	Seranton, Un. of	Seranton, Pa.	2,500,000
Mills	Oakland, Calif.	3,246,898	Scripps	Claremont, Calif.	4,844,295
Millsaps	Jackson, Miss.	1,363,484	Stetson Hall Un.	So. Orange, N. J.	1,006,717
Millwaukee-Downer	Millwaukee, Wis.	2,728,091	Simmons	Boston, Mass.	3,988,479
Minnesota, Un. of	Minneapolis, Minn.	55,781,192	Stinson	Indianola, Ia.	1,500,000
Misericordia, Coll.	Dallas, Pa.	1,100,000	Skidmore	Saratoga Springs	1,588,780
Mississippi	Clinton, Miss.	1,116,818	Smith	N. Hampton, Mass.	14,358,572
Missouri, Un. of	Columbia, Mo.	2,715,000	South, Un. of the	Sewanee, Tenn.	4,514,652
Monmouth	Monmouth, Ill.	1,958,682	So'n Calif., Un. of	Los Angeles, Calif.	6,749,000
Mont. Sch. of Mines	Butte, Mont.	1,600,000	South'n Meth. Un.		
Montana State	Missoula, Mont.	2,271,513	Southwestern Bap-		
Moore Institute	Philadelphia, Pa.	3,000,000	tist Theo. Sem.	Fort Worth, Tex.	2,154,981
Moravian	Bethlehem, Pa.	1,200,000	Southwestern Un.	Memphis, Tenn.	2,800,000
Morehouse	Atlanta, Ga.	2,093,000	Southwestern Un.	Georgetown, Tex.	4,814,315
Mt. Allison Un.	Sackville, Can.	1,863,043	Spelman	Atlanta, Ga.	3,904,000
Mt. Holyoke	So. Hadley, Mass.	8,545,000	Springfield	Springfield, Mass.	1,137,000
Mt. St. Joseph	Mt. St. Joseph, O.	1,725,000	Stanford Un.	Stanford Un., Cal.	47,709,470
Mt. Union	Alliance, Ohio	1,500,000	Stetson Un.	Deland, Fla.	1,319,000
Muhlenberg	Allentown, Pa.	1,240,300	Steuenville, Coll. of	Steuenville, Ohio	1,000,000
Muskingum	New Concord, O.	1,088,166	Stevens Inst. of Tec	Hoboken, N. J.	5,000,000
Nebraska, Un. of	Lincoln, Nebr.	1,412,628	Stout Inst.	Menomonie, Wis.	1,500,000
Nehr, Wesleyan Un.	Lincoln, Nebr.	1,224,801	Stritch Sch. of Med.	Chicago, Ill.	1,078,000
Nevada, Un. of	Reno, Nev.	1,026,813	Swarthmore	Swarthmore, Pa.	10,638,230
New Brunswick Un.	Friederickton, Can.	1,605,000	Sweet Briar	Sweet Briar, Va.	1,112,961
New England Conserv	Boston, Mass.	2,000,000	Syracuse Un.	Syracuse, N. Y.	10,000,000
New Hamp. Un. of	Durham, N. H.	2,509,648	Talladega	Talladega, Ala.	1,136,375
N. J. Coll. for Wo.	New Brunswick, N. J.	2,206,000	Teachers	New York, N. Y.	10,896,266
New Mex. Un. of	Albuquerque, N. M.	1,658,000	Temple Un.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,793,876
N. Y. Medical	New York, N. Y.	6,500,000	Tenn., Un. of	Knoxville, Tenn.	1,000,000
N. Y. School of			Texas Christ'n Un.	Fort Worth, Tex.	10,500,000
Social Work	New York, N. Y.	3,300,763	Texas Southern Un.	Houston, Tex.	5,957,855
New York Un.	New York, N. Y.	23,382,719	Texas, Un. of	Austin, Tex.	8,870,641
Newcomb	New Orleans, La.	2,347,000	Texas Wesleyan	Fort Worth, Tex.	1,130,039
No Carolina	Durham, N. C.	4,075,357	Training Sch. for		
No Car. Un. of	Chapel Hill, N. C.	4,447,610	Lay Workers		
No. Central	Naperville, Ill.	1,765,000	Gen. Assembly's	Richmond, Va.	1,053,605
No Dak Agric	Largo, N. Dak.	2,755,389	Transylvania	Lexington, Ky.	2,272,523
Northeastern Un.	Boston, Mass.	2,289,100	Trinity	Hartford, Conn.	5,543,638
Northwestern Un.	Evanston, Ill.	74,000,000	Trinity Un.	San Antonio, Tex.	1,306,763
Norwich Un.	Northfield, Vt.	1,877,681	Tufts	Medford, Mass.	11,881,000
Notre Dame, Un. of	Notre Dame, Ind.	10,870,000	Tulane Un. (a)	New Orleans, La.	19,500,000
Occidental	Oberlin, Ohio	24,516,000	Tulsa, Un. of	Tulsa, Okla.	3,256,000
Oglethorpe Un.	Los Angeles, Calif.	3,223,913	Tuskegee Inst.	Tuskegee, Ala.	7,417,260
Oglethorpe, Ga.	Oglethorpe, Ga.	1,072,510	Union	Schenectady, N. Y.	14,000,000
Oklahoma A & M	Columbus, Ohio	10,392,427	Union Theo. Sem.	New York, N. Y.	9,155,921
Oklahoma A & M	Delaware, Ohio	5,601,760	Urbana	Collegeville, Pa.	1,281,000
Oregon Un. of	Stillwater, Okla.	6,715,981	Vassar	Nashville, Tenn.	38,200,100
Ottawa Un. of	Eugene, Ore.	1,200,000	Vermont, Un. of	Poughkepsie, N. Y.	18,000,000
Ottawa Un. of	Ottawa, Can.	3,000,000	Victoria	Burlington, Vt.	4,422,276
Ottawa Un. of	Westerville, Ohio	1,368,104	Villa Maria	Toronto, Can.	1,000,000
Pacific, Coll. of the	Stockton, Calif.	2,000,000	Villanova	Liege, Pa.	3,480,000
Park	Parkville, Mo.	2,047,937	Va. Med. Coll. of	Richmond, Va.	1,825,883
Park Smith's	Baltimore, Md.	4,462,171	Va. Military Inst.	Lexington, Va.	1,542,000
Peabody Conserva.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,584,333	Virginia, Un. of	Charlottesville, Va.	16,000,000
Penn. Coll. for Wo	Philadelphia, Pa.	44,000,000	Virginia Union Un.	Richmond, Va.	1,047,196
Penn Un. of	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,021,800	Wabash	Crawfordsville, Ind.	3,745,000
Pepperdine	Mischnelmer, N. C.	1,000,000	Wake Forest	Wake Forest, N. C.	4,901,059
Pfeiffer			Washburn Un.	Topeka, Kan.	2,600,000
Phila. College of	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,315,185	Washington	Chesterstown, Md.	1,018,704
Pharm. & Science	Little Rock, Ark.	1,760,000	Wash. & Jeff.	Washington, Pa.	2,157,787
Phillander Smith	Enid, Okla.	1,178,588	Wash. & Lee Un.	Lexington, Va.	6,280,000
Phillips Un.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	30,253,000	Wash. St. Coll. of	Pullman, Wash.	20,429,685
Pittsburgh, Un. of	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,017,781	Washington Un.	St. Louis, Mo.	37,071,879
Pittsburgh-Xenia	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1,755,000	Webb Inst. of Naval	Seattle, Wash.	26,000,000
Poly Inst. of Bklyn	Claremont, Calif.	7,500,000	Architecture		
Pomona	Brooklyn, N. Y.	11,000,000	Wellesley	New York, N. Y.	3,000,000
Pratt Inst.	Princeton, N. J.	5,048,650	Wells	Wellesley, Mass.	2,116,028
Princeton Theo Sem	Princeton, N. J.	61,000,000	Wentworth Inst.	Aurora, N. Y.	2,602,312
Princeton	Princeton, N. J.	1,038,087	Wesleyan	Boston, Mass.	5,000,000
Principia	Elmhurst, Ill.	1,918,440	Wesleyan Un.	Macon, Ga.	1,787,161
P. E. Theo Sem.	Alexandria, Va.	2,250,153	W. Va. State	Middletown, Conn.	19,425,000
Puerto Rico, Un. of	Puerto Pridas, P. R.	2,250,153	Western Ky. State	Institute, W. Va.	2,083,294
Puget Sound, Coll. of	Tacoma, Wash.	2,012,669	Western Maryland	Washington, Ky.	5,989,259
Queens Un.	Kingston, Can.	10,278,000	West'n Ont., Un. of	Westminster, Md.	1,120,000
Radcliffe	Cambridge, Mass.	9,636,601		London, Can.	2,243,316
Randolph-Macon	Ashland, Va.	1,244,348			

(a) Includes Newcomb College.



Institution	Location	Amount	Institution	Location	Amount
West n Reserve Un.	Cleveland, Ohio	\$27,755,504	Wilson	Chambersburg, Pa	\$1,290,900
Westminster	New Wilmington	1,100,030	Wisconsin, Un. of	Madison, Wis	9,347,271
Wheaton	Wheaton, Ill	4,126,783	Wittenberg	Springfield, Ohio	2,956,000
Wheaton	Norton, Mass.	1,342,990	Woman's Medical	Philadelphia, Pa	1,535,061
Wiltman	Walla Walla	2,800,000	Woolster, Coll. of	Woroster, Ohio	1,036,000
Whittier	Whittier, Calif.	1,420,000	Worcester Poly Inst	Worcester, Mass	8,337,250
Williams	Salem, Ore.	2,350,000	Wyoming, Un. of	Laramie, Wyo	6,298,818
William Jewell	Liberty, Mo.	2,987,175	Xavier Un	Cincinnati, Ohio	1,270,000
William & Mary	Williamsburg, Va.	2,161,600	Yale Un	New Haven, Conn.	151,908,717
Williams	Berkeley, Calif.	2,000,000	Yeshiva Un.	New York, N Y	1,115,991
Williams	Williamst'n, Mass.	16,191,828	Youngstown	Youngstown, Ohio	1,088,923

\*No regular but an income equivalent to an endowment of \$15,000,000

## Schools of Specified Types, by States, 1951-52.

Source: United States Office of Education

Division and state	Public schools		Nonpublic schools <sup>1</sup>		Residential schools for exceptional children 1945-46		Institutions of higher education	
	Ele-mentary	Sec-on-dary <sup>2</sup>	Ele-mentary	Sec-on-dary <sup>2</sup>	Pub-lic	Pri-vate	Pub-lic	Pri-vate
<b>Continental U. S.</b>	<b>123,763</b>	<b>23,746</b>	<b>10,666</b>	<b>3,322</b>	<b>307</b>	<b>137</b>	<b>641</b>	<b>1,191</b>
<b>Northeast:</b>	<b>18,510</b>	<b>3,398</b>	<b>3,377</b>	<b>1,144</b>	<b>56</b>	<b>76</b>	<b>93</b>	<b>339</b>
Connecticut	899	128	203	79	5	3	5	23
Maine	1,311	122	94	61	4		6	10
Massachusetts	41,688	441	441	200	11	11	18	61
New Hampshire	474	104	36	127	2		3	6
New Jersey	1,518	263	307	137	9	6	10	26
New York	5,355	950	1,107	338	11	31	30	99
Pennsylvania	46,362	1,088	943	245	8	23	14	95
Rhode Island	6304	61	95	30	4		2	10
Vermont	801	81	31	25	2	1	4	9
<b>North Central:</b>	<b>50,802</b>	<b>8,092</b>	<b>4,535</b>	<b>1,057</b>	<b>84</b>	<b>25</b>	<b>189</b>	<b>370</b>
Illinois	33,470	861	877	192	5	5	20	80
Indiana	12,200	799	319	41	7		6	32
Iowa	5,830	948	344	135	6	2	18	29
Kansas	3,380	670	224	33	5		21	24
Michigan	13,800	703	483	167	9	6	10	28
Minnesota	4,650	563	361	71	11	3	15	27
Missouri	16,300	702	410	88	11	3	18	30
Nebraska	6,002	524	219	47	5		10	14
North Dakota	2,812	392	52	21	4		11	2
Ohio	2,939	1,154	627	155	11	1	9	60
South Dakota	3,419	280	54	22	4		7	8
Wisconsin	16,000	496	565	85	6	4	35	30
<b>South:</b>	<b>43,259</b>	<b>9,971</b>	<b>1,786</b>	<b>766</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>223</b>	<b>376</b>
Alabama	2,972	755	100	45	8	1	9	17
Arkansas	1,633	568	58	19	4		12	11
Delaware	148	50	31	11	1		2	3
Florida	1,273	459	84	57	5		6	12
Georgia	2,617	683	46	30	7	1	18	33
Kentucky	4,462	528	216	95	5	1	9	30
Louisiana	1,759	538	244	94	7	2	9	11
Maryland	818	208	170	60	6	9	12	20
Mississippi	3,572	652	51	43	4		21	17
North Carolina	2,483	931	58	32	9		15	40
Oklahoma	2,653	867	87	37	8	2	23	8
South Carolina	2,836	529	37	19	6		7	25
Tennessee	3,832	495	77	42	7	1	7	39
Texas	5,721	1,792	354	90	11	2	48	47
Virginia	2,639	510	71	53	10	1	12	32
West Virginia	3,719	370	53	15	5		11	11
District of Columbia	122	36	51	24	5	2	2	20
<b>West:</b>	<b>11,192</b>	<b>2,375</b>	<b>968</b>	<b>355</b>	<b>52</b>	<b>14</b>	<b>131</b>	<b>106</b>
Arizona	445	85	43	18	3		5	1
California	3,708	622	497	177	8	12	65	60
Colorado	1,903	282	78	30	6	1	13	7
Idaho	561	158	24	7	4		4	3
Montana	1,210	199	45	16	5		8	3
Nevada	178	37	4	1	1		1	
New Mexico	620	144	71	26	5		7	2
Oregon	1,093	260	78	26	5	1	7	15
Utah	368	138	9	4	4		5	3
Washington	1,113	347	108	49	6		14	12
Wyoming	593	103	11	1	3		2	5
<b>U. S. Service Academies:</b>								
Alaska	102	31	13	2			1	
Canal Zone	17	22					1	
Guam	21	2						
Hawaii	139	54	49	17	4		1	
Puerto Rico	1,718	332	92	58		1	1	1
Virgin Islands	21	3	11	2				

<sup>1</sup>Estimated. <sup>2</sup>Includes regular 4-year high schools, junior high schools, senior high schools, and junior-senior and undivided high schools. <sup>3</sup>Includes universities, liberal arts colleges, independent professional schools, and junior colleges. <sup>4</sup>Number of school buildings. <sup>5</sup>Data for 1950-51. <sup>6</sup>Data for 1949-50.

## Greek Alphabet

Greek name	English sound	Greek name	English sound	Greek name	English sound	Greek name	English sound
Alpha	A	Eta	E long	Nu	N	Tau	T
Beta	B	Theta	Th	Xi	X	Upsilon	U
Gamma	G	Iota	I	Omicron	O short	Phi	F
Delta	D	Kappa	K	Pi	P	Chi	Ch
Epsilon	E short	Lambda	L	Rho	R	Psi	Ps
Zeta	Z	Mu	M	Sigma	S	Omega	O long

# Degrees Conferred in Higher Educational Institutions, 1953-54

Earned in the United States, including Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico

Source: United States Office of Education

Field of study	Bachelor's and first professional		Master's and second professional		Doctor's	
	Men	Women	Men	Women	Men	Women
<b>Agriculture:</b>	7,687	145	1,279	23	508	7
Animal husbandry	1,174	29	137	3	84	
Forestry	902	2	127		30	
Agriculture - all other	5,611	114	1,015	20	414	7
<b>Biological Sciences:</b>	6,754	2,612	1,287	423	977	100
Anatomy	49	4	40	7	31	2
Bacteriology	239	200	180	62	115	16
Biochemistry	173	22	82	23	129	16
Biology	4,161	1,686	336	99	127	20
Botany	198	95	162	35	155	16
Cytology	57	4	81	2	55	
Physiology	48	50	74	19	80	5
Zoology	1,300	396	258	65	204	17
Biological sciences*	529	155	74	11	81	8
<b>Education:</b>	16,885	39,932	15,423	12,362	1,237	261
Education	9,837	37,546	14,021	12,054	1,148	240
Industrial arts	2,456	65	423	21	14	
Physical education	4,592	2,321	979	287	75	21
<b>Engineering:</b>	22,264	65	4,189	15	594	
<b>English:</b>	4,729	7,837	862	812	290	66
<b>Fine Arts:</b>	7,522	8,372	1,992	1,035	217	32
Architecture	1,531	92	147	11	1	2
Music	2,545	3,694	1,034	543	68	5
Speech and dramatic arts	1,853	1,765	446	285	126	21
Fine arts*	1,793	2,821	365	196	22	4
<b>Foreign Languages:</b>	1,473	2,320	439	381	182	48
Classical foreign languages	398	173	73	65	38	8
French	303	965	121	113	34	23
German	185	142	57	29	38	8
Spanish	370	840	95	102	34	5
Russian	45	23	22	12	5	
All other modern foreign languages	172	177	71	60	33	4
<b>Geography:</b>	589	119	155	22	49	2
<b>Healing Arts and Medical Sciences:</b>	16,458	7,158	910	642	190	12
Dentistry, D.D.S. only	3,063	39				
Dental science	248	175	104	2	3	
Medicine, M.D. only	6,414	343				
Nursing	62	5,047	18	464		2
Optometry	686	20	2		1	
Osteopathy	439	10	4			
Pharmacy	3,542	343	139	8	72	3
Public health	91	94	354	101	26	3
Veterinary medicine, DVM or higher	793	10	15	1	8	
Medical sciences*	1,120	1,077	274	66	80	4
<b>Home economics</b>	81	7,386	10	580	5	20
<b>Journalism</b>	1,495	749	201	41	5	1
Law, LL.B. or higher	8,976	322	329	12	30	1
Library science	364	1,232	24	103	7	
Mathematics	2,722	1,368	579	127	213	14
Military or Naval Science	1,842	1				
<b>Physical Sciences:</b>	8,607	1,273	2,197	177	1,625	61
Astronomy	11	2	16	3	13	2
Chemistry	4,727	1,064	972	126	968	45
Geology	1,553	79	397	15	130	6
Metallurgy	33		30	1	18	
Meteorology	88	5	38		4	
Physics	1,877	75	685	29	479	6
Physical sciences*	318	48	59	3	13	1
<b>Philosophy</b>	1,582	263	207	44	95	8
<b>Psychology</b>	3,085	2,673	885	369	553	66
<b>Religion:</b>	6,393	1,042	962	348	220	1
Religious education and Bible	2,049	923	347	306	56	5
Theology	4,344	119	615	42	184	100
<b>Social Sciences:</b>	58,770	17,595	5,994	1,188	1,095	92
Basis	19,447	8,327	2,439	677	924	6
Anthropology	121	144	68	26	40	12
Economics	5,938	790	547	62	233	34
History	6,418	2,967	864	356	321	10
International relations	269	93	182	37	31	2
Political science	4,314	1,018	455	79	143	28
Sociology	2,347	3,315	323	117	156	6
Applied	36,350	7,140	3,199	424	122	
Business and commerce—						
Accounting	7,021	440	518	20	12	1
All other	28,234	5,249	2,311	265	101	4
Public administration	351	32	288	35	5	
Social work	744	1,419	82	104	4	1
<b>Social sciences*</b>	2,973	2,128	366	87	49	2
<b>Miscellaneous:</b>						
Arts (without major)	5,018	1,890	74	29	39	3
Sciences (without major)	3,638	748	83	12	32	4
Other	566	278	66	31	18	3
<b>Total</b>	187,500	105,380	38,147	18,676	8,181	815
<b>Grand total</b>	292,880		56,823		8,996	

Number of degrees conferred—Men 233,828; Women 124,871; Total 358,699.

\* Not elsewhere classified. For breakdown by field of specialization see p. 477 World Almanac 1955

## Fall Enrollment in Higher Educational Institutions

Source: U. S. Office of Education

Type of institution	Total enrollment		First-time students		No. of institutions	
	1954	1953	1954	1953	1954	1953
Universities.....	1,166,459	1,042,563	225,820	188,739	141	131
Liberal arts colleges.....	637,449	568,864	178,134	164,066	723	713
Independent professional schools.....						
Teachers colleges.....	216,032	196,220	61,962	54,899	193	200
Technological schools.....	80,228	101,130	18,511	23,778	48	53
Theological schools.....	28,760	27,577	4,259	3,806	114	115
Other.....	54,838	54,080	11,832	10,287	125	138
Junior colleges.....	315,984	260,267	141,920	125,868	513	521
All institutions.....	2,499,750	2,250,701	642,420	571,533	1,857	1,871
Men.....	1,601,984	1,432,474	369,246	344,844		
Women.....	897,766	818,227	246,186	226,689		

## National Spelling Bee Champions

The National Spelling Bee, conducted by Scripps-Howard Newspapers and other newspapers since 1939, was instituted by the Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal in 1925. Children under 16 years of age sponsored by participating newspapers are eligible to compete for the cash prizes and prize trips.

1939—Elizabeth Ann Rice, The Worcester (Mass.) Telegram and Gazette.

1940—Laurel Kuykendall, The Knoxville (Tenn.) News-Sentinel.

1941—Louis Edward Slesman, The Detroit (Mich.) News.

1942—Richard Earnhart, The El Paso (Tex.) Herald-Post.

1946—John McKinney, The Des Moines (Iowa) Register & Tribune, champion; (2) Mary McCarthy, New York World-Telegram; (3) Leslie Dean, Passaic (N. J.) Herald News.

1947—Mattie Lou Pollard, Thomaston, Ga. (Atlanta (Ga.) Journal), champion; (2) Sonya Rodolfo, Chicago (Chicago (Ill.) Daily News); (3) Suzanne Gelin, Parma, Ohio (Cleveland (Ohio) Press).

1948—Jean Chappelaar, Black Horse, Ohio (Akron (Ohio) Beacon-Journal), champion; (2) Darrel Flavelle, Washington, D. C. (Washington Daily News); (3) Rosemary Schirmer, White Oak, Ohio (The Cincinnati Post and Station WCPO).

1949—Kim Calvin, Canton, Ohio (Canton Repository), champion; (2) James Shea, Brooklyn, N. Y. (New York World-Telegram); (3) Fred Shoup, Palo Alto, Calif. (San Francisco News).

1950—(tie), Colquitt Dean, Atlanta, Ga. (Atlanta Journal); Diana Reynard, Cleveland, Ohio

(Cleveland Press), champions. (2) Jim Bernhard, Houston, Texas (Houston Press); (3) Nancy MacIaren, Lowell, Mass. (Lowell Sun).

1951—Irving Belz, 13, Memphis, Tenn. (Memphis Press-Scimitar), champion (2) Michael Aratling, 13, New York, N. Y. (World-Telegram & Sun); (3) Mary Anne Beckhokaw, 13, Akron, Ohio (Akron Beacon Journal).

1952—Doris Ann Hall, 13, Hudson, N. C. (Winston-Salem Journal & Sentinel), champion; (2) Marjorie Folliart, 13, Crafton, Pa. (Pittsburgh Press); (3) Mary Ellen Rusk, 12, Washington, D. C. (Washington Daily News).

1953—Elizabeth Hess, 13, Phoenix, Ariz. (Arizona Republic), champion; (2) Raymond A. Sokolov, 11, Detroit, Mich. (Detroit News); (3) David Hudson, 13, Cuyahoga Falls, Ohio (Akron Beacon Journal).

1954—William Cashmore, 14, Center Square, Pa. (Norristown Times Herald), champion; (2) William Kelley, 11, Deering, Mo. (Memphis Press-Scimitar, Memphis, Tenn.); (3) Patricia Brown, 14, Birmingham, Ala. (Birmingham Post-Herald).

1955—Sandra Sloss, 13, Granite City, Ill. (St. Louis Globe-Democrat), champion; (2) Jean Copeland, 12, Prescott, Ariz. (Arizona Republic, Phoenix); (3) Naomi Klein, 12, Brooklyn, N. Y. (New York World-Telegram & The Sun).

## Official Typewriting Records

Source: The Business Education World

Each of these records was made by the typist to whom it is credited in open competition with other experts. Unfamiliar copy matter in simple paragraph form was used.

Class and Length of Test	Name of Typist	Gross Words	Total Errors	Net Words	Net Words a Minute	Machine Used	Contest Held	
							At	On
Novice								
1-year students	Hortense Stollnitz	1,913	42	1,703	114	Remington Standard	New York	Oct. 25, 1915
15 minutes		(Actual words; 5-word penalty)						
Open	Stella Pajunas	3,001	26	2,741	137	IBM Electric	Chicago	June 19, 1946
20 minutes		(5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)						
Amateur	Margaret Hamma	4,685	21	4,475	149	IBM Electric	Chicago	June 20, 1941
30 minutes		(5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)						
	George L. Hoesfield	4,563	40	4,363	145	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 15, 1917
		(Actual words; 5-word penalty)						
	Grace Phelan	4,100	11	3,990	133	Underwood Standard	New York	June 28, 1939
		(5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)						
Professional	Margaret Hamma	9,316	40	8,916	149	IBM Electric	Chicago	June 20, 1941
60 minutes		(5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)						
	Albert Tangora	9,120	28	8,840	147	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 22, 1923
		(Actual words; 10-word penalty)						
	Albert Tangora	3,756	24	3,516	142	Royal Standard	Chicago	June 20, 1941
		(5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)						
1 minute	Margaret B. Owen	170	0	170	170	Underwood Standard	New York	Oct. 21, 1918
		(Actual words)						
Open; portables	Cortez W. Peters	2,389	8	2,308	115	Royal Portable	Chicago	June 20, 1941
20 minutes		(5-stroke words; 10-word penalty)						

## Vocational Education

Source: United States Office of Education

All Federal funds expended for vocational education are matched by state and local funds. This does not include expenditures for plant and equipment for vocational schools, for which Federal funds cannot be used.

### ENROLLMENT IN FEDERALLY AIDED VOCATIONAL CLASSES

Year	Total*	Type of program			Year	Total*	Type of program		
		Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics			Agriculture	Trade and industry	Home economics
1925.....	676,687	93,125	429,071	154,491	1947.....	2,508,618	584,533	720,098	968,816
1930.....	981,882	188,311	618,604	174,967	1948.....	2,836,121	640,781	762,628	1,339,766
1935.....	1,178,896	325,685	503,865	349,346	1949.....	3,095,513	651,604	801,913	1,328,521
1940.....	2,290,741	584,133	758,409	818,766	1950.....	3,364,613	764,975	804,602	1,430,366
1944.....	2,001,153	469,959	543,080	806,605	1951.....	3,363,412	771,028	792,339	1,558,605
1945.....	2,012,931	446,953	522,733	890,464	1953.....	3,100,139	755,293	808,549	1,327,285
1946.....	2,227,663	510,331	630,844	911,816	1954 (Pre.)	3,164,851	737,502	826,583	1,380,147

\*Total figures since 1940 include enrollment in schools and classes for distributive occupations—(1940) 129,433; (1944) 181,509; (1945) 152,781; (1946) 174,672; (1947) 235,141; (1948) 292,936; (1949) 313,475; (1950) 364,670; (1951) 341,440; (1952) 234,984.

### ENROLLMENT IN FEDERALLY AIDED VOCATIONAL CLASSES BY STATES Fiscal Year 1954 (Provisional figures)

State	Enrollment	State	Enrollment	State	Enrollment	State	Enrollment
Alabama.....	63,628	Kentucky.....	54,527	New Mexico....	8,359	Vermont.....	5,275
Arizona.....	17,701	Louisiana.....	81,205	New York.....	143,734	Virginia.....	69,130
Arkansas.....	75,990	Maine.....	6,400	North Carolina..	102,919	Washington....	88,407
California.....	280,666	Maryland.....	21,778	North Dakota....	11,496	West Virginia..	27,633
Colorado.....	43,768	Massachusetts..	62,573	Ohio.....	79,383	Wisconsin.....	93,554
Connecticut....	22,941	Michigan.....	123,641	Oklahoma.....	66,420	Wyoming.....	5,682
Delaware.....	8,105	Minnesota.....	72,028	Oregon.....	24,821	Dist. of Col....	7,521
Florida.....	127,613	Mississippi....	89,027	Pennsylvania....	103,917	Hawaii.....	13,442
Georgia.....	157,552	Missouri.....	63,552	Rhode Island....	4,408	Puerto Rico....	36,724
Idaho.....	10,261	Montana.....	9,509	South Carolina..	100,023	Virgin Islands..	1,205
Illinois.....	113,364	Nebraska.....	26,907	South Dakota....	10,720		
Indiana.....	62,662	Nevada.....	4,643	Tennessee.....	90,561		
Iowa.....	68,690	New Hamp.....	5,278	Texas.....	319,379		
Kansas.....	25,787	New Jersey....	23,936	Utah.....	27,978		
						<b>Total.....</b>	<b>3,164,851</b>

## School Enrollment of Civilian Non-Institutional Population

Source: Bureau of the Census: data are of October 1954  
(Percent not shown where base is less than 100,000)

Enrolled in school by type of school									
Age and sex	Total population	Total enrolled	Percent of population	Elementary school		High school		College or professional school	
				Number	Percent of total enrolled	Number	Percent of total enrolled	Number	Percent of total enrolled
Total									
5 to 34 years	72,159,000	36,083,000	50.0	25,936,000	71.9	7,733,000	21.4	2,414,000	6.7
5 to 13 years	27,118,000	25,398,000	93.6	24,918,000	98.1	478,000	1.9		
5 & 6 years	7,044,000	5,444,000	77.3	5,444,000	100.0				
7 to 13 years	20,074,000	19,952,000	99.4	19,474,000	97.6	478,000	2.4		
14 to 17 years	8,936,000	7,784,000	87.1	999,000	12.8	6,634,000	85.2	151,000	1.9
18 & 19 years	3,918,000	1,268,000	32.4	4,000	0.3	506,000	39.9	758,000	59.8
20 to 24 years	8,895,000	999,000	11.2	13,000	1.3	63,000	6.3	924,000	92.5
25 to 29 years	11,312,000	459,000	4.1	2,000	0.4	31,000	6.8	425,000	92.6
30 to 34 years	11,980,000	176,000	1.5			21,000	11.9	155,000	88.1
Male									
5 to 34 years	34,730,000	18,759,000	54.0	13,293,000	70.9	3,886,000	20.7	1,580,000	8.4
5 to 13 years	13,821,000	12,885,000	93.2	12,679,000	98.4	206,000	1.6		
5 & 6 years	3,598,000	2,746,000	76.3	2,746,000	100.0				
7 to 13 years	10,223,000	10,139,000	99.2	9,933,000	98.0				
14 to 17 years	4,510,000	4,002,000	88.7	605,000	15.1	206,000	2.0		
18 & 19 years	1,800,000	730,000	40.6	4,000	0.5	3,324,000	83.1	74,000	1.8
20 to 24 years	3,538,000	677,000	19.1	5,000	0.7	294,000	40.3	433,000	59.3
25 to 29 years	5,340,000	356,000	6.7			41,000	6.1	632,000	93.4
30 to 34 years	5,720,000	109,000	1.9			15,000	4.2	341,000	95.8
Female									
5 to 34 years	37,429,000	17,324,000	46.3	12,644,000	73.0	3,847,000	22.2	833,000	4.8
5 to 13 years	13,297,000	12,511,000	94.1	12,239,000	97.8	272,000	2.2		
5 & 6 years	3,445,000	2,698,000	78.3	2,698,000	100.0				
7 to 13 years	9,852,000	9,813,000	99.6	9,541,000	97.2				
14 to 17 years	4,426,000	3,782,000	85.4	394,000	10.4	272,000	2.8		
18 & 19 years	2,118,000	538,000	25.4			3,310,000	87.5	77,000	2.0
20 to 24 years	5,357,000	322,000	6.0	8,000	2.5	212,000	39.4	326,000	60.6
25 to 29 years	5,971,000	103,000	1.7	2,000	1.9	22,000	6.8	292,000	90.7
30 to 34 years	6,260,000	68,000	1.1			17,000	16.5	84,000	81.6
						14,000	20.6	54,000	79.4

### Illiteracy in the United States

Illiteracy had declined to a new low in the United States by October 1952. Of the then 110 million persons who were 14 years of age and over about 2.8 million (2.5 per cent) were unable to read and write, either in English or in any other language, and were therefore classified as illiterate.

Illiterate percentages, by decades, compiled by the U. S. Bureau of the Census, follow: (1870) 20.0;

(1880) 17.0; (1890) 13.3; (1900) 10.7; (1910) 7.7; (1920) 6.0; (1930) 4.3; (1940) 4.2; (1950) 3.2.

In 1930 illiteracy among native whites averaged 1.6 per cent and among Negroes 16.3; among Negroes in cities having over 50,000 Negro inhabitants, about 5.0. Among foreign-born whites the average was 10.8 per cent, ranging from 0.3 among Scots and 0.6 among English and Canadians, to 36.9 among persons from the Azores.

## Leading U. S. Consumer Magazines

Source: Latest publishers' statements to Audit Bureau of Circulations available to Oct. 25, 1955

(Consumer magazines are those of general circulation published independently and exclusive of those distributed with newspapers)

Magazine	Circulation	Magazine	Circulation
Reader's Digest (U.S. editions)	*10,275,979	Holiday	846,515
Life	5,507,456	Columbia	833,769
Ladies' Home Journal	4,960,472	Sports Afield	815,022
Saturday Evening Post	4,583,327	Field and Stream	814,638
McCall's Magazine	4,558,602	Presbyterian Life	793,075
Woman's Home Companion	4,215,920	See	782,387
Better Homes & Gardens	4,098,362	Esquire	775,043
Family Circle Magazine	4,085,572	Nation's Business	761,187
Look	3,877,651	Grit	727,183
Woman's Day	3,794,354	U.S. News & World Report	714,703
Collier's	3,712,187	Eagle Magazine	705,749
Good Housekeeping	3,495,997	True Romances	677,529
American Home	3,092,342	TV-Radio Mirror	670,363
American Legion Magazine	2,771,818	Charm	651,355
Coronet	2,688,061	Young Catholic Magazine	623,653
American Magazine	2,660,502	Glamour	610,052
True Story	2,589,178	Secrets	607,492
Household	2,419,866	Sunset Magazine	561,105
Redbook Magazine	2,150,258	Mademoiselle	537,287
National Geographic Magazine	2,100,009	Handbook for Boys	527,704
Time	1,860,512	Sports Illustrated	523,129
True	1,756,964	Science and Mechanics	502,802
Everywoman's Magazine	1,700,006	Small Homes Guide	491,361
Parents' Magazine	1,617,561	Sport	481,607
Scholastic Magazines	1,600,010	Motor Trend	423,932
(total Junior and Senior)		Screen Stories	422,495
Town Journal	1,993,529	People Today	402,183
Workbasket	1,538,847	True Experience	396,951
True Confessions	1,456,096	True Love Stories	394,558
Photoplay	1,443,987	Christian Herald	392,520
Modern Screen	1,340,988	Register	387,349
Argosy	1,250,832	Vogue	385,426
Popular Mechanics Magazine	1,238,065	New Yorker	384,099
Popular Science Monthly	1,153,946	Revealing Romances	378,599
V.F.W. Magazine	1,089,421	Photography	372,233
Modern Romances	1,068,064	Official Detective Stories	361,583
Elks Magazine	1,065,630	Saga	358,689
Cosmopolitan	1,043,220	True Detective	354,340
Boys' Life	1,039,289	Personal Romances	345,841
Newsweek	991,452	Hot Rod Magazine	341,854
Seventeen	933,808	Sign	330,254
Scouting	897,419	Real	320,094
Mechanix Illustrated	870,410	TV Star Parade	319,018
Outdoor Life	856,652	Rotarian	313,889
Motion Picture	850,329	Men	313,360

\*1954; data for 1955 not available. The Reader's Digest in 1954 had an additional combined international circulation of 7,785,656.

### Public School Attendance, Teachers, Expenditures

Source: U. S. Office of Education: Salaries cover superintendents, supervisors, principals, and teachers.

School Year Ended in	Pop. 5 to 17 Yrs.	Pupils		Teachers			Salaries	Total Expend.
		Enrolled	Av Attend.	Male	Female	Total		
1900	21,404,322	15,503,110	10,632,772	126,588	296,474	423,062	\$137,687,740	\$214,964,618
1910	24,239,948	17,813,852	12,827,307	110,481	412,729	523,210	253,915,170	426,250,444
1915	26,425,100	19,693,007	14,964,886	118,449	485,852	604,301	345,000,445	605,460,785
1920	27,728,788	21,578,416	16,150,035	95,054	583,648	679,302	613,104,578	1,036,151,209
1925	29,705,264	24,650,291	19,838,384	131,164	646,781	777,945	1,006,108,530	1,946,096,912
1930	31,571,322	25,678,015	21,264,886	141,771	712,492	854,263	1,295,201,424	2,316,790,384
1940	29,805,259	25,433,542	22,042,151	194,725	680,752	875,477	1,369,510,172	2,344,048,927
1945		23,225,784	19,671,598	127,102	699,271	826,373		2,638,665,908
1947	29,317,000	23,659,158	20,448,656	153,297	680,215	833,512		3,419,993,597
1948	30,171,000	23,945,100	20,910,000	161,913	698,765	860,678	2,480,582,631	4,311,176,011
1949		24,476,658	21,495,819	172,720	706,084	878,804		4,992,185,000
1950	30,168,000	25,111,427	22,283,845	194,968	718,703	913,671	2,999,947,000	5,837,643,000
1951	30,725,000	25,706,000	22,747,000	214,866	729,070	944,036		6,528,300,000
1952	31,379,000	26,563,000	23,257,000	234,942	727,922	962,864	3,915,452,000	7,344,237,000

## Roman and Arabic Numerals

Source: Historical Records

Source: Historical Records									
I	1VI	6XI	11XVI	16XXX	30LXXX	80CD	400CM	900	
II	2VII	7XII	12XVII	17XL	40XC	90D	500M	1000	
III	3VIII	8XIII	13XXIII	18L	50C	100DC	600MCM	1900	
IV	4IX	9XIV	14XIX	19LX	60CC	200DCC	700MM	2000	
V	5X	10XV	15XX	20LXX	70CCG	300DCCC	800V	5000	

NOTE—A dash line over a numeral multiplies the value by 1,000; thus,  $\overline{X}$ =10,000;  $\overline{L}$ =50,000, C=100,000;  $\overline{D}$ =500,000;  $\overline{M}$ =1,000,000;  $\overline{CLIX}$ =159,000;  $\overline{DLIX}$ =559,000.

Other general rules in Roman numerals are as follows: (1), repeating a letter repeats its value  
XX-20, CCC-300; (2), a letter placed after one of greater value adds thereto -VI-6; DC-600  
(3), a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts therefrom -IV-4.

(3), a letter placed before one of greater value subtracts therefrom—IV-4.

Arabic numerals are those now commonly in use—0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, etc.

## Medical Signs and Abbreviations

Source: American Medical Association

℞ (Lat. Recipe), take; ʒs., of each, ʒs. one-half; lb., pound; ʒ, ounce; ʒ, drachm; ʒ, scruple; M, minim, or drop; O, pint; f ʒ, fluidounce; fʒ, fluidrachm; ʒ ss, half an ounce; ʒ i, one ounce; ʒ lss, one ounce and a half; ʒ ij, two ounces; gr., grain; q.s., as much as sufficient; Ft. mist., let a mixture be made; Ft. haust., let a draught be made; ad., to, up to; add., add; Ad lib., at pleasure; Aq., water; Mac., macerate; Pulv., powder; Pil., pill. Solve, dissolve, St., let it stand; Sum., to be taken; D., dose; Dil., dilute; Filtr., filter; Lot., a lotion; Garg., a gargle; a.c., before meals; p.c., after meals; h.s., at bed time; Inject., injection; Grt., drops; Ess., essence; b.i.d., twice daily; t.i.d., three times daily; q.i.d., four times daily; p.r.n., as circumstances may require.

U. S. Daily Newspapers of Large Circulation

Source: Publishers' statement to Audit Bureau of Circulations available March 31, 1955  
English language daily newspapers in the United States numbered 1,765 with combined circulation of 55,072,480, Sept. 30, 1954; Sunday newspapers, 544, with 46,176,450 circulation. Listed weekly newspapers with paid circulation numbered 8,448, with combined circulation of 17,396,936.  
(m) morning; (e) evening; \*based on Monday to Friday average; brackets indicate joint publication.

Newspaper	Circulation		Newspaper	Circulation	
	Daily	Sunday		Daily	Sunday
Akron Beacon Journal (e)	155,154	162,175	New Orleans Times	178,926	286,447
Atlanta Constitution (m)	182,858	492,738	Pineyune (m)	*105,656	.....
Atlanta Journal (e)	253,545	.....	New Orleans States (e)	.....	.....
Baltimore News-Post (e)	*282,203	.....	New York Herald	*387,276	566,609
Baltimore Sunday American	.....	327,831	Tribune (m)	.....	912,290
Baltimore Sun (m and e)	*398,069	319,460	New York Journal-American (e)	*681,751	.....
Birmingham News (e)	180,215	219,804	New York: Long Island Press (e)	240,743	285,068
Birmingham Post-Herald (m)	88,237	.....	New York Mirror (m)	*879,757	1,616,281
Birmingham Post-Herald (m)	*283,262	381,095	New York News (m)	*2,094,564	3,094,851
Boston Globe (m and e)	128,014	256,407	New York: Newsday (Garden City) (e)	234,134	.....
Boston Herald (m)	196,653	.....	New York Post (e)	*417,550	208,830
Boston Traveler (e)	*264,020	216,173	New York Times (m)	*555,726	1,227,708
Boston Post (m)	*393,485	.....	New York World-Telegram & Sun (e)	*560,280	307,142
Boston Record (m)	*190,201	.....	Newark News (e)	283,566	314,769
Boston American (e)	.....	554,033	Newark Star-Ledger (m)	205,895	.....
Boston Sunday Advertiser	159,296	305,250	Norfolk Ledger-Dispatch & Star (e)	91,054	138,076
Buffalo Courier-Express (m)	296,593	.....	Norfolk Virginian Pilot (m)	104,537	.....
Buffalo News (e)	137,693	150,185	Oakland Tribune (e)	192,804	214,453
Charlotte Observer (m)	*624,656	769,679	Oklahoma City Okla-homan (e)	155,911	268,361
Chicago American (e)	*891,341	.....	Oklahoma City Times (e)	111,422	.....
Chicago News (e)	*556,885	587,630	Omaha World-Herald (m and e)	254,467	266,475
Chicago Sun-Times (m & e)	907,570	1,428,916	Philadelphia Bulletin (e)	*712,885	707,216
Christian Science Monitor (Boston) (e)	174,320	286,635	Philadelphia Inquirer (m)	*623,076	1,137,534
Cincinnati Enquirer (m)	202,951	.....	Philadelphia News (e)	*182,755	.....
Cincinnati Post (e)	170,458	.....	Pittsburgh Post-Gazette (m)	257,246	498,302
Cincinnati Times-Star (e)	160,280	.....	Pittsburgh Press (e)	.....	.....
Cleveland News (e)	302,336	527,904	Pittsburgh Sun-Tele-graph (e)	185,278	440,599
Cleveland Plain Dealer (m)	319,918	105,879	Portland Oregonian (m)	233,188	297,263
Cleveland Press (e)	92,436	239,553	Portland: Oregon Journal (e)	*182,257	203,399
Columbus Citizen (e)	170,249	204,912	Providence Bulletin (e)	147,612	.....
Columbus Dispatch (e)	196,407	170,313	Providence Journal (m)	49,561	182,961
Dallas News (m)	169,029	175,484	Raleigh News & Observer (m)	122,407	132,453
Dallas Times Herald (e)	148,719	.....	Richmond News-Leader (e)	101,345	.....
Dayton News (e)	*244,445	353,213	Richmond Times-Dispatch (m)	126,344	178,284
Dayton Journal Herald (m)	.....	.....	Rochester Democrat & Chronicle (m)	119,344	176,396
Denver Post (e)	.....	.....	Rochester Times-Union (e)	123,140	.....
Denver: Rocky Mountain News (m)	152,811	158,614	Sacramento Bee (e)	136,325	.....
Des Moines Register (m)	228,316	535,316	St. Louis Globe-Demo-cratic (m)	*288,085	366,685
Des Moines Tribune (e)	142,037	.....	St. Louis Post-Dispatch (e)	*397,531	478,774
Detroit Free Press (m)	433,274	483,953	St. Paul Dispatch (e)	120,464	.....
Detroit News (e)	456,189	563,038	St. Paul Pioneer Press (m)	91,014	180,009
Detroit Times (e)	408,962	537,378	Salt Lake City Tribune (m)	92,044	177,062
Fort Worth Star-Telegram (m and e)	250,090	232,344	Salt Lake City Deseret News-Telegram (e)	88,475	.....
Fresno Bee (e)	92,945	103,235	San Antonio Express (m)	*70,444	113,572
Grand Rapids Press (e)	112,281	.....	San Antonio News (e)	*62,154	135,500
Harrisburg News (e)	83,638	.....	San Antonio Light (e)	104,252	.....
Harrisburg Patriot (m)	37,658	123,623	San Diego Tribune (e)	105,455	154,486
Hartford Courant (m)	90,393	135,990	San Diego Union (m)	71,346	.....
Hartford Times (e)	113,857	.....	San Francisco Call-Bulletin (e)	*134,610	244,150
Houston Chronicle (e)	*205,043	226,515	San Francisco Chronicle (m)	167,795	510,389
Houston Post (m)	202,456	218,637	San Francisco Examiner (m)	*233,928	.....
Houston Press (e)	122,987	.....	San Francisco News (e)	*106,983	.....
Indianapolis Star (m)	203,041	311,092	Seattle Post-Intelli-gencer (m)	184,736	263,392
Indianapolis News (e)	165,884	.....	Seattle Times (e)	*209,764	243,630
Indianapolis Times (e)	97,858	100,470	South Bend Tribune (e)	110,427	113,089
Jacksonville: Florida Times-Union (m)	138,844	150,437	Spokane Chronicle (e)	77,487	.....
Jersey City: Jersey Journal (e)	*101,214	.....	Spokane Spokesman-Review (m)	88,278	145,023
Kansas City Star (e)	350,464	.....	Springfield (Mass.) Union-Republican (m)	79,810	111,666
Kansas City Times (m)	343,025	369,656	Springfield News (e)	94,933	.....
Knoxville News-Sentinel (e)	108,761	113,216	Syracuse Herald-Journal (e)	134,904	221,533
Little Rock Arkansas Democrat (e)	80,487	91,680	Syracuse Herald-American & Sunday Post-Standard (m)	93,850	103,260
Little Rock: Arkansas Gazette (m)	95,325	106,738	Tampa Tribune (m)	113,100	126,666
Long Beach Independent (m)	40,948	126,715	Toledo Blade (e)	191,797	173,244
Long Beach Press-Telegram (e)	95,661	.....	Toledo Times (m)	46,006	.....
Los Angeles Examiner (m)	339,180	701,994	Tulsa Tribune (e)	73,656	149,322
Los Angeles Herald-Express (e)	*318,143	.....	Tulsa World (m)	88,848	.....
Los Angeles Mirror & Daily News (e)	*266,232	.....	Wall Street Journal (m) (total)	340,296	.....
Los Angeles Times (m)	431,989	826,929	Washington (D. C.) News (e)	*163,867	410,185
Louisville Courier-Journal (m)	210,834	313,261	Washington (D. C.) Post and Times-Herald (m)	*380,624	281,940
Louisville Times (e)	171,855	.....	Washington (D. C.) Star (e)	*250,289	139,095
Memphis: Commercial Appeal (m)	207,108	257,803	Wichita Beacon (e)	105,339	108,517
Memphis Press-Scimitar (e)	134,575	.....	Wichita Eagle (m and e)	163,005	105,568
Miami Herald (m)	216,090	255,976	Worcester Telegram (m)	54,601	.....
Miami News (e)	135,488	114,613	Worcester Gazette (e)	103,077	139,083
Milwaukee Journal (e)	347,772	483,104	Youngstown Vindicator (e)	96,974	.....
Milwaukee Sentinel (m)	179,985	230,597	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Star (e)	289,629	.....	.....	.....	.....
Minneapolis Tribune (m)	205,710	626,214	.....	.....	.....
Nashville Banner (e)	91,878	.....	.....	.....	.....
Nashville Tennessean (m)	112,947	197,438	.....	.....	.....
New Orleans Item (e)	*107,003	105,648	.....	.....	.....

## FOUNDATIONS, PUBLIC TRUSTS AND FUNDS

In thousands of dollars. Expenditures for fiscal year, 1954-1955.

	Assets	Expend.		Assets	Expend.
Anderson Medical Foundation	27,040	12,982	Jordan (Arthur) Foundation	3,359	103
Baron de Hirsch Fund	3,852	159	Kellogg (W. K.) Foundation	71,777	4,373
Buhl Foundation	13,494	1,354	Kenny (Elizabeth)		
Carnegie Corp. of New York	173,575	247,859	Foundation	4,210	15,670
Carnegie Fdn. for International Peace	16,859	31,040	Kresge Foundation	85,921	7,954
Carnegie Fdn. for the Advancement of Teaching	11,616	1,834	Mary (Josiah, Jr.) Foundation	19,104	3,614
Carnegie Hero Fund Commission		8,008	Markle (John & Mary) Foundation	20,092	14,501
Carnegie Institute of Washington	51,508	71,486	Mayo Association	31,816	15,550
Chicago Community Trust	12,133	6,384	McGregor Fund	10,538	8,618
Childs Jane Coffin Memorial Fund	4,733	2,493	Am. Med. Educ. Foundation (a)	1,059	2,695
Cleveland Foundation	18,309	7,686	Mellon (A. W.) Education and Charitable Trust	28,829	109,561
Commonwealth Fund	91,087	3,469	Milbank Memorial Fund	14,347	17,912
Cranbrook Foundation	8,304	13,815	New York Community Trust	24,509	14,566
Duke Endowment	136,203	114,823	New York Foundation (1954)	13,000	9,502
Eagles Memorial Foundation	3,772	288	Nutrition Foundation	5,361	4,112
Elk National Foundation	3,955	1,062	Permanent Charity Fund	11,977	1,714
Falk (Maurice & Laura) Foundation	14,201	8,332	Phelps-Stokes Fund	1,457	2,394
Fels (Samuel S.) Fund	11,818	6,894	Prentiss (Elizabeth Severance) Foundation	11,375	3,138
Feld Foundation	14,226	5,902	Reynolds (Z. Smith) Foundation	28,000	6,835
Fischmann (Max C.) Foundation	11,099	1,972	Rockefeller Foundation	161,045	195,946
Ford Foundation	520,232	63,617	Runyon (Damon) Memorial Fund for Cancer Research	10,312	8,804
Frick Education (Henry C.) Commission	2,394	2,183	Sage (Russell) Foundation	19,291	
General Education Board	983	307,787	San Francisco Foundation	598	165
Georgia Warm Springs Foundation	3,501	1,631	Seafe (Sarah Mellon) Foundation	9,959	3,678
Golden, John Fund	1,000		Sloan (Alfred P.) Foundation	59,369	26,681
Guggenheim (Daniel & Florence) Foundation	42,519	10,107	Southern Education Foundation	4,122	11,319
Hayden (Charles) Foundation	51,942	18,400	Turrell Fund	3,540	428
Higgins Scientific Trust	40,324	6,900	Twentieth Century Fund	12,134	2,512
Indianapolis Foundation	4,568	3,224	Wenner-Gren Foundation	3,129	1,049
Infantile Paralysis, National Foundation for	7,004	142,074	Whitehead (Joseph B.) Foundation	5,728	6,995
			Whitney (Helen Hay) Foundation	6,340	
			Wieboldt Foundation	5,938	7,032
			World Peace Foundation	1,055	2,220

**American Foundation**, estab. 1925 by Edward W. Bok for charitable, scientific, literary and education activities and to promote the welfare of mankind. Address: 1718 Lincoln-Liberty Bldg., Phila. 7, Pa.

**M. D. Anderson Foundation**, estab. 1936 by M. D. Anderson for improving conditions among workers generally . . . and for support, and maintenance of hospitals, homes and institutions for care of the sick, the young, the aged, and the incompetent and helpless. Chief project is the development of the Texas Medical Center in Houston. Address: 520 First National Bank Bldg., Houston 2, Texas.

**Babe Ruth Foundation**, estab. 1947 is dedicated to the interests of the youth of America. Is cooperating with Children's Village, Dobbs Ferry-on-the-Hudson. Secretary: Melvyn Gordon Lowenstein, 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

**Karen de Hirsch Fund**, estab. 1891. Its purpose being Americanization and assimilation of Jewish immigrants, and supports the Jewish Agricultural Society which is its main activity at present. Address: 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

**Buhl Foundation**, founded 1928 to stimulate the advancement of human welfare by experiment, demonstration, and research. Principal grants have been in the Pittsburgh district in regional economic, social, and historical research, higher education and research in the natural sciences. Address: Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh 23, Pa.

**Carnegie Corporation of N. Y.**, estab. 1911 by Andrew Carnegie for advancement of diffusion of knowledge and understanding in the U.S. and British Commonwealth. Present program includes support of specific undertakings in institutions of higher education, organizations and agencies devoted to general education in national interests and international affairs, and in carefully planned enterprises which give promise of new knowledge through research and studies which may point to better conditions. Address: 589 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**Carnegie Endowment for International Peace**, estab. 1910, directs its activities toward the furtherance of international understanding; the development of orderly organized international relations, particularly through the United Nations; and education about world affairs. Activities comprise research, publications, conferences and co-operation with other groups and individuals in the United States and abroad. The 12-story Carnegie Endowment International Center, located adjacent to the United Nations Headquarters in New York City, was constructed by the Carnegie Endowment to provide office and meeting facilities for organizations concerned with international affairs and human welfare. Address: Carnegie Endowment International Center, United Nations Plaza at 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.

**Carnegie Foundation for the Advancement of Teaching**, estab. 1905 aims to provide "retiring pensions without regard to race, sex, creed, or color" for teachers of universities, colleges and technical schools in the United States and Canada." Has paid retiring allowances to 5,420 former teachers and pensions to their widows. The list of those eligible has been closed. Address: 589 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**Carnegie Hero Fund Commission**, estab. 1904 aims "to place those following peaceful vocation, who have been injured in heroic effort to save human life in somewhat better positions peculiarly than before, until again able to work. In case of death, the widow and children, or other dependents, to be provided for until she remarries, and the children until they reach self-supporting age. The medal shall be given even if the doer be uninjured, and also a sum of money, should the Commission deem such gift desirable." Address: Oliver Building, Pittsburgh, Pa.

**Carnegie Institution of Washington**, estab. 1902 encourages investigation, research and discovery, and fundamental research in fields not normally covered by other agencies. Has organized its own departments of research in astronomy, terrestrial science, the biological sciences and archaeology. Address: 1630 P St., N. W., Washington 5, D. C.

**Chicago Community Trust**, estab. 1915, for better conservation and use of charitable trust funds. Assets are held in trust of Chicago Banks. Income is distributed under supervision of a Citizens' Committee. Address: 10 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.

**Children's Fund of Michigan**, was estab. in 1929 by U. S. Senator James Couzens "to promote the health, welfare and happiness of the children of the State of Michigan and elsewhere in the world." Principal and earnings to be spent within 25 years from the date of the gift. Under the terms of the Trust which created it, the Fund ceased to exist April 30, 1954. 650 Frederick St., Detroit 2, Mich.

**Childs Jane Coffin Memorial Fund for Medical Research**, estab. 1937, by Sterling W. Childs and Alice S. Coffin as a gift in trust to Yale University, primarily for medical research into causes, origins, and treatment of cancer, or other subject if advisable. 333 Cedar St., New Haven, Conn.

**Cleveland Foundation**, organized 1914, to use funds for public educational or charitable purposes to benefit inhabitants of Cleveland and other communities in Ohio. Address: 1432 Union Commerce Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio.

**Commonwealth Fund**, estab. 1918 by Mrs. Stephen W. Harkness; expanded by gifts from her and from Mr. and Mrs. Edward S. Harkness, chiefly for medical education, experimental health services, medical research. Fellowships are offered

to graduate students and civil servants from the British Commonwealth and, by invitation, to Continental Europeans. Fellowships for advanced training in medicine and allied fields are given to aid teachings and research in the U.S. 1 East 75th St., New York 21, N. Y.

**Cranbrook Foundation**, estab. 1927 with an endowment from George G. and Ellen S. Booth, for the completion of the religious, educational and cultural projects begun by the founders. Address: Bloomfield, Mich.

**Duke Endowment**, estab. 1924, by James Buchanan Duke to promote "the needs of mankind along physical, mental and spiritual lines" in the South. Duke University is a beneficiary. Other schools in the Carolinas also receive funds. Other objectives are the maintenance of hospitals, and the care of supernumerary Methodist preachers and orphans. Address: Power Building, Charlotte, N. C. Office of secretary, 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

**Eagles Memorial Foundation**, estab. 1944, by the Grand Aerie Fraternal Order of Eagles as a "Living Memorial" in honor of Eagle servicemen and servicewomen of our Armed Forces. It provides medical, surgical, clinical, dental and optical care and educational grants for children of those members of the Order who were killed in action or died before Jan. 1, 1952 as a direct result of wounds or illness contracted while serving in the Armed Forces of the U. S. or Canada during World War II, and for the children of those members of the Order who are killed in action or died before Sept. 1, 1955, as a direct result of wounds or illness contracted while serving in the Armed Forces subsequent to World War II, which includes the Korean Campaign. Address: 321 N. Michigan St., South Bend 1, Ind.

**Thomas Alva Edison Foundation**, estab. 1946, publishes booklets on the principal inventions of Edison and is presently sponsoring a program in association with various professional science teaching societies and state departments of education to explore various educational problems, particularly those problems in connection with engineering and science. Address: Main St. at Lakeside Ave., West Orange, N. J.

**Elks National Foundation**, estab. 1928, functions under constitutional amendment adopted by the Grand Lodge of the B. P. Order of Elks, to foster such charitable, educational and benevolent activities of the Order as the Trustees may determine. Address: 16 Court St., Boston 8, Mass.

**Maurice and Laura Falk Foundation**, estab. 1929. Activities devoted principally to financing research studies, by other organizations of economic problems affecting the operation and development of the domestic economy of the United States and to financing programs and projects at American colleges and universities to further their efforts to prepare their students for participation in politics as a responsibility of citizenship. Address: Farmers Bank Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

**Samuel S. Fels Fund**, estab. 1935 by the late Samuel S. Fels. Activities include the furtherance of scientific, educational or charitable projects tending to improve human life. The projects are mainly in the field of medicine. Address: 1315 Walnut St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

**Field Foundation**, estab. 1940 by Marshall Field, funds to be used for charitable, scientific and educational purposes. The largest recent grant was \$250,000 to the University of Chicago for neighborhood development project in community conservation. Address: 135 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill. & 260 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**Max C. Fleischmann Foundation of Nevada**, estab. 1951 by Major Fleischmann. To date it has received about \$10,000,000 and its present income is at the annual rate of about \$390,000. Trustees have the widest latitude. Gifts have been made to educational, scientific (both medical and industrial research) organizations, hospitalization, conservation, character building, religious and relief organizations. Address: P. O. Box 1871, Reno, Nevada.

**Ford Foundation**, estab. 1936, under the laws of the State of Michigan, for receiving and administering funds for scientific, educational and charitable purposes, all for the public welfare. The Foundation's resources are to be used to support studies, research and other activities on human needs that are social rather than physical in character. Assets (Dec. 31, 1953), \$520,232,088; grants and expenses for 1953, \$63,617,383. Address: 477 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y., and 3331 Greenfield Rd., Dearborn, Mich.

**Fund for Adult Education**, estab. April 1951 by the Ford Foundation and assigned responsibility

for the improvement and advancement of liberal adult education. Grants from the Ford Foundation total \$10,000,000. Total assets, \$8,891,825 approved, projects and other expenditures, \$7,035,340. Address: 595 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

**Fund for the Advancement of Education**, estab. April, 1951, by the Ford Foundation to handle its responsibilities in the field of formal education. Total grants from the Ford Foundation from inception through June 30, 1955, \$56,813,319. Total grants made and expenditures on self-administered projects from inception through June 30, 1955, \$31,275,078. Address: 655 Madison Ave., New York 21, N. Y.

**Henry C. Frick Educational Commission**, set up 1908, in Pittsburgh for improvement of teaching in the city's public schools. Original fund later increased to \$2,500,000 by Mr. Frick. Address: 1924 Frick Bldg., Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

**General Education Board**, estab. 1902 by John D. Rockefeller, to promote "education within the U.S.A. without distinction of race, sex or creed." Its program, now in process of termination, has been concerned with education in southern states, giving consideration primarily to quality of education, especially graduate work. Emphasized instruction in fields related to economic development of the South; aided research in social and natural sciences, humanities and agriculture; promoted training of personnel and improvement of library service. Address: 49 West 49th St., New York 20, N. Y.

**Georgia Warm Springs Foundation**, estab. 1927, as a sanitarium and hospital at Warm Springs, Ga., to aid those suffering from the after-effects of infantile paralysis, and as a training center for professional workers in the treatment of poliomyelitis after-effects. Address: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

**John Golden Fund**, estab. 1943 for the benefit and cultural advancement of the legitimate theatre. Golden, Broadway producer died June 17, 1955. He left over \$1,000,000 to the Fund.

**Grant Foundation**, estab. 1936 by William T. Grant. Chief interest is in the social sciences in the field of human relations. The Foundation's concern with prevention is being directed toward the development of positive mental health. Current concentration upon projects which may contribute to the growth of emotionally stable children. Address: 130 East 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.

**Daniel and Florence Guggenheim Foundation**, founded 1924, aims to promote "through charitable and benevolent activities, the well-being of mankind throughout the world." Address: 120 Broadway, New York 5, N. Y.

**John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation**, founded 1925, offers Fellowships to citizens and permanent residents of the U. S., to further the development of scholars and artists . . . who have unusual ability. Grants are normally \$3,000 a year. A limited number of Fellowships are offered, for work in the U. S., to citizens of all the Latin American Republics, of the Republic of the Philippines, of Canada and of the British Caribbean. Address: 551 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**Charles Hayden Foundation**, estab. 1837, for which Mr. Hayden gave his residuary estate to assist needy boys and young men, preferably in Boston and New York. Founder was particularly interested in boys' clubs, boys' camps, and similar projects dealing with underprivileged boys. Address: 25 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.

**Heckscher Foundation for Children**, estab. 1921 by August Heckscher. Activities solely for benefit of children. Donations to children's organizations, hospitals, nursery schools, playgrounds, recreational programs. Address: Mrs. Arthur Smadbeck, president, 247 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**Higgins Scientific Trust**, estab. 1948, by the will of Eugene Higgins, for education and research in natural and physical sciences at Columbia, Harvard, Princeton and Yale Universities. Income distribution for academic year 1955-56 amounted to \$1,180,000 or \$290,000 to each university. Address: U. S. Trust Co. of N. Y., 45 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

**Indianapolis Foundation**, estab. 1916. A community trust to promote the welfare of persons residing in that city. Interests include child welfare, recreation, the handicapped, and the granting of scholarships. Expenditures for calendar year 1953 were \$144,062. Address: 615 No. Alabama St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

**Industrial Hygiene Foundation of America**, estab. 1935 for the advancement of health in industry.



Studies are conducted for 370 member companies by the Foundation's staff of physicians, chemists, engineers, toxicologists and industrial hygienists, for the prevention of industrial diseases and for the improvement of working conditions. Research grants are made to other institutions. Address: Mellon Institute, 4400 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.

**James Foundation** (which should be distinguished from subsequently formed James Foundation of New York), incorp. in Missouri in April 1941, was sponsored and organized by the New York Community Trust, 10 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y. It gives effect to desires expressed by the late Lucy Wortham James and acts as a supervising agency for a program of philanthropic projects located in Phelps and Crawford Counties, Missouri. Its expenditures to the end of 1954 were \$630,790 and its assets at Dec. 31, 1954, were \$373,178. It has received annual grants from the Lucy Wortham James Memorial in the New York Community Trust.

**Arthur Jordan Foundation**, estab. 1928 by Mr. Jordan, the income may be applied to charitable, educational, religious, literary and scientific purposes, and social advancement, including music and the arts, in order to promote the well-being of mankind throughout the world, particularly in the United States. Address: Indianapolis, Ind.

**Juilliard Musical Foundation**, estab. 1920 by Augustus D. Juilliard to aid in completing the musical education of worthy students; also to provide musical entertainment for the general public. Maintains the Juilliard School of Music, 120 Claremont Ave., New York 27, N. Y., which handles its own program. The School has added dancing to the courses of study which it offers. Address: Mr. M. Stellen, Sec., 31 Nassau St., New York 6, N. Y.

**W. K. Kellogg Foundation**, estab. 1930. Present activities are in support of agriculture, medicine, education, dentistry, nursing, public health and hospital, administration. Address: 250 Champion St., Battle Creek, Mich.

**Sister Elizabeth Kenny Foundation**, founded 1943 to combat poliomyelitis through the application of the most effective diagnostic and treatment techniques as developed by Sister Kenny, and to perform research into nature of the disease and its prevention. A comprehensive medical and public information program is maintained. Scholarships are provided for training qualified registered nurses and physical therapists to become Kenny Therapists. Foundation operates treatment centers through authorized chapters. Activities financed entirely by public contributions. Address: National Headquarters, 2400 Foshay Tower, Minneapolis 2, Minn.

**Kresge Foundation**, estab. 1924 with a trust made by S. S. Kresge, for the "promotion of eleemosynary, philanthropic and charitable means of any or all of the means of human progress, whether they be for the benefit of religious, charitable, benevolent or educational institutions or public benefactions." Address: 2727 Second Ave., Detroit 32, Mich.

**Lalor Foundation** was established in 1953. Its principal activity comprises summer awards to younger university and college faculty members for research emphasizing applications of chemistry and physics to problems in any field of biology. There are 40 awards scheduled for 1956, of value \$900, for single men and women, and \$1,100 for married persons. Appointments are made from applications filed before January 15, with announcement thereof on March 14. Address: 4400 Lancaster Pike, Wilmington 5, Del.

**Josiah Macy, Jr. Foundation**, estab. 1930 by Mrs. Kate Macy Ladd "The interest of the Foundation to be devoted primarily to the fundamental aspects of health, of sickness, and of methods for the relief of suffering", in particular to such special problems in medical sciences, medical arts and medical education as require for their solution studies and efforts in correlated fields as well, such as biology and the social sciences. Address: 16 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.

**John and Mary R. Markle Foundation**, estab. 1927, limits activities to grants to institutions in support of specific projects primarily in medicine in the United States and Canada. Sums are appropriated for "Scholars in Medical Science," as part of a program to keep young doctors on teaching and research staffs of medical schools. Address: 511 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**Mayo Association**, founded 1919 by Dr. William J. Mayo and Dr. Charles H. Mayo, for the advancement of medical education and research in human ailments and investigation of problems of hygiene, health and public welfare, also to

assist medical, surgical and scientific research in the broadest sense. Address: Rochester, Minn.

**McGregor Fund**, estab. in 1925 by Tracy W. McGregor to relieve the misfortunes and promote the well-being of mankind by charitable, religious, benevolent or educational uses. Address: 2486 National Bank Bldg., Detroit 26, Mich.

**American Medical Education Foundation**, estab. 1951 by the American Medical Association with contributions from physicians and medical organizations. The National Fund for Medical Education, organized by leaders in business, industry and medical education, with the American Medical Association and the Association of American Colleges collects funds from corporations and organized groups for a similar purpose. Address: 635 No. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.

**A. W. Mellon Educational and Charitable Trust of Pittsburgh, Pa.**, founded by Andrew W. Mellon Dec. 30, 1930. The trustees have decided to devote the remaining funds of the trust to educational and charitable projects, institutions and purposes in and around that city. Address: 525 Wm. Penn Pl., Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

**Milbank Memorial Fund**, estab. 1905 by Mrs. Elizabeth Milbank Anderson "to improve the physical, mental and moral condition of humanity and generally to advance charitable and benevolent objects." Mrs. Anderson increased her gifts until they amounted to \$9,315,175 at the time of her death in 1921. Emphasis is given to activities which are preventive rather than palliative. Address: 40 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

**New York Community Trust**, estab. 1923, a composite charitable foundation administers 105 separate philanthropic trusts, holds funds valued at \$24,508,837, appropriated \$1,140,977 in 1954, and has made cumulative grants in excess of \$14,150,000. The Trust was established in 1923 to manage multiple funds for charitable purposes. These funds range from less than \$10,000 to more than \$2,000,000. Outpayments in 1954 were made from 98 separate trusts and went to 261 agencies in 82 cities and 4 foreign countries. The largest portion of grants went to institutions in the State of New York, followed by Missouri, Vermont and New Jersey. To supervise a program of philanthropic projects in the Ozark foothills southwest of St. Louis, the James Foundation was created by the New York Community Trust in 1941 and incorporated in Missouri. Both organizations are located at 71 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

(See also James Foundation and Westchester Welfare Foundation)

**New York Foundation**, estab. 1909, receives and maintains a fund or funds; applies income thereof to altruistic purposes, charitable, benevolent, educational or otherwise, within the United States. Address: 61 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.

**Nutrition Foundation**, estab. 1941 by food and related manufacturers to support a research and educational program in the science of nutrition. Address: 99 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

**Permanent Charity Fund**, organized 1915 in Boston to accept gifts to the fund, the income of invested principal to be applied to charitable purposes. Committee consists of 7 residents of Massachusetts not holding public office. Address: 100 Franklin St., Boston 10, Mass.

**Pew Memorial Foundation**, created 1948 in memory of Joseph N. and Mary Anderson Pew. Their children formed the foundation with a gift of 880,000 shares of the Sun Oil Co. common stock for religious, charitable, scientific, literary or educational purposes. The directors may expend either principal or income. Address: 1608 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.

**Phelps-Stokes Fund**, incorp. 1911 to improve housing conditions in New York City and encourage practical education for underprivileged people. Address: 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.

**Elizabeth Severance Prentiss Foundation**, estab. Jan. 1939, by Mrs. Prentiss; became operative on her death in January, 1944. General purposes are to promote medical and surgical research; initiate and advance activities designed to promote public health, old hospitals and health institutions in Cuyahoga County (Ohio) that are organized and operated exclusively for public, charitable purposes; improve methods of hospital management and administration, and support plans to make hospital and medical care available to individuals of all classes. Trustee, National City Bank of Cleveland. Address: P. O. Box 5756, Cleveland 1, Ohio.

**Wilhelm Reich Foundation**, estab. 1949, with an endowment of \$73,026. A non-profit, educational and research organization dedicated to conducting

research and teaching in cosmic orgone energy (orgone physics, orgone bio-physics) and the medical, technical, other and all future applications of cosmic orgone energy. Total assets, \$97,968; expenditures, \$34,233. Address: Orgonon, F. O. Rangeley, Maine.

**Z. Smith Reynolds Foundation**, estab. 1936 by Richard J. Reynolds, Mrs. Mary Reynolds Baddock and Mrs. Nancy Reynolds Bagley, for charitable, civic and eleemosynary purposes within the State of North Carolina, by a grant of all the property received by them from the estate of their late brother, Zachary Smith Reynolds. On Sept. 10, 1951, the principal of the Foundation was increased by approximately \$14,000,000 by a bequest from the late W. N. Reynolds, uncle of the founders. Since July 1, 1947, most of the income has been contributed to Wake Forest College for its program for enlargement and relocation near Winston-Salem. Address: 1206 Reynolds Bldg., Winston-Salem 3, N. C.

**Rockefeller Foundation**, estab. 1913, its charter purpose "to promote the well being of mankind throughout the world." In terms of broad objective the Foundation's program is the advancement of knowledge and the effective application of knowledge to human interests and needs. Its program areas are as follows: medical education and public health, biological and medical research, agriculture, social sciences, and humanities. Within each of these areas certain specific fields receive emphasis. Except to a limited extent in public health and agriculture the Foundation does not itself engage in research, but seeks to advance its purposes through grants to universities, research institutes, and other qualified agencies conducting work within the scope of the Foundation's program and in the training, through postdoctoral fellowships, of competent personnel in its various fields of interest. Address: 49 West 49th St., New York 20, N. Y.

**Damon Runyon Memorial Fund for Cancer Research**, estab. 1947. As of June, 1955, \$8,960,563 had been allocated in 549 grants and 316 fellowships in 193 institutions in 48 states, the District of Columbia and 16 foreign countries. Resources entirely devoted to research in the field of cancer. It does not maintain or support any clinical facilities, nor does it operate any laboratories of its own. Address: 399 1/2 Madison Ave.—Bldg. E—12th floor, New York, N. Y.

**Russell Sage Foundation**, created 1907 by Mrs. Russell Sage, as a memorial to her husband, to improve social and living conditions in the U.S. Its present program is designed to increase the application in social practice of the results of social science research. Address: 505 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.

**San Francisco Foundation**, a community trust, estab. 1948 to provide for management and use of numerous philanthropic trusts. Nine banks are trustee. Funds are disbursed, primarily in the San Francisco area, by a seven-member committee of citizens chosen for their knowledge of the needs of the community. Balfour Bldg. 351 California St., San Francisco, Calif.

**Sarah Mellon Scalle Foundation**, estab. 1941 by Sarah Mellon Scalle, for religious, charitable, scientific, literary and educational purposes, with particular consideration to encourage and foster research in medical science for the good of mankind. Special consideration is given to the Pittsburgh area and Allegheny County, Pennsylvania. Address: 525 William Penn Place, Pittsburgh 19, Pa.

**National Science Foundation**, estab. by Act of 1950 to promote the progress of science; advance the nation's health, prosperity, and welfare; and secure the national defense. During the fiscal year 1955 about 2 billion dollars of scientific funds will be obtained by federal agencies, including sums allocated for basic and applied research in physical, social and life sciences, and other including biological, medical, and agricultural sciences. Address: Ainslie T. Waterman, director, 1526 H St. N.W., Washington 25, D. C.

**Alfred P. Sloan Foundation**, founded 1932, makes grants in aid to fully accredited educational and other institutions of recognized standing. Among current recipients are the Sloan-Kettering Institute for Cancer Research, Mass Inst. of Tech., Dartmouth College, New York Univ., Tuskegee Institute, The Corporation for the National Bureau of Economic Research, Teagarden Institute, The Brookings Institution, and some 30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.

**Southern Education Foundation**, formed in 1937 by consolidation of the Peabody Education Fund (1867), the John P. Slater Fund (1882), the Anna T. Jeanes Fund (1907), and the Virginia

Randolph Fund, a small fund raised by the Jeanes Teachers through the Southern States. The latter fund is not chartered, but is an integral part of and administered by the Southern Education Foundation. The original endowment of these funds was \$2,310,728. The foundation cooperates with public and private school officials and others in improving educational and living conditions, with special regard for the needs of the Negro race in the southern United States. Address: 311 Cypress St., N.E., Atlanta 8, Ga.

**Henry L. Stimson Fund for Research in World Affairs**, estab. 1951 at Yale University by an initial gift of \$500,000 from the late Susan A. Ensign Morse, of Cambridge, Mass., for "basic research in all fields of learning, an endeavor significant to world peace and to all fundamental human problems underlying the cause of war." Address: Yale University, Yale Station, New Haven, Conn.

**Sugar Research Foundation** sponsors research on the role of sugar in plants and animals, including the human, on sugar in the technology of foods and on microchemistry. By this last is meant the synthetic industrial organic chemistry based upon sugar and its by-products. The annual budget is about \$400,000. Address: 52 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.

**Turrell Fund**, estab. 1935 by Herbert and Margaret Turrell, for religious, charitable, literary, scientific or educational purposes, particularly for the benefit of children in the U.S., who because of the death, disability or other failure of one or both parents are dependent upon others or are living or being reared in unhealthy, unwholesome or improper environment; or for the benefit of children or adults who are mentally incompetent or defective and are committed to, or in care of, accredited institutions organized for the relief of such persons; or for those who because of age or infirmity are dependent upon others. Address: 100 No. Arlington Ave., East Orange, N. J.

**Twentieth Century Fund** was founded 1919 by Edward A. Filene, to promote better economic, industrial, civic and educational conditions in the U. S. Since 1937-1938, all resources of the Fund have been devoted to its own program of scientific research and public education of current economic and social problems. Address: 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.

**Wenner-Gren Foundation for Anthropological Research**, created and endowed in 1941 as The Viking Fund, is a non-profit foundation for the promotion and support of scientific, educational, and charitable enterprises. Actively interested in the field of anthropology and related sciences. Address: 14 East 71st St., New York 21, N. Y.

**Westchester Welfare Foundation**, a group of charitable funds for application in that county, is financed from, and administered as part of, the New York Community Trust. Its resources at Dec. 31, 1954 were \$133,855, and its cumulative disbursements to the end of that year were \$138,582.

**Joseph B. Whitehead Foundation**, estab. 1937 by Joseph B. Whitehead, Jr., one-fourth of income to be distributed to orphans' homes; balance to be used in territory of Atlanta, Ga., for charity and in the relief of pain, suffering and poverty, without regard to race, creed or color. Address: 205 Whitehead Bldg., Atlanta 3, Ga.

**Helen Hay Whitney Foundation**, estab. 1947, "to promote basic research in rheumatic fever and rheumatic heart disease." Maintains a central clearing house of information on rheumatic fever facilities and programs. Grants and fellowships committed in 1953 totaled \$188,333. Address: Rm. F231, 525 East 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.

**Wleboldt Foundation**, founded 1921 by Mr. and Mrs. Wm. A. Wleboldt. Provides grants for worthy charitable institutions serving the Metropolitan Area of Chicago with preference to (1) Projects of a pioneering or experimental nature; (2) Demonstrations of new or untried plans or methods. Address: 1580 Sherman Ave., Evanston, Ill.

**Woodrow Wilson Foundation**, estab. 1922, carries on an educational program for the furtherance of Wilson's ideas. Has published and made available texts of official documents, from Wilson's 14 Points to the present. It is a distribution center for publications of the U. S. Dept. of State and of the United Nations; has published a study of United States foreign economic policy. Assets approximately \$900,000. Address: 45 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.

**World Peace Foundation**, founded 1910, to "promote peace, justice and good will among nations," seeks to increase public understanding of international problems by an objective presentation of the facts of international relations. Address: 40 Mt. Vernon St., Boston 8, Mass.

## Associations and Societies in the United States

Source: World Almanac Questionnaire

In most instances associations and societies whose names begin with American National, Association, Society, etc., are listed under "key" words: Amputation Foundation National; Booksellers Association, American; Veterans Committee, American, etc. Figures following address are for total living membership.

## —A—

- Abolish Capital Punishment, American League to** (1929), 14 Pearl St., Brookline 46, Mass.; Exec. Dir., Miriam Van Waters.  
**Abraham Lincoln Assn.** (1908), 704 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; Exec. Sec., Roy F. Basler.  
**Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn (see Medical Society of Kings)**  
**Academy of Medicine, N. Y.** (1847), 2 East 103rd St., New York 28, N. Y.; Dir., Howard R. Cvais, M.D.  
**Accountants, American Institute of** (1887), 270 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 25,447; Exec. Dir., John L. Carey.  
**Accountants, N. Y. Society of** (1900), 128 Summit Ave., Bloomfield, N. J.; Sec., Frank Sterbenz.  
**Actors Equity Assn.** (1913), 46 West 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Angus Duncan.  
**Actors' Fund of America** (1882), 1819 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 2,659; Gen. Mgr., Warren P. Munsell.  
**Actuaries, Society of** (1949), 208 So. La Salle St., Chicago 4, Ill.; 1,499; Exec. Sec., A. A. McKinnle.  
**Adult Education Assn. of the U. S. A.** (1951), 743 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; 12,000; Pres., Paul L. Essert.  
**Adult Education, Institute of** (1941), Rm. 203, Teachers College, New York 27, N. Y.; Exec. Officer, Paul L. Essert.  
**Advancement of Colored People, Natl. Assn. for the** (1909), 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 250,000; Sec., Roy Wilkins.  
**Advancement of Management, Soc. for the** (1936), 74 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., C. A. Slocum.  
**Advertisers, Assn. of National** (1912), 285 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Peter W. Allport.  
**Adventurers Club of N. Y.** (1917), P. O. Box 1247 Church St. Sta., New York, N. Y.  
**Advertising Agencies, American Assn. of** (1917), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Frederic Gamble.  
**Advertising Club of New York** (1896 as Sphinx Club; present name, 1915), 23 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Man. Dir., Charles C. Green.  
**Advertising Federation of America** (1905), 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 30,000; Pres., Elton G. Borton.  
**Advertising Research Found.** (1938), 11 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Edward F. Herlick.  
**Aero Medical Association** (1929), P. O. Box 26, Marion, Ohio; 2,000; Sec., T. H. Sutherland, M.D.  
**Aeronautic Assn. of U. S. A., Natl.** (1922), 1025 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.  
**Aeronautics, T. G. Lanphier, Jr.**  
**Aeronautical Sciences, Institute of** (1932), 2 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 10,500; Sec., Robert R. Dexter.  
**Agricultural Engineers, American Society of** (1907), 420 Main St., St. Joseph, Mich.; 4,400; Sec., Frank B. Lanham.  
**Agricultural History Society** (1919), Rm. 3905 So. Agric. Bldg., U. S. Agric. Marketing Service, Washington 25, D. C.; Sec.-Treas., Wayne D. Rasmussen.  
**Agronomy, American Soc. of** (1907), W. Va. Univ., Morgantown, W. Va.; Sec., G. G. Pohlman.  
**Air Conditioning Engineers (see Heating and Air Conditioning)**  
**Air Force Aid Society** (1942), Tempo 8, 3800 N. Oak St., Washington D. C.; 7,500; Sec., A. E. Jones, Brig. Gen. (USAF Ret.).  
**Air Force Association** (1946), Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 40,000; Sec., Julia B. Rosenthal.  
**Air Transport Assn. of America** (1936), 1107 Fifteenth St., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., J. D. Durand.  
**Aircraft Industries Assn. of America** (1919), Shoreham Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Harrison Brand, Jr.  
**Airline Pilots Assn.** (1931), 55th St. & Chero Ave., Chicago, Ill.; 12,000; Pres., C. N. Sayen.  
**Alcoholics Anonymous** (June 10, 1935), Box 459, Grand Central Annex, New York, N. Y.; 150,000; address communications to secretary.  
**Alexander Graham Bell Assn. for the Deaf** (Sept. 16, 1890 as Volta Speech Assn. for the Deaf, present name, 1954), 1537 35th St., N. W., Washington 7, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Alice Dunlap.  
**Allied Youth** (1934), 1709 M St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Roy W. Brev.  
**Alpine Club, American** (1902), 113 East 90th St., New York 28, N. Y.; Pres., Bradley B. Gorman.  
**Altrusa International** (1917), 332 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; 13,500; Dir. Publicity, Lucile Hecht.  
**Alumni Association, National** (1946), 436 West 160th St., New York 32 N. Y.; Sec., Dr. Rachel D. Wilkinson, Apt. 5.  
**Alumni Council, American** (1913), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 6 D. C.; Exec. Sec., Ernest T. Stewart, Jr.  
**Amateurs (see under key listings)**  
**American Federation of Labor** (Nov. 15, 1881), A. F. of L. Bldg., 301 Massachusetts Ave., N. W., Washington 1, D. C.; Pres., George Meany; Sec.-Treas., William F. Schnitzer.  
**American Indian Affairs Assn.** (1923), 48 East 86th St., New York 28, N. Y.; Sec., Alden Stevens.  
**American Indians, National Congress of** (1944), 1346 Connecticut Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Helen L. Peterson.  
**American Irish Historical Society** (Jan. 20, 1897), 991 Fifth Ave., New York 28 N. Y. Pres.-Gen., James McGurkin.  
**American Legion, The** (Mar. 15-17, 1919 in Paris, France), 700 No. Pennsylvania St., Indianapolis 6, Ind.; 2,523,063; Natl. Adm., Henry H. Dudley.  
**American Legion Auxiliary** (Nov. 10, 1919), 777 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis 7, Ind.; 1,000,000; Natl. Sec., Mrs. Jane C. Gould-Purbaugh.  
**American Life Convention** (1900), 250 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; Dir. Publicity, James Russell.  
**American Oriental Society** (1842), 329 Sterling Memorial Library, New Haven, Conn.; Sec., Ferris J. Stephens.  
**American Scandinavian Foundation** (1910), 127 East 73rd St., New York 21, N. Y.; 3,200; Sec., Robert A. Hunter.  
**American States, Organisation of (see Pan American Union)**  
**American Swedish Historical Foundation** (1926), 1900 Pattison Ave., Philadelphia 45, Pa.; Pres., Walter G. Nord.  
**American Swedish Institute** (1929), 2601 Oakland Ave., Minneapolis 11, Minn.; Dir. L. Nordquist.  
**American Unity, Common Council for** (1921), 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Read Lewis.  
**American Veterans of World War II and Korea-AMVETS**, (1944) 1710 Rhode Island Ave., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; 125,000; Exec. Sec., David Scholhaug.  
**Amputation Foundation, National** (1949), 427 West 44th St., New York N. Y.; Sec., Salvo Gans.  
**Angling and Casting Clubs, National Assn. of** (1908), 980 Paul Broad Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.; 181 clubs; Exec. Sec., L. B. Williams.  
**Antarctic Association, American** (1944), 6123 Wisconsin Rd., Washington 16, D. C.; Pres., Capt. Finn Ronne, USN.  
**Anti Defamation League of B'nai B'rith** (1911), 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 10,000; Natl. Dir., Benjamin H. Epstein.  
**Antiquarian Society, American** (1812), Salisbury St., at Park Ave., Worcester 9, Mass.  
**Clifford K. Shipton.**  
**Anti-Haloon League of America (see Temperance League Natl.)**  
**Aquarist Society** (1892), 200 American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York 25, N. Y.; Pres., Ivan Kander.  
**Arbitration Association, American** (1926), 472 Madison Ave., New York 22 N. Y.; Exec. V. P., J. Noble Hudson.  
**Archaeological Institute of America** (1849), 608 Library Bldg., Univ. of Cincinnati, Cincinnati 21, Ohio; 2,500; Sec., Cedric Belfrage.  
**Archery Assn., National** (1889), 2622 R St., N. W., Santa Ana, Calif.; Pres., Robert Kraft.  
**Architects, American Institute of** (1887), 10,300; Adm. Sec., J. W. Latta.  
**Architects, New York County of** (1904), 101 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; Sec., John J. Carroll.  
**Architectural League of N. Y.** (1881), 115 Park Ave., New York 16 N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Arthur Clarke.  
**Archivists, Society of American** (1930), 1000 Motor Co. Archives, 300 University Rd., Franklin, Mich.; Sec., Henry F. Edwards.  
**Armed Forces Communications and Electronics Association** (1946), 1634 Ave. of the Stars, N. W., Washington D. C.; over 10,000; Exec. Sec., George F. Dixon.  
**Army and Navy Legion of Valor of the U. S.**

of 1 (April 21, 1890), 316 Court House, Pittsburgh 19, Pa. Natl. Adjt. Lt. Ben Prager.

Army and Navy Union of USA (1886), 57 Mountfort St., Boston 15, Mass.; Natl. Adjt., Angelo M. Russo.

Army of the Philippines, Natl. Society (Aug. 13, 1900), 102 Beacon St., Boston 16, Mass.; 6.115; Natl. Adjt., J. S. Wood, Suite 22.

Art and Industry, Natl. Alliance of (1932), 119 East 18th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., R. W. Jones.

Art Society of N. Y., Municipal (1892), 119 East 18th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Irene Walsh.

Art Students League of N. Y. (1875), 215 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 4,058; Dir., Stewart Klink.

Arts, American Federation of (1909), 1083 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; Adm. Sec., Ann Drevet.

Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780), 23 Newbury St., Boston 16, Mass.; Exec. Officer, R. W. Burhoe.

Arts Club, National (1898), 15 Gramercy Park, New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Earl B. Breeding.

Arts and Letters, American Academy of (1904), 633 West 155th St., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., Douglas Moore.

Arts and Letters, National Institute of (1893 as Amer. Social Science Assn.), 633 West 155th St., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., Louis Kronenberger.

Arts and Sciences, American Academy of (1780), 77 Mass. Ave., Cambridge, Mass.; Sec., William C. Greene.

ASCAP (American Society of Composers, Authors and Publishers) (Feb. 13, 1914), 575 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 3,500; Dir. of Public Relations, Daniel I. McNamara.

Associated Press, The (1900), 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; 2,900; Sec., Lloyd Stratton.

Astronomical Society, American (1897), McMillin Observatory, Ohio State Univ., Columbus, Ohio; Sec., J. Allen Hynek.

Athletes of America, Intercollegiate Assn. of Amateur (1876), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Athletic Associations, Natl. Federation of State High School (May 14, 1920), 7 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 3, Ill.; Sec., H. V. Porter.

Athletic Conference, Eastern College (1938), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Athletic Union of the U. S., Amateur (1883), 233 Broadway, New York, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., Daniel J. Feerick.

Attorneys General, National Assn. of (1907), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Sec., Herbert L. Wittsee.

Audit Bureau of Circulations (1914), 123 No. Wacker Drive, Chicago 6, Ill.; 3,634; Pres. & Man. Dir., James N. Shryock.

Automobile Dealers Assn., National (1917), 2000 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 32,000; Exec. V. P., Frederick J. Bell.

Audubon Society, National (1905), 1130 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 300,000; Sec., Erard A. Matthiessen.

Authors League of America (1912), 6 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Erik Barnouw.

Automobile Association, American (1902), 1712 G St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 4,707,091; Exec. V. P., Russell E. Singer.

Automobile Club, National (1924), 216 Pine St., San Francisco 4, Calif.; 260,000; Gen. Mgr., H. E. Manners.

Automobile Manufacturers Association (1913), 320 New Center Bldg., Detroit 2, Mich.; Public Relations Dir., Harry A. Williams.

Automobile Merchants Assn. of N. Y. (1911), Park Sheraton Hotel, 56th St. & 7th Ave., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Joseph W. Farlow.

Automobile Old Timers (Oct. 18, 1939), 22 East 28th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 4,289; Exec. V. P., Frederick H. Elliott.

Automotive Engineers, Society of (1905), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 20,000; Sec., John A. C. Warner.

Avenue of the Americas Assn. (1926, as Sixth Ave. Assn.), 1150 A. of A., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Millard Heinlein.

Aztec Club of 1847 (Military Society of Mexican War; Oct. 13, 1847, at Mexico City, Mex.), 4808 Broad Brook Dr., Bethesda 14, Md.; Sec., F. Stirling Wilson.

## B

Bacteriologists (see Pathologists and Bacteriologists)

Bacteriologists, Society of American (July 28, 1899), Mt. Royal & Guilford Aves., Baltimore 2, Md.; 5,533; Bus. Mgr., Francis Harwood.

Ball Players of America, Assn. of Professional (Oct. 9, 1924), 524 So. Spring St., Los Angeles 13, Calif.; 13,000; Sec., Win Clark, Rm. 401.

Bankers Association, American (1875), 12 East 30th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Henry M. Sommers.

Baptist Home Mission Society, American (1832), 164 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Sec., Rev. Clifford G. Hansen.

Baptist Assn. (Conservative) of America (1947), 2561 No. Clark St., Chicago 14, Ill.; 250,000; Office Sec., Lois Moyers.

Bar Association, American (Aug. 21, 1878), 1155 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 55,000; Sec., Public Relations Dir., Mary R. Heffer.

Bar Association, Bronx County (1902), 851 Grand Concourse, Bronx 51, N. Y.; Librarian, Frances Young.

Bar Association, Brooklyn (1889), 123 Remsen St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; Sec., K. Frederick Cross.

Bar Assn., Federal (1920), 1603 K St., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., James de la Motte.

Bar Association, N. Y. State (1876), 99 Washington Ave., Albany, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John E. Berry.

Bar Assn., Queens County (1876), 88-11 Sutphin Blvd., Jamaica 35, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., William W. Weinstein.

Bar of the City of N. Y., Assn. of the (1870), 42 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 5,773; Exec. Sec., Paul B. DeWitt.

Barber Shop Quartet Singing in Amer., Soc. for Preservation & Encouragement of (1936), 20619 Fenkell Ave., Detroit 23, Mich.; Intl. Sec., Robert G. Hafer.

Barbers and Beauticians of Amer., Associated Master (1924), 537 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 12,000; Gen. Sec., Blair J. Shuman.

Baseball Congress, National (1935), Box 1420, Wichita, Kan.; Sec., Charles W. Cookson.

Baseball Leagues, Natl. Assn. of Professional (1901), 720 E. Broad St., Columbus, Ohio; 33 Leagues with 244 clubs. Pres., George M. Trautman.

Belgian American Educational Foundation (1920), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., E. Clark Stillman.

Beneficial Union of Pittsburgh, Greater (1908), 1505-7 Carson St., Pittsburgh 3, Pa.; Sup. Sec., W. T. Funk.

Beta Sigma Phi (1931), 3525 Broadway, Kansas City, Mo.; 125,000; Sec., Ida Bentley.

Better Business Bureaus, Assn. of (1921), 405 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Dir. Pub. Relations, Thomas C. Roberts.

Bible and Fruit Mission to the Public Hospitals of N. Y. City (1874), 5 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. J. Bernard Miller.

Bible Society, American (1816), 450 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 360,000; Sec., Eric M. North.

Bible Society, New York (1809), 5 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., David J. Fant.

Biblical Instructors, Natl. Assn. of (1910), Cedar Crest College, Allentown, Pa.; Sec., B. LeRoy Burkhardt.

Biblical Literature and Exegesis, Society of (1884), Garrett Biblical Institute, Evanston, Ill.; Sec., Charles P. Kraft.

Bibliographical Society of America (1904), P. O. Box 397, Grand Central Sta., New York 17, N. Y.; Editor, E. F. Walbridge.

Bicycle Club of America (1936), 9 Central Park West, New York, N. Y.; Sec., S. Panitch.

Bicycle Institute of America (1919), 122 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John Auerbach.

Bicycle League of America, Amateur (1920), 1445 No. Under, Chicago 51, Ill.; 83 clubs; Sec., John Mesch.

Big Brothers Movement (Dec. 3, 1904), 33 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Joseph H. McCoy.

Big Brothers of America (Dec. 24, 1946), 1347 Suburban Station Bldg., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Sec., Margaret M. Hanley.

Bill of Rights Commemorative Society (1943), Federal Hall Memorial, Wall & Nassau Sts., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., Monkemery Schuyler.

Billiard Congress of America (1948), 821 Edison Bldg., Toledo, Ohio, Exec. Sec., John Carrell.

Biological Chemists, American Society of (1906), Dept. of Biochemistry, Duke Univ. Sch. of Medicine, Durham, N. C.; 1,150; Sec., Philip Handler.

Blind, American Foundation for the (1921), 15 West 16th St., New York 11, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., M. Robert Barnett.

Blind, American Foundation for Overseas (1919), 22 West 17th St., New York 11, N. Y.; Field Dir., Eric T. Boulter.

Blind, N. Y. Assn. for the (1905), 111 East 59th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., P. S. Platt.

Blind, N. Y. Institute for the Education of the (1831), 99 E. Pelham Pkwy., New York 69, N. Y.; Prin., M. E. Frampton.

Blinded Veterans Association (1945), 3408 Wisconsin Ave., N.W., Washington 16, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Ivan P. Schloss.

Blindness (see Prevention of Blindness)

Blizzard Club, Jan. 12, 1888 (Jan. 12, 1940), 3343 Woods Ave., Lincoln 10, Nebr.; Sec., Mrs. Charles M. Sutherland.

Blizzard Men of 1888 (Mar. 12, 1929), 6884

Fitchett St., Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.; Sec., Fred Schneider.

Blood Banks, American Assn. of (1947), 725 Doctors Bldg., 3707 Gaston Ave., Dallas 10, Tex.; Sec., Marjorie Saunders.

Blue and Gray Assn. (1938), Old South Life Bldg., Montgomery, Ala.; Gen. Mgr., Champ Pickens.

B'nai Brith (Oct. 13, 1843), 1003 K St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 350,000; Sec., Maurice Biss-eyer.

B'nai Brith Hillel Foundation (1923), 165 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 200,000; Natl. Dir., Rabbi Arthur J. Lelyveld.

B'nai Brith Youth Organization (1924), 1761 R St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 29,150; St., Max F. Baer.

Boar, Loyal Order of the (1928), Medical Field Service Sch., Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Tex., 2912, Sec., James L. Snyder.

Board of Trade, Bronx (1894), 349 East 149th St., New York 51, N. Y.; 2,278; Sec., Joseph F. Adomizio.

Board of Trade of the City of Chicago (1848), 141 West Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; Exec. Sec., R. C. Liebenow.

Board of Trade, New York (1873), 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., M. D. Griffith.

Boat Manufacturers (see Engine and Boat)

Boiler Makers Association, Master (1902), 29 Parkwood St., Albany 8, N. Y.; Sec., Albert F. Stiglmeier.

Book Manufacturer's Institute, Inc. (1932), 25 West 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Alma G. Watson.

Book Publishers Council, American (1946), 2 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; over 120 publishing firms; Managing Dir., Dan Lacy.

Booksellers Association, American (1900), 452 Fifth Ave., New York 18, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Joseph A. Duffy.

Bowling Assn., American Lawn (1929), 48 Maynard St., Providence 9, R. I.; 10,000; Sec., Frank Bourdon.

Bowling Congress, American (Sept. 9, 1895), 1572 E. Capitol Dr., Milwaukee 11, Wis.; 2,000,000; Sec., Frank K. Baker.

Bowling Congress, Woman's International (1916), 694 So. High St., Columbus 6, Ohio; 700,000; Sec. Mrs. Emma Phaler.

Boy Scouts of America (Feb. 8, 1910), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 3,804,462; Chief Scout, Arthur A. Schuck.

Boy Scouts of America, Greater New York Councils (1922), 33 West 60th St., New York 23, N. Y.; 125,000; Scout Exec. & Sec., Harry G. Nagel.

Boys Brigades of America, United (Nov. 4, 1893), 512 Overbrook Rd., Baltimore 12, Md.; 8,500; Natl. Comdr., Walter A. Koerber.

Boys Clubs of America (1906), 381 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 400 Clubs, 375,000 members; Exec. Dir., David W. Armstrong.

Brewers Foundation, U. S. (1862), 535 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 500 companies; Sec., H. Tracy Balcorn, Jr.

Bridge (see Contract Bridge)

Bridge League (see Contract Bridge)

Brith Abraham (Feb. 7, 1887), 37 East 7th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 17,500; Gr. Sec., Adolph Stern.

Brith Shalom (Feb. 23, 1905), 506 Pine St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; 20,000; Exec. Dir., Albert Liss.

British School and Universities Club of N. Y. (1895), 41 East 52nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., G. W. Dorn, Jr.

Broadcast Unions and Guilds, Natl. Assn. of (NABU) (1947), 37 East 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Natl. Chmn., Oliver W. Nicoll.

Broadcasters (see Educational and Television)

Broadcasters (see Radio and Television)

Broadway Association (1911), Flisk Bldg., Bway at 5th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Man. Dir., T. J. McInerney.

Brookings Institution (1927), 722 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Mrs. Elizabeth H. Wilson.

Building Trades Employers Assn. of the City of N. Y. (1903), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., W. Arthur Rich.

Bureau Issues Association (1930), 50 Simpson Ave., West Somerville, Mass.; 1,981; Clerk, Roger H. Bryant.

Bus Operators (see Motor Bus)

Business Clubs, Natl. Assn. of American (1922), P. O. Box 762, Danville, Ill.; Sec., H. W. Edin-  
burgh.

Business Education Association, United (July 4, 1892), 1201 Sixteenth St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 7,000; Exec. Dir., Hollis Guy.

Business Magazine Editors, Society of (1949), 1015 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Chmn. Exec. Committee, Paul Wooton.

Business Publications, Associated (1906), 205 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Edgar W. Fairchild.

Business Writers of America, Associated (1945), Box 3755, Georgetown Sta., Washington 7, D. C.; Sec., Mrs. M. O. Waugh.

Business Writing Association, American (1935), 428 David Kinley Hall, Urbana, Ill.; Sec., C. R. Anderson.

Button Society of America, Natl. (Nov. 19, 1938), 436 So. Columbia Ave., Columbus, Ohio; 2,000; Sec., H. C. Scarlett.

# -C-

Camera Club (1884), 121 West 68th St., New York 23, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Lois Murkland.

Camp Fire Girls (Mar. 17, 1910), 16 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 392,000; Sec., Mrs. W. Harvey Young.

Camping Assn., American (1924), 343 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 4, Ill.; 5,384; Sec., Hugh W. Ransom.

Canadian Society of N. Y. (1897), 64 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., Joseph E. McCully.

Cancer Society, American (May 22, 1913), 521 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Asst. Sec., Norman R. Hollis.

Canners Assn., National (1907), 1133 20th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Carlos Campbell.

Carbonated Beverages, Amer. Bottlers of (1919), 1128 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., John J. Riley.

Carl Schurz Memorial Foundation (1930), 420 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; Sec., Howard W. Elkinton.

Catholic Actors Guild of America (1914), Sheraton Astor Hotel, Broadway at 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 1,250; Exec. Sec., George Buck.

Catholic Alumnae, International Federation of (1914), 22 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 500,000; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Marguerite E. Barry.

Catholic Assn. for International Peace (1926), 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Committee Sec., Eleanor Waters.

Catholic Benevolent Legion, Supreme Council (Sept. 5, 1881), 1 Hanson Pl., Brooklyn 17, N. Y.; Sup. Sec., Cornelius O'Leary.

Catholic Charities, Natl. Conference of (1910), 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 4,000; Sec., John O'Brady.

Catholic Church Extension Society of the U. S. of A. (1905), 1307 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; Sec., Thomas J. Reed.

Catholic Civics Clubs of America (1941), c/o George A. Pfau, 38 West 5th St., Dayton 2, Ohio; 95,000; Sec., Charles J. McNeil.

Catholic Club of the City of N. Y. (1871), Hotel Park Lane, 299 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., John M. Cunneen.

Catholic Daughters of America (June 18, 1903), 10 West 71st St., New York 23, N. Y.; 200,000; Natl. Sec., Mrs. Anna K. Ballard.

Catholic Hospital Assn. of the U. S. and Canada (1915), 1438 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 4, Mo.; Exec. Sec., M. R. Kneiff.

Catholic Men, Natl. Council of (1920), 1312 Mass Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Martin H. Work.

Catholic Press Assn. of the U. S. (1911), 150 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., G. Roger Cahaney.

Catholic Rural Life Conference, National (1923), 3801 Grand Ave., Des Moines 12, Iowa; Exec. Sec., Michael P. Dineen.

Catholic War Veterans of U. S. A. (1935), 1012 14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 150,000; Adjutant General, William L. Nemick.

Catholic Welfare Conference, Natl. (Sept. 24, 1919), 1312 Mass Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Gen. Sec., Rt. Rev. Mgr. Howard J. Carroll.

Catholic Women, Natl. Council of (1920), 1312 Mass Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 8,000,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Margaret Mealey.

Catholic Writers Guild of America (1919), 128 West 71st St., New York 23, N. Y.; Sec., Eleanor M. Tucker.

Ceramic Society, American (1899), 4055 No. High St., Columbus 14, Ohio, 5,626; Gen. Sec., Charles S. Pearce.

Chamber of Commerce of the Borough of Queens (1911), 24-16 Bridge Plaza So., Long Island City 1, N. Y.; Pub. Dir., Frank R. Sherkel.

Chamber of Commerce, Bronx (1914), 260 East 161st St., Bronx 51, N. Y.; Office Mgr., Alice A. Johnston.

Chamber of Commerce, Brooklyn (1918), 26 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Howard A. Swain.

Chamber of Commerce, Flushing (1938), 39-01 Main St., Flushing 54, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Haynes Trebor.

Chamber of Commerce of the State of N. Y. (1768), 65 Liberty St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., John T. Gayne.

Chamber of Commerce, Staten Island (1895), 130 Bay St., Staten Island 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Art O. Hedquist.

Consulting Chemical and Chemical Engineers.  
 17th St. New York 17, N. Y.  
 N. Y. Dir. Publicity, A. R. Bowers.  
 Consulting Engineers, American Institute of  
 Sec. J. T. McCorky.  
 1910, 33 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.  
 Consulting Management Engineers, Asso. of  
 1192, 347 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.  
 Exec. Sec. Philip W. Shay.  
 Contract Bridge League, Amer. (1927), 33 West  
 60th St. New York 23, N. Y. 60,000. Exec. Mfr.  
 Avian Land  
 American Institute of America (1921), 2 Park  
 At New York 16, N. Y. 4,500 Sec. Paul Hines  
 Cooperative League of the U.S.A. (1922), 313  
 5th Avenue St., Chicago 4, Ill.; Exec. Dir., H.  
 Jeff. Young  
 American Association, American (1870 as  
 Amer. Prison Assn. founded 1855), 135 East 15th  
 St. New York 3, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., E. R. Cahan  
 (Compositional International) (1931), 6500 A  
 Street, Kansas City 10, Mo.; 3,500. Exec.  
 Sec. James W. Ewing.  
 Park Ave. New York 22, N. Y.; 35,000. Sec.  
 Arthur B. Cunningham  
 (Cotton Council of America, Natl. (Nov. 22,  
 1928), P. O. Box 18 Memphis 1, Tenn.; Exec.  
 V. P. Wm. Hobe Blake  
 Cotton Exchange, N. Y. (Aug. 18, 1910), 60  
 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.; Sec., John J.  
 Scanlon  
 (Cotton Manufacturers and Northern Textile  
 Assn., Natl. Assn. of 1884 and 1933, 80 Federal  
 St. Boston 10, Mass. Sec., William M. Sullivan  
 (Credit Men, National Assn. of 1886), 229 Fourth  
 Ave., New York 3, N. Y.; 33,661. Sec., Edwin B.  
 Morgan  
 Credit Union Natl. Assn. (1935), 1613 Sherman  
 Ave., Madison, Wis.; Man. Dir., T. W. Dodge  
 (Credit Children and Adults, Natl. Sec. of  
 Lawrence J. Jiback  
 (Crippled Children, Walter Scott Foundation for  
 the Aid of 1900), 441 Lexington Ave., New York  
 17, N. Y.; Sec. Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker  
 (Cottons, Bowers & Forwarders Assn. of Amer-  
 ica, Mar. 22, 1897), 8 Bridge St., New York,  
 N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John P. Budd.  
 D—  
 Dairy Industries Supply Assn. (1912), 1145  
 19th St., N. W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. V. P.,  
 Robert Everett  
 Dairy Branch Assn. Amer. (1911), Ohio State  
 Un., Columbus 10 Ohio; Sec., P. R. Ellisworth  
 Dairymen's League Cooperative Assn. (1919),  
 100 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 22,601. Sec.,  
 J. Myrleis Cheney  
 Dartmouth College Club (1925), 37 East 39th  
 St. New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., H. M. Ball  
 Nurses of the American Revolution, Natl.  
 Society (Oct. 11, 1880), 1778 D St., N. W., Wash-  
 ington 6, D. C.; 19,920. In 2,715 chapters. Rec.  
 Sec. Gen., Mrs. Thomas Henry Lee  
 Nurses of the Cincinnati (Dec. 27, 1894), 33  
 Central Ave., Staten Island 1, N. Y.; Sec. Mrs.  
 Lora A. Zerkow  
 Nurses of the Defenders of the Republic  
 U. S. & (1927), 600 West 162d St., New York  
 32, N. Y., Founder Mrs. Amanda Shaw Hirsch  
 Daughters of 1812, U. S. Natl. Society (Jan. 8,  
 1892), 1451 Rhode Island Ave. N. W., Wash-  
 ington, D. C. 4,000. Pres. Mrs. Herbert T. Whitford  
 Daughters of Israel, Natl. Circle (1897), 375  
 N. St., New Haven 11, Conn., 100,000.  
 Nat. Soc. Misses Mary P. Riley  
 Daughters of the King (1885), 31 Union Sq.,  
 Office New York 3, N. Y., 3,500 Mrs. 700 Jrs.  
 Daughters of the Republic of Texas (Nov. 6,  
 1891), 403 W. Commerce St. San Antonio 7,  
 Tex.  
 Daughters of Union Veterans of the Civil War,  
 1861-1865 (1865), 419 Cumberland St., Portland,  
 Me. Sec. Mrs. Alice Frank  
 Deaf Sec. Alexander Graham Bell Assn.)  
 Deaf, Conference of Executives of American  
 Knoxville for 1868, Tennessee School for the Deaf,  
 Knoxville 20 Tenn., Natl. National Aasm. of the  
 1880, 2496 Shate-  
 Rees Building  
 Welfare Society, Amer. (1915), 225 Fifth Ave.,  
 New York 10, N. Y. Exec. Sec. J. W. Oltman  
 Deafness, Order of (Mar. 18, 1919), 201 East  
 47th St., New York 17, N. Y. 2,200 000. Pub.  
 Medical Assn., American (Aug. 3, 1859), 222 East  
 11th St., Chicago 11 Ill. 82,707. Sec., Harold  
 Debernardi of the (Colonial Clergy, Society of  
 the 18th 9, 1933, P. O. 2, Pittsburgh, N. Y.  
 Hamp. Historian General Frederick Lewis Wells

[illegible]

## United States-Associations and Societies

American (1887) 105 Hudson St. New York 13.  
 Y. Exec Sec. M. H. Fulton.  
 Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. (1912).  
 615 N. St. N. W. Washington 6, D. C. Exec.  
 V. P. Arch. N. Boulton.  
 Charles Aid Assn. New York 10, N. Y. Dir. Public  
 Information, Gordon E. Brown.  
 New York Soc. (Carol M. Lynch).  
 Chautauque Institution (1874). Chautauque.  
 Chemical Engineers, American Inst. of (1908).  
 21 West 41st St. New York 36 N. Y. 14,500.  
 Omce Mgr. Mrs. S. M. Sheelin.  
 Chemical Engineers (see Consulting Chemists).  
 St. N. W. Washington 6, D. C. 73,396. Exec.  
 Sec. Alden H. Emery.  
 (Chemists, Amer. Inst. of (1923). 60 East 42d St.  
 New York 17, N. Y. 2,800 Sec. Ray P. Dinsmore.  
 Building and Chemical Engineers (see Con-  
 sulting Chemists).  
 Chicago Crime Commission (1919). 79 W. Mon-  
 teith St. Chicago 3, Ill.; Operating Dir. Virgil  
 W. Peterson.  
 Chicago Sunday Evening Club (1907). Suite  
 1824 322 So. Michigan Ave. Chicago 4, Ill.; Exec.  
 Sec. Clara E. Randall.  
 Child Labor Committee, National (1904). 419  
 Fourth Ave. New York 16 N. Y. 15,000; Gen.  
 Sec. Sol. Mankoff.  
 Child Study Assn. of America (1888). 132 East  
 74th St. New York 21, N. Y. 2,000; Exec. Dir.  
 (Invent. Daywood).  
 Child Welfare League of America (1920). 345  
 Joseph H. Reid.  
 Children of the American Revolution (1895).  
 1776 D St. N. W. Washington 6, D. C. 14,360.  
 (Children's Book Council) (1945). 50 West 33rd  
 St. New York 18 N. Y. Sec. Lucy Tompkins.  
 Child Society of America (1913). 125 East 65th  
 St. New York 21, N. Y. Sec. Mrs. Isabelle  
 Williams.  
 Chinamen Breeders of America, Natl. (1938).  
 118 First Ave. Salt Lake City, Utah; 12,000.  
 Exec. Sec. Calvin L. Skinner.  
 Chinapella Cooperatives (see Farmers Child-  
 ren).  
 Chinese Women's Association (1932). 309-11  
 Fifth Ave. New York 16, N. Y. Sec. Miss Wing  
 Ling.  
 (Chippodias). National Assn. of (1912). 3301-  
 16th St. N. W. Washington 10, D. C. 4,600.  
 Sec. William J. Sticker.  
 (Chippodias). Natl. (1930). Natl. Bldg.  
 Webster City, Iowa. Exec. Sec. T. M. Rogers.  
 (Chippodias). International (1926).  
 838 Brady St. Davenport, Iowa; 3,000; Bus.  
 Sec. Kenneth Gierke.  
 Chorus Equity Assn. of America (1919). 701  
 Seventh Ave. New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec.  
 Ben. Irving.  
 Christian Churches, American Council of (1941).  
 15 Park Row, New York 38, N. Y.; 1,193,977.  
 Gen. Sec. Wm. Harlan Bordeaux.  
 (Christian). World Sunday School Convention  
 held in 1889). 156 Fifth Ave. New York 10, N. Y.;  
 Sec. Forrest L. Knapp.  
 (Christian). Redwood. International Society of  
 United (Jan. 10, 1888). 632 No. Park St. Colum-  
 bus 8, Ohio. 194,582. Sup. Sec. A. W. Franklin.  
 Community (Theatre) and Councils of America  
 (1918). 345 East 46th St. New York 17, N. Y.;  
 Exec. Dir. Ralph H. Blumhardt.  
 (Community) Councils of the City of N. Y. (1921).  
 111 Broadway 6, N. Y. Exec. Sec. Edward  
 Russell.  
 (Community) Service Society of N. Y. (1939) by  
 merger of Assn. for Improving Condition of the  
 Poor, 1835, and Charity Organization Soc. of  
 N. Y. (1887). 105 East 22d St. New York 10,  
 1885. 350 West 57th St. New York 19, N. Y.;  
 350,000. Sup. Fin. Sec. Alma Claire Clark.  
 (Composers, Authors and Publishers) (see ASCAP).  
 Menchikov Rd. Detroit 18, Mich.; 6,800. Sec.  
 No. 43d St. Milwaukee 8, Wis.; 125,000. Sec.  
 Tires, Arthur Sorochan.  
 (Confederated) Unions of America (1942). 1236  
 Todd  
 14 Beacon St. Boston 8, Mass.; Sec. Thomas  
 (Confederational) Christian Church, American  
 Missionary Assn. Div. of (1846). 287 Fourth Ave.  
 New York 10, N. Y. Sec. Philip Widenhouse.  
 1939. 718 Jackson Pl. N. W. Washington 6, D.  
 6,000,000. Pres. Walter P. Houston. Sec. Edgar  
 June, B. Carey. Publisher Dir. Henry C. Fisher.  
 (Conservative) Foundation (1948). 30 East 40th  
 St. New York 16, N. Y. Ltp. Joan C. Russell.

Exchange Club, National (Mar. 27, 1911), 335 Superior St., Toledo 4, Ohio; 80,000; Natl. Sec., Herold M. Harter.

## —F—

Fairs & Expositions, Inter-National Assn., (1891), Winston-Salem, N. C.; Sec., Frank H. Kingman.

Family Protection League of USA (1935), 4143 Moody St., Corona, Calif.; Exec. Officer, Peter Hansen.

Family Service Assn. of America (1911), 192 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Adm. Asst., Doris N. Smith.

Farm Bureau Federation, Amer. (1920), Rm. 2300 Merchandise Mart, Chicago 54, Ill.; 1,809,470 farm families; Dir. Information, Creston J. Foster.

Farmer Cooperatives, Natl. Council of (1929), 744 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., John J. Riggie.

Farmers Chinchilla Cooperative of America (1950), P. O. Box 1745, Salt Lake City, Utah; 3,700; Sec.-Mgr., Calvin L. Skinner.

Farmers Educational and Cooperative Union of America (National Farmers Union) 1417 California St., Denver, Colo.

Federal Grand Jury (see Grand Jury)  
Feline Society, American (1938), 41 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Helen Alexander.

Fellowship of Reconciliation (1914), 21 Audubon Ave., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., J. M. Swomley.  
Fencers League of America, Amateur (Apr. 22, 1891), 397 Concord Rd., Yonkers 2, N. Y.; Sec., Ralph Goldstein.

Fifth Avenue Assn. (1907), 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., T. W. Hughes.

Fire Officers Assn., Uniformed (1946), 160 Chambers St., New York 7, N. Y.; 1,793; Sec., Martin P. O'Connor.

Fire Protection Assn., Natl. (1896), 60 Battery-march St., Boston 10, Mass.; 15,200; Gen. Mgr., Percy Bugbee.

Fire Protection Engineers, Society of (1950) 60 Battery-march St., Boston 10, Mass.; Sec., Robert S. Moulton.

Fire Underwriters, Natl. Board of (Apr. 30, 1866), 85 John St., New York 38, N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., L. A. Vincent.

First Division, Society of the (June 6, 1919, at Montabaur, Germany), 5309 Germantown Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.; 20,000; Exec. Sec., Arthur L. Chaffl.

Fisheries Society, American (1870), Iowa Conservation Comm., East 7th & Court Sts., Des Moines 9, Iowa; Sec. E. B. Speaker.

Flag Assn. of the U. S. of A. (1940), 303 First Natl. Bank Bldg., Tampa 2, Fla.; Pres., Ernest Berger.

Flag Day Assn., American (1898), P. O. Box 1121, Denver 1, Colo.; Natl. Sec., Verne Bentley.

Fleet Reserve Assn. (Nov. 11, 1924), 522 Rhode Island Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.; 42,500; Natl. Sec., Charles E. Loigren.

Florists, Society of American (1884), 600 So. Michigan Av., Chicago 5, Ill.; Sec., R. H. Roland.

Fluorescent Lighting Assn. (1942), 100 West 42nd St., New York 18, N. Y.; Sec., B. F. Greene.

Folklore Society, American (1888), 110 Bennett Hall, Un. of Pa., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; Sec., Mac-Edward Leach.

Football Writers Assn. of America (1941), Register & Tribune Bldg., Des Moines 4, Iowa; Sec., Bert McGrane.

Foreign Policy Assn. (1918), 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 20,000; Sec., Donald Dennis.

Foreign Press Assn. (1918), 50 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; Sec., Hans Steinltz.

Forest Products Research Society (1947), P. O. Box 2010, Univ. Sta., Madison 5, Wis.; Exec. Sec., Frank J. Rovsek.

Foresters of America (1745) 161 Massachusetts Ave., Boston, Mass.; 50,000.

Foresters, Society of American (1900), 435 Mills Bldg., Washington 8, D. C.; 10,000; Exec. Sec., Henry Clepper.

Forestry Assn., American (1875), 919-17th St., N.W., Washington 8, D. C.; 25,000; Bus. Mgr., Robert B. Spencer.

Forty and Eight, The (Mar. 1920, at Phila., Pa.), 77 No. Meridian St., Indianapolis 4, Ind.; 107,000; Sec., C. W. Ardery.

42nd Street-Mid-Manhattan Assn. (1919), 50 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., John E. Cannon.

Foundrymen's Society, Golf and Wolf Roads, Des Plaines, Ill.; 11,328; Sec., Wm. W. Maloney.

4-H Clubs (Bet. 1901-05) Federal Extension Service, U. S. Dept. of Agric., Washington 25, D. C.; 2,104,787; Dir., E. W. Alton. (Pledge of the Clubs: I pledge—My Head to clear thinking. My Heart to great loyalty. My Hands to larger service. My Health to better living. For my club, my community, and my country.)

Free Sons of Israel (1849), 257 West 93rd St.,

New York 25, N. Y.; 12,000; Grand Sec., J. Q. Seide.

Frs. Trade Unions, International Confederation (1949), 20 West 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 54,500,000; Exec. Sec., J. H. Oldenbrook.

French Alliances in the U. S. & Canada, Federation of (1902), 22 East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec. Gen., William Willis.

French Institute in the U. S. (1911), 22 East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., R. E. Tansing.

French Legion of Honor, American Society of the (1922), 522 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., M. A. Downing.

Friendly Sons of St. Patrick, Society of the (1784), 536 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Richard C. Murphy.

Friends of de Grasse, Society of the (1832), National Arts Club, 15 Gramercy Park, New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Philip R. Dillon.

Friends General Conference (1900), 1615 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 20,400; Gen. Sec., Lawrence Miller, Jr.

Friends Service Committee, American, 144 E. 20th St., New York, N. Y.

Friendship Through Religion (see World Alliance for Intl. Friendship)

Future Farmers of America, Hq., Dept. of Education, Dept. of Health, Welfare & Security, Washington, D. C.

## —G—

Game Fish Assn., International (1939), American Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Francesca LaMonte.

Garden Club of America (1913), 15 East 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 10,000; Corr. Sec., Mrs. Charles D. Webster.

Garden Clubs of America, Men's (Mar. 15, 1928), 1827 Devine St., Jackson 2, Miss.; 8,559; Sec., Woodson K. Jones.

Garden Clubs, Natl. Council of State (1929), Essex House, 160 Central Park So., New York 19, N. Y.; 350,000; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Blanche P. Wilks.

Gas Assn., American (1919), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 7,731; Sec., E. F. Boyes.

Genealogical and Biographical Society, N. Y. (Feb. 27, 1869), 132-6 East 58th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Marie F. Berry.

Genealogy, Institute of American (1928), 407 So. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 1,500; Sec., F. A. Virkus.

General Contractors, of America, Associated (1918), 1227 Munsey Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Man. Dir., H. E. Moreman.

Genetic Assn., American (1903), 1507 M. St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 1,533; Sec., S. L. Emsweller.

Geographers, Assn. of American (Dec. 29, 1904), Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C.; 1,800; Central Office Mgr., Amy M. Pruitt.

Geographic Society, National (1888), 16th and M Sts., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 2,150,000; Pres., John Oliver La Gorce; Sec., Thomas W. McKnew.

Geographical Society, American (1852), Broadway at 156th St., New York 32, N. Y.; 4,200; Dir., Charles B. Hitchcock.

Geological Society of America (1888), 419 West 117th St., New York 27, N. Y.; 3,852; Sec., Henry R. Aldrich.

German Society of the City of N. Y. (1784), 147 Fourth Ave., New York 3, N. Y.; Mgr., Otto H. Rutgers.

Gideons International (July 1, 1899), 212 E. Superior St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 19,000; Exec. Dir., W. J. Gotsch.

Girl Scout Council of Greater N. Y. (Mar. 12, 1912), 133 East 62d St., New York 21, N. Y.; 49,719 girls, 14,649 adult volunteers; Metropolitan Dir., Miss Eleanor Edson.

Girl Scouts of the U. S. A. (Mar. 12, 1912), 155 East 44th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 2,350,281; Sec., Mrs. Charles H. Ridder.

Gold Star Mothers, American (1928), 2128 Leroy Pl. N.W., Washington 8, D. C.; 25,000; Sec., Mrs. Elsie C. Nielsen.

Golden Rule Foundation (1929), 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Robert F. Driggs.

Golf Association, U. S. (Dec. 22, 1894), 40 East 38th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,887 clubs; Exec. Dir., Joseph C. Dey, Jr.

Government Research Assn. (1914), 684 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Elsie V. Haas.

Governors Conference (1908), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Sec., Frank Bane.

Gramercy Boys Club Assn. (1921), 380 East 143rd St., New York 54, N. Y.; Dir., John D. Buckley.

Grand Army of the Republic (April 6, 1866), Fenton Memorial Bldg., Jamestown, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Cora E. Gillis. Held 85rd and final en-



campment in August 1949 in Indianapolis, Ind. In 1890 a peak membership of 408,489 was reached. Theodore A. Penland, 101, last commander-in-chief, died Sept. 13, 1950.

Grand Jurors Assn., Queens County (1925), 112-25 Queens Blvd., Forest Hills 75, N. Y.; Sec., Stephen F. Schneider.

Grand Jury Assn., Federal, for the Southern Dist. of N. Y. (1927), 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Florence E. McSweeney.

Grand Jury Assn. of N. Y. County (1913), 320 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Frances V. Langen.

Grand Street Boys Assn. (1920), 106 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 5,800, Sec., Max Bernstein.

Grandmother Clubs of America, Natl. Federation (Apr. 11, 1938), 203 No. Wabash Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; 15,000; Natl. Pres., Dorothea Sullivan, Rm. 2091.

Graphic Artists, Inc. The Society of American, (1915), 1083 Fifth Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 500; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Henrietta S. Mueller.

Greyhound Track Operators Assn., American (1946), 1624 duPont Bldg., Miami 32, Fla.; Exec. Sec., Paul J. O'Connor.

Gyro International (1912), Box 489, Painesville, Ohio; 5,100; Sec.-Treas., C. W. St. Clair.

## —H—

Hadassah (Women's Zionist Organization of America) (1912), 136 West 54th St., New York, N. Y.; 300,000; Exec. Dir., Hannah L. Goldberg.

Handicapped, Federation of the (1935), 211 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Milton Cohen.

Harvard Club of N. Y. City (Nov. 3, 1865), 27 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Frank S. Streeter.

Hay Fever Prevention Society (May 15, 1935), 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Louis V. Fucci.

Health Council, Natl. (1921), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Philip E. Ryan.

Health, Physical Education & Recreation, American Assn. for (1895), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Carl Troester, Jr.

Hearing Society, American (1919), 817-14th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Exec. V. P., W. Earl Prosser.

Heart Association, American (1924), 44 East 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 25,000; Information Dir., Ira Sherman.

Heating and Air Conditioning Engineers, Amer. Soc. of (1895), 62 Worth St., New York 13, N. Y.; 10,000; Asst. to Sec., D. M. Midner.

Hebrew Congregations, Union of American (1873), 838 Fifth Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Rabbi Louis I. Egelson.

Hebrew Educational Society of Brooklyn (1899), 564 Hopkinson Ave., Brooklyn 12, N. Y.; 4,000; Exec. Dir., Alter F. Landesman.

Hebrew Immigrant Aid (see Hias Service)

Helicopter Society, Amer. (1943), 2 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Harry M. Lounsbury.

Helm Athletic Foundation (Oct. 15, 1936), Helms Hall, 8760 Venice Blvd., Los Angeles 34, Calif.; Man. Dir., W. R. Bill Schroeder.

Heritage Foundation, American (1947), 345 East 46th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., E. L. Weisl.

Hias Service, United (Aug. 24, 1954, by merging of Hebrew Immigration Aid Soc. (1886), United Service for New Americans (1933), and (1914) Migration Services of the American Joint Distribution Committee), 425 Lafayette St., New York 17, N. Y.; 45,000; Pres., Ben Touster; Sec., Max Ogust.

Hibernians in America and Ladies Auxiliary, Ancient Order of (May 3, 1936), 248 East 31st St., Brooklyn 25, N. Y.; 165,380; Natl. Sec., John F. Geoghan.

Highway Users Conference, Natl. (1932), 952 Natl. Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Dir., A. C. Butler.

Historians, Society of American, 25 Lilac Lake, Princeton, N. J.; Sec., Henry David.

Historical Assn., American (1884), Study Room 274, Library of Congress Annex, Washington 25, D. C.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Boyd C. Shafer.

Historical Assn., Mississippi Valley (1912), 1500 R St., Lincoln 8, Nebr.; 2,650; Sec., James C. Olson.

Historical Assn., N. Y. State (April 24, 1899), 149 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 8,999; Sec., Paul S. Kerr.

Historical Society, East Tennessee (1925), Lawson McGhee Library, 217 Market St., Knoxville 3, Tenn.; Sec., Pollyanna Creekmore.

Historical Society, Flushing (1903), 41-25 Main St., Flushing, N. Y.; Pres., Francis J. Dondero.

Historical Society, Illinois State (1899), Centennial Bldg., Springfield, Ill.; Sec., Harry E. Pratt.

Historical Society of Iowa, State (1857), Schaefer Hall, Iowa City, Ia.; Supt., J. Petersen.

Historical Society of Missouri, State (1898), Univ. Library Bldg., Hitt & Lowry Sts., Columbia, Mo.; Sec., Floyd C. Shoemaker.

Historical Society, New York (1804), 170 Central Park West, New York 24, N. Y.; Sec., R. W. G. Vall.

Historical Society, Okla. (1893), Historical Bldg., Lincoln Blvd. at NE 19th St., Okla. City 5, Okla.; Adm. Sec., Elmer L. Fraker.

Historical Society of Pennsylvania (1924), 1300 Locust St., Philadelphia, Pa.; Dir., R. N. Williams, 2nd.

Historical Society, Presbyterian (1852), 520 Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Sec., Charles A. Anderson.

Hobbies, International Associated (1951), 2252 East 8th St., Tulsa 4, Okla.; 5,000; Sec., Mrs. C. S. (Mildred) Buxton.

Holland Society of N. Y. (1885), 90 West St., New York 6, N. Y.; limited to 1,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Florence McAleer.

Home Economics Assn., American (1908), 1600 -20th St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 22,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Mildred Horton.

Homeopathy, American Institute of (1844), 1601 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Bus. Mgr., Laurene S. White.

Honor Society, Natl. (1921), 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Paul E. Ellicker.

Hoo hoo, Intl. Concatenated Order of (Fratern Order of Lumbermen) (1892), 404 East Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee 2, Wis.; 12,750; Sec., B. F. Springer.

Horological Assn. of America, United (1933), 1901 East Colfax Ave., Denver 6, Colo.; 2,300; Sec., Orville R. Hagans.

Horological Institute of America (1921), 2026 Laurel Court, Falls Church, Va.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Arthur F. Beck.

Horological Schools, Natl. Assn. (1947), 1901 E. Colfax Ave., Denver 6, Colo.; Exec. Sec., Orville R. Hagans.

Horse Show Assn., Natl. (1883), 90 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., George W. Brassil.

Horseshoe Pitchers Assn. of America, Natl. (May 10, 1921), Crestline, Calif.; 2,000; Sec., Archie J. Gregson.

Horticultural Society, American (1922), 1600 Bladensburg Rd., N.W., Washington 2, D. C.; Sec., Francis de Vos.

Hospital Association, American (1898), 18 E. Division St., Chicago 10, Ill.; Dir., Edwin L. Crosby.

Hospital Fund of N. Y., United (1879), 8 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. O. D. Hopkins.

Hotel Assn., American (1910), 221 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Mary Kleiner.

Human Betterment Assn. of America (1943), 32 West 58th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Irene Headley Armes.

Humane Assn., American (1903), 896 Pennsylvania St., Denver, Colo.; 5,000; Exec. Dir., Mel L. Morse.

Humanist Association, American (1928), 117 Glenn St., Yellow Springs, Ohio; Sec., Edwin H. Wilson.

Hunts Racing Assn., United (1895), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Asst. Sec., W. Helen Eden.

Ice Boat and Yacht Club, North Shrewsbury (Dec. 20, 1880), 71 Conover Lane, Red Bank, N. J.; Rec. Sec., John N. Darling.

Identification, International Assn. for (N. Y. State Div.) (1949), Bureau of Identification, Police Hdqrs., Utica 4, N. Y.; Sec., W. G. Hoetzer.

Illuminating Engineering Society (1906), 1600 Broadway, New York 23, N. Y.; 8,207; Exec. Sec., A. D. Hickley.

Imperial Order of the Dragon (Sept. 1900, in Temple of Agric., Peking, China; commemorative China Relief Expedition), P. O. Box 1707, San Francisco 1, Calif.; Sec., Enoch Jones, Sr.

Indian (see also American Indian)

Indian Assn. of America (1923), 211 Ward Ave., Staten Island 4, N. Y.; Sec., Dolores M. Becker.

Indian Rights Assn. (1882), 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 1,200; Sec., Lawrence E. Lindley.

Indoor Polo Assn. (1915) (merged with U. S. Polo Assn., 1955).

Industrial Advertisers Assn., National (1922), 1776 Broadway New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., J. B. Manning.

Industrial Conference Board, Natl. (1916), 460 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 3,412; Sec., Herbert S. Briggs.

Industrial Democracy, League for (1905), 112 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 3,000; Sec., Harry W. Laidler.

Industrial Designers Institute (1938), 115 East

40th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Elizabeth Dralle.

Industrial Editors, International Council of (1941), 12601 E. Jefferson St., Detroit 15, Mich.; Pres., S. J. Wolfe.

Industrial Hygiene Foundation (1935 as Air Hygiene Found.; renamed 1941), Mellon Institute, 4409 Fifth Ave., Pittsburgh 13, Pa.; Man. Dir., C. Richard Walmer.

Insurance Rating Board, N. Y. Compensation (1914), 100 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., George A. Dierauf.

Insurance Society of N. Y. (1901), 16 Liberty St., New York 5, N. Y.; 2,168, Sec., F. B. Tuttle.

Inter American Statistical Institute (1940), Pan American Union, Washington 8, D. C.; Sec. Gen., Francisco de Abrisqueta.

Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference (1896), 10 No. La Salle St., Chicago 2, Ill.; Commissioner, K. L. Wilson.

Interfraternity Club of Chicago (1927), c/o Chicago Real Estate Club, 105 W. Madison St., Chicago, Ill.; Sec., Theodore W. Hofsummer.

Interfraternity Conference, Professional (1928), 4660 Buckingham Rd., Detroit 24, Mich.; Sec., S. G. Applegate.

International Education, Institute of (1919), 1 East 67th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Donald J. Shanks.

International Friendship Through Religion (see World Alliance for)

International Law, American Society of (1906), 1826 Jefferson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 2,300; Exec. Sec., Eleanor H. Finch.

Investment Bankers Assn. of America (1912), 425—13th St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.; Sec., Robert Stevenson, 3rd.

Iron Founders Society, Gray (1928), 930 National City-Bldg., Cleveland 14, Ohio; Exec. V. P., Donald H. Workman.

Iron and Steel Engineers, Assn. of (1907), 1010 Empire Bldg., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.; 6,200; Man. Dir., T. J. Ess.

Iron and Steel Institute, American (1908), 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., George S. Rose.

Italian Historical Society of America (1949), 26 Court St., Brooklyn 1, N. Y.; Sec., Marion L. Loschi, Rm. 2514.

Izaak Walton League of America (1922), 31 No. State St., Chicago 2, Ill.; 60,018; Exec. Dir., William Voigt, Jr.

## —J—

Jewish Agricultural Society (1900), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Mgr., H. J. Levine.

Jewish Assn. for Neighborhood Centers (1893 as YWHA; renamed 1945), 1391 Lexington Ave., New York 28, N. Y.; 8,000; Exec. Dir., Irving Brodsky.

Jewish Braille Institute of America (1931), 101 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Jacob Freid.

Jewish Committee, American (1906), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 24,500; Exec. V. P., John Slawson.

Jewish Congress, Amer. (1918), 15 East 84th St., New York 28, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., David W. Petersburgsky.

Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds, Council of (1932), 165 West 46th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Philip Bernstein.

Jewish Historical Society, Amer. (1892), 3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.; Lib., Isidore S. Meyer.

Jewish Labor Committee (Feb. 25, 1934), 25 East 78th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Dir. Public Relations, Walter L. Kirschenbaum.

Jewish Philanthropies of N. Y., Federation of (1917), 71 West 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 90,000; Pub. Dir., Robert I. Smith.

Jewish Publication Society of America (1888), 222 No. 15th St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; 8,500; Exec. Sec., Lesser Zussman.

Jewish War Veterans of the U.S.A. (Mar. 16, 1898, at N. Y. City), 1712 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 100,000; Natl. Exec. Sec., Ben Kaufman.

Jewish Welfare Board, National (1917), 145 East 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., S. D. Gershovitz.

Jewish Women, Natl. Council of (1893), 1 West 47th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 105,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Elsie Eilenbein.

Jockey Club (Feb. 10, 1894), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Marshall Cassidy.

Judicature Society, American (1913), 1155 East Glenn St., Chicago 37, Ill.; 14,000; Sec. Treas., Glenn R. Winters.

Junior Achievement (1926), 345 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. E. Collin.

Junior Americans of the U. S. (1938), 25 West Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Eli Gottlieb.

Junior Bluejackets of America (1938), 50 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., James V. McNaught.

Junior Chamber of Commerce, U. S. (1920), 21st & Main Sts., Tulsa, Okla.; Exec. V. P., G. T. Hicks.

Junior Colleges, American Assn. of (1920), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Jesse P. Bogue.

Junior Honor Society, Natl. (1929), 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Paul E. Ellicker.

Junior League of the City of N. Y. (1901), 130 East 80th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Helen R. Mason.

Junior Leagues of America, Assn. of the (1921), Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, Park Ave. at 50th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 65,000; Administrator, Mrs. Margaret G. Twyman.

## —K—

Kennel Club, American (Sept. 17, 1884), 221 Fourth Ave., New York, N. Y.; 345 clubs; Sec., Phyllis B. Everett.

Kindergarten Assn., National (May 27, 1909), 8 East 40th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Acting Exec. Sec., Miss Frances Nan Lane.

King's Daughters and Sons, International Order of the (Jan. 13, 1886), 144 East 37th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 51,000; Sec., Mrs. Margaret Archibald.

Kiwanis International (Jan. 15, 1915), 520 No. Michigan Ave., Chicago 11, Ill.; 236,835 members, 4,008 clubs; Intl. Sec., O. E. Peterson.

Knights of Columbus (Mar. 29, 1882), P. O. Drawer 1670, New Haven, Conn.; 938,217; Sec., Joseph F. Lamb.

Knights of the Golden Eagle (Feb. 6, 1873), 814 No. Broad St., Philadelphia 30, Pa.; 20,000; Sec., Fred W. Anton.

Knights of Pythias (Feb. 19, 1864), 2934 Vernon Place, Cincinnati 19, Ohio; 250,000; Sup. Sec., M. M. Ewen.

Korean War Veterans of the U. S., Natl. Assn. of (K-VETS), (Nov. 1, 1951, at Pohang-Dong, Korea), 933 Eighth St., Holly Hill, Fla.; Natl. Comdr., Virgil Harton, Jr.

Kosciusko Foundation (1925), 16 East 65th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Stephen Mizwa.

## —L—

Ladies Oriental Shrine of No. Amer., Grand Council (1914), 1309 W. Michigan St., Indianapolis 2, Ind.; 21,245; Gr. Rec., Mrs. R. L. Craig.

Lambs, The (1874), 130 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 1,300; Sec., Bobby Clark.

Land-Grant Colleges and Universities, Assn. of (1887), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Russell I. Thackrey.

Landscape Architects, American Society of (1899), 9 Park St., Boston 8, Mass.; 1,120; Corr. Sec., Bradford Williams.

Language Assn., Modern (see Modern Language Assn. of Amer.)

Language Teachers Associations, Natl. Federation of Modern (1916), 5500 33rd St., N.W., Washington 16, D. C.; Sec.-Treas., Henry Grattan Doyle.

Laryngological, Rhinological and Otological Society, American (June 19, 1895), 708 Medical Arts Bldg., Rochester 7, N. Y.; Sec., C. Stewart Nash.

Latin Assn. for Promotion of Study of (1929), P. O. Box 501, Elizabeth, N. J.; 5,500; Sec., Albert E. Warsley.

Latvian Assn., American (1951), 45 East 51st St., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec. Prof. P. Lejins, Jr.

Lawyers Association, N. Y. County (1908), 14 Vesey St., New York 7, N. Y.; 8,205; Exec. Dir., Charles E. J. Boyd.

Laymen's National Committee (1940), Hotel Vanderbilt, 4 Park Ave., New York 15, N. Y.; Sec., Lillian Claibourne.

Learned Societies, American Council of (1919), 1219 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Mortimer Graves.

Legal Aid Assn., National (1923 as Natl. Assn. of Legal Aid Organizations; renamed 1949), 328 East Main St., Rochester 4, N. Y.; Sec., Emery A. Brownell.

Legal Aid Society (1876), 11 Park Ave., New York 7, N. Y.; Asst. to Pres., Fay A. Van Wagoner.

League of Decency, National (1934), 453 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., Thomas F. Little.

Leprosy, Lenoard Wood Memorial for the Eradication of (American Leprosy Foundation) (1928), 1 Madison Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 30,000; Sec., H. L. Elias.

Leprosy Missions, American (1908), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 80,000; Exec. Sec., Raymond P. Currier.

Letter Carriers, National Association of (1889), 100 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 103,000; Exec. Sec., Peter J. Cahill.

Lexington-First Avenue Assn. (1927), 7 Mitchell Pl., New York 17, N. Y.; Pres., Frank Eberhart.

Librarians, American Assn. Medical Record (1928), 510 No. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 3,507; Exec. Dir., Doris Gleason.

Libraries Association, Special (1909), 31 East

- 10th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 5,007; Exec. Sec., Marian E. Lucius.
- Library Association, American (Oct. 6, 1876), 50 East Huron St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 21,000; Sec., David H. Clift.
- Library Assn., Home and School (1938), 144 No. Limestone St., Lexington, Ky.; Exec. Sec., Paul J. Hines.
- Library Assn., Medical (1898), Yale Medical Library, 333 Cedar St., New Haven 11, Conn.; Sec., Mrs. Henrietta Perkins.
- Life Insurance Assn. of America (1906), 488 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., Robert B. Crane.
- Life Underwriters, American Society of Chartered (1928), 3924 Walnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; Dir. Pub. Relations, Howard D. Shaw.
- Life Underwriters Assn. of the City of N. Y. (1886), 237 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 3,000; Sec., Jack R. Manning.
- Lions International (Int'l. Assn. of Lions Clubs) (Oct. 8, 1917), 209 No. Mich. Ave., Chicago 1, Ill.; 520,000; Dir. Public Relations, Harry J. Cooper.
- Lithographers National Assn. (1906), 420 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Edward D. Morris.
- Long Island Association (1926, as L. I. Chamber of Commerce), Garden City Hotel, Garden City, N. Y.; 1,550; Sec., Lawson A. Odde.
- Lumbermen's Assn., Middle Atlantic (1892), 1528 Walnut St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.; Sec., R. E. Latschaw.
- Lutheran Education Assn. (1947), 7400 Augusta St., River Forest, Ill.; 1,226; Sec., Elmer Arnst.
- Luther League of America (Oct. 30, 1895), 1228 Spruce St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 35,000; Exec. Sec., Leslie Conrad, Jr.
- M—
- Maccabees, The (Aug. 7, 1878), 5057 Woodward Ave., Detroit 2, Mich.; 302,174; Dir. Public Relations, D. A. Talucci.
- Magicians Guild of America (1944), Hotel Prince George, 14 East 28th St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Justin F. Ratterman.
- Magicians, Society of American (April 26, 1902), 93 Central St., Forestville, Conn.; 1,900; Natl. Sec., Uynn Boyar.
- Mammalogists, American Society of (1919), Museum of Natural History, Un. of Kan., Lawrence, Kan.; Corr. Sec., K. R. Kelson.
- Manufacturers Agents National Assn. (1947), 1724 W. Main St., Alhambra, Calif.; 1,800; Sec., A. K. Schilling.
- Manufacturers, National Assn. of (1895), 2 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Noel Sargent.
- Manufacturing Chemists Assn. (1872), 1625 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Maurice P. Crass, Jr.
- Manuscript Society (1948), 179 So. Harrison St., East Orange, N. J.; Sec., Walter N. Eastburn.
- Marine Corps League (Aug. 4, 1937), P. O. Box 2087, Baton Rouge, La.; Natl. Adj., Merton C. Lowe.
- Marine Engineers (see Naval Architects and Marine Engineers)
- Marine Society of the City of N. Y. (1769), 80 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., J. M. Hagan.
- Marine Underwriters, American Institute of (1898), 99 John St., New York 38, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Carl E. McDowell.
- Maritime Assn. of the Port of N. Y. (Feb. 5, 1873), 80 Broad St., New York 4, N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., William F. Giesen.
- Masonic Service Assn. of the U. S. (1919), 700 Tenth St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Carl H. Claudy.
- Masons, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Supreme Council 33° (Aug. 5, 1813), 1117 Statler Bldg., Boston 16, Mass.; 437,197; Gr. Sec. Gen., F. Elmer Raschig.
- Masons, Ancient and Accepted Scottish Rite, Southern Jurisdiction, Supreme Council 33° (1801), 1735 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 400,000; Gr. Sec. Gen., Claud F. Young.
- Masons, F. & A. Grand Lodge, State of N. Y. (Sept. 5, 1781), 71 West 23rd St., New York 10, N. Y.; 306,233; Sec., Edward R. Carman.
- Mathematical Assn. of America (1915), Univ. of Buffalo, Buffalo 14, N. Y.; 5,800; Sec., H. M. Gehman.
- Mathematical Society, American (1883), Dept. of Math., Yale Un., New Haven 11, Conn.; 4,919; Sec., Prof. E. G. Begle.
- Mathematical Statistics, Institute of (1935), Dept. of Statistics, Un. of N. C., Chapel Hill, N. C.; 1,539; Sec., George E. Nicholson, Jr.
- Mayflower Descendants, Gen. Soc. of (Jan. 12, 1897), Mayflower Society House, North St., Plymouth, Mass.; Gov. Gen., W. M. Pratt.
- Mayors, U. S. Conference of (1932), 730 Jackson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 350 cities with pop. of over 30,000; Sec., Paul V. Betters.
- Mechanical Engineers, American Society of (1880), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 40,000; Sec., C. E. Davies.
- Mechanics and Tradesmen of the City of N. Y., Gen. Soc. of (Nov. 17, 1785), 20 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Sidney Carpenter.
- Mediaeval Academy of America (1926), 1430 Massachusetts Ave., Cambridge 38, Mass.; 1,350; Sec., Charles R. D. Miller.
- Medical Assistants, American Registry of (Sept. 22, 1950), P. O. Box 589, Holyoke, Mass.; 5,000; Sec. Gen., Claire O. Cody.
- Medical Association, American (1847), 535 No. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 141,463; Sec., George F. Lull.
- Medical Assn., National (1895), 1108 Church St., Norfolk 10, Va.; 4,500; Sec., John T. Givens.
- Medical Society of the County of Kings and Academy of Medicine of Brooklyn (1822), 1313 Bedford Ave., Brooklyn 16, N. Y.; 3,500; Dir., Charles F. McCarty.
- Medical Society of the State of N. Y. (1807), 386 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 23,960; Sec., W. P. Anderton.
- Medical Technologists, American (1939), P. O. Box 191, Holyoke, Mass.; 6,700; Exec. Sec., C. W. Truehart.
- Medical Technologists, American College of (1942), 71 E. Front St., Red Bank, N. J.; Sec.-Treas., C. A. Bartholomew.
- Medical Women's Assn., American (1915), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Lillian T. Majally.
- Medicine, N. Y. Academy of (1847), 2 East 103rd St., New York 29, N. Y.; 3,145; Dir., Howard Reed Craig.
- Men's Garden Clubs (see Garden Clubs)
- Mental Health, Natl. Assn. for (1950), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. M. Heininger.
- Merchant Marine Library Assn., American (1921), 45 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 19,956; Exec. Sec., Granville Conway.
- Metal Treating Institute (1933), 271 North Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., C. E. Herington.
- Metallurgical Engineers (see Mining and Metallurgical)
- Meteorological Society, American (1819), 3 Joy St., Boston 8, Mass.; 5,500; Exec. Sec., Kenneth C. Spengler.
- Methodist Church, N. Y. City Soc. of the (April 14, 1866), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Leland P. Cary.
- Methodists, Historical Society in the City of N. Y. (1892), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Arthur B. Moss.
- Mexican Border Veterans (see United M.B.V.)
- Military Engineers, Society of American (1920), 808 Mills Bldg., 17th & Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 23,445; Exec. Sec., F. H. Kohloss.
- Military Institute, American (June 2, 1933), 1529 18th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Wm. Cooper Foote.
- Military Order of the Carabao (Nov., 1900, in Manila, P. I.), 927 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., Wm. J. G. Davis.
- Military Order of Foreign Wars of the U. S. (Dec. 3, 1894), 1 Williams Court, Somerville, Mass.; 2,100; Sec., Capt. Andrew Capuano.
- Military Order of the Loyal Legion of the U. S. (1865), 1805 Pine St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Rec.-in-Chief, J. Truman Swing.
- Military Order of the Purple Heart (Aug. 7, 1782), by Gen. George Washington; reactivated Feb. 22, 1932, by President Herbert Hoover and Chief of Staff Douglas MacArthur, D. St., N.W., at 10th & Pennsylvania Ave., Washington 4, D. C.; 225,000; Natl. Adj., Archie J. Bakay.
- Military Society of the War of 1812 (Jan. 3, 1826), 643 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Pres., Francis F. Steers.
- Military Order of the World Wars (1920), 1700 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 15,000; Exec. Officer, Edwin Betteheim, Jr.
- Military Surgeons of the U. S. (1891), 1726 Eye St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Stuart E. Womeldorph, Sr., Suite 118.
- Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, American Institute of (1871), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 22,400; Sec., E. O. Kirkendall.
- Mining and Metallurgical Society of America (1908), 11 Broadway, New York 4, N. Y.; Pres., Donald M. Liddell.
- Ministerial Assn., American (1944), P. O. Box 1252, Pork, Pa.; 1,223; Sec., Wilbur Lyons.
- Minneapolis Aquatennial Assn. (Feb. 6, 1940), 116 Times Bldg., Marquette at 4th St., Minneapolis 1, Minn.; Sec., Emerson N. Townsend.
- Minute Men of America (April 6, 1917), 58 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 6,300; Dir. Gen., Francis A. Adams.
- Missionary Assn., Amer. (1946), 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Sec., Philip M. Widenhouse.
- Missouri Valley Conference (1907), Sheraton Hotel, St. Louis, Mo.; Commissioner, A. Eilers.
- Modern Language Assn. of America (1883), 6

Washington Sq. No. New York 3, N. Y.; 8,300; Exec. Sec., William R. Parker.

Modern Language Teachers (see Teachers Assn., Natl. Modern)

Moose, Loyal Order of (1888), Mooseheart, Ill.; 1,070,073; Sup. Sec., George Eubank.

Mothers Committee, American (1933), 525 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 300,000; Natl. Exec. Dir., Mrs. Alleen Fogarty.

Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, Academy of (May 4, 1927), 9038 Melrose Ave., Los Angeles 46, Calif.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Margaret Herrick.

Motion Picture Assn. of America (1922), 28 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Sidney Schreiber.

Motion Picture and Television Engineers, Society of (1916), 55 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.; 5,100; Exec. Sec., Boyce Nemec.

Motion Pictures, Natl. Board of Review of (1909), 31 Union Square, New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Henry Hart.

Motor Bus Operators, Natl. Assn. of (1926), 839 17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec., August W. Koehler.

Motor Vehicle Administrators, American Assn. of (1933), 912 Barr Bldg., Washington, D. C.; Exec. Dir., L. S. Harris.

Motorcycle Assn., American (1921), 106 Buttes Ave., Columbus, Ohio; 78,000; Sec., E. C. Smith.

Multiple Sclerosis Society, Natl. (Mar. 11, 1946), 270 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 53,715; Exec. Dir., Sylvia Lawry.

Municipal Assn., American (1924), 1625 H St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Patrick Healy, Jr.

Municipal Engineers of the City of N. Y. (1903), 29 West 39th St., New York 18, N. Y.; Sec., Leo N. Komlaskoff.

Municipal League, National (1894), 47 West 68th St., New York 21, N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., Alfred Willoughby.

Mural Painters, Natl. Society of (1893), 19 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Cliff Young.

Muscular Dystrophy Assns. of America (June 6, 1950), 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Sec., Carl F. Axelrod.

Museums, American Assn. of (1906), c/o Smithsonian Institution, Washington 25, D. C.; Dir., Laurence Paul Coleman.

Music Clubs, Natl. Federation of (1898), 445 West 23rd St., New York 11, N. Y.; 500,000; Office Mgr., Patricia Anderson.

Musio Conference, American (1947), 332 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 4, Ill.; Adm. V. P., John C. Kendel.

Music Council National (1940), 117 East 79th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Edwin Hughes.

Music Educators National Conference (1907), 64 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill., and NEA Bldg., 1201 16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 26,500; Exec. Sec., C. V. Buttelman, Chicago office.

Music Publishers Assn. of the U. S. (1895), 47 West 63rd St., New York 23, N. Y.; Adm. Sec., Amy W. Klingmann.

Music Publishers Protective Assn. (1936), 45 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N. Y.; Chmn. of Board, Walter G. Douglas.

Musicians of the U. S. and Canada, American Fed. of (Oct. 19, 1896), 570 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 252,000; Pres., James C. Petrillo.

Mutual Savings Banks, National Assn. of (1920), 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., John W. Sandstedt.

## —N—

National Conference of Christians and Jews (1927), 43 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Sterling W. Brown.

National Grange, The (1867), 744 Jackson Place, N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 900,000; Master, Herschel D. Newsom.

National Parks Assn. (1919), 2144 P St., N.W., Washington 7, D. C.; 9,000; Exec. Sec., Fred M. Puckard.

Native Sons of the Golden West (July 11, 1875), 414 Mason St., San Francisco 2, Calif.; 20,000; Gr. Sec., Harold J. Regan.

Naturopathic Physicians and Surgeons Assn., American (1951), 200 Walnut Bldg., Des Moines 9, Iowa; Sec., D. S. James.

Naval Architects and Marine Engineers, Society of (1893), 74 Trinity Place, New York 6, N. Y.; 6,600; Sec., W. N. Landers.

Naval Engineers, American Soc. of (1888), 605 F St., N.W., Washington 4, D. C.; Sec., J. E. Hamilton.

Naval and Military Order of the Spanish-American War (Feb. 2, 1899), P. O. Box 781; Sec., Frank H. Gunsolus.

Naval Order of the U. S. (July 4, 1809), 12 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; Pres., Charles Hann.

Navigation, Institute of (1945), Un. of Calif., Los Angeles 24, Calif.; 1,300; Exec. Sec., Giles Greville Healey.

Navy Day League (see Theodore Roosevelt-Navy Day League)

Navy League of the U. S. (1902), 401 Mills Bldg., 17th & Penn Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 15,000; Sec., Evelyn M. Collins.

Navy Mothers Clubs of America (June 30, 1930), 3327 East 93rd St., Cleveland 4, Ohio; 30,000; Sec., Mrs. Elsie M. Bozeman.

Navy Mutual Aid Association (July 28, 1879), Dept. of the Navy, Washington 25, D. C.; 14,000; Sec., T. S. Dukeshire.

Near East College Association (1927), 40 Worth St., New York 19, N. Y.; Amer. Dir., Robert J. Hardy.

Needlework Guild of America (1885), 124 So. 12th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 1,000,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. E. A. Desbrough.

Negro Land Grant Colleges, Conference of Presidents of (1920), Kentucky State Coll., Frankfort, Ky.; Sec., R. B. Atwood.

Negro Life and History, Assn. for the Study of (Sept. 9, 1915), 1538 Ninth St., N.W., Washington 1, D. C.; 10,000; Sec.-Treas., Albert N. D. Brooks.

New England Historic Genealogical Society (Mar. 18, 1845), 9 Ashburton Pl., Boston, Mass.; 2,557; Sec., John William Parquhar.

New Farmers of America (1935), U. S. Office of Education, Washington 25, D. C.; 38,000; Exec. Sec., W. N. Elam.

New York City Club (1892), 37 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., Seymour Graubard.

New York Newspaper Women's Club (Mar. 8, 1922), Hotel Biltmore, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Miss Gay Pauley.

News Photographers Assn., White House (June 13, 1921), Press Rm. White House, Washington, D. C.; Sec., George Tames.

Newspaper Editors, American Society of (1922), P. O. Box 1053, Wilmington 99, Del.; Asst. Sec., Alice Fox Pitts.

Newspaper Guild, American (1933), 99 University Place, New York 3, N. Y.; 27,000; Sec., William J. Parson.

Newspaper Promotion Assn., National (1930), P. O. Box 2673, Charleston, W. Va.; Sec.-Treas., Frank A. Kenight.

Newspaper Publishers Assn., American (1897), 370 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Gen. Mgr., Cranston Williams.

Newspaper Women's Club, N. Y. (1922), Biltmore Hotel, Madison Ave. at 43rd St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Deborah Corle.

Ninety-Nines (International Organization of Women Pilots) (Nov. 2, 1929), 5019 No. Cumberland Blvd., Milwaukee 11, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Eugenia Heise.

Nobles of the Mystic Shrine for No. Amer., Imperial Council of the A. A. Order of (1876), 35 W. Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.; 750,000; Imperial Rec., George M. Saunders.

North Sea Mine Force Assn. (1920), Hotel New Yorker, 8th Ave. at 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Jacob J. Kammer.

Numismatic Assn., American (1891), 1051 No. Broadway, Wichita, Kan.; 10,000; Gen. Sec., Lewis M. Reagan.

Numismatic Society, American (1858), Broadway bet. 155th & 156th Sts., New York 32, N. Y.; Sec., Sawyer McA. Mosser.

Nursing, Natl. League of (1952), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 17,000; Gen. Dir., Anna Fillmore.

Nurses Assn., American (1896), 2 Park Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 175,840; Exec. Sec., Ella Best, R.N.

Nut Growers Assn., Northern (1910), 2338 Parkview Ave., Knoxville, Tenn.; 1,050; Sec., Spencer B. Chase.

## —O—

Oarsmen, Natl. Assn. of Amateur (1872), 507 West 67th Ave., Oak Lane, Philadelphia 26, Pa.; Sec., Francis H. Ludwig.

Occupational Therapy Assn., American (1917), 33 West 42d St., New York 36, N. Y.; 4,485; Exec. Dir., Miss Margorie Fish.

Odd Fellows, Ind. Order of (Apr. 26, 1819), 16 W. Chase St., Baltimore 1, Md.; 1,485,574; Sec., Edward G. Ludvigsen.

Odd Fellows, Ind. Order of, Grand Lodge, State of N. Y. (1923), 31 Union Square West, New York 3, N. Y.; 87,467; Sec., William Klumpen.

Office Management Assn., National (1919), 132 W. Chelten Ave., Philadelphia 44, Pa.; 15,063; Sec., W. H. Evans.

Ohio Society of N. Y. (1865), Hotel Statler, Seventh Ave. at 33rd St., New York 1, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Florence P. Rydell.

Old Guard of the City of N. Y. (N. Y. State Militia) (June 21, 1826), 851 Grand Concourse, New York 51, N. Y.; Sec., James W. Irving.

Olympic Assn., U. S. (1921), Biltmore Hotel, New York, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., J. Lyman Bingham.

Optical Society of America (1916), Rm. 8-203, Mass. Inst. of Tech., Cambridge 39, Mass.; 2,300; Sec., Arthur C. Hardy.

Optometric Assn., N. Y. State (1895), 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Benjamin G. Rosenkranz.

Optimist International (1919), Railway Exchange Bldg., St. Louis 1, Mo.; 48,000; Sec.-Treas., Bernard B. Burford.

Ordinance Assn., American (1919), 708 Mills Bldg., Washington 6, D. C.; 36,853; Sec., Miss Florence G. Ferriter.

Organist, American Guild of (April 13, 1896), International Bldg., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; 15,000. Sec., M. Seattle Wright.

Oriental Research, Amer. Schools of (1900), Drawer 93A, Yale Sta., New Haven, Conn.; Bus. Mgr., Gladys R. Walton.

Osteopathic Assn., American (1897), 212 E. Ohio St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 8,963; Exec. Sec., R. C. McCaughan.

Overseas Press Club of America (1939), 35 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; Mgr., James V. Foley.

Owl, Order of. (1904) Owl Bldg., Hartford, Conn. 205,000.

### —P—

Pacific Relations, American Institute of (1925), East 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Sec., William L. Holland.

Pacific War Veterans of America (1941); 422 Franklin St., Reading, Pa.; Natl. Adj., George J. Diddy.

Paedagogical Research Institution (1933), 109 Dearborn Pl., Ithaca, N. Y.; Dir., Mrs. Katherine V. W. Palmer.

Palestine Committee, American Christian (1941), 471 Park Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 20,000; Exec. Dir., Karl Baehr.

Paper Stationery & Tablet Manufacturers Assn. (1934), 327 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Edgar P. Eaton.

Pan American Society of the U. S. (1912), 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; Sec., John J. Ciesham.

Pan American Union (Organization of American States) (Apr. 14, 1890), 17th & Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Sec. Gen., Carlos Davila.

Panheilenic Assn., Professional (1925), 18240 Meyers Rd., Detroit 35, Mich.; 50,000; Sec., Miss Marie Marti.

Panheilenic Conference, National (1902), 5607 West 6th St., Los Angeles 36, Calif.; 747,385; Sec., Mrs. Darrell R. Nordwall.

Paper Industry (see Pulp and Paper)

Paper and Pulp Assn., American (1878), 122 East 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., E. W. Tinker.

Parastologists, American Society of (Dec. 30, 1924), Knox Coll., Galesburg, Ill.; Sec., Arthur C. Walton.

Parent League of N. Y. (1913), 22 East 60th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Mrs. John Rau.

Parents and Teachers, Natl. Congress of (Feb. 17, 1897), 700 N. Rush St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 9,409,282; Exec. Dir., Ruth A. Bottomly.

Park Assn. of N. Y. City (1928), 119 East 19th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Sec., Irene V. Walsh.

Park Executives, American Institute of (1898), 143 So. Lincoln, Aurora, Ill.; Exec. Sec., Alfred B. LaGasse.

Parole Assn. (see Probation & Parole)

Pathologists and Bacteriologists, American Assn. of (1902), Cincinnati General Hosp., Cincinnati 28, Ohio; Sec., Edward A. Gall.

Patriotic Society, American National (April 24, 1931), 130 W. Jefferson St., Pittsfield, Ill.; Pres., Herbert H. Vertrees.

Peace and Freedom (see Women's International League for)

Pen Women, National League of American (1897), Pen-Arts Bldg., 1300 17th St., N.W.; Washington 6, D. C.; 5,000; Sec., Mrs. Elizabeth D. Avalos.

Pennsylvania Society (1899), 301 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.; 1,600; Exec. Sec., Edward J. Bach.

P.E.O. Sisterhood (Jan. 21, 1869), P.E.O. Memorial Library, Mt. Pleasant, Iowa; 123,303; Exec. Sec., Margaret L. Mohler.

Petroleum Geologists, American Assn. of (Feb. 14, 1917), Box 978, Tulsa 1, Okla.; 12,000; Exec. Dir., Robert H. Dott.

Petroleum Institute, American (1919), 50 West 50th St., New York 20, N. Y.; 9,200; Sec., Lacey Walker.

Pharmaceutical Assn., American (Oct. 7, 1852), 2215 Constitution Ave., Washington 7, D. C.; 26,600; Gen. Mgr., Robert P. Fischell.

Philatelic Americans, Society of (1894), P. O. Box 10385, Tampa 9, Fla.; 5,000; Exec. Sec., J. Edw. Vining.

Philatelic Society, American (Sept. 14, 1886), P. O. Box 800; State College, Pa.; 11,500; Exec. Sec., H. Clay Musser.

Philharmonic-Symphony Society, N. Y. (1923 by merger of Philharmonic Soc. of N. Y., 1842.

and Symphony Soc. of N. Y.; 1787), 112 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Arthur Judson.

Philological Assn., American (1869), Bascom Hall, Un. of Wis., Madison 6, Wis.; 1,205; Sec., Paul MacKendrick.

Philosophical Assn., American (1901), Bascom Hall, Un. of Wis., Madison 6, Wis.; 1,477; Sec., William H. Hay.

Philosophical Society, American (1743), 104 So. 5th St., Philadelphia 6, Pa.; Exec. Officer, L. P. Eisnerhart.

Photographers Assn. of America (1880), 152 W. Wisconsin Ave., Milwaukee, Wis.; 5,500, Pres., James Pickands II.

Photographic Society of America (1937), 2005 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; 11,000; Sec., Randolph Wright, Jr.

Photo-Lithographers, Natl. Assn. of (1933), 317 West 45th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., Walter E. Soderstrom.

Physical Education Assn., College (1897), Box 793, Chapel Hill, N. C.; Sec., R. E. Jamerson.

Physical Society, American (1899), Columbus Un., New York 27, N. Y.; 12,000; Sec., K. K. Darrow.

Physical Therapy Assn., American (1921), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 6,781; Exec. Dir., Mildred O. Elson.

Physically Handicapped, American Federation of (the Aug. 20, 1942), 1370 National Press Bldg., Washington 4, D. C.; Sec.-Treas., Miss Mildred Scott.

Physicians, American College of (1915), 4200 Pine St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; 8,873; Sec., E. R. Loveland.

Physica, American Institute of (1931), 57 East 55th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 18,000; Sec., Wallace Waterfall.

Physio-Therapists, N. Y. State Society of (1926), 33 West 42nd St., New York, N. Y.; Sec., Martin Ratner.

Pilgrim Society (1820), Pilgrim Hall, Plymouth, Mass.; Sec., Warren P. Strong.

Pilgrims of the U. S. (1902), 74 Trinity Pl., New York 6, N. Y.; Office Sec., Kathleen E. Rushe.

Pilot Club International (Oct. 16, 1921), 520 Persons Bldg., Macon, Ga.; 10,000; Exec. Dir., William Richardson.

Pilots, Women (see Ninety-Nine, The)

Pioneer Trails Assn., American (1926 as Oregon Trail Memorial Assn., renamed 1940), 4828 217th St., Bayside 64, N. Y.; Pres., H. R. Driggs.

Planned Parenthood Federation of America (1921 as Amer. Birth Control League; 1939, Birth Control Fed. of Amer., renamed 1942), 501 Madison Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; Natl. Dir., William Vogt.

Planning Assn., National (1934), 1606 New Hampshire Ave., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 2,200; Sec., John Miller.

Planning & Civic Assn., American (1935 by merger of Amer. Civic Assn. & Natl. Conference on City Planning), 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Miss Harlean James.

Plastics Industry, Society of the (1937), 67 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Dir. Public Relations, Langdon P. Williams.

Plattsburg, Society of (1935), 116 John St., New York 38, N. Y.; Mgr. Dir., James N. MacLean.

Poetry Assn., Modern (1941), 60 W. Walton St., Chicago 10, Ill.; Sec., Mrs. Julia Bowe.

Poetry Society of America (1910), 227 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Gustav Davidson.

Polar Society, American (1934), c/o Amer. Museum of Natural History, Central Park West at 79th St., New York 24, N. Y.; Sec., August Howard.

Police Assn., N. Y. Veterans (Jan. 7, 1891), 150 Nassah St., New York 38, N. Y.; Sec.-Treas., James J. Gegan.

Polish Army Veterans Assn. of America (1921), 19 Irving Pl., New York 3, N. Y.; 10,350; Sec., L. L. Krzyzak.

Polish National Alliance of the U. S. of N. A. (1880), 1520 W. Division St., Chicago 22, Ill.; 337,829; Sec., A. S. Szczerbowski.

Political Science Assn., American (1903), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Evron M. Kirkpatrick.

Political and Social Science, American Academy of (Dec. 14, 1889), 3937 Chestnut St., Philadelphia 4, Pa.; 15,384; Sec., Raymond T. Bowman.

Polo Assn., Indoor (1915; merged with U. S. Polo Assn in 1955)

Polo Association, U. S. (1890), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 75 member clubs; Sec., Henry Lewis, 3rd.

Portuguese Continental Union of the U. S. A. (1925), 899 Boylston St., Boston 15, Mass.; 8,505; Sup. Sec., Anibal S. Branco.

Post Office Clerks, National Federation (1906), 711-14th St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; 100,000; Exec. Sec., John F. Bowen.

Power Boat Assn., American (1903), 700 Canton

- N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; 18,500; Sec., John G. Volz.
- Soldiers, Sailors and Airmen's Club** (1922), 283 Lexington Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Dir., E. B. Nicolai.
- Songwriters Protective Association** (1932), 158 West 55th St., New York 19, N. Y.; 2,452; Exec. Dir., Miriam Stern.
- Sons of the American Legion** (May 4-5, 1933), P. O. Box 1055, Indianapolis 6, Ind.; Dir., Lee R. Pennington.
- Sons of the American Revolution, National Society** (Apr. 30, 1889), 1227-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 19,000; Exec. Sec., Harold L. Putnam.
- Sons of the American Revolution, Empire State Society** (Feb. 11, 1890), Sub-Treasury Bldg., 15 Pine St., New York 6, N. Y.; 1,794; Exec. Sec., Muriel Slodden.
- Sons and Daughters of Liberty** (1875), 13 No. 13th St., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; 29,000; Sec., Mrs. Anna E. Boston.
- Sons and Daughters of the Pilgrims, National Society** (Dec. 21, 1908), 1789 Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Ga.; Sec., Mrs. John L. Harper.
- Sons of Poland, Assn. of the** (1903), 665 Newark Ave., Jersey City 6, N. J.; 17,159; Sec., Alexander Sudnik, Jr.
- Sons of the Republic of Texas** (1915), 1818 Lauderdale St., Houston, Tex.; Sec., C. M. Redfield.
- Sons of the Revolution in the State of N. Y.** (Feb. 22, 1876), Fraunces Tavern, 54 Pearl St., New York 4, N. Y.; 1,643; Sec., Raymond B. Seymour.
- Sons of the Revolution, General Society** (Feb. 22, 1876), Fraunces Tavern, 54 Pearl St., New York 4, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Hoyt G. Post.
- Sons of Union Veterans of the Civil War** (1881), P. O. Box 457, Trenton 3, N. J.; 18,000; Sec., Albert C. Lambert.
- Soroptimist Clubs, American Federation of** (1921), 1124 Land Title Bldg., Philadelphia 10, Pa.; 18,000; Exec. Sec., Miss Martha R. Servis.
- Southern Conference** (1922), P. O. Box 1571, Durham, N. C.; Commissioner, Wallace Wade.
- Southern Regional Council** (1944), 63 Auburn Ave., N.E., Atlanta, Ga.; Exec. Dir., Katherine Stoney, Rm. 432.
- Southern Society, N. Y.** (1886), Plaza Hotel, Fifth Ave. at 59th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Harvey L. Clinkscales.
- Spanish American Society** (1930), 250 West 57th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Pres., Robert Seelav, Rm. 730.
- Spanish War Veterans, United** (1904), P. O. Box 1915, Washington 13, D. C.; 42,000; Adjt. Gen., L. L. McClary.
- Speech Assn. of America** (1914), La. State Un., Baton Rouge 3, La.; 6,000; Exec. Sec., Waldo W. Barden.
- Speleological Society, Natl.** (1929), 2829 So. Buchanan St., Arlington 8, Va.; Sec., Mrs. Lois Cutler.
- Standards Assn., American** (1918), 70 East 45th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Dir. Public Relations, G. P. Paine.
- State Budget Officers, Natl. Assn. of** (1945), 137 K St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Asst. Dir., T. G. Driscoll.
- State Governments, Council of** (1925), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Exec. Dir., Frank Bane.
- State Parks, Natl. Conference on** (1921), 901 Union Trust Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Miss Harlean James.
- State Universities, Natl. Assn. of** (July 11, 1895), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Charles F. McCurdy, Jr.
- Statistical Assn., American** (1839), 1108-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 5,300; Sec., Emanuel Weiss.
- Statistical Institute, Inter American** (1940), Pan American Union, Washington 6, D. C.; Sec. Gen., Francisco de Abrisqueta.
- Steamship Historical Society of America** (1935), Sec., Edwin A. Patt, West Barrington, R. I.
- Steel Construction, American Institute of** (1921), 101 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 2, Sec. M. Harvey Smedley.
- Steel Founders Society of America** (1902), 920 Midland Bldg., Cleveland 15, Ohio; Sec., G. K. Dreher.
- Steuben Society of America** (1919), 360 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Freda J. Blank.
- Stock Exchange, American** (1849 as Curb Exchange; indoors June 27, 1921; renamed Jan. 1, 1963), 86 Trinity Pl., New York 6, N. Y.; Sec., Charles E. McGowan.
- Stock Exchange, Midwest** (1892 as Chicago Stock Exchange; renamed in Dec., 1949), 120 So. LaSalle St., Chicago 3, Ill.; Sec., Carl E. Ogren.
- Stock Exchange, N. Y.** (May 17, 1921), 11 Wall St., New York 5, N. Y.; Sec., John R. Haire.
- Stock Exchange, San Francisco** (Sept. 18, 1882), 301 Pine St., San Francisco 6, Calif.; Sec., Ruth Kapelsky.
- Structural Clay Products Institute**, 1520 18 St., N.W., Washington, D. C.; Sec., Jos. J. Cermak.
- Student Assn., U. S. National** (1947), 1234 Gimbel Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; Exec. Sec., Victor H. Hampton.
- Student Councils, National Assn. of** (1931), 1201-16th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., Paul E. Ellicker.
- Student Volunteer Movement for Christian Missions** (1886), 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., E. H. Johnson.
- Sugar Brokers Assn., National** (Sept. 15, 1903), 129 Front St., New York 5, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., James Harrington.
- Sunbathing Assn., American** (1929), Box 38, Mays Landing, N. J.; 7,000; Sec., Rose Holroyd.
- Sunday League** (1933), 279 Highland Ave., Newark 4, N. J.; 25,000; Sec., Robert S. Womer.
- Surgeons, American College of** (May 5, 1913), 40 East Erie St., Chicago 11, Ill.; 20,000; Dir. Public Relations, Greer Williams.
- Surgical Assn., American** (1880), 59 E. Madison St., Chicago 3, Ill.; Sec., R. K. Gilchrist.
- Surveying and Mapping, American Congress on** (1941), P. O. Box 470, Ben. Franklin Sta., Washington 4, D. C.; 3,939; Sec., Walter S. Dix.
- Symphony Orchestra League, American** (1942), P. O. Box 164, Charleston 21, W. Va.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Helen M. Thompson.
- T—
- Tall Clubs, American Affiliation of** (for tall people of America) (1947), 3954 West 105th St., Chicago 43, Ill.; 2,000; Pres., Harold P. Petersen.
- Tariff League, American** (1885), 19 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Richard H. Anthony.
- Tax Administrators, Federation of** (1937), 1313 East 60th St., Chicago 37, Ill.; Exec. Dir., Charles F. Conlon.
- Tax Assn., National** (1907), P. O. Box 799, Sacramento 8, Calif.; Sec., Ronald B. Welch.
- Teachers Agencies, Natl. Assn. of** (1915), 45 Exchange St., Rochester 14, N. Y.; Sec., Hoyt S. Armstrong, Rm. 533.
- Teachers, American Federation of** (April 15, 1916), 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; 56,000; Sec.-Treas., Irvin R. Kuenzli.
- Teachers Assns., Language** (see Language Teachers)
- Teachers of English, Natl. Council of** (1911), 704 So. 8th St., Champaign, Ill.; 15,000; Sec., J. N. Hook.
- Teachers of French Amer. Assn. of** (1927), Davidson Coll., Davidson, N. C.; 4,500; Sec.-Treas., George B. Watts.
- Teachers of Spanish and Portuguese, Amer. Assn. of** (1917), DePauw Un., Greencastle, Ind.; 3,655; Sec., L. H. Turk.
- Teachers, Natl. Council of Geography** (1915), State Teach. Coll., Valley City, N. Dak.; 1,800; Sec., Ina C. Robertson.
- Teachers Unions, International Federation of Free** (1951), 28 E. Jackson Blvd., Chicago 4, Ill.; 700,000; Pres., Irvin R. Kuenzli.
- Television** (see also under Motion Picture or Radio)
- Television & Radio Artists, Amer. Fed. of** (Sept. 20, 1952, by merger of Amer. Fed. of Radio Artists, 1937, and TV Authority, 1949); 15 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; 20,000; Natl. Exec. Sec., George Heller.
- Temperance Civic League, N. Y.** (1954), 132 State St., Albany, N. Y.; Sec., Charles J. Wood.
- Temperance Federation of N. Y.** (1905), 44 Howard St., Albany 7, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., F. C. Carrier.
- Temperance League, National** (1950, by merger of Temperance League of Amer., successor, 1948, to Anti-Saloon League of Amer., 1895, and Natl. Temperance Movement), 131 Independence Ave., S.E., Washington 3, D. C.; Exec. Dir., Clayton M. Wallace.
- Temperance and Tolerance Assn. of America** (1944), 612 Federal Securities Bldg., Lincoln 8, Neb.; 40,000; Founder & Pres., Ida M. Thurber.
- Tennis Assn., U. S. Lawn** (May 21, 1881), 120 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; 1,350 member clubs; Exec. Sec., Edwin S. Baker.
- Tennis Assn., U. S. Table** (1933), 1718 Central, Indianapolis, Ind.; 2,500; Sec., James McClure.
- Textile Assn.** (see Cotton Manufacturers)
- Textiles, Natl. Federation of** (1872), 389 Fifth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Irene Blunt.
- Theatre and Academy, American National** (1935), 1545 Broadway, New York 38, N. Y.; 1,600; Pres., Clarence Derwent.
- Theatre Wing, American** (1939), 351 West 43rd St., New York 36, N. Y.; 25,000; Sec., Esther N. Hawley.
- Theatres, League of N. Y.** (1930), 234 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., James F. Reilly.
- Theodore Roosevelt Assn.** (Feb. 1, 1919), 28 East

20th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Curator, Mae V. Manning

Theodore Roosevelt-Navy Day League (Oct. 27, 1922), 126 East 54th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Founder, Joseph J. Bruno.

Theological Library Assn., Amer. (1947) 1670 So 11th Ave., Maywood, Ill.; Sec., Miss Alice M. Dagau.

Theological Schools, Amer. Assn. of (1918), 1100 S. Goodman St., Rochester 20, N. Y.; Sec., O. H. Baker

Theological Seminary, United (1871), 1810 Harvard Blvd., Dayton 6, Ohio; 1,104; Sec., Charles E. Kachel.

Theosophical Society in America (1886), P. O. Box 270, Wheaton, Ill.; Natl. Sec., Caroline Tess.

34th Street-Midtown Assn. (1908), 1 West 34th St., New York 1, N. Y.; Sec., N. Peter McLean.

Theosophical Society (1875), P. O. Bin G. Pasadena 15, Calif.; Sec., Kirby Van Mater.

Thoreau Society (1941), 505 Cabell Hall, Charlottesville, Va.; Sec., Walter Harding.

Thoroughbred Club of America (1932), Phoenix Hotel, Lexington, Ky.; Sec., Augustus J. Owens.

Thoroughbred Racing (see Racing Assns. of the U. S. Thoroughbred)

Thrift Committee, Natl. (1917), 121 West Wacker Dr., Chicago 1, Ill.; Chmn., Herman Wells.

Toastmasters International (1924), 1104 West 8th St., Santa Ana, Calif.; 50,000; Exec. Sec., Ted Blanding.

Tool Engineers, American Soc. of (1932), 10700 Puritan Ave., Detroit 38, Mich.; 31,864; Office Mgr., C. H. Prince.

Torch Clubs, International Assn. of (1924), 151 Irving Terrace, Kenmore 23, N. Y.; 4,000; Sec., Sherman G. Crayton.

Track and Field Assn., Middle Atlantic Collegiate (1912), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Asa S. Bushnell.

Traffic Club of N. Y. (1906), Biltmore Hotel, New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., George H. Burtis.

Traffic Engineers, Institute of (1930), 211 Strathcona Hall, New Haven 11, Conn.; Exec. Sec., M. M. Todd.

Training Directors, American Society of (1944), 2020 University Ave., Madison 5, Wis.; 2,200; Bus. Mgr., John M. Skelly.

Transit Assn., Amer. (1882), 292 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Gen. Sec., Arthur W. Baker.

Transportation Assn. of America (1935), 130 No. Wells St., Chicago 6, Ill.; Sec.-Treas., Miss Edith C. Krogh.

Trapshooting Assn. of America, Amateur (1900), P. O. Box 246, Vandalia, Ohio; 16,150; Mgr., Aaron Bird.

Travelers Aid Assn., National (1917), 425 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Gen. Dir., Laurin Hyde.

Travelers Aid Society of N. Y. (1905), 144 East 44th St., New York 3, N. Y.; 7,740; Gen. Dir., David W. Haynes.

Trial Lawyers, American College (1950), 921 Westwood Blvd., Los Angeles 24, Calif.; 530; Exec. Sec., Forrest A. Betts.

Trotting Assn., U. S. (1938), 1349 East Broad St., Columbus 5, Ohio; 11,352; Sec., Edward F. Hockett.

Trucking Assns., American (1923), 142-16th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; Man. Dir., J. V. Lawrence.

True Sisters, United Order (April 21, 1846), 150 West 85th St., New York 24, N. Y.; 12,000; Natl. Pres., Hortense Schlesinger.

Tuberculosis Assn., Natl. (1904), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., James G. Stone.

Tuberculosis and Health Assn., N. Y. (1902), 356 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., H. R. Edwards, M.D.

Turf Assn., American (1927), 7th and Central Sts., Louisville, Ky.; Sec., Sam McMeekin.

Turf and Field Club (1895), 250 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., W. Halen Eden.

Turners, American (Nov 20, 1848), 8735 E. Jefferson Ave., Detroit 14, Mich.; 23,072; Sec., A. E. Eklund.

Twenty-third Street Assn. (1929), 175 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; Man. Dir., William H. Bird.

Ukrainian Congress Committee of America, Inc. (1944), 302 West 13th St., New York 14, N. Y.; Exec. Director, Stephen J. Jarema.

Unitarian Laymen's League (1919), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 6,500; Exec. Dir., H. Talbot Pearson.

Unitarian and Other Liberal Christian Women, Gen. Alliance of (1880), 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.; 20,000; Exec. Sec., Marjorie Lamb Riley.

United Hospital Fund of N. Y. (1879), 8 East 41st St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., R. O. D. Hopkins

United Mexican Border Veterans, P. O. Box 5435, Indianapolis, Ind.; 6,500; Exec. Sec., Col. A. Fred L. Moudy.

United Nations, American Assn. for the (1923, as League of Nations Assn.; renamed 1945), 345 East 26th St., New York 17, N. Y.; 45,000; Exec. Dir., Clark M. Eichelberger.

United Press Associations (1907), 220 East 42d St., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Chas. E. Campbell.

United Seamen's Service (1942), 39 Broadway, New York 6, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Otho J. Hicks.

United Service Organizations (Feb 4, 1941), 500 Fifth Ave., New York 36, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. William Spencer Bowen.

Universities, Assn. of American (1900), Un. of Chicago, Chicago 37, Ill.; Sec., Lawrence A. Kilmington.

University Club (1865), 1 West 54th St., New York 19, N. Y.; Sec., Thomas Pitt-Gibbon.

University Extension Assn., National (1916), Indiana Univ., Bloomington, Ind.; Sec.-Treas., W. S. Bittner.

University Professors, American Assn. of (1915), 1785 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 43,615; Gen. Sec., Ralph E. Hunshead.

Urban League of Greater N. Y. (1919), 202-6 West 136th St., New York 30, N. Y.; 2,500; Exec. Dir., Edward S. Lewis.

## —V—

Vatel Club (1913), 349 West 48th St., New York 36, N. Y.; Mgr., Fernand Chardenet.

Vegetable Growers Assn. of America (1908), 428 Mills Bldg., 17th & Penn. Ave., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 6,000; Sec., Joseph S. Shelly.

Ventilating Engineers (see Heating and Ventilating Engineers)

Veteran Corps of Artillery, State of N. Y. (Nov. 25, 1790), 643 Park Ave., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Heber Carlisle Kopp.

Veteran Employees Assn., B. & O. R. R. (Oct. 6, 1913), 812 B. & O Bldg., Baltimore 1, Md.; 12,222; Sec., R. L. Hause.

Veterans Committee, American (1944), 1830 Jefferson Pl., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 25,000; Natl. Sec., Hal Silvers.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of U. S. (1899), V.F.W. Bldg., Broadway at 34th St., Kansas City 11, Mo.; 1,300,000; Adj. Gen., Julian Dickenson.

Veterans of Foreign Wars of the U. S., Ladies Auxiliary to (Sept. 14, 1914), 406 W. 34th St., Kansas City 11, Mo.; 375,000; Sec., Mrs. James W. Cannon.

Veterinary Medical Assn., American (1863), 600 So. Michigan Ave., Chicago 5, Ill.; 13,000; Sec., J. G. Hardenbergh.

Vocational Assn., American (1925), 1010 Vermont Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 35,000; Exec. Sec., M. D. Mobley.

Volleyball Assn., U. S. (1928), 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; Pres., Harold T. Friedmood.

Volta Speech (see Alexander Graham Bell)

## —W—

Walt Whitman Society of America (1936), P.O. Box 492, Hempstead, N. Y.; Exec. Chmn., Fred R. Jones

Walter Scott Foundation for the Aid of Crippled Children (1900), 441 Lexington Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Alton Brooks Parker.

Walther League (May 23, 1893), 875 No. Dearborn St., Chicago 10, Ill.; 78,318; Exec. Sec., E. N. Witt.

War Dads, American (1942), 405 Scarritt Arcade, Kansas City 6, Mo.; 66,518; Natl. Exec. Dir., Arch Stafford.

War of 1812, General Society of the (Sept. 14, 1814), 173 Renshaw Ave., East Orange, N. J.; Sec. Gen., Ross Keelye Cook.

Watch and Clock Collectors, Natl. Assn. of (1943), 335 No. 3rd St., Columbia, Pa.; 1,713; Sec., Earl T. Strickler.

Water Works Assn., Amer. (1881), 521 Fifth Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; 10,421; Sec., Harry Jordan.

Waterfowl Assn., Amer. (1940), P. O. Box 1800, Milwaukee, Wis.; Sec., Mrs. Ruth H. Hanson.

Welding Society, American (1919), 33 West 30th St., New York 18, N. Y.; 10,148; Sec., J. G. Magrath.

Wesleyan Service Guild (1921), 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; 124,053; Sec., Miss Lillian A. Johnson.

West Side Assn. of Commerce (1925), 330 West 42nd St., New York 36, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., James W. Danahy.

Westchester Children's Assn. (1914), 7 Lake St., White Plains, N. Y.; Sec., Mrs. Merl Hubbard.

Western Intercollegiate Conference (Jan. 11, 1895), 304 Hotel Sherman, Chicago 1, Ill.

Whies, American Society of (1948), Carvel Hall, Annapolis, Md.; Dir., Thomas L. Christian.

Wholesale Dry Goods Assn., National (1928), 40 North St., New York 13, N. Y.; Exec. V. P., & Sec., D. Fred Blackwell.

## —U—

Wildlife Federation, Natl. (1936), 232 Carroll St. N.W., Washington 12, D. C.; Sec., C. H. Callison.

Wildlife Foundation, North American (July 22, 1935), 709 Wire Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., C. R. Gutermuth.

Wildlife Management Institute (1946), 709 Wire Bldg., Washington 5, D. C.; Sec., C. R. Gutermuth.

Williams Club (1913), 24 East 39th St., New York 16, N. Y.; 1,800; Mgr., Doris S. Humphrey.

Woman Geographers, Society of (1925), 1216 Connecticut Ave., Washington 6, D. C.; Exec. Sec., Benita S. Harris.

Woman's Assn., Amer. (1922), 111 East 48th St., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Dir., Emma Partridge.

Woman's Christian Temperance Union, National (Nov. 18, 1874), 1730 Chicago Ave., Evanston, Ill.; 400,000; Sec., Mrs. Glenn G. Hays.

Woman's Press Club of N. Y. City (1889), Hotel Statler, 7th Ave. at 33d St., New York 1, N. Y.; Pres., Katharine M. Clayberger.

Women Artists, National Assn. of (1889), 67 East 59th St., New York 22, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mary K. Manning.

Women Barber Shop Quartet Singers, Society of (Apr. 29, 1952), 2252 East 8th St., Tulsa 4, Okla.; Sec., Mrs. C. S. (Mildred) Buxton.

Women Descendants of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company (1927), 731 Grand Marais Blvd., Grosse Pointe 30, Mich.; Pres. Natl., Mrs. Lloyd DeWitt Smith.

Women Voters of the City of N. Y.; League of (1920), 461 Fourth Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 3,096; Sec., Mrs. Irving London.

Women Voters of the U. S., League of (1920), 1026-17th St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 127,000; Sec., Mrs. Werner J. Blanchard.

Women World War Veterans' (1921), 237 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.; 85,000; Sec., Letitia DeSouza.

Women's American ORT (Organization for Rehabilitation through Training) (1927), 212 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.; 40,000; Exec. Dir., Nathan Gould.

Women's Army Corps Veterans Assn., WAC-VETS, (1946), 26 Longcorse Lane, Paoli, Pa.; 1,000; Sec., Doris W. Atkinson.

Women's City Club of N. Y. (1916), 277 Park Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Mrs. Caryl R. Grantham.

Women's Clubs, General Federation of (1890), 1734 N St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.; 11,000,000; Sec., Mrs. Stephen J. Nicholas.

Women's Clubs, Natl. Federation of Business and Professional (1919), 1790 Broadway, New York 19, N. Y.; 165,000; Exec. Dir., Mrs. Genevieve Rogers Riley.

Women's Educational and Industrial Union (1877), 264 Boylston St., Boston 16, Mass.; 3,586; Pres., Miss Mary H. Tolman.

Women's International League for Peace and Freedom, U. S. Section (1915), 2006 Walnut St., Philadelphia 3, Pa.; Sec., Mrs. Mildred Olmsted.

Women's Theodore Roosevelt Memorial Assn. (Jan. 19, 1919), 28 East 20th St., New York 3, N. Y.; Exec. Sec., Dorothy M. Mathews.

Woodmen of America, Modern (Jan. 5, 1883), 1504 Third Ave., Rock Island, Ill.; 458,000; Sec., John C. Phillips.

Woodmen Circle, Supreme Forest (1891), 3301

Farnam St., Omaha 2, Nebr.; 156,322; Natl. Sec., Mrs. Florence H. Jensen.

Woodmen of the World (June 28, 1890), 1447 Tremont Place, Denver 2, Colo.; 32,517; Sec., Treas., J. F. Freeman.

Woodmen of the World Life Insurance Society (June 5, 1890), 17th and Farnam Sts., Omaha 2, Nebr.; 437,000; Sec., H. M. Lundgren.

Wool Associates of the N. Y. Cotton Exchange (1930), 60 Beaver St., New York 4, N. Y.; Pres., Philip B. Weld.

Wool Growers Assn., National (1865), 414 Crandall Bldg., Salt Lake City 1, Utah; 20,000; Acting Sec., Edwin E. Marsh.

Wool Manufacturers, National Assn. of (1864), 386 Fourth Ave. and 80 Federal St., Boston 10, Mass.; Sec., Glen F. Brown (N. Y. City address).

World Alliance for International Friendship Through Religion (1928), 170 East 64th St., New York 21, N. Y.; Sec., Henry A. Atkinson.

World Calendar Assn. (Oct. 21, 1930), International Bldg., 630 Fifth Ave., New York 20, N. Y.; 22,000; Sec., Miss Harriet A. Lillie.

World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centers (1947), 145 East 32d St., New York 16, N. Y.; Sec., Louis Kraft.

### —Y—

Yale Club of N. Y. City (1897), 50 Vanderbilt Ave., New York 17, N. Y.; Sec. to Committees, Miss Marie B. McDowell.

Young Judaea, National (1909), 16 East 50th St., New York 22, N. Y.; 15,000; Dir., Rabbi Amram Prero.

Young Men's Christian Assn., Natl. Council of (1844 in London, 1851 in N. A.), 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.; 3,012,527; Gen. Sec., Jay A. Urice.

Young Men's Hebrew Assns. and Jewish Community Centers (see World Federation of)

Young Men's and Young Women's Hebrew Assn. (1874), Lexington Ave. at 92nd St., New York 28, N. Y.; 9,000; Exec. Dir., Jack Nadel.

Young Republican National Federation (1935), 923-15th St., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.; 500,000; Sec., Alec Mackenzie.

Young Women's Christian Assn. (1855 in England; 1858 in U.S.A.), 600 Lexington Ave., New York 22, N. Y.; 3,250,000; Sec., Mrs. Savilla M. Simons.

Youth of All Nations (1943), 16 St. Luke's Pl., New York 14, N. Y.; 8,500; Exec. Dir., Clara Leiser.

Youth Hostels, Amer. (1934), 14 West 8th St., New York 11, N. Y.; 11,577; Exec. Dir., Justin Cline.

### —Z—

Zionist Organization of America (1897), 145 East 32nd St., New York 16, N. Y.; 250,000; Sec., Sidney Marks.

Zonta International (Nov. 8, 1919), 59 E. Van Buren St., Chicago 5, Ill.; 11,500; Exec. Sec., Miss Ellen Firewood.

Zoologists, American Society of (1903), Dept. of Zoology, Vassar Coll., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; 1,377; Sec., Rudolf T. Kempton.

## Census of Physicians and Surgeons in U. S. and Territories

Source: Journal of the American Medical Assn.

The official count of physicians who received their first license to practice medicine and surgery in 1954, published May, 1955, by the Council on Medical Education and Hospitals of the American Medical Assn., was 7,917 for the United States, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The number of physicians who died was 3,667, making the net increase in the number of physicians 4,250, or 641 more than the increase in 1953.

In 1954, a total of 15,029 licenses to practice medicine and surgery was issued by the 54 boards authorized to grant licenses to practice medicine. These represented 6,827 granted after a successful written examination and 8,202 granted by reciprocity and endorsement of state licenses or the certificate of the National Board of Medical Examiners. The number of licenses issued annually has been steadily increasing. The increase last year as compared with 1953 totaled 595; 262 were written examination, and 333 were by endorsement of credentials.

Of the 15,029 licenses to practice medicine and surgery issued in 1954, both by examination and

by reciprocity and endorsement of credentials, the greatest number, 1,975, were issued in California. New York licensed 1,498 physicians, while more than 500 were registered in Illinois, Ohio, Pennsylvania, and Texas. However, Delaware, Idaho, Nevada, North Dakota, South Dakota, Vermont, and Wyoming issued less than 50. The fewest, 24, were licensed in Wyoming. Among the territories and possessions, Puerto Rico licensed 82, Hawaii 19, Alaska 15, the Canal Zone 12, and Guam 2. The increase in the number of licenses issued last year as compared with 1953 totaled 595, representing an increase of 262 by written examination and 333 by credentials.

In 1954 1,033 examination failures were reported. Failures by graduates of approved medical schools in the United States amounted to 4.2% and by graduates of medical schools in Canada, 4.8%. The percentage of failures in three other groups—graduates of foreign faculties of medicine, unapproved medical schools, and schools of osteopathy—were 42.6%, 64.4%, and 16.6% respectively.



# AWARDS—MEDALS—PRIZES—

## The Alfred B. Nobel Prize Winners

Alfred B. Nobel, inventor of dynamite, who died Dec. 10, 1896, bequeathed \$9,000,000, the interest to be distributed yearly to those who had most contributed to the benefit of mankind during the preceding year.

Physics and chemistry awards are made by the Swedish Academy of Science; for medicine or physiology by the Stockholm Faculty of Medicine; for literature by the Swedish Academy of Literature; for peace by a committee of five persons elected by the Norwegian Parliament (Storting). The Nobel Fund is managed by a board of directors, the head of which is appointed by the Swedish Government.

The founder stipulated that "no consideration whatever shall be paid to the nationality of the candidates... the most deserving be awarded the prize, whether of Scandinavian origin or not." Nationality of the winner at the time of the award is given. In cases of double nationality, the nation of birth is added.

A. American; Arg., Argentine; Aus., Austrian; B., Belgian; Beng., Bengalian; Can., Canadian; Ch., Chilean; D., Dutch; Dan., Danish; E., English; F., French; Fin., Finnish; G., German; Hun., Hungarian; I., Italian; Jap., Japanese; N., Norwegian; P., Polish; Port., Portuguese; R., Russian; Sp., Spanish; Swe., Swedish; Swi., Swiss.

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine and Physiology	Literature	Peace
1901..	W. O. Röntgen (G.)	J. H. van't Hoff (D.)	E. A. von Behring (G.)	R. F. A. Sully Prudhomme (F.)	H. Dunant (Swi.)
1902..	H. A. Lorents (D.) P. Zeeman (D.)	E. Fischer (G.)	Sir Ronald Ross (E.)	Theodor Mommsen (G.)	Frederick Passy (F.) E. Ducommun (Swi.) A. Gobat (Swi.)
1903..	H. A. Becquerel (F.) Pierre and Marie Curie (F.) born Poland	S. A. Arrhenius (Swe.)	N. R. Finsen (Dan.)	B. Björnson (N.)	Sir W. R. Cremer (E.)
1904..	Lord Rayleigh (E.)	Sir William Ramsay (E.)	I. P. Pavlov (R.)	F. Mistral (F.) J. Echezaray (Sp.) H. Sienkiewicz (P.)	Institute of International Law Baroness von Suttner (Aus.) Theodore Roosevelt (A.)
1905..	Philipp Lenard (G.)	A. von Baeyer (G.)	R. Koch (G.)	G. Carducci (I.)	E. T. Moneta (I.) L. Renault (F.) K. P. Arnoldson (Swe.)
1906..	J. J. Thomson (E.)	H. Moissan (F.)	C. Golgi (I.), S. Ramon y Cajal (Sp.)	R. Kipling (E.)	F. Bajer (Dan.) A. Beernaert (B.) Baron d'Estournelles de Constant (F.)
1907..	A. A. Michelson (A.)	E. Buchner (G.)	C. L. A. Laveran (F.) P. Ehrlich (G.) E. Metchnikoff (G. F.), born Russia	R. Eucken (G.)	International Peace Bureau (Swi.) T. M. C. Asser (D.) A. H. Fried (Aus.) Elhu Root (A.)
1908..	G. Lippmann (F.)	E. Rutherford (E.)	Theodor Kocher (Swi.)	Selma Lagerlöf (Swe.)	
1909..	G. Marconi (I.) F. Braun (G.)	W. Ostwald (G.)	A. Kossel (G.)	P. Heyse (G.)	
1910..	J. D. van der Waals (D.)	O. Wallach (G.)	A. Gullstrand (Swe.)	M. Maeterlinck (B.)	
1911..	W. Wien (G.)	Marie Curie (F.), born Poland V. Grignard (F.) P. Sabatier (F.)	A. Carrel (A.), born France	G. Hauptmann (G.)	
1912..	Gustaf Dalén (Swe.)	A. Werner (Swi.) T. W. Richards (A.) R. Willstätter (G.)	C. Richet (F.) R. Barany (Aus.) Not awarded	R. Tagore (Beng.) Not awarded Romain Rolland (F.) Verner von Heldenstam (Swe.) K. Gjellerup (Dan.) H. Pontoppidan (Dan.)	H. LaFontaine (B.) Not awarded Not awarded International Red Cross of Geneva
1913..	H. Kamerlingh-Onnes (D.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1914..	M. von Laue (G.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1915..	W. H. Bragg (E.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1916..	W. L. Bragg (E.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1917..	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1918..	Charles G. Barkla (E.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1919..	M. Planck (G.) J. Stark (G.)	F. Haber (G.) Not awarded	Jules Bordet (B.)	Not awarded Carl Spitteler (Swi.)	Not awarded Woodrow Wilson (A.) L. Bourgeois (F.)
1920..	C. Guillaume (Swi.)	Walther Nernst (G.)	A. Krogh (Dan.)	Knut Hamsun (N.)	
1921..	Albert Einstein (G.)	Frederick Soddy (E.)	Not awarded	Anatole France (F.)	K. H. Branting (Sw.) Christian Lange (N.) F. Nansen (N.)
1922..	Niels Bohr (Dan.)	F. W. Aston (E.)	A. V. Hill (E.) & O. Meyerhof (G.) F. G. Banting (Can.) & Dr. J. J. R. McLeod (Can.)	J. Benavente (Sp.)	Not awarded
1923..	R. A. Millikan (A.)	Fritz Pregl (Aus.)	W. E. B. DuBois (Dan.)	W. B. Yeats (Irish)	Not awarded
1924..	K. M. G. Siegbahn (Swe.)	Not awarded	Not awarded	Wladyslaw Reymont (P.) G. B. Shaw (E.)	Not awarded
1925..	James Franck (G.) Gust. Hertz (G.)	Richard Zsigmondy (G.), born Aus.	Not awarded	Not awarded	Not awarded
1926..	Jean B. Perrin (F.)	T. Svedberg (Swe.)	Johan Fibiger (Dan.)	Signora G. Deledda (I.) Henri Bergson (F.)	Not awarded
1927..	Arthur Compton (A.) & C. T. R. Wilson (E.)	Heinrich Wieland (G.)	J. Wagner Jauregg (Aus.)	Sigrid Undset (N.)	Not awarded
1928..	O. W. Richardson (E.)	Adolf Windaus (G.)	D. Charles Nicolle (F.) F. C. Hopkins (E.) & C. Eljkmann (D.)	Thomas Mann (G.)	Not awarded
1929..	Duc L. V. de Broglie (F.)	A. Harden (E.) & H. von Euler, Chelpin (E. Swe.), born Germany	Dr. Karl Landsteiner (A.), born Austria Otto Warburg (G.)	Sinclair Lewis (A.)	Not awarded
1930..	Chandrasekhara Venkata Raman (India)	Hans Fischer (G.)		Erik A. Karlfeldt (Swe.)	Not awarded
1931..	Not awarded	Carl Bosch (G.) & Friedrich Bergius (G.)	Sir Charles S. Sherrington (E.) & E. D. Adrian (E.) Thomas H. Morgan (A.)	John Galsworthy (E.)	Not awarded
1932..	W. Helsenberg (G.)	Irving Langmuir (A.)		Ivan Bunin (F.) born Russia	Not awarded
1933..	P. A. M. Dirac (E.) & Erwin Schrödinger (Aus.)	Not awarded		Luigi Pirandello (I.)	Not awarded
1934..	Not awarded	H. C. Urey (A.)	G. R. Minot (A.), W. P. Murphy (A.) & G. H. Whipple (A.) Hans Spemann (G.)	Not awarded	Not awarded
1935..	James Chadwick (E.)	Frederic and Irene Joliot-Curie (F.)			Not awarded

Year	Physics	Chemistry	Medicine and Physiology	Literature	Peace
1936.	Carl D. Anderson (A.) V. F. Hess (Aus.)	Peter J. W. Debye (G.), born The Netherlands	Sir Henry H. Dale (E.) & Prof. Otto Loewi (Aus.)	Eugene O'Neill (A.)	Carlos des. Lamas (Arg.)
1937	Clinton J. Davisson (A.) G. P. Thomson (E.)	Walter N. Haworth (E.) Paul Karrer (Swi.)	Albert von Szent-Györgyi (Hun.)	Roger Martin du Gard (F.)	Viscount Cecil of Chelwood (E.)
1938.	Enrico Fermi (I.)	Richard Kuhn (G.)*	Cornellie Heymans (B.)	Pearl Buck (A.) born China of American parents	Nansen Internat'l Office for Refugees at Geneva (Not awarded)
1939.	E. O. Lawrence (A.)	A. Butenandt (G.)*, and L. Ruzicka (Swi.)	Gerhard Domagk (G.)*	Frans Eemil Sillanpää (Fin.)	
(**)					
1943.	Otto Stern (A.)	Georg Hevesy (Hun.)	Edward Dolsy (A.) Henrik Dam (Dn.)		
1944	Isador Isaac Rabi (A.)	Otto Hahn (G.)	Joseph Erlanger (A.) Herbert Gasser (A.) Sir Alexander Fleming (E.) Dr. Ernest Boris Chain (G.) Sir Howard Walter Florey (E.)	Johannes V. Jensen (Dn.)	International Red Cross of Geneva
1945.	Wolfgang Pauli (V.) (Aus.)	Artturi Virtanen (Fin.)	Bernhard J. Muller (A.)	Lucila Godoy y Alcayaga (Gabriela Mistral) (Ch.)	Cordell Hull (A.)
1946.	Percy W. Bridgman (A.)	Dr. James B. Sumner (A.) John Northrop (A.) Dr. Wendell M. Stanley (A.)	Dr. Carl F. Cori and wife, Dr. Gerty Cori (A.); born in Czechoslovakia and Dr. Bernardo Houssay (Arg.)	Herman Hesse (Swi.)	John R. Mott (A.) Emily Balch (A.)
1947.	Sir Edward Appleton (E.)	Sir Robert Robinson (E.)	Dr. Max Theiler (A.) born So. Africa	André P. G. Gide (F.)	American Friends Service Committee (Quakers) and Friends Service Council, London
1948.	Patrick M. S. Blackett (E.)	Arne Tiselius (Swed.)	Dr. Paul Mueller (Swi.)	Thomas Stearns Eliot (E., American-born)	Not awarded
1949.	Hideki Yukawa (Jap.)	William F. Giaquque (A.)	Walter R. Hess (Swi.) and Antonio C. D. F. E. Moniz (Port.)	William Faulkner (A.)	Lord Boyd Orr (E.)
1950.	Cecil Frank Powell (E.)	Otto Diels and Kurt Adler (G.)	Philip Snowswalter Hench (A.), Edward Calvin Kendall (A.), Tadeus Reichstein (Swiss)	Bertrand Russell (E.)	Dr. Ralph J. Bunche (A.)
1951.	Sir John Cockcroft (E.) and E. T. S. Walton (Irish)	Dr. Edwin M. McCullagh & Dr. Glenn T. Seaborg (A.)	Selman A. Waksman (A.) Born in Ukraine	Par Lagerkvist (Swe.)	Leon Jouhaux (F.)
1952.	Dr. Felix Bloch (A.) Dr. Edward Mills Purcell (A.)	Dr. Archer J. P. Martin (Can.)	Fritz A. Lipmann (A.) & Dr. Hans Adolf Krebs (E.), both German-born	Francois Mauriac (F.)	Albert Schweitzer (F.)
1953.	Fritz Zernike, (Dutch)	Prof. Herman Staudinger, of Freiburg Univ., Ger.	Thomas H. Weller, Frederick C. Robbins, John F. Enders (A.)	Winston Churchill (E.)	Gen. George C. Marshall (A.)
1954.	Max Born (E.) (German-born) Walter Bothe (G.)	Linus Pauling (A.)	Dr. Hugo Theorell (Swe.)	Ernest Hemingway (A.)	The office of the United Nations Commissioner for Refugees
1955.	Dr. Willis E. Lamb (A.) Dr. Polykarp Kusch (A.)	Dr. Vincent du Vigneaud (A.)		Halldor Kiljan Laxness (Iceland)	Not awarded

\*Declined. \*\*No prizes announced in 1940, 1941 and 1942.  
†Cash value 1955 awards, in each field, \$36,720.

## Pulitzer Prizes in Journalism and Letters

The Graduate School of Journalism, founded and endowed by the late Joseph Pulitzer, opened Sept. 1912, is located at Columbia University, 116th St. and Broadway, New York City. The Pulitzer Prizes, established by Mr. Pulitzer in a bequest to Columbia University, are awarded annually by the trustees of that University on recommendation of the Advisory Board of the School of Journalism for work done during the preceding year.

**Advisory Board on Pulitzer Prizes**—Grayson Kirk, of Columbia University; Sevellon Brown (1956)—Providence Journal; Hodding Carter (1957)—Delta Democrat-Times, Greenville, Miss.; Turner Catledge (1958)—New York Times (Washington Bureau); Robert Choate (1958)—Boston Herald; Kent Cooper (1956)—The Associated Press, New York, N. Y.; Gardner Cowles (1958)—Cowles Magazines, New York, N. Y.; J. D. Ferguson (1957)—Milwaukee Journal; John S. Knight (1958)—Knight Newspapers, Inc., Chicago; William R. Mathews (1956)—Arizona Daily Star, Tucson, Ariz.; Benjamin M. McKelway (1959)—Evening Star, Washington, D. C.; Stuart H. Perry (1957)—The Adrian (Mich.) Telegram; Joseph Pulitzer, Jr. (1959)—St. Louis Post-Dispatch. John Hohenberg, secretary (1956), Columbia University, New York, N. Y.

No awards given for years omitted.

### MERITORIOUS PUBLIC SERVICE

For disinterested and meritorious public service rendered by a United States newspaper—a gold medal.

1918—The New York Times.  
1919—Milwaukee Journal.  
1921—Boston Post.  
1922—The World, New York.  
1923—Memphis (Tenn.) Commercial Appeal.  
1924—The World, New York.  
1926—Enquirer-Sun, Columbus, Ga.  
1927—Canton (O.) Daily News.  
1928—Indianapolis Times.  
1929—Evening World, New York.  
1931—Atlanta (Ga.) Constitution.  
1932—Indianapolis (Ind.) News.  
1933—New York World-Telegram.

1934—Medford (Oreg.) Mail-Tribune.  
1935—Sacramento (Calif.) Bee.  
1936—Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette.  
1937—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
1938—Bismarck (N. D.) Tribune.  
Bronze plaque to Edmonton (Alberta) Journal  
1939—Miami (Fla.) Daily News.  
1940—Waterbury (Conn.) Republican and American.  
1941—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
1942—Los Angeles Times.  
1943—Omaha World Herald.  
1944—The New York Times.  
1945—Detroit Free Press.  
1946—The Scranton (Pa.) Times.  
1947—Baltimore Sun.  
1948—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
1949—Nebraska State Journal.

- 1950—Two awards: Chicago Daily News and St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1951—Two awards: Miami (Fla.) Herald and Brooklyn Eagle.  
 1952—St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1953 News Reporter (Whiteville, N. C.); Tabor City (N. C.) Tribune.  
 1954—Newsday (Garden City, N. Y.)  
 1955—Columbus (Ga.) Ledger and Sunday Ledger-Enquirer.

History of the services rendered to the public by the American press during the preceding year:  
 1918—Minna Lewinson and Henry Beetle Hough.

## REPORTING

A distinguished example of local reporting, the test being the quality of local news stories written under pressure of edition time—\$1,000.

- 1917—Herbert Bayard Swope, The World, N. Y.  
 1918—Harold A. Littledale, New York Evening Post.  
 1920—John J. Leary, Jr., The World, New York.  
 1921—Louis Seibold, The World, New York.  
 1922—Kirke L. Simpson, The Associated Press.  
 1923—Alva Johnston, The New York Times.  
 1924—Magna White, San Diego (Calif.) Sun.  
 1925—James W. Mulroy and Alvin H. Goldstein, Chicago Daily News.  
 1926—William Burke Miller, Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky.  
 1927—John T. Rogers, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1929—Paul V. Anderson, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1930—Russell D. Owen, The New York Times. Also \$500 to W. O. Dapping, Auburn (N. Y.) Citizen.  
 1931—A. B. MacDonald, Kansas City (Mo.) Star.  
 1932—W. C. Richards, D. D. Martin, J. S. Pooler, F. D. Webb and J. N. W. Sloan, Detroit Free Press.  
 1933—Francis A. Jamieson, The Associated Press.  
 1934—Royce Brier, San Francisco Chronicle.  
 1935—William H. Taylor, New York Herald Tribune.  
 1936—Lauren D. Lyman, The New York Times.  
 1937—John J. O'Neill, New York Herald Tribune; William L. Laurence, The New York Times; Howard W. Blakeslee, The Associated Press; Go-bind Behari Lal, Universal Service, and David Dietz, Scripps-Howard newspapers.  
 1938—Raymond Sprigle, Pittsburgh Post-Gazette.  
 1939—Thomas L. Stokes, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.  
 1940—S. Burton Heath, New York World-Telegram.  
 1941—Westbrook Pegler, New York World-Telegram.  
 1942—Stanton Delaplane, San Francisco Chronicle.  
 1943—George Weller, Chicago Daily News.  
 1944—Paul Schoenstein, N. Y. Journal-American.  
 1945—Jack S. McDowell, San Francisco Call Bulletin.  
 1946—William L. Laurence, The New York Times.  
 1947—Frederick Woltman, New York World-Telegram.

## LOCAL REPORTING

- 1948—George E. Goodwin, Atlanta (Ga.) Journal.  
 1949—Malcolm Johnson, The Sun, New York.  
 1950—Meyer Berger, New York Times.  
 1951—Edward S. Montgomery, San Francisco Examiner.  
 1952—George de Carvalho, San Francisco Chronicle.  
 1953—(Edition time) Providence (R. I.) Journal and Evening Bulletin; (No edition time) Edward J. Mowery, N. Y. World-Telegram & Sun.  
 1954—(Edition time) Vicksburg (Miss.) Sunday Post-Herald; (No edition time) Albin Scott McCoy, Kansas City (Mo.) Star.  
 1955—(Edition time) Mrs. Caro Brown, Alice (Tex.) Daily Echo, (No edition time) Roland Kenneth Towery, Cuero (Tex.) Record.

## TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING (National)

- 1942—Louis Stark, The New York Times.  
 1944—Dewey L. Fleming, The Baltimore Sun.  
 1945—James B. Reston, The New York Times.  
 1946—Edward A. Harris, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1947—Edward T. Follard, The Washington Post.

## NATIONAL REPORTING

- 1948—Bert Andrews, New York Herald Tribune; Nat S. Finney, The Minneapolis Tribune.  
 1949—Charles P. Trussell, The New York Times.  
 1950—Edwin O. Guthman, Seattle (Wash.) Times.  
 1952—Anthony Leviero, New York Times.  
 1953—Don Whitehead, Associated Press.  
 1954—Richard Wilson, Cowles Newspapers.  
 1955—Anthony Lewis, Washington (D. C.) Daily News.

## TELEGRAPHIC REPORTING (International)

- 1942—Laurence Edmund Allen, Associated Press.  
 1943—Ira Wolfert, North American Newspaper Alliance.  
 1944—Daniel DeLuce, The Associated Press.  
 1945—Mark S. Watson, Baltimore Sun.

- 1946—Homer W. Bigart, New York Herald Tribune.  
 1947—Eddy Gilmore, The Associated Press.

## INTERNATIONAL REPORTING

- 1948—Paul W. Ward, Baltimore Sun.  
 1949—Price Day, Baltimore Sun.  
 1950—Edmund Stevens, Christian Science Monitor.  
 1951—Keyes Beech, Chicago Daily News; Homer Bigart, New York Herald Tribune; Marguerite Higgins, New York Herald Tribune; Reiman Morin, The Associated Press; Fred Sparks, Chicago Daily News; Don Whitehead, The Associated Press.  
 1952—John M. Hightower, The Associated Press.  
 1953—Austin C. Wehrwein, Milwaukee Journal.  
 1954—Jim G. Lucas, Scripps-Howard Newspapers.  
 1955—Harrison Salisbury, The New York Times.

## CORRESPONDENCE

For distinguished service as a Washington or foreign correspondent during the year—\$500. Award discontinued 1948.

- 1929—Paul Scott Mowrer, Chicago Daily News.  
 1930—Leland Stowe, New York Herald Tribune.  
 1931—H. R. Knickerbocker, Philadelphia Public Ledger and New York Evening Post.  
 1932—Walter Duranty, The New York Times, and Charles G. Ross, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1933—Edgar Ansel Mowrer, Chicago Daily News.  
 1934—Frederick T. Birchall, The New York Times.  
 1935—Arthur Krock, The New York Times.  
 1936—Wilfred C. Barber, Chicago Tribune.  
 1937—Anne O'Hare McCormick, New York Times.  
 1938—Arthur Krock, The New York Times.  
 1939—Louis P. Lochner, Associated Press.  
 1940—Otto D. Tolischus, The New York Times.  
 1941—Bronze plaque to commemorate work of American correspondents on war fronts.  
 1942—Carlos P. Romulo, Philippines Herald, Manila.  
 1943—Hanson W. Baldwin, The New York Times.  
 1944—Ernest Taylor Pyle, Scripps-Howard Newspaper Alliance.  
 1945—Harold V. (Hal) Boyle, The Associated Press.  
 1946—Arnaldo Cortesi, The New York Times.  
 1947—Brooks Atkinson, The New York Times.

## EDITORIAL WRITING

For distinguished editorial writing, the test of excellence being clearness of style, moral purpose, sound reasoning and power to influence public opinion—\$1,000.

- 1917—New York Tribune.  
 1918—Louisville (Ky.) Courier-Journal.  
 1920—Harvey E. Newbranch, Omaha Evening World-Herald.  
 1922—Frank M. O'Brien, New York Herald.  
 1923—William Allen White, Emporia Gazette.  
 1924—Boston Herald, Frank Buxton, writer Special prize, Frank I. Cobb, News and Courier.  
 1925—Charleston (S. C.) News and Courier.  
 1926—The New York Times, Edward M. Kingsbury.  
 1927—Boston Herald, E. Lauriston Bullard.  
 1928—Grover C. Hall, Montgomery Advertiser.  
 1929—Louis Isaac Jaffe, Norfolk Virginia Pilot.  
 1931—Chas. Ryckman, Fremont (Nebr.) Tribune.  
 1933—Kansas City (Mo.) Star.  
 1934—E. P. Chase, Atlantic (Ia.) News Telegraph.  
 1936—Felix Morley, Washington Post. George B. Parker, Scripps-Howard Newspapers.  
 1937—John W. Owens, Baltimore (Md.) Sun.  
 1938—W. W. Waymack, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.  
 1939—Ronald G. Calvert, Portland Oregonian.  
 1940—Bart Howard, St. Louis (Mo.) Post Dispatch.  
 1941—Reuben Maury, Daily News, N. Y.  
 1942—Geoffrey Parsons, New York Herald Tribune.  
 1943—Forrest W. Seymour, Des Moines (Ia.) Register and Tribune.  
 1944—Kansas City (Mo.) Star. Henry J. Haskell.  
 1945—George W. Potter, Providence (R. I.) Journal-Bulletin.  
 1946—Hodding Carter, Greenville (Miss.) Delta Democrat-Times.  
 1947—William H. Grimes, Wall Street Journal, N. Y.  
 1948—Virginia Dabney, Richmond (Va.) Times-Dispatch.  
 1949—John H. Crider, Boston (Mass.) Herald.  
 1950—Herbert Elliston, Washington (D. C.) Post.  
 1951—Carl M. Saunders, editor, Jackson (Mich.) Citizen-Patriot.  
 1952—William H. Fitzpatrick, New Orleans States.  
 1953—Louis LaCoss, St. Louis Globe Democrat.  
 1954—Vermont C. Royster, Wall Street Journal.  
 1955—Don Murray, Boston Herald.  
 1956—Royce Howes, Detroit Free Press.

## CARTOON

For a distinguished example of a cartoonist's work—\$1,000.

- 1922—Rollin Kirby, The World, New York.  
 1924—J. N. Darling, New York Herald Tribune.

- 1925—Rollin Kirby, The World, New York.  
 1926—D. R. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1927—Nelson Harding, Brooklyn Eagle.  
 1928—Nelson Harding, Brooklyn Eagle.  
 1929—Rollin Kirby, The World, New York.  
 1930—Charles B. Macauley, Brooklyn Eagle.  
 1931—Edmund Duffy, Baltimore Sun.  
 1932—John T. McCutcheon, Chicago Tribune.  
 1933—H. M. Talburt, Washington (D. C.) Daily News. (A Scripps-Howard newspaper.)  
 1934—Edmund Duffy, Baltimore Sun.  
 1935—Ross A. Lewis, Milwaukee Journal.  
 1937—G. D. Batchelor, Daily News, N. Y.  
 1938—Vaughn Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News.  
 1939—Charles G. Werner, The Daily Oklahoman, Oklahoma City, Okla.  
 1940—Edmund Duffy, Baltimore Sun.  
 1941—Jacob Burck, Chicago Times.  
 1942—Herbert Lawrence Block, Newspaper Enterprise Association.  
 1943—Jay N. Darling, New York Herald Tribune.  
 1944—Clifford K. Berryman, Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.  
 1945—Bill Mauldin, United Feature Syndicate.  
 1946—Bruce Alexander Russell, Los Angeles Times.  
 1947—Vaughn Shoemaker, Chicago Daily News.  
 1948—Reuben L. (Rube) Goldberg, The Sun, N. Y.  
 1949—Lute Peace, Newark (N. J.) Evening News.  
 1950—James T. Berryman, Washington (D. C.) Evening Star.  
 1951—Reginald W. Manning, Arizona Republic (Phoenix).  
 1952—Fred L. Packer, New York Mirror.  
 1953—Edward D. Kuekes, Cleveland Plain Dealer.  
 1954—Herbert L. Block, Washington (D. C.) Post & Times-Herald.  
 1955—Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, St. Louis Post-Dispatch.

## NEWS PHOTOGRAPHY

- For an outstanding example of news photography published in a daily newspaper—\$1,000. (Open to amateurs as well as photographers regularly employed by newspapers, press associations, or syndicates.)
- 1942—Milton Brooks, The Detroit News.  
 1943—Frank Noel, The Associated Press.  
 1944—(War Front)—Frank Fian, The Associated Press, Earle L. Bunker, Omaha World-Herald.  
 1945—(War Front)—Joe Rosenthal, The Associated Press, for photograph of the marines planting American flag on Iwo Jima.  
 1947—Arnold Hardy, amateur, for his picture of a woman leaping to death in the Winecoff Hotel fire in Atlanta, Ga. First Pulitzer award ever made to an amateur.  
 1948—Frank Cushing, Boston Traveler.  
 1949—Nathaniel Fein, New York Herald Tribune.  
 1950—Bill Crouch, Oakland (Calif.) Tribune.  
 1951—Max Desfor, The Associated Press.  
 1952—John Robinson and Don Ultang, Des Moines Register and Tribune.  
 1953—William M. Gallagher, Flint (Mich.) Journal.  
 1954—Mrs. Walter M. Schau, amateur, for two pictures of rescue of truck driver and helper when cab of their trailer truck went over side of P. & River Bridge nr. Redding, Calif. First woman to win the prize.  
 1955—John L. Gaunt, Jr., Los Angeles Times.

## SPECIAL CITATION

- 1941—The New York Times.  
 1944—Byron Price, Director Office of Censorship.  
 1944—Mrs. William Allen White  
 1945—The cartographers of the American press for maps of the war fronts.  
 1947 (Pulitzer centennial year.) Columbia University and the Graduate School of Journalism, and the St. Louis Post-Dispatch.  
 1948—Dr. Frank Diehl Fackenthal.  
 1951—Cyrus L. Sulzberger, The New York Times.  
 1952—Max Kase, New York Journal-American; Kansas City (Mo.) Star.  
 1953—The New York Times, for Review of the Week section, published Sundays for 17 years. Special citation to Lester Markel, who founded and edited it.

PULITZER PRIZES IN LETTERS  
NOVEL

- For distinguished fiction, published in book form during the year, by an American author, preferably dealing with American life—\$500.
- 1918—Ernest Poole, His Family.  
 1919—Booth Tarkington, The Magnificent Ambersons.  
 1921—Edith Wharton, The Age of Innocence.  
 1922—Booth Tarkington, Alice Adams.  
 1923—Willia Cather, One of Ours.  
 1924—Margaret Wilson, The Able McLaughlins.  
 1925—Edna Ferber, So Big.  
 1926—Sinclair Lewis, Arrowsmith. (He declined the prize.)  
 1927—Louis Bromfield, Early Autumn.

- 1928—Thornton Wilder, The Bridge of San Luis Rey.  
 1929—Julia M. Peterkin, Scarlet Sister Mary.  
 1930—Oliver La Farge, Laughing Boy.  
 1931—Margaret Ayer Barnes, Years of Grace.  
 1932—Pearl S. Buck, The Good Earth.  
 1933—T. S. Stribling, The Store.  
 1934—Caroline Miller, Lamb in His Bosom.  
 1935—Josephine W. Johnson, Now in November.  
 1936—Harold L. Davis, Honey in the Horn.  
 1937—Margaret Mitchell, Gone With the Wind.  
 1938—John P. Marquand, The Late George Apley.  
 1939—Marjorie Kinnan Rawlings, The Yearling.  
 1940—John Steinbeck, The Grapes of Wrath.  
 1942—Ellen Glasgow, In This Our Life.  
 1943—Upton Sinclair, Dragon's Teeth.  
 1944—Martin Blavin, Journey in the Dark.  
 1945—John Hersey, A Bell for Adano.  
 1947—Robert Penn Warren, All the King's Men.  
 1948—James A. Michener, Tales of the South Pacific.  
 1949—James Gould Cozzens, Guard of Honor.  
 1950—A. B. Guthrie, Jr., The Way West.  
 1951—Conrad Richter, The Town.  
 1952—Herman Wouk, The Caine Mutiny.  
 1953—Ernest Hemingway, The Old Man and the Sea.  
 1955—William Faulkner, A Farewell to Arms.

## DRAMA

For an original American play which shall represent the educational value and power of the stage, preferably dealing with American life—\$500. In years omitted no award was made.

- 1918—Jesse Lynch Williams, Why Marry?  
 1920—Eugene O'Neill, Beyond the Horizon.  
 1921—Zona Gale, Miss Lulu Bett.  
 1922—Eugene O'Neill, Anna Christie.  
 1923—Owen Davis, Icebound.  
 1924—Hatcher Hughes, Hell-Bent for Heaven.  
 1925—Sidney Howard, They Knew What They Wanted.  
 1926—George Kelly, Craig's Wife.  
 1927—Paul Green, In Abraham's Bosom.  
 1928—Eugene O'Neill, Strange Interlude.  
 1929—Elmer Rice, Street Scene.  
 1930—Margaret Connelly, The Green Pastures.  
 1931—Susan Glaspell, Alison's House.  
 1932—George S. Kaufman, Morrie Ryskind and Ira Gershwin, Of Thee I Sing.  
 1932—Maxwell Anderson, Both Your Houses.  
 1934—Sidney Kingsley, Men in White.  
 1935—Zoe Akins, The Old Maid.  
 1936—Robert E. Sherwood, Idiot's Delight.  
 1937—George S. Kaufman and Moss Hart, You Can't Take It With You.  
 1938—Thornton Wilder, Our Town.  
 1939—Robert E. Sherwood, Abe Lincoln in Illinois.  
 1940—William Saroyan, The Time of Your Life. (He declined the prize.)  
 1941—Robert E. Sherwood, There Shall Be No Night.  
 1943—Thornton Wilder, The Skin of Our Teeth.  
 1944—No drama award. Special award—Richard Rodgers and Oscar Hammerstein II, for the operetta Oklahoma! produced by the Theatre Guild.  
 1945—Mary Chase, Harvey.  
 1946—Russell Crouse and Howard Lindsay, State of the Union.  
 1948—Tennessee Williams, A Street Car Named Desire.  
 1949—Arthur Miller, Death of a Salesman.  
 1950—Richard Rodgers, Oscar Hammerstein II, and Joshua Logan, South Pacific, with a book based on James A. Michener's Tales of the South Pacific.  
 1952—Joseph Kramm, The Shrike.  
 1953—William Inge, Picnic.  
 1954—John Patrick, The Teahouse of the August Moon.  
 1955—Tennessee Williams, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof.

## HISTORY

For a distinguished book of the year on the history of the United States—\$500. In years omitted no award was made.

- 1917—J. J. Jusserand, With Americans of Past and Present Days.  
 1918—James Ford Rhodes, A History of the Civil War.  
 1920—Justin H. Smith, The War with Mexico.  
 1921—Rear Admiral William Snowden Sims, The Victory at Sea.  
 1922—James Truslow Adams, The Founding of New England.  
 1923—Charles Warren, The Supreme Court in United States History.  
 1924—Charles Howard McIlwain, The American Revolution: A Constitutional Interpretation.  
 1925—Frederick L. Paxton, A History of the American Frontier.  
 1926—Edward Channing, History of the United States, Volume VI.

- 1927—Samuel Flagg Bemis, Pinckney's Treaty.  
 1928—Vernon Louis Parrington, *Main Currents in American Thought*.  
 1929—Fred A. Shannon, *The Organization and Administration of the Union Army, 1861-65*.  
 1930—Claude H. Van Tyne, *The War of Independence*.  
 1931—Bernadotte E. Schmitt, *The Coming of the War, 1914*.  
 1932—Gen. John J. Pershing, *My Experiences in the World War*.  
 1933—Frederick J. Turner, *The Significance of Sections in American History*.  
 1934—Herbert Agar, *The People's Choice*.  
 1935—Charles McLean Andrews, *The Colonial Period of American History*.  
 1936—Andrew C. McLaughlin, *A Constitutional History of the United States*.  
 1937—Van Wyck Brooks, *The Flowering of New England*.  
 1938—Paul Herman Buck, *The Road to Reunion*.  
 1939—Frank Luther Mott, *A History of American Magazines*.  
 1940—Carl Sandburg, *Abraham Lincoln: The War Years*.  
 1941—Marcus Lee Hansen, *The Atlantic Migration*. (Posthumous.)  
 1942—Margaret Leech, *Reverie in Washington*.  
 1943—Esther Forbes, *Paul Revere and the World He Lived In*.  
 1944—Merle Curti, *The Growth of American Thought*.  
 1945—Stephen Bonsal, *Unfinished Business*.  
 1946—Arthur M. Schlesinger, Jr., *The Age of Jackson*.  
 1947—Dr. James Phinney Baxter 3d, *Scientists Against Time*.  
 1948—Bernard DeVoto, *Across the Wide Missouri*.  
 1949—Roy F. Nichols, *The Disruption of American Democracy*.  
 1950—O. W. Larkin, *Art and Life in America*.  
 1951—R. Carlyle Buley, *The Old Northwest, Pioneer Period 1815-1840*.  
 1952—Oscar Handlin, *The Uprooted*.  
 1953—George Dangerfield, *The Era of Good Feelings*.  
 1954—Bruce Catton—*A Stillness at Appomattox*.  
 1955—Paul Horgan, *Great River: The Rio Grande in North American History*.

### BIOGRAPHY OR AUTOBIOGRAPHY

For the best American biography teaching patriotic and unselfish services to the people—\$500.

- 1917—Laura E. Richards and Maude Howe Elliott, assisted by Florence Howe Hall, Julia Ward Howe.  
 1918—William Cabell Bruce, *Benjamin Franklin, Self-Revealed*.  
 1919—Henry Adams (posthumous), *The Education of Henry Adams*.  
 1920—Albert J. Beveridge, *The Life of John Marshall*.  
 1921—Edward Bok, *The Americanization of Edward Bok (autobiography)*.  
 1922—Hamlin Garland, *A Daughter of the Middle Border*.  
 1923—Burton J. Hendrick, *The Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*.  
 1924—Michael Pupin, *From Immigrant to Inventor*.  
 1925—M. A. DeWolfe Howe, *Barrett Wendell and His Letters*.  
 1926—Dr. Harvey Cushing, *The Life of Sir William Osler*.  
 1927—Emory Holloway, *Whitman*.  
 1928—Charles Edward Russell, *The American Orchestra and Theodore Thomas*.  
 1929—Burton J. Hendrick, *The Training of an American. The Earlier Life and Letters of Walter H. Page*.  
 1930—Marquis James, *The Raven*. (Sam Houston).  
 1931—Henry James, *Charles W. Eliot*.  
 1932—Henry F. Pringle, *Theodore Roosevelt*.  
 1933—Allan Nevins, *Grover Cleveland*.  
 1934—Tyler Dennett, *John Hay*.  
 1935—Douglas Southall Freeman, *R. E. Lee*.  
 1936—Ralph Barton Perry, *The Thought and Character of William James*.  
 1937—Allan Nevins, *Hamilton Fish, the Inner History of the Great Administration*.  
 1938—Divided between Odell Shepard, *Pedlar's Progress*; Marquis James, *Andrew Jackson, 2 vols.*  
 1939—Carl Van Doren, *Benjamin Franklin*.  
 1940—Ray Stannard Baker, *Woodrow Wilson. Life and Letters*.  
 1941—Ola Elizabeth Winslow, *Jonathan Edwards*.  
 1942—Forrest Wilson, *Crusader in Crinolines*.  
 1943—Samuel Eliot Morison, *Admiral of the Ocean Sea (Columbus)*.  
 1944—Carlton Habel, *The American Leonardo: The Life of Samuel F. B. Morse*.  
 1945—Russell Balme Nye, *George Bancroft, Brahmin Rebel*.  
 1946—Linnie Marsh Wolfe, *Son of the Wilderness*.

- 1947—William Allen White, *The Autobiography of William Allen White*. (Posthumous.)  
 1948—Margaret Clapp, *Forgotten First Citizen: John Bigelow*.  
 1949—Robert E. Sherwood, *Roosevelt and Hopkins*.  
 1950—Samuel Flagg Bemis, *John Quincy Adams and the Foundations of American Foreign Policy*.  
 1951—Margaret Louise Coit, *John C. Calhoun: American Portrait*.  
 1952—Merlo J. Pusey, *Charles Evans Hughes*.  
 1953—David J. Mays, *Edmund Pendleton 1721-1803*.  
 1954—Charles A. Lindbergh, *The Spirit of St. Louis*.  
 1955—William S. White, *The Taft Story*.

### POETRY

For a distinguished volume of verse by an American author—\$500.

- 1922—Edwin Arlington Robinson, *Collected Poems*.  
 1923—Edna St. Vincent Millay, *The Ballad of the Harp-Weaver. A Few Figs from Thistles, Eight Sonnets in American Poetry, 122, A Miscellany*.  
 1924—Robert Frost, *New Hampshire: A Poem with Notes and Grace Notes*.  
 1925—Edwin Arlington Robinson, *The Man Who Died Twice*.  
 1926—Amy Lowell, *What's O'Clock*.  
 1927—Leonora Speyer, *Fiddler's Farewell*.  
 1928—Edwin Arlington Robinson, *Tristram*.  
 1929—Stephen Vincent Benet, *John Brown's Body*.  
 1930—Conrad Alken, *Selected Poems*.  
 1931—Robert Frost, *Collected Poems*.  
 1932—George Dillon, *The Flowering Stone*.  
 1933—Archibald MacLeish, *Conquistador*.  
 1934—Robert Hillier, *Collected Verse*.  
 1935—Audrey Wurdemann, *Bright Ambush*.  
 1936—Robert P. Tristram Coffin, *Strange Holiness*.  
 1937—Robert Frost, *A Further Range*.  
 1938—Marya Zaturenska, *Cold Morning Sky*.  
 1939—John Gould Fletcher, *Selected Poems*.  
 1940—Mark Van Doren, *Collected Poems*.  
 1941—Leonard Bacon, *Sunderland Capture*.  
 1942—William Rose Benet, *The Dust Which Is God*.  
 1943—Robert Frost, *A Witness Tree*.  
 1944—Stephen Vincent Benet, *Western Star*.  
 1945—Karl Shapiro, *V-Letter and Other Poems*.  
 1947—Robert Lowell, *Lord Weary's Castle*.  
 1948—W. H. Auden, *The Age of Anxiety*.  
 1949—Peter Viereck, *Terror and Decorum*.  
 1950—Gwendolyn Brooks, *Annie Allen*.  
 1951—Carl Sandburg, *Complete Poems*.  
 1952—Marianne Moore, *Collected Poems*.  
 1953—Archibald MacLeish, *Collected Poems 1917-1952*.  
 1954—Theodore Roethke, *The Waking*.  
 1955—Wallace Stevens, *Collected Poems*.  
 Previous to the establishment of this prize in 1922, the following awards had been made from gifts provided by The Poetry Society: 1918—Love Sons, by Sara Teasdale; 1919—Old Road to Paradise, by Margaret Widdemer, and Corn Huskers, by Carl Sandburg.

### PULITZER PRIZE IN MUSIC

For distinguished musical composition in the larger forms of chamber, orchestral or choral music or for any operatic work including ballet, performed or published during the year, by a composer of established residence in the United States—\$500.

- 1943—William Schuman, *Secular Cantata No. 2, A Free Song*.  
 1944—Howard Hanson, *Symphony No. 4, Op. 34*.  
 1945—Aaron Copland, *Appalachian Spring*.  
 1946—Leo Sowerby, *The Canticle of the Sun*.  
 1947—Charles E. Ives, *Symphony No. 3*.  
 1948—Walter Piston, *Symphony No. 3*.  
 1949—Virgil Thomson, *Louisiana Story*.  
 1950—Gian-Carlo Menotti, *The Consul*.  
 1951—Douglas MacDowell Moore, *Giants in the Earth*.  
 1952—Gail Kubik, *Symphony Concertante*.  
 1954—Quincy Porter, *Concerto for Two Pianos and Orchestra*.  
 1955—Gian-Carlo Menotti—*The Saint of Bleecker Street*.

### TRAVELING SCHOLARSHIPS

On the nomination of the faculty of the Graduate School of Journalism three scholarships of \$1,500 each are awarded annually to those who shall have passed their examinations with the highest honor and are otherwise most deserving. Competition not necessarily restricted to those graduating in the year award is made.

An annual scholarship having a value of \$1,500 to an art student in America, who shall be certified as the most promising and deserving by the National Academy of Design, with which the Society of American Artists has been merged.

## Academy Awards in Motion Pictures

Source: Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences

Given annually by the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, the golden Oscar, is the principal symbol. The figure remained nameless until 1931 when Mrs. Margaret Herrick, present executive secretary of the Academy, reported for her first day's work as librarian. Observing a copy of the statuette, she remarked: "He reminds me of my Uncle Oscar." A newspaper columnist overheard the remark. Next day his syndicated copy contained the line "Employees have affectionately dubbed their famous statuette 'Oscar'." From that day it has been called Oscar.

1927-28

Actor: Emil Jannings, *Way of All Flesh*.  
 Actress: Janet Gaynor, *Seventh Heaven*.  
 Picture: *Wings*, Paramount.

1928-29

Actor: Warner Baxter, *In Old Arizona*.  
 Actress: Mary Pickford, *Coquette*.  
 Picture: *Broadway*, M-G-M.

1929-30

Actor: George Arliss, *Disraeli*.  
 Actress: Norma Shearer, *Divorcee*.  
 Picture: *All Quiet on the Western Front*, Universal.

1930-31

Actor: Lionel Barrymore, *Free Soul*.  
 Actress: Marie Dressler, *Min and Bill*.  
 Picture: *Cimarron*, RKO.

1931-32

Actor: Fredric March, *Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde*.  
 Actress: Helen Hayes, *Sin of Madelon Claudet*.  
 Picture: *Grand Hotel*, MGM.  
 Special: Walt Disney, *Mickey Mouse*.

1932-33

Actor: Chas. Laughton, *Private Life of Henry VIII*.  
 Actress: Katharine Hepburn, *Morning Glory*.  
 Picture: *Cavalcade*, Fox.

1934

Actor: Clark Gable, *It Happened One Night*.  
 Actress: Claudette Colbert, same.  
 Picture: *It Happened One Night*, Columbia.

1935

Actor: Victor McLaglen, *The Informer*.  
 Actress: Bette Davis, *Dangerous*.  
 Picture: *Mutiny on the Bounty*, MGM.

1936

Actor: Paul Muni, *Story of Louis Pasteur*.  
 Supporting actor: Walter Brennan, *Come and Get It*.  
 Actress: Luise Rainer, *The Great Ziegfeld*.  
 Supporting actress: Gale Sondergaard, *Anthony Adverse*.  
 Picture: *The Great Ziegfeld*, MGM.

1937

Actor: Spencer Tracy, *Captains Courageous*.  
 Supporting actor: Jos. Schildkraut, *Life of Emile Zola*.  
 Actress: Luise Rainer, *The Good Earth*.  
 Supporting actress: Alice Brady, *In Old Chicago*.  
 Picture: *Life of Emile Zola*, Warner.  
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Darryl F. Zanuck.

1938

Actor: Spencer Tracy, *Boys Town*.  
 Supporting actor: Walter Brennan, *Kentucky*.  
 Actress: Bette Davis, *Jezebel*.  
 Supporting actress: Fay Bainter, *Jezebel*.  
 Picture: *You Can't Take It With You*, Columbia.  
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Hal B. Wallis.

1939

Actor: Robert Donat. *Goodbye, Mr. Toms*.  
 Supporting actor: Thomas Mitchell, *Stagecoach*.  
 Actress: Vivien Leigh, *Gone With the Wind*.  
 Supporting actress: Hattie McDaniel, *Gone With the Wind*.  
 Picture: *Gone With the Wind*, Selznick International.  
 Thalberg Memorial Award: David O. Selznick.

1940

Actor: James Stewart, *The Philadelphia Story*.  
 Supporting actor: Walter Brennan, *The Westerner*.  
 Actress: Ginger Rogers, *Kitty Foyle*.  
 Supporting actress: Jane Darwell, *The Grapes of Wrath*.  
 Picture: *Rebecca*, Selznick International.

1941

Actor: Gary Cooper, *Sergeant York*.  
 Supporting actor: Donald Crisp, *How Green Was My Valley*.  
 Actress: Joan Fontaine, *Suspicion*.  
 Supporting actress: Mary Astor, *The Great Lie*.  
 Picture: *How Green Was My Valley*, 20th Century-Fox.  
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Walt Disney.

1942

Actor: James Cagney, *Yankee Doodle Dandy*.  
 Supporting actor: Van Heflin, *Johnny Eager*.  
 Actress: Greer Garson, *Mrs. Miniver*.  
 Supporting actress: Teresa Wright, *Mrs. Miniver*.

Picture: *Mrs. Miniver*, MGM.  
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Sidney Franklin.

1943

Actor: Paul Lukas, *Watch on the Rhine*.  
 Supporting actor: Charles Coburn, *The More the Merrier*.  
 Actress: Jennifer Jones, *The Song of Bernadette*.  
 Supporting actress: Katina Paxinou, *For Whom the Bell Tolls*.  
 Picture: *Casablanca*, Warner.  
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Hal B. Wallis.

1944

Actor: Bing Crosby, *Going My Way*.  
 Supporting actor: Barry Fitzgerald, *Going My Way*.  
 Actress: Ingrid Bergman, *Gaslight*.  
 Supporting actress: Ethel Barrymore, *None But the Lonely Heart*.  
 Picture: *Going My Way*, Paramount.

1945

Actor: Ray Milland, *The Lost Weekend*.  
 Supporting actor: James Dunn, *A Tree Grows in Brooklyn*.  
 Actress: Joan Crawford, *Mildred Pierce*.  
 Supporting actress: Anne Revere, *National Velvet*.  
 Picture: *The Lost Weekend*, Paramount.

1946

Actor: Fredric March, *Best Years of Our Lives*.  
 Supporting actor: Harold Russell, *Best Years of Our Lives*.  
 Actress: Olivia de Havilland, *To Each His Own*.  
 Supporting actress: Anne Baxter, *The Razor's Edge*.  
 Picture: *The Best Years of Our Lives*, Saml. Goldwyn, RKO.

1947

Actor: Ronald Colman, *A Double Life*.  
 Supporting actor: Edmund Gwenn, *Miracle on 34th St.*  
 Actress: Loretta Young, *The Farmer's Daughter*.  
 Supporting actress: Celeste Holm, *Gentleman's Agreement*.  
 Picture: *Gentleman's Agreement*, 20th Century-Fox.

1948

Actor: Laurence Olivier, *Hamlet*.  
 Supporting actor: Walter Huston, *Treasure of Sierra Madre*.  
 Actress: Jane Wyman, *Johnny Belinda*.  
 Supporting actress: Claire Trevor, *Key Largo*.  
 Picture: *Hamlet*, Two Cities Film, Universal International.

1949

Actor: Broderick Crawford, *All the King's Men*.  
 Supporting actor: Dean Jagger, *Twelve O'Clock High*.  
 Actress: Olivia de Havilland, *The Heiress*.  
 Supporting actress: Mercedes McCambridge, *All the King's Men*.  
 Picture: *All the King's Men*, Columbia.

1950

Actor: Jose Ferrer, *Cyrano de Bergerac*.  
 Supporting actor: George Sanders, *All About Eve*.  
 Actress: Judy Holliday, *Born Yesterday*.  
 Supporting actress: Josephine Hull, *Harvey*.  
 Picture: *All About Eve*, 20th Century-Fox.

1951

Actor: Humphrey Bogart, *The African Queen*.  
 Supporting actor: Karl Malden, *A Streetcar Named Desire*.  
 Actress: Vivien Leigh, *A Streetcar Named Desire*.  
 Supporting actress: Kim Hunter, *A Streetcar Named Desire*.  
 Picture: *An American in Paris*, MGM.  
 Thalberg Memorial Award: Arthur Freed.

1952

Actor: Gary Cooper, *High Noon*.  
 Supporting actor: Anthony Quinn, *Viva Zapata!*  
 Actress: Shirley Booth, *Come Back, Little Sheba*.  
 Supporting actress: Gloria Grahame, *The Bad and the Beautiful*.  
 Picture: *Greatest Show on Earth*, Cecil B. De-Mille, Paramount.

1953

Actor: William Holden, *Stalag 17*.  
 Supporting actor: Frank Sinatra, *From Here to Eternity*.  
 Actress: Audrey Hepburn, *Roman Holiday*.  
 Supporting actress: Donna Reed, *From Here to Eternity*.

Picture: From Here to Eternity, Columbia.  
Thalberg Memorial Award: George Stevens.

1954

Actor: Marlon Brando, On the Waterfront.  
Supporting Actor: Edmond O'Brien, The Barefoot Contessa.

Actress: Grace Kelly, The Country Girl.  
Supporting Actress: Eva Marie Saint, On the Waterfront.

Picture: On the Waterfront, Horizon-American Corp., Columbia.

Direction: Elia Kazan, On the Waterfront.

Art Direction: (black and white) Richard Day, On the Waterfront, Horizon-American Corp., Columbia; (color) John Meehan, 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, Disney Productions.

Set Decoration: (color) Emil Kuri, 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.

Cinematography: (black and white) Boris Kaufman, On the Waterfront; (color) Milton Krasser, Three Coins in the Fountain, 20th Century-Fox.

Costume Design: (black and white) Edith Head, Sabrina, Paramount; (color) Sanzo Wada, Gate of Hell, Daiel Prod., Edward Harrison (Japan-ese).

Film Editing: Gene Milford, On the Waterfront.

Music: (scoring musical picture) Adolph Deutsch and Saul Chapin, Seven Brides for Seven Brothers, MGM; (music score of a dramatic or comedy picture) Dimitri Tiomkin, The High and the Mighty, Wayne-Fellows Productions, Inc.; Warner; (song) Three Coins in the

Fountain, from that film, music by Jule Styne, lyrics by Sammy Cohn.

Short Subjects (cartoon) When Magoo Flew, United Productions of America, Columbia; Stephen Bosustow, producer, (one reel) This Mechanical Age, Warner-Robert Youngson, producer; (two reel) A Time Out of War, Carnival Productions-Denis and Terry Sanders, producers.

Sound Recording: The Glenn Miller Story, Universal-International; Leslie I. Carey, sound director.

Special Effects: 20,000 Leagues Under the Sea, Walt Disney Studios.

Writing: (motion picture story), Philip Yordan, Broken Lance, 20th Century-Fox; (screen play) George Seaton, The Country Girl, Pearlberg-Seaton, Paramount; (story and screen play) Budd Schulberg, On the Waterfront, Horizon-American Corp., Columbia.

Scientific or Technical: (Class I) Paramount Pictures, Loren L. Ryder, John R. Bishop, and technical and engineering staff developing VistaVision.

Documentary: (feature) The Vanishing Prairie, Walt Disney Productions, Buena Vista Film Distribution, Inc.—Walt Disney producer; (short subject) Thursday's Children, British Information Services—World Wide Pictures-Films, producers.

Honorary: (foreign language film) Gate of Hell, Japanese, Kemp R. Niver, Greta Garbo, Danny Kaye, Jon Whiteley, and Vincent Winter.

## Miss America Pageant of Atlantic City, N. J.

The Miss America Pageant of Atlantic City, N. J. is a resort-promotion device developed with great success since 1921, attracting thousands of visitors and getting national newspaper, radio and television coverage. Miss Leonora Slaughter, who became secretary of the board in 1935, directs the contest. Contestants are chosen locally by civic, educational and service organizations, must have a high school education and may come from the United States, Canada, Hawaii and Puerto Rico. The Scholarship Foundation, supported by industrial leaders, supplies the prize funds, which are often augmented by prizes awarded by state and local organizations, over \$100,000 being expended annually for this purpose. The 1955 contest was held Sept. 5 to 11.

### MISS AMERICA PAGEANT CONTESTANTS

#### Miss America of 1956

Miss Colorado—Sharon Kay Ritchie, Denver, \$5,000 scholarship. Height, 5 ft. 6 in.; bust, 35 in.; waist, 23 in.; hips, 35 in.; weight, 116; age, 18; hair, auburn; eyes, blue.

#### Runners-up

Miss Oregon—Dorothy Mae Johnson, Portland. 1st—\$3,000 scholarship.

Miss Chicago—Florence Gallagher, Chicago. 2nd—\$2,500 scholarship.

Miss North Carolina—Clara Faye Arnold, Raleigh. 3rd—\$2,000 scholarship.

Miss Oklahoma—Ann Campbell, Oklahoma City. 4th—\$1,500 scholarship.

#### Semi-Finalists & Scholarship Winners

##### \$1,000 Scholarships

Miss Alabama—Patricia Byrd Ruddlestone, Clanton

Miss Arizona—Beth André, Phoenix

Miss Florida—Sandra Wirth, Miami

Miss Hawaii—Barbara Mamo Vieira, Honolulu

Miss Massachusetts—Virginia E. Maffucci, Watertown

Talent Award, \$1,000 Scholarships, Tie winners

Miss Missouri—Sharon F. Knickmeyer, St. Louis

Miss Utah—Suzanne Poulton, Salt Lake City

Miss Congeniality, \$1,000 Scholarship.

Miss Hawaii—Barbara Mamo Vieira, Honolulu

Hostess, not a contestant, \$1,000 Scholarship.

Miss Atlantic City—Emily D. Swan

#### Other Contestants

Miss Arkansas—Charlene Marie (Cherie) Bowers, Helena

Miss California—Barbara Jane Harris, Santa Cruz

Miss Canada—Dalyce Gail Smith, Whitehorse, Yukon Territory

Miss Connecticut—Audrey Vivian Figlar, Hartford

Miss Delaware—Joanne Lorraine Sakowski, Wilmington

Miss District of Columbia—Judith Anne Dunkle, Arlington, Va.

Miss Georgia—Jeanine Aleatrice Parris, Atlanta

Miss Idaho—Judy Lynn Voiten, Boise

Miss Illinois—Marian Elizabeth Cox, Oak Park

Miss Indiana—Carolyn Sue Turner, Indianapolis

Miss Iowa—Kay Taylor, Iowa City

Miss Kansas—Gail White, Arkansas City

Miss Kentucky—Ann Shirley Gillock, Carrollton

Miss Louisiana—Jan Aline Johnston, Ruston

Miss Maine—Janice Elaine Vaughan, Waterville

Miss Maryland—Carol Jennette, Westminster

Miss Michigan—Margaret Ellen Devereaux, Howell

Miss Minnesota—Marlyse Lee Reed, Fairmount

Miss Mississippi—Carolyn Cochran, Lucedale

Miss Montana—Berta Mae Huebel, Missoula

Miss Nebraska—Sandra Elizabeth Speicher, Omaha

Miss Nevada—Vivienne Mae Potter, Reno

Miss New Hampshire—Margaret Aldred Johnson, Dover

Miss New Jersey—Patricia Elmira Campbell, Camden

Miss New York—Diana Deutsch, Roslyn Heights

Miss North Dakota—Mary Ann Gibbs, Crosby

Miss Ohio—Marguerite Elizabeth Garr, Amelia, Cincinnati

Miss Pennsylvania—Pam Ulrich, Sinking Spring

Miss Rhode Island—Claire May Emerson, Pawtucket

Miss South Carolina—Martha Dean Chestnut, Conway

Miss South Dakota—Connie Darlene White, Canistota

Miss Tennessee—Patricia Anne Williams, Jackson

Miss Texas—June Prichard, Seymour

Miss Vermont—Phyllis R. Reich, Bennington

Miss Virginia—Betty Sue Mathews, Norfolk

Miss West Virginia—Mary Lou Fryman, Madison

Miss Wisconsin—Margaret Carolynne Walls, Milwaukee

### MISS AMERICA'S LATER CAREER

Bess Myerson (1945), now Mrs. Alan Wayne, is a star on television and has twice acted as commentator of the TV presentation of the Pageant's National Finals. Marilyn Buford (1946) is a motion picture actress. Barbara Jo Walker (1947) is Mrs. John V. Hummel, has 2 sons and her own TV show in Memphis. BeBe Shopp (1948), is Mrs. Bayard David Waring, stationed with the U.S.N. at Rome, N.Y., has one daughter, born August, 1955. Jacque Mercer (1949) is Mrs. Richard Curran, teaching school in Phoenix, Ariz., and has run, a 2-year-old son Yolande Betbeze (1950-51) is the wife of Matthew Fox, motion picture man. Colleen Jack Hutchins (1952) is the wife of Dr. E. M. Vandeweghe in New York, N.Y., and a TV star. Neva Jane Langley (1953) is Mrs. William A. Fickling, Jr. She was married in December, 1954, after graduating from Wesleyan Conservatory of Music. Evelyn Margaret Ay (1954) is Mrs. Carl Sempiers. Ensign Sempiers is stationed at Carlisle, Pa., where they make their home. Lee Norfolk (1955) will begin dramatic studies in New York and work in TV.

## Medals and Citations of the U. S. Armed Forces

**Medal of Honor (Army):** Awarded in the name of Congress to an officer or enlisted man of the Army who, in actual conflict with an enemy, distinguishes himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life and above and beyond the call of duty.

**Medal of Honor (Navy):** Awarded in the name of Congress to any person who, while in the naval service of the United States shall, in action involving actual combat with the enemy, or in the line of his profession, distinguish himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity at the risk of his life over and beyond the call of duty and without detriment to the mission.

**Navy Cross:** To any person serving with the naval service of the United States who distinguishes himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations.

**Distinguished Service Cross (Army):** To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, has distinguished himself by extraordinary heroism in connection with military operations against an armed enemy.

**Distinguished Service Medal (Navy):** To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Navy of the United States, has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

**Distinguished Service Medal (Army):** To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army of the United States, has distinguished himself by exceptionally meritorious service to the Government in a duty of great responsibility.

**Legion of Merit (Army and Navy):** To personnel of the armed forces of the United States and the Philippines, and personnel of the armed forces of friendly foreign nations, who have distinguished themselves by exceptionally meritorious conduct in the performance of outstanding services.

**Silver Star Medal (Army and Navy):** To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Army or Navy of the United States, has distinguished himself conspicuously by gallantry and intrepidity in action, not sufficient to justify the Medal of Honor or Navy Cross or D. S. C.

**Distinguished Flying Cross (Army and Navy):** To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the Air Corps of the Army, National Guard, and Organized Reserves, or with U. S. Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard, has distinguished himself by heroism or extraordinary achievement while participating in aerial flight. Members of military naval or air forces of foreign governments while serving with the United States.

**Navy and Marine Corps Medal:** To any person who, while serving in any capacity with the U. S. Navy or Marine Corps, including Reserves, shall have distinguished himself or herself by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy, or to any person to whom the Secretary of the Navy has formerly awarded a letter of commendation for heroism, subject to approval of the Board of Decorations and Medals.

**Bronze Star Medal (Army and Navy):** To any person serving with Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard who distinguishes himself by heroic or meritorious achievement or service, not involving participation in aerial flight, in connection with military or naval operations against an enemy.

**Soldier's Medal (Army):** To military personnel of the Army of the United States and to members of the Navy, Marine Corps and foreign military personnel serving with the Army who have distinguished themselves by heroism not involving actual conflict with an enemy.

**Air Medal (Army and Navy):** To any person who, while serving with Army, Navy, Marine Corps or Coast Guard of the United States in any capacity, distinguishes himself by meritorious achievement while participating in an aerial flight.

**Presidential Unit Citation (Navy):** To any ship, aircraft or naval unit, any marine aircraft detachment or higher unit for outstanding performance in action.

**Purple Heart (Army and Navy):** To persons wounded in action against the enemy of the United States, while serving with the Navy, Marine Corps, or Coast Guard of the United States or as a result of act of such enemy, if wound necessitated treatment by a medical officer. Also to next of kin of persons killed in action.

**Organization Citation (Army):** To organizations, units, detachments or installation of the Army of the United States or the Army of the Philippine Commonwealth for outstanding performance of duty in action.

**Merchant Marine Combat Bar:** Issued to crew members of merchant ships attacked. Any crew member forced to abandon his vessel is awarded a silver star to be attached to bar.

Service ribbons or bars are ordinarily worn with service dress. In peacetime the decorations and medals are worn on formal occasions.

Army decoration service ribbons are worn in the sequence of importance starting on the top row toward center of body and reading toward left arm, followed by medal service ribbons in sequence earned.

Navy and Marine Corps ribbons are worn in prescribed order in horizontal rows of three each on left breast without space between ribbons in same row.

In the Army, for each succeeding accomplishment sufficient to justify a second similar decoration, a bronze oak leaf cluster is awarded to be worn on the suspension ribbon or the corresponding service ribbon. A silver oak leaf cluster is awarded to persons with five awards.

In the Navy a gold star is awarded under similar circumstances. Bronze stars on ribbons have different meanings with different medals.

Bronze stars on Army and Navy theater ribbons denote participation in battles and engagements respectively. Five such bronze stars may be replaced by a single silver bar.

## American Mother of the Year

The American Mother is selected annually from nominations sent to the Golden Rule Foundation Mothers' Committee, 60 East 42nd St., New York 17, N. Y. The choice is based on these requirements: she must be a successful mother, as shown by the character and achievements of her children; she must embody those traits most highly regarded in mothers—courage, moral strength, patience, affection, kindness, understanding, homemaking ability; she must have a sense of social and world relationships and must

have been active in her own community betterment or in some other service for public benefit.

1950—Mrs. Henry Roe Cloud, West Linn, Ore.

1951—Dr. Mary T. Martin Sloop, Crossmore, N.C.

1952—Mrs. Toy Len Chin Goon, Portland, Me.

1953—Mrs. Ethlyn Wisegarver Bott, Belleville, Ill. (the first stepmother to be so chosen).

1954—Mrs. Love McDuffie Tolbert, Columbus, Ga.

1955—Mrs. Lavina Christensen Fugal, Pleasant Grove, Utah.

## American Father of the Year

Father's Day was founded in 1910, in Spokane, Wash., by Mrs. John Bruce Dodd. The National Father's Day Committee, of 50 East 42nd Street, New York 17, N. Y., was formed in 1936 to "spread the sentimental, spiritual and patriotic observance of Father's Day throughout America." The American Father is elected annually.

1942—Gen. Douglas MacArthur. 1943—Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower. 1944—Lieut. Gen. Mark W. Clark. 1945—President Harry S. Truman. 1946—Albert A. Schmid, Philadelphia marine who was blinded in action on Guadalcanal. 1947—Warren Austin, Burlington, Vt., U. S. delegate to the

United Nations. 1948—Drew Pearson, for inspiring the Friendship Train and his educational program, Make Democracy Live. 1949—Ralph J. Bunche, Palestine Mediator for U. N. for bringing about peace in the Near East. 1950—Mr. Justice William Orville Douglas, of the United States Supreme Court. 1951—U. S. Senator Estes Kefauver (Tenn.). 1952—Brig. Gen. David Sarnoff, RCA chairman. 1953—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr. (former U. S. Senator from Mass.). 1954—Paul G. Hoffman (former president of the Ford Foundation, and board chairman of the Studebaker Corp.). 1955—Basil O'Connor, president of the Natl. Foundation for Infantile Paralysis.



# SPECIAL AWARDS, GRANTS, FELLOWSHIPS

All awards were made in 1955, unless otherwise designated.

## ROBERT S. ABBOTT AWARD

Annually, in memory of pioneer Negro journalist who founded the Chicago Defender. Given for distinguished social services. Dwight D. Eisenhower.

## HORATIO ALGER AWARDS

Since 1947, by American Schools and Colleges Assn. to dramatize individual self-reliance. Roger W. Babson, Hugh Roy Cullen, Percy J. Ebbott, William E. Lewis, James W. McAfee, Frank B. Rackley, Arthur Rubloff, James C. Self, Sr., Carl J. Sharp, Donald S. Smith.

## AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ARCHITECTS

Craftsmanship Medal, John Howard Benson, calligraphy. Fine Arts Medal, Ivan Mestrovic, sculptor. Gold Medal, Willem Marinus Dudok, Netherlands.

## AMERICAN ACADEMY OF ARTS AND LETTERS

Award of Merit Medal, annually for distinguished work in the arts. Ernest Hemingway, fiction; Jorge Guillen, poetry. Gold Medal of the Institute, Edmund Wilson, critic; Edward Hopper, painter, Gordon Bunshaft, architect. Fellowship in literature of the American Academy in Rome. Ralph Ellison, William Dean Howells Medal, every 5 years for distinguished fiction. Eudora Welty, The Ponder Heart.

## NATIONAL INSTITUTE OF ARTS AND LETTERS

(Parent Body of the Academy)

Fifteen \$1,000 Arts and Letters Grants annually to non-members. Art: Geo. Beattie, Atlanta, Hazel Janicki, Kent, O.; Julian Levi, New York. Zygmunt Menkes, New York; Mitchell Siporin, Brookline, Mass.; Albert Stewart, Claremont, Calif.; Sahi Swarz, New York. Literature: Richard Eberhart, Cambridge, Mass.; Robt. Horan, Berkeley, Calif.; Chester Kallman, New York; Wm. Krassner, St. Louis; Milton Lott, Livermore, Calif.; Morton Dauwen Zabel, Chicago. Music: Henry Brant, New York; Irving Fein, Waltham, Mass.; Adolph Weiss, Hollywood.

## AMERICAN IRISH HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Gold Medal annually since 1937 to a distinguished American of Irish blood. Thomas E. Murray. Atomic Energy Commission.

## AMERICAN METEOROLOGICAL SOCIETY

Annual awards: Jerome Namals, U.S. Weather Bureau, Washington, D.C.; Dr. Chas. F. Brooks, Milton, Mass., dir. Blue Hill Observatory. Science Service, Inc., award accepted by Watson Davis, dir.

## AMERICAN PSYCHIATRIC ASSN.

Hofheimer award, \$1,500, for research. Dr. Philip F. D. Seltz, Indianapolis.

## Aviation Awards

### NATIONAL AIRCRAFT SHOW

Thompson Trophy. Col. Horace A. Hanes, director, USAF Flight Test Center Edwards AFB, Calif., for flying a North American F-100C Super Sabre to a new world speed record of 822.135 mph. Mark was set at Palmdale, Calif., Aug. 20, 1955.

Bendix Trophy. Col. Carlos M. Talbott, USAF, who won speed run from George AFB, Calif., to Philadelphia, 2,324 miles. Talbott's average air speed in his F-100C was 610.72 mph.

General Electric Trophy. Strategic Air Command's 320th bomb wing, March AFB, Calif. A crew headed by Maj. Leonard J. Stevens flying a Boeing B-47 Stratojet medium bomber flew to Philadelphia from March 23-27 miles at an average speed of 589.294 mph.

Allison Trophy. Ground crew from Webb AFB, Big Spring, Tex., headed by Staff Sgt. Richard D. Wright. They changed the Allison J33 jet engine in a Lockheed T-33 Shooting Star in 10 min., 32.2 sec.

## INSTITUTE OF THE AERONAUTICAL SCIENCES

Sylvanus Albert Reed Award. 1954—Clark B. Millikan, director, Guggenheim Aeronautical Lab., Calif. Inst. of Tech.

Thurman H. Bane Award—Gottfried Guderley, System Dynamics Research Branch, Aeronautical Research Lab. WADC

Octave Chanute Award—Albert Boyd, Major Gen., USAF, WADC, WPAFB

John Jeffries Award. 1954—James P. Henry, M.D., research physiologist, WADC.

Robert M. Losey Award—Herman B. Wobus, meteorologist, USN Fleet Weather Central.

Lawrence Sperry Award—A. Scott Crossfield, Aeronautical Research Scientist NACA.

Frank G. Brewer Trophy of National Aeronautic Assn. Willis C. Brown, U. S. Office of Education.

Dr. Alexander Klemin Trophy, estab. 1951, by American Helicopter Society. Bartram Kelley, chief engineer, Bell Aircraft Corp.

Spirit of St. Louis medal of the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. Ralph S. Damon, pres. Trans World Airlines.

Wright Brothers Medal of the Society of Automotive Engineers. John Morland Tyler and Edward Clarke Perry, Jr., for paper on jet noise.

Wright Bros. Memorial Trophy of National Aeronautic Assn. to Dr. Hugh L. Dryden, dir., Nat. Advisory Comm. for Aeronautics, Washington, D. C.

## F. WAYLAND AYER CUP

Awarded annually by N. W. Ayer & Son, Inc., of Philadelphia for newspaper typography, makeup. New York Herald Tribune, permanent possession by winning trophy 3 times. Also won 1930, 1948.

## AMERICAN LEGION CONTEST

National high school oratorical contest, annually since 1938, was entered by more than 330,000 students in 1955. National Finals in Blackwell High School, Blackwell, Okla., April 5, 1955. Winners: Michael Miller, of Los Angeles, \$4,000 Scholarship; David Leahy, Brooklyn, \$2,500; Gary Schulz, Mitchell, S.D., \$1,000; Dan Duckworth, Jacksonville, Fla., \$500.

The National Contest consists of 12 regional, 4 sectional, and the National Finals. Each Department can qualify one contestant for the Regionals. Contests are arranged by the National Americanism Commission of the Legion, Indianapolis.

The 1956 Finals will be held at Columbia, S.C., April 16, 1956. Regional contests are planned for April 9, 10, 11, sectional contests April 12 and 13.

## MARIAN ANDERSON AWARD

Marian Anderson won the Edward Bok award of \$10,000 in 1941 and with it endowed grants to deserving young singers. It is administered by the Marian Anderson Scholarship Fund, Philadelphia. Emer Dickey, tenor, Boston, \$1,000; Shirley Mae Carter, mezzo, Pacoima, Calif., \$500 and citation for excellence, Wm. de Valentine, bass, Brooklyn, \$500; Lee Cass, bass-baritone, New York, \$100.

## ARCHITECTURAL LEAGUE

Gold medal for architecture to Skidmore, Owings & Merrill, for Manufacturers Trust Co., Fifth Ave & 43rd St., New York.

Gold medal for design and craftsmanship to Harry Bertola. Silver medal for same to Robt. L. Sowers.

Gold medal for engineering to E. H. Praeger for Pier 57, New York. Silver medal for engineering to Oliver Bowen.

Silver medal for mural to Peppino Mangravite.

Gold medal for sculpture to Ernest Morenson. Silver medals for sculpture to Joseph Kiselewski and Walter Hancock.

## HOWARD W. BLAKESLEE AWARD

By American Heart Association. Mrs. Frances Burns, Boston Globe, for 13 articles on cardiovascular diseases; Jane Stafford of Science Service for year-round coverage; William Peters for article in Cosmopolitan, Sept., 1954; CBS for film, Gate 27; \$500 each.

## BOARD OF TRADE, NEW YORK

Gold plaques awarded annually for "preserving our heritage of freedom and democracy." Sir Winston Churchill, Herbert Hoover, Jr., Carlos F. Romulo, British Minister of State Anthony P. Nutting accepted for Sir Winston; former President Hoover for his son.

## Book Awards

Abingdon-Cokesbury Award, biennial, for a book in the field of evangelical Christianity, \$5,000 and \$2,500 advance royalties. Roland H. Brinton, for Here I Stand, a Life of Martin Luther.

American Philosophical Society, Phillips Award, \$2,000, to Edmond Cahn for editing Supreme Court and Supreme Law.

Anisfield-Wolf Awards, two \$1,000 awards annually since 1936, for best books on racial relations. Oden Meeker, for Report on Africa; Lyle Saunders, for Cultural Difference and Medical Care.

**Atlantic Monthly Award**, biennial since 1928. \$5,000. Edwin O'Connor, for *The Last Hurrah*.

**Bancroft Prizes**, by Columbia University, for distinguished writing in American history. \$2,000 for each book. Leonard D. White, Univ. of Chicago, for *The Jacksonians*; Paul Horgan, for *Great River* (Rio Grande).

**John Burroughs Medal**, for book by a naturalist. John Burroughs' writing taken as standard. Wallace Byron Grance, for *Those of the Forest*.

**Carey-Thomas Award** for distinguished publishing. Doubleday & Co. for Anchor Books. Hon. mention to Random House for Landmarks and Harper & Bros. for New American Nation series.

**Child Study Association**, a scroll, for a book for young people. Joured Lauritzen, *The Ordeal of the Young Hunter*; William Corbin, *High Road Home*.

**Colonial Dames of America**, *The Story of the Declaration of Independence*, by Dumas Malone.

**Commonwealth Club of California**, annually since 1931. Gold medal for nonfiction. Dr. Everett Carter, Univ. of California, Howells and the Age of Realism. Gold medal for fiction Mrs. Louise A. Stinetorff, *Beyond the Hungry Country*. Silver medals: Wallace Stegner, Stanford Univ. *Beyond the 100th Meridian*; Paul I. Wellman, Los Angeles, *Glory, God and Gold*; C. S. Forester, Berkeley, *The Nightmarer*. Silver medal for juvenile book: Leonard Wibberley, *Hermosa Beach*, Calif., *Epics of Everest*. Honorable mention: David Lavender, Ojai, Calif. *Bent's Fort*.

**Christopher Book Awards**, announced by the Rev. James Keller, founder of The Christophers, 18 E. 48th St., New York, N. Y., to encourage personal responsibility and individual initiative for the common good in fields of communication. 1955: Anne Morrow Lindbergh, *Gift from the Sea*; Carlos Romulo, *Crusade in Asia*; John A. Schindler, *How to Live 365 Days a Year*; Marion Sheehan, *The Spiritual Woman*, Trustee of the Future.

**Dodd, Mead & Co. Awards—Librarian Prize**, \$1,500 advance on royalty, open to American librarians working with young people or children. Eleanor R. Wilcox, Librarian, Upper School or Park School, Baltimore, *The Cornhusk Doll*, to be published in spring, 1956. Dodd, Mead in conjunction with *Boy's Life* annual story competition. *Boy's Life*, \$1,000, for first serial rights. Dodd, Mead \$1,000 in advance royalties. White Gold of the Cassiar, by William G. Crisp. Dodd, Mead, in conjunction with *Compact*, the Young People's Digest, *Compact* \$250 for first serial rights. Dodd, Mead \$1,000 advance royalties. *Song of the Voyager*, by Neherly Butler.

**E. P. Dutton—John Macrae Award**, honoring two presidents of Dutton, \$1,000 for work with children and young people chosen by the American Library Assn. Barbara Widem, chief asst. librarian, Center for Children's Books, Univ. of Chicago.

**Ellery Queen Mystery Awards**, by Mercury Publications in cooperation with Little Brown & Co. Raymond Chandler, *The Long Goodbye*; Jean Politz, *Go, Lovely Rose*; Charles Boswell and Lewis Thompson, *The Girl with the Scarlet Brand*; Stanley Ellin, *The House Party*; John M. Hayes, *Rear Window*; Gore Vidal, *Tru script*, *The Tree*; Agatha Christie, play, *Witness for the Prosecution*; Drexel Drake, criticism.

**Helen Dean Fish Award**, by J. B. Lippincott Co., \$500. Dorothy Marino, *Little Angela* and *Her Pappy*.

**Folger Shakespeare Library grants-in-aid** to authors of manuscripts in history and literature. \$1,000 each to Dr. Convers Read, Univ. of Pennsylvania, for *Secretary Cecil and Queen Elizabeth*; Col. and Mrs. Wm. F. Friedman for *The Cryptologist Looks at Shakespeare*. Honorable mention to work by Geo. Winchester Stone, Jr., A. H. Scouten and Emmett L. Avery, and Roland M. Frye.

**Charles W. Follett Award**, estab. 1950, annually by the Wilcox & Follett Co., for worthy contribution to children's literature, \$3,000 and a gold medal. Tom Cluff, New York, for *Minutemen of the Sea*.

**Friends of Literature**, Chicago. Leonard Nathan, for novel, *Wind Like a Bugle* \$300, Isabella Gardner, poetry, and Poetry Magazine, \$100 each.

**Grove Press Award**, for best manuscript by a citizen of India, \$1,000. 1955: Sardar K. Singh, for *Mano Majra*.

**Institute of Early American History and Culture**, Williamsburg, Va. Annual award, \$500. Benjamin Franklin and American Foreign Policy, Gerald Stourzh, Chicago.

**Jewish Book Council of America**, for fiction and

poetry of Jewish interest, \$250 to Louis Zara, New York. Blessed is the Land; \$250 for juvenile fiction to Mrs. Nora Benjamin Kuble, New York. King Solomon's Navy; \$100 each for poetry to Esse-in, Milwaukee; Gabriel Prell, Brooklyn.

**W. Somerset Maugham Award of Doubleday & Co.**, annually to author under 35, with provision for travel. Kingsley Amls, Lucky Jim.

**National Book Awards**, since 1950, by American Book Publishers Council, American Booksellers Assn and Book Manufacturers Institute of N. Y. for distinguished literary achievement, as a cooperative effort of the book publishing industry. Gold Medals. William Faulkner (fiction) for *A Fable*; Joseph Wood Krutch (nonfiction), for *The Measure of Man*; Wallace Stevens, for his *Collected Poems*. Special citation to E. E. Cummings, for *Poems*: 1923-1954.

**National Council of Women**: Anne Morrow Lindbergh, *Gift from the Sea*.

**Newbery and Caldecott Awards**, Estab. by Frederic G. Melcher, editor, Publishers Weekly. Annually, by a committee of the American Library Assn. Newbery Medal, for best children's book. Melndert de Jong, *The Wheel on the School*. Caldecott Medal, for best illustrations in children's book, Marcia Brown, *Cinderella*.

**New School for Social Research writing prizes**. Doubleday \$200 prize for novel, Bernice Kavinsky. John Day novel award, \$250. Robert Emmitt. Writers' Fund \$500 novel grant, Edward Mannix.

**O. Henry Prize Awards** (published since 1918) sponsored since 1926 by Doubleday & Co., for short stories published in *Prize Stories*. Three annual prizes, \$300, \$200, and \$100. 1956: John Cheever, *The Country Husband*; James Buechler, *Pepicelli*; R. V. Cassill, *The Prize*.

**G. P. Putnam's—University of North Carolina Award**, Amos H. Paul, honorable mention and \$500 to complete novel, *Outback*.

**Constance Lindsay Skinner Award**, by the Women's National Book Assn., a bronze plaque annually, for distinguished service in books. Fanny Butcher, Chicago; Bertha E. Mahony Miller, Boston.

**Spear Award**, by Western Writers of America. Wayne D. Overholser, *The Violent Land*.

**Tamiment Institute Book Awards**, \$500 and citation, for American biography: Gay Wilson Allen, New York, for *The Solitary Singer* (Whitman).

**Texas Institute of Letters**, Dallas. Carr P. Collins Award, for best Texas book: Paul Horgan, *Great River*, \$1,000. Summerfield G. Roberts Award, of Sons of the Republic of Texas, for best book on the Republic: Llerena Friend, Sam Houston, the Great Designer, \$1,000. Also William Owen, *Walking on Borrowed Land* (first novel). Ernest C. Mossner, *New Letters of David Hume* (biog.). William Burford, *Man Now* (poetry); Irmengarde Eberle, *Lone Star* (juvenile).

**Uniform Books, Inc.**, New York. Second and final puzzle contest based on Funk & Wagnalls Encyclopedia. First prize, \$300,000 and \$2,500 motor car, to Felix Waldo Meeker, Reseda, Calif.. 2nd, \$150,000 and motor car, to Miss Jean Charles, New York, N. Y.; 3rd, \$100,000 and a motor car, to Milton G. Winsten, North Beigen, N. J.

**William Allen White Medal**, for children's book, sponsored by White Library, Emporia, Kan., and chosen by Kansas school children Jean Bailey Pratt, Kan., for *Cherokee Bill*, Oklahoma Pacer.

**Woodrow Wilson Award**, estab. 1948, by Woodrow Wilson Foundation, New York, \$1,000 annually for the best book on government and democracy, announced at convention of American Political Science Assn. *Prejudice, War and the Constitution*, by Jacobus ten Brook, Edward N. Barnhart and Floyd W. Matson.

#### BORDEN AWARDS

Estab. 1939 by the Borden Company Foundation for research. Gold medal and \$1,000. Fred Hillig U. S. Food & Drug Admin. C. W. Duncan, Michigan State Univ.; Frank V. Kosikowsky, Cornell Univ.; Pearl B. Swanson, Iowa State College; Charles B. Huggins, Univ. of Chicago; Holt, Jr., New York Univ.; Missouri; L. Emmett Depart. of Agriculture; H. E. Kingman, Sr., Mineral Bluff, Ga.

#### BROTHERHOOD AWARD

Annually since 1949, by the National Conference of Christians and Jews. B. Earl Puckett and Benjamin F. Fairless.

#### CATHOLIC AWARDS

Catholic Action Medal, annually since 1934, by

St. Bonaventure (N. Y.) University. Francis M. Folsom, industrialist.

Catholic Peace Award, estab. 1925, by Catholic Assn. for Int'l Peace, to an American "whose outstanding achievements have helped further the Christian principles of justice and charity." Rev. John LaFarge, Associate Editor, America.

James J. Hoey Awards, since 1942, by Catholic Interracial Council of New York. Annually to two Catholic laymen, one white and one Negro. Milard P. Everett, editor, Catholic Action of the South, New Orleans. James W. Hose, Memphis, Tenn.

#### AMERICAN SOCIETY OF CIVIL ENGINEERS

Collingwood Prize for Juniors. Wm. J. Bauer. J. James Croes Medal. John S. McNoun. Construction Engineering Prize. John A. Dornay, Charles C. Zollman and Henon Pearce. Arthur M. Wellington Prize, for papers on transportation, and on foundations. R. J. Ivy, T. Y. Lin, Stewart Mitchell, N. C. Raab, V. J. Richey and C. F. Scheffey. Rudolph Hering Medal. Harvey F. Ludwig, Russell G. Ludwig and W. F. Langeller. Karl Emil Hilgard Prize. J. M. Robertson and Donald Ross. James Laurie Prize. Joseph N. Bradley. Norman Medal, for a contribution to engineering science. Karl Terzaghi. Thomas Fitch Rowland Prize, for describing in detail works of construction. Maurice N. Quade. Freeman Fund Award. Walter J. Tudor. U. S. Navy Bureau of Ships. \$1,200. J. Waldo Smith Hydraulic Fellowship Award. Peter L. Monkmeier, Cornell Univ., \$1,000, and \$400 for equipment. J. C. Stevens Award. Marlon R. Carstens. Leon S. Moisseiff Award. John M. Biggs. James W. Richey Medal. E. S. Harrison and Carl E. Kindsvater.

#### COMPOSERS AND CONDUCTORS

Henry Hadley Medal of National Assn. for American Composers and Conductors, for services to American music. Martha Graham. Citations of merit. Symphony of the Air, Columbia Records, Library of Congress, John Kirkpatrick, pianist.

#### SOCIETY OF CHEMICAL INDUSTRY

Chemical Industry Medal, estab. 1933, Solid gold medal. Joseph G. Davidson. Perkin Medal. Roger Williams.

#### AMERICAN CHEMICAL SOCIETY

ACS Award for Nuclear Applications in Chemistry. Certificate and \$1,000. W. F. Libby. ACS Award in Pure Chemistry. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Paul Doty. Beckman Award in Chemical Instrumentation. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Harold W. Washburn. Borden Award in the Chemistry of Milk. Gold medal, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Sam R. Hoover. Fisher Award in Analytical Chemistry. Etching, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Harvey C. Diehl. Fritzsche Award, for research in essential oils. Gold medal and \$1,000. Herman Pines. Garvan Medal, to women for distinguished services to chemistry. Gold medal. Allene Jeanes. Ipatieff Prize, for research in catalysis or high pressure, given every three years. Income from a trust fund and diploma. Harry G. Drickamer. Kendall Company Award in Colloid Chemistry. Gold medal, \$1,000 and travel allowance. Victor K. La Mer. Eli Lilly & Co. Award in Biological Chemistry. Gold medal, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Robert A. Alberty. Paul-Lewis Laboratories Award in Enzyme Chemistry. Gold medal, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Merton F. Uster. Precision Scientific Co. Award in Petroleum Chemistry. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. M. burn J. O'Neal, Jr. Priestley Medal for Distinguished Services in Chemistry. Gold medal and travel expenses. Dr. Charles Allen Thomas, pres. Monsanto Chemical Co. Scientific Apparatus Makers Award in Chemical Education. Certificate, \$1,000, and travel allowance. Otto M. Smith.

#### CONSERVATION AWARD

By the Isaak Walton League of America for contribution to conservation of America's resources. A bronze sculpture, to be held for a year, and a permanent citation. Resources for the Future, Inc. Wash., D. C., and Dr. R. G. Gustavson, pres.

#### CRISS AWARD

Estab. 1949 by Mutual Benefit Health and Accident Assn., Omaha, Neb. \$10,000 and gold medal. Granted annually for outstanding contributions in the fields of health and safety. Dr. Jonas E. Salk, for anti-polio vaccine.

#### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN

Benjamin Altman first prizes, \$1,500 each. Landscape painting—Furman J. Fick. Figure painting—Isabel Bishop. N. A. Edwin Palmer Memorial Prize, \$1,200. Gifford Beal, N. A.

#### ALICE M. DITSON AWARD

Annually \$1,000 by Columbia University to the

American conductor for distinguished services to American music. Robert Shaw, conductor, Robert Shaw Chorale.

#### EGLESTON MEDAL

Established in 1939 in memory of Prof. Thomas Eggleston who, in 1864, founded the Columbia School of Mines. Given annually to a Columbia alumnus "for distinguished engineering achievement." Hyman G. Rickover, Rear Adm., U.S.N., Class of 1929.

#### AMERICAN INSTITUTE OF ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS

Edison Medal Award, estab. 1909. Oliver T. Buckley, ex-pres., Bell Telephone Laboratories. Lamme Medal. A. M. de Bellis, Consolidated Edison engineer.

#### JAMES FORRESTAL MEMORIAL

A medal, by National Security Industrial Assn., for promoting cooperation between industry and government in interest of national security. to David Sarnoff.

#### FRANKLIN INSTITUTE MEDALS

The Franklin Institute of the State of Pennsylvania for the promotion of the mechanic arts, founded 1824, gives the Franklin Medal for an outstanding career in the physical sciences, and other medals for special achievements in a specific field of science. Stuart Ballantine Medal—Claude E. Shannon, Bell Telephone Laboratories. Frank P. Brown Medal—Charles S. Leopold, consulting engineer. Elliot Cresson Medal—Dr. F. P. Bowdler, Univ. of Cambridge, Eng. George M. Henderderson Medal—Carleton K. Steins, mechanical engineer, Pennsylvania. R. E. Louis E. Levy Medal—Dr. David Albert Huffman, Mass. Institute of Technology. Edward Longstreth Medal—Cecil Waller, Ilford Ltd., England, and Dr. Robert Berriman, Kodak Ltd., England, and Richard Y. Case, United States Rubber Co. John Prince Wetherill Medal—Rene A. Higonnet and Louis M. Moyroud, Graphic Arts Research Foundation, Inc. Franklin Medal—to be awarded Jan. 17, 1956, the 250th anniversary of the birth of Benjamin Franklin.

#### FREEDOM AWARD

Annually since 1943 by Freedom House, for distinguished services to the cause of freedom. Sir Winston Churchill.

#### FREEDOMS FOUNDATION AWARDS

Established 1949 at Valley Forge, Pa. Cash awards (\$100,000) and honor medals given annually for outstanding sermons, editorials, addresses, cartoons, etc., on the American way of life. Top awards are for \$1,500 each; second place, \$200; third place, \$100.

First place, general: All-American Conference to Combat Communism, Wash., D. C. Hawaii Residents Assn., Inc. Honolulu, Kiwanis International, Chicago. Advertising: John Hancock Mutual Life Insurance Co.; Rockford (Ill.) Chamber of Commerce. Cartoon: Clarence C. Allen, Tulsa Tribune. Community Programs: Eldorado (Ill.) Community Study and Development Group. Company Employee Publication: Weirton (W. Va.) Steel Co. Employees Bulletin. Editorial: J. Oliver Emmerich, McComb (Miss.) Enterprise-Journal. Essay: Esther Sharp Sander, Huntsville, Tenn. Why I Teach. Letter from Armed Forces Personnel: Cpl. James R. Odermatt, Fort Ord, Calif. Magazine article: Henry Lee, Stamford, Conn., in Collier's. 16 MM. Motion Picture: Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. Photograph with Caption: Floyd Wash., D. C. Photograph Address: Vincent G. Piper, Sreator, Annapolis, The Four Foundry Burns, Annapolis. Radio Program: Mentals of American Idealism. Radio Program: Standard Oil Co. of Calif. Sermon: Dr. Lowell R. Ditzgen, of Bronxville, N. Y. Television: America's Electric Light and Power Companies, New York. N. Y., for Resolve of Patrick Henry, on CBS. Freedom Leadership Medals: William Robert Coe, Charles Edward Merrill, and Columbia University. College Campus Program: Univ. of Southern California (Los Angeles) High School Editorial. 50 forma awards of \$100 and the George Washington Honor Medal. School Awards: 56 principal awards; 41 Freedom Library awards; 94 Honor Medal awards.

#### JOHN FRITZ MEDAL

The John Fritz Medal Board of Awards, established in 1902, is made up of representatives of the American Society of Civil Engineers, American Institute of Mining and Metallurgical Engineers, and American Institute of Electrical Engineers to Philip Sporn, pres. American Gas & Elec. Service Corp.

#### NATIONAL GEOGRAPHIC SOCIETY

Gilbert Grosvenor Medal, for "outstanding service to the increase and diffusion of geographic knowledge" to John Oliver La Gorce, pres. of the society.

**Special Gold Medal to Mrs. Robert E. Peary** in recognition of her notable contribution to Admiral Peary's expeditions to North Greenland and the Canadian Arctic."

#### GEOLOGICAL SOCIETY OF AMERICA

**Arthur Day Medal.** Awarded "in recognition of outstanding achievement in the application of physics and chemistry to the solution of geologic problems." Ear, Ingerson, U. S. Geological Survey.  
**Penrose Medal** for original contribution in geology. Maurice Gignoux, Grenoble France.

#### GOLD MEDAL JUBILEE

Contest sponsored by General Mills, Minneapolis, Minn., for 75th anniversary of Gold Medal Flour, \$26,000, won by Mrs. Christine Carroll, St. Louis, Mo.

#### GOLDEN REEL AWARDS

Annual prizes sponsored by the Film Council of America, for films—the best of previous year's 16mm productions—covering any subject (film and entrants) Categories: (1) The Stranger. Film Productions. In emotional; (2) Twenty-four Hours, Amalgamated Meat Cutters & Butcher Workmen; (3) The Wisconsin Cleft Palate Story, Univ. of Wisconsin Photo Lab; (4) Horizons of Hope, Alfred P. Sloan Foundation; (5) Saugus Ironworks Restoration, Filmfax Productions; (6) And Now Miguel, United World Films, Inc.; (7) Glass and You, Corning Glass Works; (8) Asian Earth, Atlantic Productions, Inc.; (9) Character Make-up For Men, Audio-Visual Education Service, Univ. of Minnesota; (10) Fractures of the Femur, Churchill-Wexler Film; (11) Open; (12) The American Flamingo, Carlin Films, Inc.; (13) Split the Ring, Audio Visual Center, Indiana Univ.; (14) Souls in Conflict, Billy Graham Evangelistic Films; (15) Paddle a Safe Canoe Aetna Casualty & Surety Co.; (16) Counter Measures, Eastman Kodak Co.; (17) ABC of Jet Propulsion, General Motors Corp.; (18) From Renoir to Picasso, Brandon Films Inc.; (19) How to Make Paper Mache Animals, Mrs. Ruby Niebauer; (20) Five Colorful Birds, Coronet Films; (21) The Story of Light, General Electric; (22) Industrial Arts: Chisels and Gouges, Young America Films; (23) Insect Catchers of the Bog Jungle, Wm. M. Harlow; (24) Fanta Rhe! (All Things Flow), Rembrandt Films; (25) David, British Information Services.

#### GUGGENHEIM FELLOWSHIP AWARDS

By the John Simon Guggenheim Memorial Foundation, 551 Fifth Ave., New York, N.Y., to help finance projects of scholars with capacity for original research and artistic creation, 1955—grants worth \$1,000,000 to 258 residents of the United States, Rep. of the Philippines, Canada, Latin American republics and British Caribbean.

#### HADASSAH

**Henrietta Szold Award** for Distinguished Humanitarian Service, by Hadassah, Women's Zionist Org., to Dr. Mordecai M. Kaplan, New York, N. Y.

#### ALEXANDER HAMILTON MEDAL

Annually, by the Assn. of the Alumni of Columbia College, to an alumnus for distinguished public service. Frederick Coykendall (posthumously).

#### HARRIMAN MEMORIAL MEDAL

Founded in memory of E. H. Harriman. Annually donated by W. Averell Harriman and E. Roland Harriman. Award is made by the American Museum of Safety, to stimulate conservation of human life on railroads. Class A: Norfolk & Western Ry. Co.; Class B: Chicago, Indianapolis & Louisville Ry. Co.; Class C: Texas Mexican Ry. Co.

#### SIDNEY HILLMAN AWARDS

Since 1949, by Sidney Hillman Foundation, "to perpetuate the ideals for which he lived and died." Lecture Grants: New School, Brandeis Univ., City College (CCNY), N. Y. State School for Industrial and Labor Relations, Fisk Univ., Howard Univ., Michigan State College, Roosevelt Univ., Univ. of Minnesota, and Univ. of Wisconsin; \$1,000 each. Scholarship Grants: Roosevelt Univ., \$4,000; N. Y. State School for Industrial and Labor Relations, \$2,000. Educational Foundation for the Apparel Industry, \$2,000; Labor Relations Institute, Univ. of Puerto Rico, \$1,000. Award for Meritorious Achievement—U. S. Senator Wayne Morse (Ore.), \$1,000.

**Sidney Hillman Prize Awards—Henry Steele Commager**, for book, Freedom, Loyalty and Discontent; Vic Reinemer, editorials in Charlotte (N.C.) in Collier's, What Price Security; Eric Sevareid, for broadcasts on the Oppenheimer case and race trouble in Chicago; The Progressive, fo-

issue on Sen. McCarthy; Daniel R. Fitzpatrick, for cartoons in St. Louis Post-Dispatch; Station WNYC, \$500 each.

#### HOOVER MEDAL

Administered by the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, with representation also by other engineering societies. Annually, for "distinguished public service." Charles F. Kettering.

#### AVERY AND JULE HOPWOOD AWARDS

Annually at Un. of Mich., for creative writing. Drama: Beverly Canning, My Very Own, \$700; Leonard Greenbaum, The Last Stone, \$600; George E. Bamber, Three One-act Plays, \$500; Ronald Sproat, Four Plays, \$400. Essay: William R. Brashear, Coleridge and Dejection, \$500; Richard W. Lid, Appendix to Nobility, \$500. Fiction: Jan B. Wahl, Seven Old Males, \$800; Lilla P. Amansec, Figures on My Notebook, \$800; Carol Lee Kagell, The Hovering Gulls, \$500; Margot Jerrad, Poor Heretics in Love, \$400. Poetry: James Camp, Christus Secondhand, \$800; Karl G. Kasberg, The Apprentice Tongues, \$500; Mary P. Lomer, Poems of Sun and Shadow, \$400.

#### ROY W. HOWARD AWARD

Estab. 1955, by Scripps-Howard Newspapers, to be given at intervals for performance above and beyond the call of duty, to encourage initiative and responsibility among personnel. First award to Roy W. Howard, on motion of Charles Scripps, ch. of the board.

#### HUNTINGTON HARTFORD FOUNDATION

\$500 each and 6 mos. residence at the Foundation, Pacific Palisades, Calif. Ralph Vaughn Williams, composer; Max Eastman, author; Andrew Wyeth, painter.

#### Journalism Awards

**Wilbur E. Bade Memorial**, first of a \$500 annual, by American Newspaper Guild. William Burke Jr., Lansing State Journal.

**Keywood Brown Memorial**, \$500 annually by American Newspaper Guild. Anthony Lewis, Washington (D. C.) Daily News, Special mention: James Reston, New York Times; Herbert Block, Washington Post; Fred Thompson, Toronto Globe & Mail.

**María Moors Cabot Awards**, estab. 1939, by Dr. Godfrey Lowell Cabot. Annually by Columbia University, for "outstanding contributions to understanding among the nations of the Americas." Gold medals to winners, silver plaques to newspapers or news services they represent. Pedro G. Beltran, La Prensa, Lima, Peru; Breno Caldes, Correló do Povo, Porto Alegre, Brazil; John Oliver LaGorce, editor, National Geographic Magazine; Roberto Jorge Noble, Clarín, Buenos Aires, Argentina, and A. T. Steele, foreign correspondent, New York Herald Tribune.

**National Cartoonists Society Award**. Statuette and \$500. Willard Mullin, New York World-Telegram and Sun.

**Raymond Clapper Memorial**, a scroll and \$500 annually by the Raymond Clapper Memorial Assn. to "inspire Washington newspapermen to emulate the high ideals he exemplified in his profession." To James Reston, New York Times.

**Grantland Rice Memorial**, by Sportsmanhood Brotherhood, plaque for outstanding sports reporting in the Rice tradition. First award, 1955; Fred Russell, Nashville, Tenn., Examiner. Honorable mention: Bob Addie, Washington, D. C. Post; Al Wolgast, Farrell, Pa., Press.

**Albert Lasker Medical Journalism Awards**, annually by the Nieman Foundation for the Albert and Mary Lasker Foundation, for outstanding reporting on medical research and public health. \$1,000, a scroll and silver statuette of the Winged Victory. Alton L. Blakeslee, Associated Press; John Robert Coughlan, Life Magazine; Milton Silverman, San Francisco Chronicle.

**Richard E. Lauterbach Award** for contribution to civil liberties. by Authors Guild of Authors League of America, \$1,000. Jos. and Stewart Alsop for writing on Dr. J. Robt. Oppenheimer.

**Missouri Awards in Journalism**, estab. by Walter Williams, first deal of the School of Journalism of the Univ. of Missouri. Normally one medal is given each year to a distinguished American newspaper, a distinguished foreign newspaper, an out-of-field, to a distinguished alumnus of the Missouri School of Journalism, and to an outstanding Missouri editor or publisher. Neue Zürcher Zeitung, Zurich, Switzerland; Omaha World-Herald; St. Joseph (Mo.) News-Press and Gazette; Walter

**Student Composers Radio Awards**, estab. 1951 by Broadcast Music, Inc., \$7,500 annually in scholarships and subsistence prizes to students, composers in U. S. and Canada. Ramiro Gotsis, \$2,000 (also recipient of the \$1,000 Goshien prize); Roland Trogan, \$1,500; Jack S. Goglieb, \$1,000. Arno Sairan and David M. Epstein, \$750 each. Edwin A. Freeman, \$500. Donald Jenn, David Ward-Steinman, Genevieve Chinn, and John Harbison, \$250 each.

**George Foster Peabody Radio and Television Awards**, estab. 1940. Designed to honor meritorious service by broadcasters TV awards—news, John Duly (ABC); entertainment, George Gobel (NBC); education, Adventure (CBS), special awards, The Search, and Omnibus (CBS), children's program, Disneyland (ABC); national public service, Industry on Parade by Natl Assn of Mfrs.; regional public service, WJAT-TV, of Providence, for coverage of hurricane Carol. Radio awards—entertainment, Conversation (NBC), educational, Man's Right to Knowledge (CBS); international understanding, Pauline Frederick, at UN (NBC); local public service, Gallup N. Mex's GKAK, for Navajo Hour; music citation, Boris Goldovsky (ABC).

#### ROCKEFELLER PUBLIC SERVICE

**Public Service Awards**, based on grant of \$450,000 by John D. Rockefeller, 3rd, administered by Woodrow Wilson School of Public and International Affairs of Princeton Univ. Third annual award totaling \$165,100 for public service, to 13 career employees of the U. S. Government: Dr. Francis J. Olligan, Dr. Harry M. Doute, Albert J. Esqain, Dr. Samuel R. Hall, Dr. Fredk Kaufman, Dr. Albert R. Ochs, Jerome Namias, Dr. Hugo F. Sanderson, David Schwartz, Herman M. Southworth, Dr. Richard E. Trees, Walter G. Vincenti and Miss Margaret E. Thomas.

#### TREODORE ROOSEVELT MEDAL

Awarded by Theodore Roosevelt Assn. since 1923, for distinguished services and leadership. Arthur H. Compton in the field of science and in the development of American character. Thomas E. Dewey in the administration of public office.

#### ROTARY FELLOWSHIPS

Established in 1947, to promote international understanding, Rotary International has awarded, through 1955, 709 fellowships to college graduates for one year of study abroad. Grants average \$2,500. Total grants exceed \$1,750,000.

#### DAVID SARNOFF FELLOWSHIP

By Radio Corp. of America at New York Univ. College of Engineering, \$3,500. Lawrence Wechsler, Forest Hills, L. I., N. Y.

#### AMERICAN ASSOCIATION FOR ADVANCEMENT OF SCIENCE

**Newcomb Cleveland Prize**, estab. 1923 by Newcomb Cleveland to the author of a paper representing a contribution to science; \$1,000. Daniel H. Alpert (physics).

**Theobald Smith Award in Medical Sciences**, estab. 1936 by Eli Lilly & Co. Bronze medal and \$1,000. Winston Harvey Price, Johns Hopkins Univ.

#### NATIONAL ACADEMY OF SCIENCES

The Academy is a quasi-official agency of the U. S. Government, estab. 1863, hg 2101 Constitution Ave. NW, Washington, D. C. Medals to Dr. Maurice Ewing, Columbia Univ.; Dr. Libbie H. Hyman, Amer. Museum of Natural History; Dr. Peter Mackenzie Millman, Canadian Natl. Research Council; Dr. William E. Castle, Harvard; Dr. Hermann J. Muller, Univ. of Indiana.

#### SIBELIUS AWARD

Annually to distinguished careers in music or science, \$35,000, given by Antti Wihuri, Helsinki, Finland, shipowner Paul Hindemith.

#### SPINGARN MEDAL

Estab. 1914 by Joel E. Spingarn. Awarded annually by the National Assn. for the Advancement of Colored People, for the highest achievement of an American Negro. Carl Murphy, publisher Afro-American Newspapers, Baltimore.

### Theatre Awards

**Antoinette Perry Awards (Tonys)**, annually since 1946-47 by the American Theatre Wing for the season's outstanding contribution to the theatre. 1954-55 season Play, The Desperate Hours, by Joseph Hayes. Musical, The Pajama Game. Stars: Nancy Kelly, Alfred Lunt, Mary Martin, Walter Slezak. Featured players: Francis L. Sullivan, Patricia Jessel, Cyril Richard, Carol Haney. Setting: Oliver Messel. House of Flowers. Costumes: Cecil Beaton. Quadrille. Chorusography: Robert Foss. The Pajama Game. Stage technician: Richard Rodda, Peter Pan. Conductor: Thomas Schippers, The Saint of Bleeker Street.

**Barter Theatre Award**. Mary Martin, Peter Pan. Jamestown Corp., Williamsburg. Va. annual play contest. First, \$1,000. Dr Thos. D. Pawley, Jefferson City, Mo. for Messiah. 2nd. \$500. Fredk. Russell, Richmond, Va., Young Poe.

**Clarence Derwent Awards**, for best non-featured performances by an actress and actor during the season \$500 each. Vivian Nathan, in Anastasia; Fritz Weaver, in The White Devil.

**Donaldson Awards**, 1954-55 season. Play, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, by Tennessee Williams, and The Pajama Game. Actor, Paul Muni, in Inherit the Wind; actress, Kim Stanley, in Bus Stop. Supporting Ed Begley, Inherit the Wind; Eileen Heckart, The Bad Seed. Musical Directors, George Abbott and Jerome Robbins, for The Pajama Game. Actor, Cyril Richard; actress, Mary Martin, both Peter Pan. Supporting: Carol Haney, The Pajama Game. Book and lyrics, Richard Adler and Jerry Ross, The Pajama Game.

**New York Drama Critics Circle**, 1954-55 Season: play, Cat on a Hot Tin Roof, by Tennessee Williams; musical, The Saint of Bleeker Street, by Gian-Carlo Menotti; foreign play, Witness for the Prosecution, by Agatha Christie.

**Shubert Foundation Award**, a gold medal. Joshua Logan, "in recognition of the most outstanding individual contribution to the New York theatrical season of 1954-55."

**Variety poll of N. Y. drama critics**, 1954-55 Season—Dramatic: Paul Muni, in Inherit the Wind; Kim Stanley, in Bus Stop. Musical, Walter Slezak, in Fanny, Gwen Verdon, in Damn Yankees.

#### NATIONAL SCULPTURE SOCIETY

**Lindsey Morris Memorial**: Lacl de Gerenday, design, St Francis of Assisi medal, \$150. Mrs. Louis Bennett Prize: Theodore Spicer-Simson, frame of 12 medals, \$50. Herbert Adams Memorial Award Medal: Leo Friedlander Peer Gynt, bronze. Honorable Mentions: Clara Fasano, Erwin F. Springweller.

#### NATIONAL TUBERCULOSIS ASSOCIATION

**Trudeau Medal**, annually since 1926 for "the most meritorious contribution on the cause, prevention or treatment of tuberculosis." Dr. William H. Feldman, Mayo Foundation, Rochester, Minn.

**Will Ross Medal**, estab. 1952 to be awarded annually "to a person who has made outstanding and distinguished contribution to the tuberculosis control field other than that of the medical sciences." Frederick D. Hopkins, of Glen Rock, N. J., retired exec. sec. of the NTA.

#### VETERANS OF FOREIGN WARS

**Omar N. Bradley Medal and Citation**—Frank H. Bartholomew, pres. United Press Assn.

#### VOLKER AWARD

**William Volker Distinguished Service Award**, \$15,000, given at intervals by anonymous donor, administered in Burlingame, Calif. 1955—Roscoe Pound, dean Harvard Law School, 1916-1936.

#### WESTINGHOUSE SCHOLARSHIPS

Estab. 1942 by Westinghouse Educational Foundation for high school senior science students. 1954—Science Talent Research: Alan Haight, 17, Bethesda, Md., \$2,800; Everett Dade, 16, New Hampshire, \$2,000; 8 scholarships of \$400 each, and 30 of \$100 each. 1955—Frederick P. Greenleaf, 17, Allentown, Pa., \$2,800; Kathleen A. Hable, 18, Loyal, Wis., \$2,000. George Westinghouse Scholarships, 10 high school seniors interested in engineering, chemistry or physics received \$9,170 for study at Carnegie Institute of Technology. 4-H Electric Contest—high school seniors are eligible for 6 scholarships of \$300 each, 48 trips to National 4-H Club Congress in Chicago, and medals of honor for county winners.

#### STEPHEN WISE AWARD

Estab. 1949 by the American Jewish Congress to honor its founder. Four annual awards for service in the fields of human rights, Jewish education, Jewish welfare, and the development of Israel. Each award a scroll and \$1,000. Elmer Davis, Louis Lipsky, and Franz Boehm. Also Yale Univ. for its Judaica series.

#### WILLIAMSBURG AWARD

By Colonial Williamsburg, Inc., to "a person who has influenced the course of national or world events significantly by expressing in sustained action or eloquent and persuasive statement a dedication to liberty and justice for all men." First award, 1955: Sir Winston Churchill. The award carries an honorarium of \$10,000 and a full-scale reproduction of a colonial town crier's bell. It will be made at intervals.

#### YALE HOWLAND PRIZE

By Yale University, in memory of Henry E. Howland, Class of 1854, to Ralph Vaughan Williams, British composer.



## Oceans and Seas; Man's Deepest Descent

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

**Ocean Characteristics.**—The ocean basins are regions of the earth's crust containing rocks of a greater density than those of the continents. Floating on the liquid core of the earth, the continents stand higher and drain into the oceans. The water in the sea is now thought to have accumulated gradually through geologic time from the vapors given off by volcanoes and the waters from hot springs. The salts dissolved in the ocean are partly from this source and partly the residue left after the sedimentary rocks were formed from the erosion and weathering of igneous rocks. There are about 50,000,000 cubic miles of such sedimentary rock in the continents, most of it was laid down in shallow ocean areas. The present volume of the ocean comprises 329,000,000 cubic miles.

A large ridge, 8,000 mi. long, separates two troughs in the Atlantic, the top of which is 10,000 ft. from the bottoms. In the Indian Ocean a wider and lower ridge runs from India to Antarctica. A West Pacific ridge runs from Japan to Antarctica. Antarctica is joined to South America by a ridge, the South Antilles Arc, upon which are situated South Georgia, South Sandwich, South Orkney and South Shetland Islands. A ridge running from north of the New Sibiellian Islands to Greenland and dividing the Arctic Ocean into two basins was reported by Russian scientists in 1954.

Salt concentration in the ocean depends on the difference between precipitation and evaporation, but is, in general, fairly uniform with latitude. Maximum values, which in some locations are in excess of 36 parts of salt to 1000 parts of water, occur at about 20°N and 20°S. Minimum values of 35 parts per thousand and less occur around the equator. Toward higher latitudes values may decrease to 34 parts per thousand and less. A good average value for ocean areas generally is 35 parts per thousand by weight.

Light scattered against molecules of water relatively free from suspended and dissolved materials gives the blue water typical of middle and low latitudes. This natural blue color combined with dissolved yellow substances results in a scale of green colors more typical of coastal waters. Water of yellow, brown, or red color is found in coastal areas only and is due to suspended materials.

Sound travels nearly five times as fast in water as in air. The speed of sound in the sea varies with temperature and pressure, and the distribution of temperature and pressure is such as to make a zone of minimum sound speed at a depth of about 3000 feet. Hydrophones placed at the depth of this sound channel can detect sound originating thousands of miles away.

### Greatest Ocean Depths

The deepest place yet sounded is in the Marianas Trench, where H.M.S. Challenger in October, 1905, obtained a depth of 35,640 feet in latitude 11°18'N, longitude 142°15'E, some 200 miles southwest of Guam. The greatest sounding yet recorded for the Southern Hemisphere was obtained in the Tonga Trench in latitude 23°16'S, longitude 174°40'W, by the Scripps Institution of Oceanography vessel Horizon on Dec. 23, 1952, in a depth of 34,884 feet.

Three other deep trenches exist in the North Pacific. In the Mindanao Trench, east of the Philippines, the USS Cape Johnson found a depth of 34,440 feet in latitude 10°21'N, longitude 126°36'E on July 14, 1945. The Russian vessel Vityaz reported in 1953 a depth of 34,077 feet in the Kurile-Kamchatka Trench in latitude 44°18'N, longitude 150°30'E. The USS Ramapo in December, 1929, obtained a sounding of 34,038 feet near latitude 30°30'N, longitude 142°30'E, in the Japan Trench.

The greatest depth in the Atlantic Ocean is north of Puerto Rico, 30,246 ft., found by U. S. S. Milwaukee, 1939; at Lat. 19° 38', long. 68° 20' 30" W., Lat. 19° 35' N., Long. 68° 08' 45" W., in the Indian Ocean, 22,968; in the Arctic, 16,500; in the Malay, 21,342; in the Caribbean, 23,748; in the Mediterranean, 18,150; in the Bering, 13,422; in the South Atlantic 26,575; and in Antarctic waters 10,266 ft.

As the deepest spot in the ocean is 35,640 ft. below sea level, and the highest mountain, Mt. Everest, is over 29,000 ft. high, there is a range of over 64,500 ft. or over 12 mi. between the bottom of the sea and the top of the land. Since the

mean elevation of the land is only 2,755 feet, if the surface of the earth were smooth, the oceans would cover all of the earth to a depth of 8,000 feet.

### Deepest Diving by Man

Lt. Comdr. Georges Houot and Engineer Lt. Pierre-Henri Willim of the French Navy, who made several descents in their bathyscaphe in 1953 off Toulon, on Feb. 15, 1954, reached a depth of 13,287 ft., over 2½ mi. off the west coast of Africa, 160 mi. from Dakar. Their bathyscaphe was designed by Prof. Auguste Piccard and revised by the French Navy at Toulon. It is a sphere of steel with a plexiglas porthole, instruments and light projectors, and attached to a steel cylindrical float filled with gasoline. Water, which compresses the gasoline, sends the sphere down, ballast, in the form of steel pellets, is expelled to send the sphere up. Two men have oxygen for 32 hours.

On Aug. 12, 1954, Comdr. Houot took the bathyscaphe down 1,700 ft. 10 mi. off Toulon, France, to let Dr. Harold E. Edgerton, prof. of electrical engineering at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, take photographs of marine life with a camera and electronic flashlights mounted outside the sphere.

Prof. Auguste Piccard and his son Jacques made several descents in their new bathyscaphe, the Trieste, in the Tyrrhenian sea near the island of Ponza, Italy, and on Sept. 30, 1953, reported a depth of 10,168 ft.

### Areas and Average Depths of the Oceans and Seas

Oceans	Sq. mi. statute	Depth feet
Pacific.....	63,801,668	14,048
Atlantic.....	31,830,718	12,880
Indian.....	28,356,276	13,002
Arctic.....	5,440,197	3,953
Seas		
Malay Sea.....	3,144,056	3,976
Caribbean Sea.....	1,667,762	7,270
Mediterranean.....	1,145,136	4,888
Bering Sea.....	875,753	4,714
Sea of Okhotsk.....	589,807	2,749
East China Sea.....	482,317	617
Hudson Bay.....	475,792	420
Sea of Japan.....	389,074	4,429
Andaman Sea.....	307,954	2,854
North Sea.....	222,124	308
Red Sea.....	169,073	1,611
Black Sea.....	168,500	...
Baltic.....	163,050	180
Persian Gulf.....	92,201	82
Gulf of St. Lawrence.....	91,815	417
English Channel & Irish Sea.....	68,919	190
Gulf of California.....	62,625	2,667
Bass Strait.....	28,880	230
Hydrosphere.....	139,573,699	12,451
(Including adjacent seas)		
Pacific.....	69,374,182	13,215
Atlantic.....	41,105,136	10,932
Indian.....	28,925,501	12,785

Maps sometimes show a division at the equator of the Atlantic into the North Atlantic and the South Atlantic Oceans, and of the Pacific into the North Pacific and the South Pacific Oceans.

The term Antarctic Ocean, used by some cartographers is not recognized by the International Hydrographic Bureau of Monaco or the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, a member of that bureau. This term is supposed to describe the water surrounding the Antarctic continent, but its northern limits cannot be readily defined because there are no fixed geographic points. Oceanographers, however, describe the northern limit as the Subtropical Convergence, a zone in which surface temperature drops rapidly. This line, usually near 40° S. Lat., shifts seasonally.

The Malay Sea, also called the Asiatic Mediterranean, is defined by the International Hydrographic Bureau as comprising the following seas: Sulu, Celebes, Molukka, Halmahera, Ceram, Banda, Arafura, Timor, Flores, Bait, Java, Savu and South China; also the following gulfs: Thailand, Tomini, Boni, and the following straits: Malacca, Singapore and Makassar.

In Brixham, near Plymouth, Devonshire, England, shipbuilders are completing a replica of the famous Mayflower in which the Pilgrims sailed to New England in 1620. This 180-ton vessel will be 90 ft. long, have a 26-ft. beam, 11 ft. depth and 3 masts, 2 of them square-rigged. It is being built with voluntary contributions from Britons. When completed it will carry modern pilgrims on a two-month voyage across the Atlantic.



# EXPLORATION

## Mountaineering

### THIRD TALLEST PEAK

Mt. Kanchenjunga, third highest mountain in the world, was conquered May 25, 1955, by a British expedition led by Charles Evans and sponsored by the Alpine Club and the Royal Geographical Society of London. Evans reported reaching the summit of the 28,166 ft. tall peak, "less 5 vertical feet." This was a concession to the feelings of the Sikkim natives, who believe the peak is sacred and must not be touched by human foot.

Evans was a member of the successful Everest expedition of 1953 under Col. Henry C. J. Hunt, in which Hillary and Tensing Norkey gained the summit. He also accompanied Sir Edmund Hillary in exploring Mt. Baruntse in 1954.

Mt. Kanchenjunga is located 35 miles northwest of Darjeeling and is the principal peak of 5 that the Sikkim people call the Five Sacred Treasures of the Snows. Five earlier attempts to climb Kanchenjunga had been made by British, Swiss, Bavarians and others, beginning in 1905.

Mt. Istornal, 24,242 ft. in the Karakorum range, Pakistan, was reported conquered June 8 by Jos. Murphy and Thos. Mutch of Princeton Univ. expedition that started out to climb Tirich Mir, 25,420 ft. They planted Pakistani and American flags. Both men were frost-bitten and had to be carried down by porters.

Mt. Masherbrum, 25,800 ft., attempted, spring, 1955, by 10-man New Zealand group, reached 19,200 ft.; returned.

Reconnaissance in Pakistan, to find routes in the Hushe valley glacier basin was carried out in summer, 1955, by members of the Harvard Mountaineering Club headed by Henry S. Francis, Jr., 24, of Cleveland, O., accompanied by scientists. Three tall summits are nearby: K 6 (23,890 ft.); K 7 (22,900 ft.) and Bride Peak (25,110 ft.).

Ben Nevis—Two American students at Edinburgh University lost their lives May 22, 1955, by falling while attempting to climb Ben Nevis, the highest mountain in Britain, 4,406 feet.

### EARLIER RECORDS

Mt. Everest, 29,028 ft., was conquered May 29, 1953, when Edmund Hillary, New Zealand, and Tensing Norkey, a Sherpa of Nepal living in India,

reached the top. They were members of an expedition led by Col. Henry C. J. Hunt for the Royal Geographic Society and the Alpine Club, both of London. They won by climbing the southwest face, first attempted by Eric Shipton in 1951. Hillary was knighted by Queen Elizabeth.

Surveyors for the government of India in November, 1954, placed the height of Everest at 29,028 ft., and noted there might be a deviation of 10 ft. either way due to seasonal fluctuation of snow. They asserted observations were made over a 3-year period.

Mt. Godwin Austen (K-2), 28,250 ft. tall, located in the Jammu-Kashmir part of the Karakorums, was surmounted July 31, 1954, by an Italian expedition under Ardito Desio. The mountain had been attempted unsuccessfully in 1953 by an American group under Dr. Charles S. Houston of Exeter, N. H., which reached 26,000 ft.

Mt. Cho-Oyu, 26,867 ft. tall, in the Nepalese Himalayas northwest of Mt. Everest, was climbed successfully Oct. 19, 1954, by 3 Austrians and a Sherpa guide. They were Dr. Herbert Tichy, Josef Joechler, Dr. Helmut Heuberger and Pasang.

Mt. Api, 23,339 ft., was conquered in 1954 by an Italian expedition. One explorer died at the summit, one was killed by falling into a crevasse and a third was drowned.

M. Nanga-Parbat, 26,660 ft., was conquered July 4, 1953, by Herman Bugl, Austrian, of expedition led by Peter Schenbrenner, German.

Mt. Annapurna, 26,503 ft., was conquered by Maurice Herzog, French, June 3, 1950.

Mt. Nunkun, in Jammu & Kashmir, 23,410 ft., was climbed by a French expedition and two members. Mme. Claude Kogan, 34, and Pierre Vidoz, 27, a Swiss priest, reached the summit Aug. 28, 1953.

Mt. Revolution, 22,910 ft., in the Pamir range on the Soviet-Afghan frontier, was reported scaled by the Russians in August, 1954.

### BOOKS ABOUT MOUNTAINEERING

High Adventure, by Edmund Hillary.  
The Conquest of Everest, by Sir John Hunt.  
The Age of Mountaineering, by Jas. Ramsay Ullman.

K2—the Savage Mountain, by Chas. S. Houston and Robt. H. Bates.

## Polar Explorations—Arctic

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

1587—John Davis (England). Davis Strait to Sanderson's Hope, 72°12'N.

1596—Willem Barents and Jacob van Heemskerck (Holland). Discovered Bear Island, touched northwest tip of Spitsbergen, 79°49'N., rounded Novaya Zemlya, wintered at Ice Haven.

1607—Henry Hudson (England). North along Greenland's east coast to Cape Hold-with-Hope, 73°30', then north of Spitsbergen to 80°23'. Returning he discovered Hudson's Trench (Jan Maren).

1616—William Baffin and Robert Bylot (England). Baffin Bay to Smith Sound.

1728—Vitus Bering (Russia). Proved Asia and America were separate by sailing through strait.

1733-40—Great Northern Expedition (Russia). Surveyed Siberian Arctic Coast.

1741—Vitus Bering (Russia). Sighted Alaska from sea, named Mount St. Elias. His lieutenant, Chirikof, discovered coast.

1771—Samuel Hearne (Hudson's Bay Co.). Overland from Prince of Wales Fort (Churchill) on Hudson Bay to mouth of Coppermine River.

1778—James Cook (Britain). Through Bering Strait to Icy Cape, Alaska, and North Cape, Siberia.

1789—Alexander Mackenzie (North West Co. Britain). Montreal to mouth of Mackenzie River.

1806—William Scoresby (Britain). North of Spitsbergen to 81°30'.

1819-20—William Edward Parry (Britain). Seeking Northwest Passage, he sailed through Lancaster Sound, Barrow Strait, and Melville Sound, blocked from sea by ice-filled McClure Strait.

1820-3—Ferdinand von Wrangel (Russia). Completed survey of Siberian Arctic coast. His exploration joined that of James Cook at North Cape, confirming separation of the continents.

1821—John Franklin (Britain). York Factory on Hudson Bay to mouth of the Coppermine, then eastward to Turnagain Point.

1821-3—William Edward Parry (Britain). Through Hudson Strait and Foxe Basin to Fury and Hecla Strait.

1822—William Scoresby, Sr. and Jr. (Britain). Mapped Greenland coast near Scoresby Sound.

1826—John Franklin (Britain). To mouth of Mackenzie River, then west to Beechey Point.

Alaska. Dr. John Richardson of his party explored eastward from the Mackenzie to the Coppermine.

1827—William Edward Parry (Britain). North of Spitsbergen to 82°45'.

1829-33—John Ross and nephew James Clarke Ross (Britain). Through Lancaster Sound and into Prince Regent Inlet, then by land to North Magnetic Pole on Boothia Peninsula.

1834—George Back (Britain). From Port Reliance on Great Slave Lake descended Back (Great Fish) River, mapped Montreal Island.

1837-9—Peter Dease and Thomas Simpson (Hudson's Bay Co.). From mouth of Mackenzie west to Point Barrow, Alaska; from mouth of Coppermine east through Simpson Strait.

1843-8—John Franklin (Britain). Expedition lost off King William Island seeking Northwest Passage. Relics found 1859.

1847—John Rae (Hudson's Bay Co.). Overland from Repulse Bay explored Committee Bay.

1850-3—Robert McClure (Britain). Bering Strait to Prince of Wales Strait and north shore of Banks Island, where ship was frozen Northwest then walked 500 miles over ice to England.

Passage to Beechey Island and shipped to England. 1851—John Rae (Hudson's Bay Co.). Completed exploration of Victoria Island's south coast from Prince Albert Sound to Pelly Point.

1852—Edward Inglefield (Britain). Through Smith Sound to name Cape Sabine.

1852-4—Belcher Expedition (Britain). Richards and Osborn sledged from Wellington Channel along northern coasts of Cornwallis, Bathurst, and Melville Islands. Meham went westward along south-

ern coast of Melville Island while McClintock explored northern coast.

1853-5—Elisha Kent Kane (U. S.). Through Smith Sound to basin named for him. Motion of his party discovered and named Kennedy Channel, exploring north to Cape Constitution, 80°32'.

1857-9 Leopold McClintock (Britain) with Lady Franklin's Expedition, found traces of Franklin's disaster Sledge, Bellot Strait to Montreal Isl.

1868—N. A. E. Nordenskiöld (Sweden). Reached 81°42' in attempt at North Pole from Spitsbergen.

1869-70 Karl Koldewey and Julius Payer (Germany). Explored Greenland's east coast from Franz Josef Fjord to Germania Land, 77°N.

1871—Charles Francis Hall (U. S.). Through Robeson Channel, between Ellesmere Island and Greenland, to 82°11'N., to Polar Sea.

1873—Julius Payer and Karl Weyprecht (Austria). Discovered Franz Josef Land.

1876—Nares Expedition (Britain). Aldrich explored 250 miles of Ellesmere Island's northern coast from Cape Sheridan to Cape Alfred Ernest. Beaumont traced the Arctic coast of Greenland east to Cape May, Wulff's Land. Markham went from Ellesmere Island to 83°20'.

1878-8—Baron Nordenskiöld (Sweden). Navigated Northeast Passage along coast of Siberia.

1879-1882—Geo. Washington DeLong, Lt. Cmdr., USN, sailed in Jeannette from San Francisco. 1879, on Jas. Gordon Bennett 3-yr. Arctic expedition; trapped in ice, ship was crushed June, 1881, at 77°13'N., 156°W. DeLong and 11 of crew died near Lena River, Siberia, October, 1881.

1882-3—Gen. A. W. Greely Expedition (U. S.). J. B. Lockwood explored Greenland's Arctic coast eastward to island named for him, reaching 83°24'N. and westward on Ellesmere Island to Greely Fjord.

1888—Fridtjof Nansen (Norway). First crossing of Greenland's icecap.

1893 & 95—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). From McCormick Bay on Greenland's west coast over icecap to Independence Fjord on northeast coast.

1893-6—Fridtjof Nansen (Norway). Drifted the Fram across Polar Sea from New Siberian Islands to Spitsbergen. Left his ship in 1895 to make a polar dash to 86°14', reached Franz Josef Land.

1897—S. A. André (Sweden). Attempting to reach pole by balloon, drifted from Spitsbergen to 82°56'N., 29°52'E. with two companions. Remains found Aug. 6, 1930, on White Island.

1898-1902—Otto Sverdrup (Norway). Crossed Ellesmere Island from east to Bay Fjord. Through Jones Sound to discover Axel Heiberg and Ringnes Islands. Along Ellesmere Island to Lands Lök.

1900—Duke of the Abruzzi Expedition (Italy). From Franz Josef Land, Cagni made a new farthest north, 86°34'.

1900—G. Amdrup (Denmark). Explored east coast of Greenland from Scoresby Sound south.

1900—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). Reached 83°50' in attempting Pole from Cape Morris Jesup, northern tip of Greenland.

1903-5—Roald Amundsen (Norway). First sailed Northwest Passage.

1906—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). From Ellesmere Island to 87°06', a new farthest north.

1907—Mylius-Erichsen and J. P. Koch (Denmark). Completed exploration of Greenland's east coast, charting from Cape Bismarck, Germania Land, north to Cape Bridgman.

## DISCOVERY OF NORTH POLE

1909—Robert E. Peary (U. S.). Reached the North Pole, 90°. April 6, from Cape Columbia Ellesmere.

Peary had several supporting groups carrying supplies until last group, under Capt. Robt. A. Bartlett, turned back at 87°47'N. Peary, Matthew Henson and 4 Eskimos proceeded with dog teams and sleds. They crossed Pole several times, finally built an igloo at 90°, remained 36 hours, finally south Apr. 7 at 4 p.m. for Cape Columbia. Eskimos Peary died Feb. 20, 1920. Henson, a Negro, born Aug. 8, 1866, died in New York, N. Y. Mar. 9, 1955, aged 88. Ootah, last survivor, died near Thule, Greenland, May, 1955, aged 80.

1914 Donald MacMillan (U. S.). Northwest, 200 miles, from Axel Heiberg Island to seek Peary's Crocker Land.

1915-7 Vilhjalmur Stefansson (Canada). Discovered Borden, Brock, Meighen and Loughheed Islands. Storkerson of his party in 1918 drifted on an ice floe 250 miles northeast of Point Barrow.

1918-20—Amundsen (Norway) negotiated Northeast Passage.

1925—Roald Amundsen (Norway) and Lincoln Ellsworth (U. S.). Reached 87°44' in attempt to fly to North Pole from Spitsbergen.

1926—Richard E. Byrd and Floyd Bennett (U. S.). First to reach North Pole by air, May 9.

1926—Amundsen, Ellsworth, and Umberto Nobile (Italy). Flew from Spitsbergen, over North Pole, May 12, to Teller, Alaska, in dirigible Norge.

1928—Nobile crossed North Pole in airplane Italia May 24, crashed May 25. Amundsen lost while trying to effect rescue by plane.

1928—Sir Hubert Wilkins and Eielson. Flew from Point Barrow to Spitsbergen, 84°N. Lat.

1937—Otto Schmidt (U. S. S. R.). Landed at North Pole by plane, May 21; established a camp on ice under Ivan Papanin. After drifting 9 months they were picked up near Jan Mayen.

## RECENT ARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

The British North Greenland Expedition, which has made an extensive geological, geophysical and glaciological survey of the Greenland icecap in the latitude of Thule, completed its work in 1954. The main base at Britannia Lake, 77°07'N., 23°50'W., was established in August, 1952 and an advance station called Northice, 78°07'N., 38°10'W. was set up and supplied by British and American planes from U. S. Air Force base at Thule.

Vast tracts of central Greenland between 65° and 74°N. were surveyed by a French scientific team under Paul-Emile Victor, 1948-1951. Supplied by air from Iceland the scientists built a Central Research Station at 70°55'N., 40°38'W.

In the summer of 1953 Canadian and Swiss explorers flew to Baffin Island to investigate the glaciology, biology, and geology of Cumberland Peninsula. Five camps were up to 8,725 feet.

A USAF plane in 1953 checked locations of cairns erected by Peary. It carried as guests Dr. Gilbert Grosvenor, president, and Thomas W. McKnew, secretary, of the National Geographic Society. Dr. Grosvenor dropped the society's flag on the North Pole, May 20, 1953.

Three U. S. Air Force men on March 19, 1952 landed their C-47 plane on ice Island T-3 (Fletcher's Ice Island) which by May 16, had drifted within 83 miles of the North Pole. An advance weather base was maintained until May 14, 1954. Air Force research personnel returned in April, 1955. By radioactive age studies it determined that ice floe is 4,000-5,000 years old. It takes 10-12 years for the floe to make a complete drift cycle in the Arctic and it was probably close to its starting point in 1955. T-3 was some 40 miles off the northwest coast of Ellesmere Isl. when abandoned in September, 1955.

A USAF plane piloted by Lt. Col. William P. Benedict flew from T-3 and landed at the North Pole, May 4, 1952. The crew stayed 3 hours and 10 minutes and computed the ocean depth at 14,160 feet. Peary made a sounding on April 7, 1909, 5 miles from the Pole and reported no bottom at 9,000 feet. A later flight found a cache of 4 boxes bearing dates between 1900 and 1909, left by Peary at the northern tip of Ellesmere Island, where his expedition left land to start for the North Pole.

Rear Adm. Donald B. MacMillan, 79, completed his 30th voyage to the Arctic in June-September, 1954. He left Boothbay Harbor, Me., June 26 on the schooner Boothwin with a crew of 12. The itinerary included Labrador, where the explorer left supplies and medicine for the MacMillan Moravian School of Nain, Baffins Land, Ellsmere Land and Rensselaer harbor.

In 1954 the University Museum of the University of Pennsylvania and the National Museum of Denmark in a joint expedition found houses, graves and implements of a 1,000-year old Arctic village of the Dorset culture on Melville Peninsula in Canada's Northwest Territories.

Canadians, exploring on Ellesmere Island in 1954, found a wooden sled, food and fuel left by Admiral Peary and records of Dr. H. K. E. Krueger, German scientist who disappeared in the Arctic in 1930.

In the summer of 1955 Canada sent a 30-man expedition to the Queen Elizabeth Islands to survey for oil and mineral resources.

In 1955 the U. S. Navy, in cooperation with the U. S. Air Force, the Snow, Ice and Permafrost Research Establishment of the Corps of Engineers, the Theater Command and several Canadian groups, covered over 500,000 miles of aerial ice reconnaissance and prepared hundreds of ice forecasts to aid in the planning and operation of bases in the American Arctic.

In 1954-55 the Soviet Union continued the intensity of its scientific study in the Arctic through observation stations on ice floes. Extensive research of the submarine Lomonosov mountain range was carried on.

The United States is constructing the DEW (distant early warning) radar line stretching for 3,000 miles along the northern mainland rim of the North American continent. Canada is building a similar system, the mid-Canada Radar Line, usually called the McGill Fence, along the 55th parallel.

## Polar Explorations—Antarctic

1772-4—Capt. James Cook (Britain). Encircled Antarctica without seeing land. In probing ice pack he reached to 71°10'S.

1819-21—F. G. Bellingshausen (Russia). Circumnavigated Antarctica, discovered Peter I and Alexander I Islands.

1820—Nathan Brown Palmer (U. S.). Discovered Palmer Peninsula in 60°W. and thus the Antarctic Continent without realizing it.

1833—James Weddell (Britain). Sailed into sea now bearing his name, reaching 74°15'S.

1831—John Biscoe (Britain). Discovered Enderby Land in 50°E., named Cape Ann.

1833—Peter Kemp (Britain). Sighted land now named for him in 60°E.

1839—John Balleny (Britain). Discovered Balleny Islands at Antarctic Circle and noted appearance of land south in 117°E.

1840—Charles Wilkes (U. S.). Commanded first U. S. Naval Exploring Expedition, found land in 158°E. and skirted the coast westward for 1,500 miles. Wilkes was first to announce existence of an Antarctic Continent.

1840—Dumont D'Urville (France). Discovered Adélie Coast in 140°E. and landed on islets.

1841-2—James Clark Ross (Britain). Discovered Ross Ice Barrier and set a farthest south of 78°10'.

1899-1900—C. E. Borchgrevink (Britain). Landed party from Southern Cross on Cape Adare, first to winter on Antarctic Continent. A new farthest south of 78°50' was reached by sledge.

1902-3—Erich von Drygalski (Germany). Discovered Wilhelm II Coast, in 90°E.

1902-4—Robert F. Scott (Britain). Discovered King Edward VII Land. Sledged south to 82°17', and later west 250 mi. into high plateau.

1904—W. S. Bruce (Britain). Discovered Coats Land in 22°W.

1908-9—Ernest Shackleton (Britain). Reached 88°23' in attempt on South Pole. Others of party reached South Magnetic Pole area.

1909-10—Jean Charcot (France). Explored west coast of Palmer Peninsula and sighted island bearing his name.

### DISCOVERY OF SOUTH POLE

1911—Röald Amundsen (Norway). Wintered in Bay of Whales; then marching due south, reached South Pole December 14.

1912—Capt. Robert F. Scott, R. N. (Britain) reached South Pole from Ross Isl. Jan. 17 with 4 companions: Dr. E. A. Wilson, Lt. Bowers, Capt. Oates, Petty Officer Edgar Evans. Found Amundsen's tent there. On return Evans died first; Oates walked into storm; Scott, Wilson and Bowers died in tent during blizzard. Four bodies found Nov. 12, 1912.

1912—Wilhelm Filchner (Germany). Entered Weddell Sea; discovered Luitpold Land in 30°W.

1912-3—Douglas Mawson (Australia). Established bases in Adélie Coast and 1400 miles to the west in newly discovered Queen Mary Coast, charting large sections of coast by sledge.

1923—Hubert Wilkins (Britain). Used airplane first in Antarctic exploration, flying length of Palmer Peninsula.

1929—Richard E. Byrd (U. S.) established Little America on Bay of Whales. On 1,600 mi. airplane flight begun Nov. 28 he crossed South Pole Nov. 29 with pilot Bernt Balchen, a radio operator and a photographer. Dropped U. S. flag over Pole; temp. 16° below zero; circled Polar plateau; landed once in mountains to refuel.

1929-30—Douglas Mawson (Australia). Flew over and discovered MacRobertson Land in 65°E.

1929-30—Riser-Larsen (Norway). In flights from the Norway discovered Queen Maud Land in 45°E. and Crown Princess Martha Land in 15°W.

1930-1—Gunnar Isachsen (Norway). Circumnavigated continent from west to east in the Norway and Riser-Larsen flew over and discovered Princess Ragnhild Land in 30°E.

1934-5—Richard E. Byrd (U. S.). Led second expedition to Little America, which explored 450,000 sq. mi. Byrd wintered alone at an advance weather station in 80°08'S.

1935—Lincoln Ellsworth (U. S.). Flew south along Palmer Peninsula's east coast, then crossed continent to Little America, making 4 landings.

1939—Alfred Ritscher (Germany). Viewed 230,000 sq. mi. of continent in vicinity of Greenwich Meridian, photomapping 135,000.

1940—Richard E. Byrd (U. S.). Charted most of coast between Ross Sea and Palmer Peninsula.

### RECENT ANTARCTIC EXPEDITIONS

Admiral Richard E. Byrd led the U. S. Navy Antarctic Expedition of 1946-7, Operation Highjump. Largest ever organized for polar exploration, it included 13 ships and 4,000 men. 29 land-based flights from Little America and 35 by seaplanes from tenders, photomapped most of the continent's coastline and penetrated beyond Pole.

French scientists under Andre Lotard established base of Port Martin on Adélie, 66°49'S, 141°24'E. Relief parties arrived annually. Base burned Jan., 1952. Seven men under Mario Marret remained for observation. During winter, 1955-56 French under Comdr. Robt. Guillard reoccupied remaining buildings for geophysical study.

The Ronne Antarctic Research Expedition, 1946-48, Comdr. Finn Ronne, USNR, in charge, determined the Antarctic to be only one continent, with no strait between Weddell Sea and Ross Sea; discovered 250,000 sq. mi. of land by flights to Lat 79°S and Long. 40°W., and made 14,000 aerial photographs with ground-control points, over 450,000 sq. mi. of land.

A 1950-52 British-Scandinavian Antarctic expedition under Capt. John Gaever of the Norsel established Maudheim as a base in Queen Maud Land, latitude 71°03'S, longitude 10°55'W. An area the size of Iceland was air surveyed.

The Australian gov. established scientific stations on Heard and Macquarie Isls., 1947-48, to transmit daily reports on meteorology and study biology and geophysics. First permanent scientific station in Antarctica was opened at 67°S., 65°E., named for Sir Douglas Mawson. Heard Isl. base was transferred to Mawson Jan.-Feb., 1955. Exploring party found a mountain chain 150 mi. inland, estimated at 10,000 ft. high, over 100 mi. long, largely ice free.

### NEW AMERICAN EXPEDITION

More than 40 nations are preparing a concerted scientific program, the International Geophysical Year (IGY), with special emphasis on the Arctic and the Antarctic. This "year" of world scientific study, beginning July 1, 1957 and extending to the end of 1958, involves millions of dollars and thousands of scientists. Preparations by participating nations have already begun with the sending of many expeditions and advance exploring and supply parties to establish bases for the study of cosmic rays, polar glaciers, ocean depths and currents, continental drift, weather and other related subjects.

In an advance operation the United States icebreaker *Atka* reconnoitered parts of the Antarctic ice shelf in January, 1955. It discovered that a portion of the base of operations established by Rear Adm. Richard E. Byrd in Little America had disappeared when a part of the ice shelf on which it rested broke off and fell into the sea.

In November, 1955 "Operation Deepfreeze," sponsored by the United States Department of Defense, the National Academy of Sciences and the National Science Foundation with Admiral Byrd as Officer in Charge, sent ships to the Ross Sea to establish an air facility at McMurdo Sound and a scientific base in Little America near Kainan Bay. Plans for 1956 include setting up an inland station at 80°S. Lat., 120°W. Long. in Marie Byrd Land, and a station at the South Pole.

### HILLARY TO LEAD

Sir Edmund Hillary in the spring, 1955, was appointed leader of the McMurdo Sound Base (Antarctic) by the Ross Sea Committee. The committee was set up by the New Zealand government with an initial appropriation of £50,000. Sir Edmund's task is to plan a route through Victoria Land mountains to the Polar ice cap. A depot will be built 300 mi. south of McMurdo. A British Commonwealth expedition is to cross the Antarctic continent from west to east in surface vehicles with air support under V. E. Fuchs, who will proceed across the South Pole from Weddell Sea toward McMurdo Sound. The British Colonial Office announced in June, 1955, that a United Kingdom group would make an aerial survey of Grahamland and the adjacent islands of the Falkland Islands Dependencies, producing a mosaic of photographs to determine scientific and mineral potentials. A second supply vessel was to be added to the research ship *John Briscoe*, which serves the eight Antarctic bases of this area.

The Soviet Union is sending personnel to establish three bases for the International Geophysical Year.

# Important Islands and Their Areas

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Figure in parentheses shows rank among the world's ten largest islands. Some islands have not been surveyed accurately, in such cases estimated areas are shown.

LOCATION-OWNERSHIP		LOCATION-OWNERSHIP		LOCATION-OWNERSHIP	
Area in Square Miles		Area in Square Miles		Area in Square Miles	
<b>ARCTIC OCEAN</b>		<b>BALTIC SEA</b>		<b>East Indies</b>	
<b>Canadian Islands</b>		<b>CARIBBEAN SEA</b>		<b>East Indies</b>	
Baffin (6)	197,754	St. Helena, Gt. Br.	169	Bali, Indonesia	2,147
Banks	25,675	South Georgia, Gt. Br.	1,170	Monarch Archipelago, Gt. Br.	10,200
Devon	21,606	Tierra del Fuego, Chile and Argentina	18,800	New Britain	14,640
Elizabere (10)	77,492			New Ireland	3,340
Malville	16,603	Bornholm, Denmark	217	Borneo, Indonesia	290,012
Prince Patrick	7,192	Gotland, Sweden	1,220	Celebes, Indonesia	65,685
Prince of Wales	13,746			Java, Indonesia	48,534
Somerset	9,544			Madura, Indonesia	2,113
Southampton	16,550	Antigua, Gt. Br.	108	Moluccas, Indonesia	32,301
Svalbard	20,404	Aruba, Netherlands	69.0	Ceram	6,621
Åvel-Holberg	13,583	Barbados, Gt. Br.	166	New Guinea, Netherlands	316,661
Victoria (9)	80,340	Cuba	41,634	Australia (2)	167,620
		Isle of Pines	1,180	Sumatra, Indonesia (6)	13,000
<b>U.S.S.R. Islands</b>		Curacao, Netherlands	173	Timor, Indonesia, Port	5,668
Franz Josef Land	7,050	Dominica, Gt. Br.	305	Indonesian Timor	7,332
Novaya Zemlya	32,200	Guadeloupe, France	583	Port Timor	7,069
Wrangel	3,100	Hispaniola, Haiti and Dominican Republic	30,025	Igls Gt. Br.	4,053
		Jamaica, Gt. Br.	4,411	Viti Levu	13,885
<b>NORWAY</b>		Martinique, France	3,451	Formosa	
Svalbard	24,095	Puerto Rico, U. S.	3,445	Funafuti, Gt. Br., U. S.	
Nordost Landet	5,792	Tobago, Gt. Br.	116	see note	
Vest Spitsbergen	15,201	Trinidad, Gt. Br.	1,862	Galapagos, Ecuador	2,868
		Virgins, U. S.	133	Hainan, China	13,000
<b>ATLANTIC OCEAN</b>				Hawaiian, U. S.	6,454
Anticosti	3,043	<b>INDIAN OCEAN</b>		Hawaii	4,021
Ascension, Gt. Br.	34	Andamans, India	2,508	Oahu	635
Azores, Portugal	888	Ceylon	25,332	Hong Kong, Gt. Br.	32
Fayal	66.2	Madagascar, France (4)	228,642	Japan, 4 main islands	140,742
São Miguel	299	Mauritius, Gt. Br.	716	Hokkaido	34,276
Baiamas, Gt. Br.	4,375	Pemba, Gt. Br.	380	Honshu (7)	89,009
Bermudas, Gt. Br.	19.3	Reunion, France	969	Kyushu	16,247
Canaries, Spain	3,127	Seychelles, Gt. Br.	156	Shikoku	7,210
Fuerteventura	670	Zanzibar, Gt. Br.	640	Iwo Jima, U. S. Admin.	7.8
Gran Canaria	634			Volcano Islands	
Tenerife	919			Ryukyu, U. S. Admin.	921
Cape Breton, Canada	3,970			Okinawa	485
Cape Verde, Portugal	1,537			Kodiak	5,363
Faeroes, Denmark	540			Marianas, U. S. trust terr., excluding Guam	154
Falklands, Gt. Br.	4,618			Salpan	47
				Thilan	39
<b>British Isles</b>				Guam, U. S.	215.5
Great Britain, main-land (8)	84,186			Marshall, U. S. trust terr.	69.8
Channel Islands	75			Bikini, see note	
Jersey	41.9			Marquesas, France	492
Stark	1,199			New Caledonia, France	6,223
Hebrides	2,662			New Hebrides, Gt. Br., Fr.	5,700
Skye	670			New Zealand, 4 islands	103,415
Ireland, island	31,839			Chatham	372
Ireland, republic	26,601			North Island	44,281
Northern Ireland	5,238			South Island	58,092
Man	221			Stewart	670
Orkneys	376			Philippines	115,600
Scillies	6.3			Leyte	2,786
Shetlands	551			Luzon	40,420
Wight	147			Mindanao	36,637
				Mindoro	3,759
Greenland, Denmark (1)	840,000			Negros	4,006
Iceland	39,698			Palawan	4,550
Long Island, N. Y. total	1,723			Panay	4,446
land only	1,401			Samar	5,050
Madeira, Portugal	308			Sakhalin, U.S.S.R.	28,597
Martin's Vineyard, Mass. total	108.7			Santa Catalina, Calif.	74
land only	92.8			Samoa, U. S., N. Z.	1,209
Mount Desert, Me., total	105.4			American Samoa	76
land only	75.9			New Zealand Samoa	1,133
Nantucket, Mass. total	57			Somons, Gt. Br., Australia	16,500
land only	46.3			Gundalumi, Gt. Br.	2,500
Newfoundland, Canada	42,731			Tahiti, France	2,215
Prince Edward, Canada	2,184			Tasmania, Australia	26,215
				Tongas, Gt. Br.	260
				Vancouver, Canada	12,408

Australia, sometimes classed as an island, is one of the seven continents. Its area (mainland only) is 2,948,366 square miles.

Islands in minor waters: Manhattan (22.24 square miles), Staten (57 square miles), and Governors (173 acres), (U. S.), New York harbor; Isle Royale (U. S.), (200.9 square miles), Lake Superior; Manitoulin (1,068 square miles), (Canada), Lake Huron; Pensance (110 square miles), (Gt. Br.), Strait of Malacca; Singapore (220 square miles), (Gt. Br.), Singapore Strait.

Atolls: Bikini (United States Trust Territory of Pacific Islands), lagoon area 280 square miles, land area 2.87 square miles; Canton (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 20 square miles, land area 4.3 square miles; Christmas (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 89 square miles, land area 184 square miles; Funafuti (U. S., Great Britain), lagoon area 84 square miles, land area 1.7 square miles.

It's not true, says the Baltimore Assn. of Commerce, that Baltimore has a 44-ft. monument to the Chevalier d'Armour's horse. The monument, an obelisk at North Ave. and Bond St., United States, had suggested it when he learned that America did not possess a monument to the great discoverer. Built of English brick, covered with white plaster, the obelisk was the first erected in North America to Columbus.

## Important Active Volcanoes of the World

Source: National Geographic Society (elevation in feet)

(E)—Eruption Year in parentheses. (R)—Rumbling. (Sm)—Smoldering. (St)—Steaming (Q)—Quiet.

Name	Country	Elevation	Name	Country	Elevation
Lascar (E-1951)	Chile	19,652	Calbuco (Q)	Chile	8,610
Cotopaxi (Sm)	Ecuador	19,444	Tangararo (E-1950)	New Zealand	8,458
Kibo, Kilimanjaro (Q)	Tanganyika	19,440	Beleran (St)	Sumatra	6,424
Misli (Q)	Peru	19,041	Sangeang (E-1953)	Indonesia	6,395
Popocatepetl (St)	Mexico	17,887	Kaba (E-1941)	Sumatra	6,355
Sagay (E-1946)	Ecuador	17,749	Awa (E-1931)	Indonesia	6,102
Tungurahua (R)	Ecuador	16,512	Trident (E-1954)	Alaska	6,000
Cotacachi (E-1955)	Ecuador	16,197	Marlin (Sm)	Alaska	6,050
Klyuchevskaya (E-1946)	U. S. S. R.	15,912	Soputan 1 (E-1947)	Celebes	5,994
Pichhuca (Q)	Ecuador	15,712	Siau (E-1949)	Indonesia	5,853
Purace (E-1950)	Colombia	15,604	Great Shikin (St)	Aleutians	5,740
Wrangell (Sm)	Alaska	14,006	Kelud (E-1951)	Java	5,679
Tajumulco (R)	Guatemala	13,812	Batur (St)	Bali	5,633
Mauna Loa (E-1951)	Hawaii	13,680	Ternate (E-1938)	Halmahera	5,627
Camerons Mt. (St)	Nigeria	13,450	Hiko Hiko (E-1952)	Philippine Isl.	5,619
Icaña (R)	Guatemala	13,333	Lewotobi Perampuan	Indonesia	5,591
Erebus (Sm)	Antarctica	13,200	(E-1935)	Indonesia	5,577
Acatanango (R)	Guatemala	12,992	Kiribhima (Sm)	Japan	5,545
Colima (Sm)	Mexico	12,631	Mutu (Q)	Indonesia	5,482
Fuego (R)	Guatemala	12,582	Lamung (E-1933)	Java	5,443
Kerintji (St)	Sumatra	12,484	Bolong (E-1950)	Indonesia	5,364
Santa Maria (R)	Guatemala	12,362	Gaunkunoro (E-1949)	Halmahera	5,225
Kronotskaya (Q)	U. S. S. R.	12,238	Aso (E-1953)	Japan	5,217
Rindjani (E-1953)	Indonesia	12,225	Lewotobi Laklak	Indonesia	5,171
Semeru (Sm)	Java	12,060	(E-1940)	Halmahera	4,921
Ichinskaya (Sm)	U. S. S. R.	11,834	Ibu (Q)	Kurile Islands	4,872
Atitlan (R)	Guatemala	11,565	Sarychev (E-1947)	Martinique	4,790
Nyiragongo (E-1948)	Belgian Congo	11,384	Pelee (Q)	Indonesia	4,757
Irazu (St)	Costa Rica	11,260	Lewotobi (Q)	Iceland	4,747
Slamat (E-1953)	Java	11,247	Hekla (St)	Alaska	4,420
Spurr (E-1953)	Alaska	11,070	Aniakchak (Q)	Celebes	4,396
Rauing (Sm)	Java	10,932	Lokon-Empung (Q)	New Hebrides	4,376
Shiveluchskaya (Q)	U. S. S. R.	10,820	Ambrim (E-1951)	Celebes	4,367
Etna (E-1955)	Sicily	10,755	Mahawu (Q)	Bismarck	4,278
Torbert (E-1953)	Alaska	10,600	Long Island (E-1953)	Archipelago	4,244
Lassen (Q)	United States	10,466	Akutan (E-1948)	Aleutians	4,126
Dempo (St)	Sumatra	10,365	Momotombo (E-1952)	Nicaragua	4,100
Wellrang (Q)	Java	10,354	Conchagua (E-1947)	El Salvador	4,090
Agung (E-1917)	Bali	10,308	Kilauea (E-1955)	Hawaii	4,048
Sundero (Q)	Java	10,285	Soufriere (Q)	St. Vincent Isl.	3,927
Llaima (E-1955)	Chile	10,249	Augustine (E-1935)	Alaska	3,891
Tiareme (E-1938)	Java	10,098	Sesuvius (Sm)	Italy	3,770
Nyatulagira (E-1954)	Belgian Congo	10,023	Tongkoko (Q)	Celebes	3,678
Ilamna (St)	Alaska	10,016	Werung (E-1948)	Indonesia	3,599
Shishaldin (St)	Aleutians	9,978	Alecedo (E-1954)	Galapagos Isl.	3,566
San Pedro (R)	Guatemala	9,921	Dukono (E-1950)	Halmahera	3,519
Gede (E-1949)	Java	9,705	Okmok (St)	Aleutians	3,500
Merapi (E-1955)	Java	9,551	Laungton (E-1951)	New Guinea	3,478
Marapi (Q)	Sumatra	9,485	Minami (E-1955)	Japan	3,409
Tambora (Q)	Indonesia	9,353	Telica (E-1950)	Nicaragua	3,204
Villarrica (E-1949)	Chile	9,318	Nero (E-1950)	Nicaragua	3,038
Fogo (E-1951)	Cape Verde Isl.	9,281	Sromboh (E-1955)	Italy	2,871
Ruapehu (E-1950)	New Zealand	9,175	Paloe (E-1928)	Indonesia	2,828
Peutseyag (Q)	Sumatra	9,121	Sirung (E-1947)	Indonesia	2,667
Paricutin (Q)	Mexico	9,100	Krakatoa (E-1953)	Canary Islands	2,612
Big Ben (E-1950)	Heard Island	9,000	Nila (E-1932)	Indonesia	2,562
Poas (St)	Costa Rica	8,930	Mihara (E-1954)	Indonesia	2,477
Avachinskaya (Sm)	U. S. S. R.	8,924	Batu Tara (St)	Japan	2,454
Pavlof (E-1950)	Alaska	8,900	Amagami (E-1945)	Indonesia	2,441
Panandajuan (Sm)	Java	8,602	Novarupta (Sm)	Nicaragua	2,400
Telung (E-1924)	Sumatra	8,530	Ruang (E-1949)	Alaska	2,379
Cleveland (E-1944)	Aleutians	8,500	Lia (Q)	Indonesia	2,162
Vennajhol (Q)	Alaska	8,400	Teun (Q)	Indonesia	2,149
Asama (E-1955)	Japan	8,340	Serna (Q)	Indonesia	2,103
Sunbiling (E-1926)	Sumatra	8,225	Sunlago (St)	Nicaragua	1,969
Pandikat (E-1924)	Sumatra	7,999	Yunaka (St)	Aleutians	1,658
Mayon (E-1947)	Philippine Isl.	7,943	Thira (St)	Cyclades Isl.	1,640
Shuang (St)	Sumatra	7,913	Banda (Q)	Indonesia	1,637
Bromo (R)	Java	7,848	Vulcano (Q)	Italy	1,637
Izaleo (St)	El Salvador	7,828	Boqueron (E-1955)	Revilla Gligedo	1,250
Ngaauraho (E-1955)	New Zealand	7,515	Farrallon de Pajaros	Islands	1,047
Guntur (Q)	Java	7,379	(E-1952)	Marianas	1,004
Gudungung (E-1920)	Java	7,113	Rhinahue (E-1955)	Chile	984
Amburumbu (E-1924)	Indonesia	7,051	Taal (Q)	Philippine Isl.	900
Magick (Sm)	Alaska	7,040	Diddleas (E-1952)	Philippine Isl.	700
Sorik Marapi (E-1917)	Sumatra	7,037	Niuafou (E-1946)	Tonga Islands	520
Petarangan (E-1939)	Java	7,005	Anak Krakatoa (E-1950)	Indonesia	520
Katmai (Q)	Alaska	7,000			
Shajak (St)	Sumatra	6,870			
Tai-ekubanprahu (R)	Java	6,811			
Makushin (Q)	Aleutians	6,680			

Mt. Etna in Sicily resumed activity in the summer of 1955. It has erupted many times, the first of record taking place in 525 B. C. Two volcanoes in Chile—Ninahue and Rinnahue also were active in 1955, with flames visible 500 mi. and sulphurous smoke covering 3 provinces.

Great volcanic eruptions of modern times include that of Krakatoa, on an island in the Sundia Strait between Sumatra and Java which exploded Aug. 27, 1883, creating a depth of 1,000 ft. in the ocean. The concussion was heard 2,500 mi. away, and tidal waves killed 35,000. In 1927 Krakatoa formed the island of Anak-Krakatoa, which exploded, 1929, depositing an island in the hole caused in 1883. Another great volcanic explosion was that of Katmai, Alaska, in 1912, which resulted in the Valley of 10,000 Smokes.

Mont Pelee, Martinique, destroyed St. Pierre and more than 30,000 people May 8, 1902. Mt. Paricutin, southwest of Mexico City, erupted in a field Feb. 20, 1943, and is now over 9,000 ft. tall. It destroyed several villages but the inhabitants saved themselves.

## Famous Waterfalls

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

In the table below height means total drop whether in one or more leaps. † Falls consisting of more than one leap. \* Falls that diminish greatly seasonally. \*\* Falls that are reduced to a trickle or remain dry for a part of each year. When names of rivers are not shown, in most cases they are the same as those of the falls.

Name and Location	Height in Ft.	Name and Location	Height in Ft.	Name and Location	Height in Ft.
<b>AFRICA</b>					
Angola—Duc de Bragança (Lucala River) . . .	262	Iceland—Dettifoss (Jökulsá á Fljóttum) . . .	190	Georgia—Tallulah (High St. fall) . . .	251
Riverain (Cunene) River . . .	406	Gull (Hvita or White River) . . .	164	Idaho—Horseshoe (upper) . . .	96
Ethiopia—Baratelli (Gannale Dorya River) . . .	459	Italy—Tosa or Toce (Cascade type) . . .	470	Horseshoe (lower) . . .	70
*Falls (Blue Nile or Abbal River) . . .	150	Norway—Marafoss (Kingsdals Lake) . . .	650	**Shoshone (Snake River) . . .	195
Verde (Gannale Dorya River) . . .	229	Marafoss (Kingsdals Lake) . . .	974	**Twin (Snake River) . . .	125
Northern Rhodesia—Churumbula (Churumbula River) . . .	880	Skjvke . . .	525	Kentucky—Cumberland . . .	68
N. and S. Rhodesia—Victoria (Zimbabwe River) . . .	354	Vittos (Lila River) . . .	650	Malawi—Great (Potomac River) . . .	90
Uganda—Tunganyika (Kalambo River) . . .	705	Viting (Isela River) . . .	850	(Cascade type) . . .	
Murchison (Victoria Nile River) . . .	120	Sweden—Herdal (Handölsa River) . . .	148	Mimosa . . .	64
Union of South Africa—Basutoland—Maledi . . .	630	Harprang (Lulea River) . . .	243	Montana—Missouri . . .	75
Cape Province—Orange (Orange River) . . .	450	(Cascade type) . . .		New Jersey—Passaic . . .	70
Natal—Inkwenkweni (Inkwenkweni River) . . .	365	*Sjofallet (Lulea River) . . .	132	Tauchanock . . .	215
Togolia—Highest fall . . .	3,110	Tandorsen (Tannan River) . . .	85	Oregon—Multnomah (Columbia River) . . .	620
<b>ASIA</b>					
India—*Ganges . . .	293	Switzerland—Handeck (Aar River) . . .	150	Rigbest fall . . .	542
**Ganges (Shiravali River) . . .	830	Pissevache (Wildbach Salanche River) . . .	213	Washington—Palouse . . .	198
Indochina—Khon (Nekong River) . . .	70	Reichenbach (upper) . . .	300	Mt. Rainier National Park—Narada (Paradise River) . . .	168
Group of falls and cascades across Siam wide stream . . .	1,350	Rosenbach (Glacier) . . .	67	Shikim (Paradise River) . . .	300
Japan—*Kegon (Lake Chuzenji) . . .	330	St. Gobach (Pletschenbach River) . . .	980	Shogunm . . .	270
Yudaki (Lake Yuzoko) . . .	270	*Trunzbach (Jungfrau Glacier) . . .	950	Wisconsin—Maitou (Black River) . . .	165
<b>AUSTRALASIA</b>					
New South Wales—Wentworth . . .	578	(Cascade type) . . .		Wyoming—Yellowstone National Pk. . .	132
Highland . . .	360	<b>NORTH AMERICA</b>			
Wentworth . . .	1,100	Canada—British Columbia—Takakaw (Dah Glacier) . . .	1,650	Yellowstone (upper) . . .	109
Queen . . .		Highest fall . . .	1,000	Yellowstone (lower) . . .	308
Queensland—Cunene River . . .	210	Panther . . .	600	Mexico—Juaneatlan (Rio Grande de Santiago) . . .	66
Full . . .	920	Labrador—Grand (Hamilton River) . . .	245	<b>SOUTH AMERICA</b>	
New Zealand—Browne (in Gullers) . . .	540	Mackenzie District—Victoria . . .	315	Argentina—Brazil—Ignazu . . .	287
Highland . . .	470	Quebec—Moutmorency . . .	273	Brazil—Herval . . .	400
Monte . . .	1,904	Canada—United States—Ontario—New York—Niagara . . .	167	Paulo Afonso (Sao Francisco River) . . .	192
Highland . . .	810	Holston . . .	160	Patos Maribondo (Rio Grande) . . .	115
Austria—*Ganges (upper) . . .	207	American . . .	167	Urubupunga (Alto Paraná River) . . .	40
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	United States—Arizona—Moore (Hayes Creek) . . .	220	Brazil—Paraguay—Guaira or Sete Quedas (Alto Paraná River) . . .	130
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	California—East of Fall River . . .	640	British Guiana—Kaitera (Potaro River) . . .	741
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite National Park—Yosemite . . .	620	King Edward VIII (Memang River) . . .	840
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite . . .	320	King George VI (Utah River) . . .	1,000
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite (Merced River) . . .	1,612	*Marina (Ipobe River) . . .	300
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite (upper) . . .	1,440	Highest fall . . .	300
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite (lower) . . .	320	Colombia—Tequendama (Funza River) . . .	443
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite . . .	286	Ecuador—Agua (Pastaza River) . . .	200
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite . . .		Agua . . .	200
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite . . .		Venezuela—Angel . . .	2,217
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite . . .		Highest fall . . .	2,000
Ganges (lower) . . .	280	Yosemite . . .		Kukunan . . .	2,000

These are the names of waterfalls referred to by the earth's inhabitants, of them of considerable magnitude. Height is given in feet to indicate the magnitude of a waterfall. Other significant facts are: names of low, steady, or variable flow; width of crest; whether the water flows down or over a rocky ledge; and whether in a single leap, or in a succession of leaps. When a relatively low fall occurs in a series of small, or of considerable length of tumbled, they are classed as cascade.

On the basis of mean annual flow combined with considerable height, Guaira is the world's greatest waterfall. Its estimated mean annual flow is 450,000 cubic feet per second. A greater volume of water flows over the falls in the Congo River, but not one of its seven cataracts, spread out over a distance of nearly 90 miles, is higher than 10 feet.

The estimated mean annual flow of other great waterfalls are: Khon, 400,000; Igazu, 310,000; Paulo Afonso, 100,000; Urubupunga, 97,000; Ignazu, 61,000; Patos-Maribondo, 53,000; Victoria, 40,430; Grand Chaudiere, 30,000; and Kaitera, 23,400.

Chutera, in India, is one of the most variable waterfalls. It is known to have fluctuated from a mere trickle in the dry period to 987,470 cusecs during the monsoon season.

## Niagara Falls

The Niagara river carries the water of Lake Erie to Lake Ontario, a descent of 326 ft. in 36 miles. It flows over two cataracts at Niagara: Horseshoe Fall, in Canada, 160 ft. tall, and American Fall, in the United States, 167 ft. tall, separated by Goat Island. Horseshoe is about 2,500 ft. across, American, 1,000 ft. Niagara has the steepest flow of all waterfalls, because the Great Lakes serve as its reservoir. Over 212,000 cubic ft. of water per second passes over the falls, 94% over Horseshoe. The river below only 400 ft. wide leading to the Whirlpool.

### Notable Bridges

Source: Chief of the [redacted] Army and other G.I. in data. Asterisk (\*) designates Railroad Bridge.  
 Figures in parentheses are feet above water, between mean low water and low steel

at 1400 Hz.

# Largest Lakes in United States by States

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

(r) designates Reservoir

State	Largest entirely within state	Largest partly in another state	Shared with	Origin	Area in square miles	Feet above sea level	Maxi- depth feet	Shore line length miles
Alabama	Genevieve	Genevieve	None	Man-made	110.43			90.2
Arizona	Quinn	Quinn	None	Man-made	27.8	2,136	178	60
Arkansas	Quinn	Quinn	None	Man-made	22.83	1,225	590	550
California	Salton Sea	Salton Sea	None	Man-made	111.28	6,229	1,650	1,050
Colorado	John Martin (r)	John Martin (r)	None	Man-made	27.66	3,870	105	90
Delaware	Candlewood	Candlewood	None	Man-made	8.75	429	85	75
Florida	Okechobee	Okechobee	None	Natural	200 acres			185
Ga.	Shoal (r)	Shoal (r)	None	Man-made	730	20		20
Idaho	Pend Oreille	Pend Oreille	S. C.	Man-made	122.62	335	1,100	417
Illinois	Crab Orchard	Crab Orchard	None	Man-made	130	2,065	1,155	103.6
Indiana	Wawasee	Wawasee	None	Natural	4.09	850	68	18
Iowa	Spirit Lake	Spirit Lake	None	Natural	8.88	1,398	26	14.7
Kansas	Kanapolis (r)	Kanapolis (r)	None	Man-made	57.71	1,508	102	13.7
Ky.	Umberland	Umberland	None	Man-made	78.19	760	227	1,265
Tenn.	Kentucky	Kentucky	None	Man-made	247.43	559	57	2,380
La.	Ponchartraine	Ponchartraine	None	Natural	610	See level	23	115
Maine	Deep Creek	Deep Creek	None	Natural	116.98	1,028	246	200
Mass.	Quabbin (r)	Quabbin (r)	None	Man-made	7.03	2,462	72	104
Mich.	Houghton	Houghton	None	Natural	31.31	1,135	25	25
Minnesota	Superior	Superior	None	Natural	31,820	603	1,290	3,000
Miss.	Grenada (r)	Grenada (r)	None	Man-made	100.94	231	35.5	282
Montana	Fort Peck (r)	Fort Peck (r)	None	Man-made	388	695	245	1,050
Nebr.	McConaughy	McConaughy	None	Man-made	54.67	3,300	100	1,600
Nevada	Pyramid	Pyramid	None	Natural	228.83	1,225	590	550
N. Hampshire	Winnepesaukee	Winnepesaukee	None	Natural	69.61	501.16	180	184
N. Jersey	Elkhart Butte	Elkhart Butte	None	Man-made	79.8	369	55	107
N. York	Oneida (r)	Oneida (r)	None	Man-made	57.44	1,450	197	120
N. Carolina	Fontana	Fontana	None	Man-made	16.67	1,710	426	2.48
N. Dakota	Devils Lake	Devils Lake	None	Natural	328.02	1,412.5	10	30
Ohio	Grand	Grand	None	Natural	9,940	574	210	210
Oklahoma	Lake of the Cheyennes	Lake of the Cheyennes	None	Man-made	81.54	765	165	1,300
Oregon	Upper Klamath (includes Agency Lake)	Upper Klamath (includes Agency Lake)	None	Man-made	140.58	1,182	40	105
Penn.	Willamette	Willamette	None	Natural	9	674	210	38
Rhode Island	Seton (r)	Seton (r)	None	Man-made	7.12	286	87	38
S. Dakota	Nebraska	Nebraska	None	Natural	12.5	1,650	24	20
Tenn.	Watauga	Watauga	None	Natural	33.01	600	15	86
Texas	Whitney (r)	Whitney (r)	None	Man-made	27.65	571	111	380
Texas	Whitney (r)	Whitney (r)	None	Man-made	2,174.3	359	57	2,380
Utah	Great Salt Lake	Great Salt Lake	None	Natural	1,500	4,200	30	350
Vt.	Warren (r)	Warren (r)	None	Natural	3.11	1,498	206	19
Va.	Clayton	Clayton	None	Man-made	7.03	1,816	116	101
Wash.	Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake	Franklin D. Roosevelt Lake	None	Man-made	132.77	1,290	350	600
W. Va.	Tygart	Tygart	None	Man-made	5.37	1,167	42	124
Wis.	Winnebago	Winnebago	None	Natural	216.1	716	21	82
Wy.	Yellowstone	Yellowstone	None	Natural	81,820	603	1,290	3,000



The Bronx-Whitestone bridge is a link in the Belt Parkway system of N.Y.C. and is 4,000 feet long from anchorage to anchorage with a main span of 2,300 feet, entire length, with approaches, 7,440 ft. Thruway Islands: American span 800 ft.; Canadian span 750 ft. The Canadian crossing includes a continuous truss of two 300-ft. spans, a steel arch of 348-ft. span, and a suspension bridge of 750-ft. span and 120 ft. underclearance. The Triborough Bridge in N.Y.C. consists of a suspension bridge of 1,380 ft. channel span and 706 ft. side spans over the East River at Hell Gate; a vertical lift bridge over the Harlem River with lift span of 310 ft.; fixed truss spans over the Bronx Kill with channel span of 350 ft.; plate girder viaduct structure in Queens, on Wards and Randall's Islands, over Hell Gate and in Manhattan. The Henry Hudson arch bridge, N.Y.C. has the longest steel girder fixed steel arch in the world. The main central span is flanked by 300-ft. continuous steel girder viaducts of 60-ft spans. The total length of steel is 1,558 feet and the total length of entire structure is 2,000 feet. With swing spans, each 600 feet long. Constructed on 25 floating concrete sections. Floating structure 6,561 feet long. Bridge from west waters edge to east waters edge 8,853 feet. The Royal Gorge Bridge, 1,053 ft. above the Arkansas river in Colorado, is the highest bridge above towers 180 ft. The cables weigh over 300 tons and are made of 4,200 strands of galvanized wire. The Mettles Machine bridge, begun in 1954, is to be opened in November, 1957. It is being built Pennsylvania, to the vicinity of St. Francis, in the Upper Peninsula. With approaches it will be 5 mi. long and have a main suspension span of 3,800 ft., and side spans of 1,800 ft. Towers will rise 552 ft. It will cost over \$80,000,000.

## Lakes of the World

Name	Continent	Area sq. mi.	Length mi.	Depth feet	Elev. feet
Caspian Sea.	Asia-Europe	168,890	780	3,104	-92
Superior.	Africa	31,820	330	1,802	3,720
Victoria.	Asia	26,610	300	270	603
Arari Sea.	North America	24,600	297	223	174
Huron.	North America	23,010	297	223	3,720
Michigan.	North America	22,400	307	223	582
Tanganyika.	Africa	12,700	430	928	582
Baikal.	Asia	12,130	430	4,708	2,534
Great Bear Lake.	North America	12,000	383	5,737	1,486
Great Slave Lake.	North America	11,770	345	2,015	1,486
Winnipeg.	North America	9,940	350	2,310	1,520
Ontario.	North America	9,338	210	210	574
Chad.	Europe.	7,100	198	778	248
Malawi.	Asia	6,670	130	730	113
Malawi.	Africa.	6,300	130	100	100
Victoria Nyanza.	South America.	3,420	145	145	104
Victoria.	Australia.	3,700	115	115	39
Victoria.	Africa.	3,175	185	130	1,200
Victoria.	South America.	3,089	195	200	12,500
Victoria.	North America.	3,078	200	300	699
Victoria.	Asia.	2,411	155	2,297	1,150
Victoria.	Asia.	2,390	115	50	4,183
Victoria.	Australia.	2,330	130	130	26
Victoria.	Europe.	2,200	68	292	10,515
Victoria.	North America.	2,119	87	292	144
Victoria.	Asia.	2,006	70	38	100
Victoria.	Asia.	2,000	80	10	5,643
Victoria.	Asia.	1,900	75	15	3,700
Victoria.	Africa.	1,870	60	15	852
Victoria.	North America.	1,817	70	610	811
Victoria.	Asia.	1,700	120	12	852
Victoria.	Africa.	1,610	65	55	2,930
Victoria.	North America.	1,600	100	55	2,930
Victoria.	Australia.	1,600	65	30	4,700
Victoria.	North America.	1,500	75	30	1,060
Victoria.	North America.	1,346	70	36	1,060

Voices of the night include those of the whippoorwill, poorwill, chuck-will's-widow and Mer-  
lin. The night hawk (but he is an-  
other, but differs in being both seen and heard.  
If these birds belong to the cockatoo family,  
an unchanging name bestowed by old womanly  
concealed.  
Amity feathers, gray, buff and brown, are best  
cockatooes rest among fallen leaves where their  
wise on limbs for disguise. In daytime most  
branch. Like other cockatooes, it sits length-

Nests are disdained by the night singer. Its two mottled or mottled eggs are laid on gravel patches, or on the bare ground.

the roastsuckers actually eat large insects, taken on bare round or leaves. When disturbed, the chick-will's widow strives to distract intruders by erratic flutterings on the ground. Sometimes, the chick-will's widow can be seen in the wing.

where. The eggs in its mouth and settles elsewhere. The whippoorwill and poorwill use similar distinctive tactics but this is not the case for large nocturnal birds. One was seen off the American coast taking a young bird which it comprehended as prey. Hummingbirds, perhaps taken for large moths, have been observed to snatch flying warblers.

Thick-wills-widow, *Antrostomus* (bave mouth Latin name, *antrostomus* might with its call of "ant-roo" be heard in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Pterocles the practice of the pantagae, a tropical bird that lives in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Pterocles the practice of the pantagae, a tropical bird that lives in the lower Rio Grande Valley. Pterocles the practice of the pantagae, a tropical bird that lives in the lower Rio Grande Valley.

The night hawk can be seen wandering through the woods at night, although it flies well by day.

once, as if to get its breath, the whippoorwill missed another series of 390 calls. It was for years a target of hunters. It is now protected by law.

in the bare depressions of gravel bars, pastures and sand spits. Sometimes they nest on the flat gravel, toward the water, but usually they choose a

# Notable Tall Buildings in United States Cities

Height is from the sidewalk to the top of roof, including penthouse, tower, statue or light atop building, but does not include a flag pole.

City	Stories	Height No. Ft.	City	Stories	Height No. Ft.
<b>New York City, Manhattan</b>			<b>Buffalo, N. Y.</b>		
Empire State, 34 St., 5th Ave.	102	1,250	Rand Bldg., Lafayette Square	28	392
Antenna, 222 ft. makes total		1,472	Including 40-ft beacon		
Chrysler, Lexington Ave. & 42d St	77	1,046	City Hall, 65 Niagara Square	32	378
60 Wall Tower, 70 Pine St	66	950	Liberty Bank, 424 Main St.	23	348
Bank of Manhattan, 40 Wall St	71	927	Electric Bldg., 30 E. Genesee St.	18	284
RCA, Rockefeller Center	70	850	N. Y. Tele. Bldg., Church St.	16	278
Woolworth, 233 Broadway	60	792	Marine Trust, 237 Main St.	16	250
City Bk Farmers Trust, 20 La Pl	57	741	<b>Chicago, Ill.</b>		
Metropolitan Life, 1 Madison Ave	50	700	Board of Trade	44	605
No. 500 Fifth Avenue	60	697	Prudential Life Ins. Co.	41	601
Chinlin, Lexington Ave. and 42d St.	56	680	Antenna, 313 ft. makes total		914
Lincoln, 60 E 42d Street	53	673	Lincoln Tower, 75 E. Wacker Dr.	42	562
Irving Trust, 1 Wall Street	50	654	Pittsfield, 55 E. Washington St.	38	557
Waldorf-Astoria, 301 Park Ave	47	625	Kemper Insurance Bldg., 20 No.		
No 10 East 40th Street	48	620	Wacker Dr.	45	555
General Electric, Lexington Ave	50	616	Fleld, 135 S. LaSalle St.	42	545
New York Life, 51 Madison Ave	40	615	One LaSalle Street	49	510
Singer, 149 Broadway	47	612	Morrison Hotel, 79 W. Madison	45	526
U. S. Court House, 505 Pearl St	37	590	Pure Oil, 35 E. Wacker Drive	40	523
Municipal, Park Row & Centre St	34	580	Lincoln Tower, 75 E. Wacker Dr.	42	519
Socony Mobile Bldg., East 42nd St	45	572	Carbide & Carbon, 230 N. Mich.	37	501
N. Y. Central, 230 Park Ave	35	565	LaSalle-Wacker, 221 N. LaSalle St	41	491
Continental Bank, 30 Broad St	48	562	American National Bank	40	479
Sherry-Neth'lands, 5th Ave. 59th St	40	560	Bankers, 105 W. Adams St.	41	476
Transportation, 225 Broadway	45	546	Continental Companies	32	475
United Nations Secretariat	39	544	American Furniture Mart	24	474
Rita Tower, Park Ave & 57th St	41	540	Sheraton Hotel	42	471
Bankers Trust, 6 Wall Street	39	540	Palmolive, 919 N. Mich. Ave	37	468
Equitable, 120 Broadway	42	538	188 West Randolph	45	465
Nelson Towers, 7th Ave & 34th St	45	525	Tribune Tower, 435 N. Mich. Ave.	36	462
Mutual Life, 1740 Broadway	27	525	Roanoke, 11 S. LaSalle St.	37	452
444 Madison Av	43	518	Willoughby Tower, 8 S. Mich Ave.	38	448
International, Rockefeller Center	41	514	Chicago Temple	21	400
Bank of New York, 48 Wall Street	32	513	An add'l 169 ft. to top of cross		569
Navarre, 512 Seventh Avenue	43	513	Wrigley, 400 N. Mich. Ave.	32	398
1407 Broadway Realty Corp	44	512	333 N. Michigan Ave.	34	394
United Nations, 405 E. 42nd St	39	505	Tower, 6 N. Mich. Ave	25	391
No 22 East 10th Street	43	503	Allerton Hotel, 701 N. Mich. Ave.	24	360
Cathedral of St. John the Divine		500	Drake Towers, 179 E. Lake Shore Dr	32	347
N. Y. Telephone, 140 West St	33	498	Builders, 228 N. LaSalle St.	32	342
Chase National Bank, 18 Pine St	38	494	Merchandise Mart	24	340
Time & Life, Rockefeller Center	36	490	Conrad Hilton Hotel	25	340
Con Edison, 11th St. & Irving Pl	34	474	201 North Wells	28	346
New Yorker Hotel	42	470	Morton, 208 W. Wash. St.	21	332
McGraw-Hill, 434 West 42d St	33	464	Narragansett Apartments	22	332
Essex House, Central Park South	44	460	London Guarantee and Accident	21	325
Metropolitan Madison Ave 21st St	31	451	Socony-Vacuum	27	306
100 116 Park Ave	44	443	Daily News, 400 W. Madison St	25	302
Daily News, 220 East 42d St	46	439	32 W. Randolph	20	400
Chrysler Building East	32	432	<b>Cincinnati, Ohio</b>		
Carlyle, Madison Ave & 74th St	40	426	Carew Tower, 441 Vine St	48	574
Lesco, Rockefeller Center	41	424	Union Central, 5 West 4th St	34	495
RKO, Rockefeller Center	41	409	Terrace Plaza Hotel	19	274
Maritime Exchange Bldg	36	400	<b>Cleveland, Ohio</b>		
Hotel McAlpin	26	360	Terminal Tower	52	708
St. Patrick's Cathedral		339	Tallest outside N. Y. C.		360
1700 1750 Broadway	25	363	Ohio-Bell Telephone	24	
112 West 41th St	27	328	<b>Dallas, Texas</b>		
300 Park Ave	25	328	Republic Bank	36	498
99 Park Avenue	26	316	Mercantile National Bank	33	541
Fever House, 390 Park Ave	21	307	Magnolia Petroleum Bldg	31	450
<b>Brooklyn</b>			Bell Telephone Bldg.	18	427
Williamsburgh Savings Bank	42	512	Corrigan Bldg	27	427
No 16 Court Street	37	390	Republic Bank Bldg	21	424
Chamber of Commerce Bldg	26		Tower Petroleum Bldg	33	418
Court St	30	350	Adolphus Hotel	25	412
N. Y. Tele. Co., 101 Willoughby	25	348	M. & W. Tower Bldg	22	302
Court Chambers, 66 Court St	30	343	Santa Fe Bldg. (1st unit)	20	300
St. George Hotel 51 Clerk St	30	315	Rio Grande Life	19	297
<b>Albany, N. Y.</b>			Corrigan Tower	17	282
State Office Building	41	388	Medford Arms	20	281
Home Savings Bank	21	250	Identity Union Life	20	278
State Bank of Albany	17	205	Bell Telephone	7	268
Central Terminal Warehouse	12	184	Statler Hotel	18	219
National Savings Bank	11	169	Baker Hotel	19	218
<b>Atlanta, Ga.</b>			<b>Dayton, Ohio</b>		
Fulton National Bank	22	295	Ulman Bldg., 120 W. 2nd St.	23	275
Grady Memorial Hospital	21	283	United Brethren Bldg.	21	261
Rhodes Haverly Bldg	21	246	<b>Denver, Colo.</b>		
<b>Baltimore, Md.</b>			Dandels & Fisher Tower	20	330
Matheson Bldg & Light	33	495	Mill High Center	23	294
Board Tower, 222 E. Baltimore	16	330	Denver Club Bldg	23	277
Union Tower, Lombard & Lexington	15	290	Mountain States Tele & Tele	17	250
Lord Baltimore Hotel	19	289	<b>Des Moines, Iowa</b>		
Consolidated Gas Bldg	21	280	Equitable Bldg., 604 Locust	19	315
Commercial Credit Bldg	20	239	State Capitol	4	274
<b>Boston, Mass.</b>			<b>Detroit, Mich.</b>		
F. S. Custom House	32	496	Penobscot, 637 Griswold	47	557
John Hancock Bldg	26	495	Guardian, 500 Griswold	40	482
Federal Bldg & P. O.	22	345	Bank Tower, 1227 Wash Blvd	35	472
N. E. Tel. & Tel.	20	298	David Scott, 1150 Griswold	38	446
F. S. Machinery Bldg	20	298	Fisher, W. Grand Blvd. & 2d St	28	420
N. E. Mutual Ins Co	10	250	Barium Tower, 51 Cadillac Sq.	40	416



## OTHER TALL BUILDINGS AND FOREIGN STRUCTURES

Other buildings (height in feet): Latentese are Akron, Ohio First Nat'l Tower Bldg., 28 (308); Allentown Pa. Penn Power & Light Bldg., 23 (322); Baton Rouge, La. State Capitol, 34 (450); Birmingham, Ala. Comer Bldg., 27 (325); Columbus, Ohio, Lincoln-Veque Tower, 45 (501); Corpus Christi, Tex., Wilson Tower, 20 (273); Duluth, Minn., Alworth Bldg., 16 (247); Liverpool, Neb., State Capitol, 469 ft., 32-ft. bronze statue, New Haven, Conn. Harkness Memorial Quadrangle (257); Providence, R. I., Industrial Trust Co. Bldg., 26 (420).

Foreign structures: The Eiffel Tower (984.25)

Pyramid of Cheops, in Egypt (450); and St. Peter's in Vatican City (418). The spires of Ulm Cathedral (529), and the Cathedral of Cologne (512), both in Germany, are the tallest in the world. Other such spires include the Strasbourg Cathedral (468), St. Stephen's, Vienna (441); Salisbury Cathedral, England (406); Cathedral of Seville, Spain (400); Antwerp Cathedral, Belgium (385); Palazzo of Cremona, Italy (381); Freiburg Cathedral, Germany (365); St. Paul's Cathedral, London (360); and the St. Patrick's C. Cathedral (340), and St. Paul's Church of England Cathedral (300), both in Melbourne, Australia.

## Principal Foreign Rivers

Source: National Geographic Society

River	Outflow	Length MI.	River	Outflow	Length MI.	River	Outflow	Length MI.
Alban	James Bay	610	Lena	Laptev Sea	2,645	Rio Theodor		
Amazon	Atlantic Ocean	3,900	Lolre	Bay of Biscay	650	dore House-		
Amu	Aral Sea	1,500	Mackenzie			Velt. R.		
Amur	Tartary Strait	2,700	Peace	Beaufort Sea	2,541	of Dour	Madeira River	950
Athabasca	Lk. Athabasca	760	Magdalen	Amazon River	2,900	Sagunay	St. Law. Riv.	125
Back	Chantrey Inlet	605	Makong	Caribbean Sea	2,060	St. John	Bay of Fundy	300
Brahmapu-	of Arctic Ocean			Seine River	310	St. Lawrence	Gulf of St. Law.	1,915
tra	Bay of Bengal	1,680		South China		St. Maurice	St. Law. Riv.	325
Bug	Dnieper River	500		Sea	2,600	Sidween	Gulf of Marti-	
Bug	Wisle River	450		North Sea	575		ban	1,750
Churchill	Hudson Bay	1,600		Lake Alex-		Sao Francisco	Atlantic Ocean	1,800
Chungo	Atlantic Ocean	2,715		andrina	2,310	Saskatchewan	Lake Winnipeg	1,205
Danube	Black Sea	1,775		Amazon	1,400	Seine	English Chan.	475
Darling	Murray River	1,160		Andson Bay	1,600	Shannon	Atlantic Ocean	250
Dniester	Black Sea	1,420		Gulf of Guinea	2,600	St.	So. China Sea	1,650
Dou	Black Sea	875		Mediterranean	1,115	Sungari	Amur River	1,130
Drava	Sea of Azov	1,220		Gulf of Ob	2,500	Syr	Aral Sea	1,770
Dvina	Danube River	450		Baltic Sea	550	Tajo, Tagus	Atlantic Ocean	550
Elba	White Sea	800		Atlantic Ocean	1,300	Phames	North Sea	215
Euphrates	North Sea	700		St. Law. Riv.	1,700	Flier	Tyrrhenian Sea	245
Euseb	Persian Gulf	1,700		Paraguay	685	Tigris	Euphrates	1,150
	Strait of			Parana River	1,850	Tissa	Danube River	800
Gambia	Georgia	605		Rio de la Plata	2,450	Tocantins	Para River	1,700
Ganges	Atlantic Ocean	500		Slave River	1,050	Ural	Caspian Sea	1,570
Garonne	Bay of Bengal	1,510		Paraguay Riv.	1,000	Uruguay	Rio de la Plata	1,000
Hanilton	Bay of Biscay	385		Adriatic Sea	420	Volga	Gulf of Mexico	650
Hwang	Lake Melville	350		Purus	1,850	Weser	Caspian Sea	2,200
Yellow	Yellow Sea	2,700		Rud River of		Wisla	North Sea	500
Indus	Arabian Sea	1,700		the North		Wlad	Bay of Danzig	630
Irrawaddy	Bay of Bengal	1,250		Rhine		Yangtze	East China Sea	3,100
Irish	Ob River	1,810		Rhone		Yapara	Amazon River	1,500
Jordan	Dead Sea	200		Rio de la		Yellow, see		
Kootenay	Columbia Riv.	400		Plata		Hwang		
				Rio Grande		Yenisei	Kara Sea	2,360
						Yukon	Bering Sea	1,979
						Zambezi	Indian Ocean	1,600

The Rio de la Plata is the estuary formed by the Paraná and Uruguay Rivers. The source of the St. Lawrence River is in the State of Minnesota. The St. Lawrence is viewed as a part of the Great Lakes Waterway and its source is considered the head of the St. Louis River which feeds into Lake Superior. The St. Louis River rises in Minnesota. Area (sq. miles) of great river basins—Amazon (2,053,318); Congo (1,339,923); Nile (1,119,652); Mississipi-Missouri (1,243,700); La Plata (1,198,000); Yenisei (1,042,000); Ob (934,000); Lena (932,000); Amur (709,000); Mackenzie-Peace (699,400); Yangtze (689,000); St. Lawrence (556,200); Volga (531,000); Hwang (500,000); Danube (320,300); Colorado (246,000); Rio Grande (171,890).

## The Great Lakes

Source: United States Lake Survey, Corps of Engineers, Detroit, Mich.

	Superior	Michigan	Huron	Erie	Ontario
Length in miles	350	307	206	241	193
Breadth in miles	160	118	183	57	53
Deepest soundings in feet	2,302	923	750	210	775
Area (sq. miles) water surface—U. S.	20,710	22,400	9,110	4,940	3,540
Canada	11,110		13,900	4,940	3,970
Total Area (sq. miles) U. S. and Canada	31,820	22,400	23,010	9,930	7,520
Area (sq. miles) entire drainage basin—U. S.	37,440	67,860	25,810	22,750	18,830
Canada	12,560		47,310	9,740	15,970
Total Area (sq. miles) U. S. and Canada	80,000	67,860	72,620	32,490	34,800
Mean surface above mean tide at New York in feet	604.2	580.60	580.60	572.31	216.01
Latitude, North	46° 25'	41° 37'	43° 00'	41° 23'	43° 11'
Longitude, West	49° 00'	46° 06'	46° 17'	42° 53'	44° 15'
National boundary line in miles	84° 22'	84° 45'	79° 43'	78° 51'	76° 03'
United States shore line in miles	92° 06'	88° 02'	84° 15'	83° 29'	79° 54'
Islands in miles	282.8	None	260.8	251.5	174.6
	1,427	1,661	710	490	341

Figures for mean surface above mean tide at New York are the average for 95 years—1860-1954. Maximum and minimum monthly mean elevations since 1860 of the surface of the Great Lakes above mean tide at New York: Superior, 604.05 (Aug. 1876), 599.98 (Apr. 1926); Michigan-Huron, 583.68 (June, 1886), 577.35 (Feb. 1926); Erie, 574.70 (May, 1952); 569.43 (Feb. 1936); Ontario, 249.29 (June, 1952), 242.68 (Nov. 1934).

The Great Lakes form the largest body of fresh water in the world and with their connecting waterways rank as the world's largest inland water transportation unit. The Lakes form a cheap and ready means for the transportation of wheat from the Canadian prairies to the East. The distance

from Duluth, Minn., to eastern outlet on Lake Ontario is 1,160 miles. Lake Michigan is the largest lake entirely in the United States.

Lake St. Clair is an expansive shallow basin of the waterway through which Lake Huron discharges into Lake Erie. It has low marshy shores and a natural maximum depth of about 21 feet. Its low-water datum is 573.5 feet above mean sea level. Its extreme length is 26 miles and extreme width 24 miles. The improved steamer channel is 18½ miles long, with least width of 700 feet and depth of 25 feet. Of the 490 square miles of water surface 200 are in the United States and 290 in Canada.

## National Parks and Other Units of the National Park System

Source: National Park Service. Revised Figures as of June 30, 1955

## NATIONAL PARKS

(The year is that of creation of the park; figures in parentheses show area, in acres.)

**Acadia, 1919, Maine (30,378)**—The group of granite mountains upon Mount Desert Island, also Schoodic Point on mainland.

**Big Bend, 1944, Texas (692,305)** on bend of Rio Grande.

**Bryce Canyon, 1928, Southwestern Utah (36,010)**—Box canyon filled with countless array of fantastically eroded pinnacles of vivid coloring.

**Carlsbad Caverns, 1930, Southeastern New Mexico (45,847)**—Stupendous caverns, not yet wholly explored, limestone decorations.

**Crater Lake, 1902, Southwestern Oregon (160,290)**—Lake of extraordinary blue in crater of extinct volcano. Sides 500 to 2,000 feet high. Interesting lava formations.

**Everglades, 1947, Southern Florida (1,258,640)**—Portion of only subtropical area in the United States; extensive watercourses; abundant bird life.

**Glacier, 1910, Northwestern Montana (899,320)**—Rugged mountain region of great beauty; more than 200 glacier-fed lakes, 60 small glaciers. Precipices thousands of feet deep.

**Grand Canyon, 1919, North Central Arizona (673,062)**—The greatest example of erosion and the most sublime spectacle in the world.

**Grand Teton, 1929, Northwestern Wyoming (298,470)**—Includes most spectacular portion of Teton Mountains, an uplift of unusual grandeur.

**Great Smoky Mountains, 1930, North Carolina and Tennessee (507,168)**—Massive mountain uplift; magnificent forests.

**Hawaii, 1916, Hawaii (176,951)**—Interesting volcanic areas—Kilauea and Mauna Loa, active volcanoes on the island of Hawaii; Haleakala, a huge extinct volcano on the island of Maui.

**Hot Springs, 1921, Middle Arkansas (986)**—Hot Springs said to have therapeutic value. Bathhouses under Government supervision.

**Isle Royale, 1940, Michigan (133,839)**—Largest island in Lake Superior; rugged forested wilderness.

**Kings Canyon, 1940, Middle Eastern California (453,718)**—Sierra wilderness with numerous peaks 13,000 to 14,000 feet high; park also contains groves of giant sequoias.

**Lassen Volcanic, 1916, Northern California (104,161)**—Only recently active volcano in United States proper. Lassen Peak, 10,463 feet; Cinder Cone, 6,913 feet; hot springs; mud geysers.

**Mammoth Cave, 1936, Southwestern Kentucky (50,696)**—Series of caverns including spectacular onyx cave formation. Became nationally known in the war of 1812 when saltpeter from the cave was used in making gunpowder.

**Mesa Verde, 1906, Southwestern Colorado (51,018)**—Most notable and best preserved prehistoric cliff dwellings in the United States.

**Mount McKinley, 1917, South Central Alaska (1,839,319)**—Highest mountain in North America; caribou, Dall sheep, and other spectacular wildlife.

**Mount Rainier, 1899, West Central Washington (241,571)**—Greatest single-peak glacial system in the United States, radiating from the summit and slopes of an ancient volcano; dense forests.

**Olympic, 1939, Northwest Washington (888,537)**—Notable as finest remnant of the Pacific Northwest forests, including the famous "rain forests" and for its numerous glaciers; also as the summer feeding ground for the rare Roosevelt Elk.

**Platt, 1906, Southern Oklahoma (912)**—Numerous cold mineral springs.

**Rocky Mountain, 1915, Northern Colorado (255,632)**—Heart of the Rockies, snowy range, peaks 11,000 to 14,255 feet altitude. Remarkable records of glacial period.

**Sequoia, 1890, Middle Eastern California (385,178)**—Great groves of giant sequoias, world's largest and probably oldest living things, magnificent High Sierra scenery, including Mount Whitney, highest mountain in United States proper.

**Shenandoah, 1935, in Northern Virginia (193,473)**—Outstanding scenic section of the Blue Ridge Mountains.

**Wind Cave, 1903, Southwestern South Dakota (27,893)**—Limestone caverns having several miles of galleries and numerous chambers containing peculiar formations. Buffalo herd.

**Yellowstone, 1872, Northwestern Wyoming, Southwestern Montana, and Northeastern Idaho (2,213,207)**—More geysers than in all rest of world together. Boiling springs; mud volcanoes; petrified forests. Grand Canyon of the Yellowstone, remarkable for gorgeous coloring. Large lakes; many large streams and waterfalls. Great wild animal herds.

**Yosemite, 1890, Middle Eastern California (757,619)**—Mountainous region of unusual beauty: Yo-

semitic and other inspiring gorges; many waterfalls of extraordinary height, 3 groves of giant sequoias. Zion, 1919, Southwestern Utah (94,241)—Magnificent gorge (Zion Canyon), depth from 1,500 to 2,500 feet, with precipitous walls.

## NATIONAL HISTORICAL PARKS

**Abraham Lincoln, 1939, Kentucky (117)**—Traditional birthplace cabin of Abraham Lincoln enclosed in memorial building on site of birthplace.

**Appomattox Court House, Virginia (968)**.  
**Chalmette, 1938, Louisiana (70)**—Part of the ground on which the Battle of New Orleans was fought, Jan. 8, 1815.

**Colonial, 1936, Virginia (7,131)**—Includes most of Jamestown Island, site of the first permanent English settlement in America; historic Yorktown; the parkway connecting these and other Colonial sites with Colonial Williamsburg, Cape Henry Memorial.

**Morrisstown, 1933, New Jersey (958)**—Sites of important military encampments during the Revolution. Washington's Headquarters, 1779-80.

**Saratoga, 1948, New York (2,422)**—Scene of the American victory over the British General Burgoyne, 1777; turning point of the Revolution and recognized as one of the decisive battles of world history.

## NATIONAL MILITARY PARKS

**Chickamauga and Chattanooga (8,189)**, Ga.-Tenn. Fort Donelson (103), Dover, Tenn. Fredericksburg and Spotsylvania County Battlefields Memorial (2,421), Fredericksburg, Va. Gettysburg (2,709), Gettysburg, Pa. Guilford Courthouse (149), Greensboro, N. C. Kings Mountain (4,012), Kings Creek (14), Moore's Creek (42), Currie, N. C. Petersburg (1,505), Petersburg, Va. Shiloh (3,730), Pittsburg Landing, Tenn. Stones River (324), Murfreesboro, Tenn. Vicksburg (1,330), Vicksburg, Miss.

## NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD SITES

**Antietam (184)**, Sharpsburg, Md. Brices Cross Roads (1), Bethany, Miss. Cowpens (1), near Gaffney, S. C. Fort Mifflin (2), S. E. of Uniontown, Pa. Tupelo (1), Miss. White Plains (—), N. Y. (west side of Bronx River parkway at foot of Chatterton Hill), memorials.

## NATIONAL BATTLEFIELD PARKS

**Kennesaw Mountain, 1947, Georgia, (3,094)**—Commemorates the Battle of Kennesaw Mountain, a major battle of Sherman's flanking movement through the heart of the South known as the Atlanta Campaign.

**Manassas, Virginia (1,719)**. Site of Bull Run and Manassas battles.

**Richmond, 1944, Virginia (684)**—Scene of battles in defense of Richmond during war between the States.

## NATIONAL MEMORIAL PARK

**Theodore Roosevelt, 1947, North Dakota (68,510)**—Badland along Little Missouri River; part of Theodore Roosevelt's Elkhorn Ranch.

## NATIONAL CEMETERIES

Administered by the National Park Service because of their historical interest.

**Antietam (1138)** Sharpsburg, Md.  
**Battleground (103)**, Washington, D. C.  
**Fort Donelson (1536)**, Dover, Tenn.  
**Fredericksburg (1200)**, Fredericksburg, Va.  
**Gettysburg (1556)**, Gettysburg, Pa.  
**Poplar Grove (872)**, Petersburg, Va.  
**Shiloh (3025)**, Pittsburg Landing, Tenn.  
**Stones River (2009)**, Murfreesboro, Tenn.  
**Vicksburg (11785)**, Vicksburg, Miss.  
**Yorktown (291)**, Yorktown, Va.

The Department of the Army has jurisdiction over 86 other National Cemeteries (3,435 acres) situated in the United States and its possessions.

The Department of the Interior has jurisdiction over 12 National Cemeteries (157 acres).

The American Battle Monuments Commission administers the United States Military Cemeteries and Memorials on foreign soil.

**Arlington National Cemetery, Va.**, is the nation's most important memorial ground. It is described on page 217.

## NATIONAL PARKWAYS

**Blue Ridge (52,881)** follows Blue Ridge Mountains. Length, 477 miles.

**George Washington Memorial (3,130)**, along Maryland and Virginia shores of the Potomac River. Length, 57 miles.

**Natchez Trace (21,998)**, follows old Indian trail between Nashville, Tenn., and Natchez, Miss. Length, 447 miles.

**Suitland (660)** Maryland-Dist. of Columbia.

### NATIONAL MONUMENTS

Name	State	Area in acres	Name	State	Area in acres
Ackia Battleground	M. S.	49	Gran Quivira	N. M.	451
Andrew Johnson	Tenn.	16	Grand Canyon	Ariz.	193,040
Arches	Utah	31,050	Great Sand Dunes	Colo.	35,282
Ascar Rulins	N. M.	27	Hovenweep	Neb.	163
Badlands	S. D.	104,548	Hovenweep	Utah Colo.	401
Bandelier	N. M.	27,049	Jewel Cave	S. D.	1,275
Big Hole Battlefield	Mont.	200	Joshua Tree	Calif.	478,180
Black Canyon of the Gunnison	Colo.	13,172	Katmai	Alaska	2,097,590
Cabrillo	Calif.	50	Lava Beds	Calif.	46,230
Canyon de Chelly	Ariz.	8,840	Lehman Caves	Nev.	340
Capitol Reef	Utah	31,971	Meriwether Lewis	Tenn.	67
Capulin Mountain	N. M.	680	Montezuma Castle	Ariz.	485
Casa Grande	Ariz.	474	Mound City Group	Ohio	2,650
Castillo de San Marcos	Fla.	19	Muir Wood	Calif.	360
Castle Clinton	N. Y.	1	Natural Bridges	Utah	683
Castle Plickney	S. C.	1	Navajo	Ariz.	38
Cedar Breaks	Utah	6,172	Old Kasaan	Alaska	480
Chaco Canyon	N. M.	20,989	Oregon Caves	Oreg.	328,333
Channel Islands	Calif.	26,819	Organ Pipe Cactus	Ariz.	14
Chiricahua	Ariz.	10,481	Perry's Victory Memorial	Ohio	85,304
Colorado	Colo.	17,396	Petrified Forest	Ariz.	12,818
Couters of the Moon	Idaho	48,004	Pinnacles	Calif.	40
Custer Battlefield	Mont.	765	Pipe Spring	Ariz.	116
Death Valley	Calif.-Nev.	1,865,218	Pipestone	Utah	160
Devils Postpile	Calif.	798	Rainbow Bridge	Ariz.	54,971
Devils Tower	Wyo.	1,191	Saguaro	Nev.	2,171
Dinosaur	Utah-Colo.	100,962	Scotts Bluff	Alaska	34
Effigy Mounds	Iowa	1,204	Statute of Liberty	N. Y.	10
El Morro	N. M.	881	Sunset Crater	Ariz.	3,040
Fort Frederica	Ga.	94	Timpanogos Cave	Utah	250
Fort Jefferson	Fla.	47,125	Tonto	Ariz.	1,120
Fort Laramie	Wyo.	211	Tumacacori	Ariz.	10
Fort Matanzas	Fla.	228	Tusigoot	Ariz.	43
Fort McHenry	Mid.	44	Verendrye	N. D.	253
Fort Pulaski	Ga.	5,362	Walnut Canyon	Ariz.	1,642
Fort Sumter	S. C.	2	White Sands	N. M.	140,247
Fort Vancouver	Wash.	60	Whitman	Wash.	46
Fossil Cycad	S. D.	420	Wupatki	Ariz.	34,733
George Washington Birthplace	Va.	394	Yucca House	Colo.	10
George Washington Carver	Mo.	210	Zion	Utah	34,216
Gila Cliff Dwellings	N. M.	160			
Glacier Bay	Alaska	2,274,239			

### NATIONAL HISTORIC SITES AND MEMORIALS (Acres in parentheses)

#### Historic Sites

Adams House, Quincy, Mass. (5). Home of Presidents John and John Quincy Adams.  
Federal Hall Memorial, Nassau and Wall Sts., New York City (45). First seat of U. S. Government.  
Fort Raleigh, N. C. (18). First attempted English settlement.  
Hampton, Md., Georgian mansion, 1783 (45).  
Hopewell Village, Pa. (849). Early iron-making industry.  
Jefferson Memorial, Mo. (83). Commemorates national expansion.  
Old Custom House, Philadelphia (79). Greek revival architecture.  
Franklin D. Roosevelt Home, Hyde Park, N. Y. (94). Includes Library.  
Salem, Mass. Maritime Memorial (9).  
San Juan, Puerto Rico (40). Ancient Spanish fortifications.  
Vanderbilt Mansion, near Hyde Park, N. Y. (212). With arboretum.

#### Memorials

Coronado Memorial, Ariz. (2,745). Route of Spaniards, 16th century.  
De Soto Memorial, Fla. (24). Commemorates 16th-century explorer.  
Fort Caroline, Fla. (116). Last French settlement in Florida, 1564, destroyed by Spaniards, 1565.  
House where President Lincoln died, Washington, D. C. (05).  
Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington, Va. (3). Antebellum home of Robert E. Lee.  
Lincoln Memorial, Washington, D. C. (61). Classical monument with statue.  
Lincoln Museum, Washington, D. C. (18). Ford theatre where Lincoln was shot.  
Mount Rushmore, S. D. (1,220). Colossal profiles of 4 Presidents.  
Thomas Jefferson Memorial, Washington, D. C. (1). Classical circular colonnade.  
Washington National Monument, Washington, D. C. (137). Obelisk commemorates first President.  
Wright Brothers, N.C. (name changed from Kill Devil Hill to Wright Brothers) (314). Site of first motor-propelled airplane flight.

### NATIONAL CAPITAL PARKS

National Capital Parks (85,042). District of Columbia, Maryland, Virginia and West Virginia. The park system of the Nation's Capital comprises nearly 750 units in the District of Columbia and vicinity.

### PROJECTS AND AREAS UNDER THE JURISDICTION OF THE NATIONAL PARK SERVICE BUT NOT WITHIN THE NATIONAL PARK SYSTEM

#### National Recreational Areas

Coulee Dam (98,500) Washington; Lake Mead (1,899,728) Arizona-Nevada; Millerton Lake (11,605) California; Shadow Mountain (10,231) Colorado.

#### National Historic Sites Not Federally Owned

Chicago Portage (91,20) Ill.; Dorchester Heights (5,43) Mass.; Gloria Dei (1,53) Penn.; Grand Portage (660) Minn.; Jamestown (23) Virginia; McLoughlin House (0.63) Oregon; Saint Paul's

Church, Bill of Rights Shrine (6.09) Mount Vernon, N. Y.; San Jose Mission (4.13) Texas; Touro Synagogue (0.23) R. I.; Virgin Islands (7.55) V. I.

#### OTHER PROJECTS

Baltimore-Washington Parkway (2,886) Maryland. Independence National Historical Park (17) Penn.; Cape Hatteras National Seashore Recreational Area (24,705) N. C.; Harpers Ferry National Monument (469) W. Va.-Md.  
Total Federal Land Acres administered by the National Park Service, 23,924,223.

### Historic Cumberland Gap Becomes National Park

Cumberland Gap, opening in the Appalachian mountains through which colonial armies and the early pioneers of the westward movement passed from Virginia into the Kentucky wilderness, has become Cumberland Gap Historical Park, administered by the National Park Service. It comprises 20,000 acres of rolling hills and woodland taken from Virginia, Kentucky and Tennessee, which Gap in 1764 and his movement into Kentucky over the Wilderness Trail in 1769.

## Great Inventions and Scientific Discoveries

Invention	Date	Inventor	Nation	Invention	Date	Inventor	Nation
Adding machine	1642	Pascal	French	Engine, electric igni	1820	Benz	German
Adding machine recording	1888	Burroughs	U. S.	Engine, gasoline	1886	Daimler	German
Air brake	1869	Westinghouse	U. S.	Engine, gas vacuum	1823	Brown	English
Airplane	1903	Jatho	German	Engine, steam	1698	Savery	English
Airplane, experim. tal.	1896	Langley	U. S.	Engine, steam, piston	1705	Newcomen	English
Airplane, helicopter	1916	Brennan	English	Engine, steam, comp. d	1768	Watt	Scottish
Airplane, jet engine	1939	Sukorski	U. S.	Engine, high pressure	1781	Hornblower	English
Airplane with motor	1930	Whittle	British	Engraving, half-tone	1799	Evas	U. S.
	1903	Orville and Wilbur Wright	U. S.	Evaporated milk	1893	Ivans	U. S.
Airplane, hydro	1911	Curtiss	U. S.	Flament, non-sug.	1856	Borden	U. S.
Airplane engine, super-charger	1917	Moss	U. S.	Furnace, for steel	1917	Paez	U. S.
Airship	1852	Giffard	French	Galvanometer	1861	Siemens	German
Airship, non-rigid		Santos	Brazil	Gas discharge tube	1820	Swelger	German
Airship, rigid dirigible	1898	Dumont	Brazil	Gas lighting	1922	Hull	U. S.
Aluminum elec-	1900	Zeppelin	German	Gas, mantle	1792	Murdoch	Scottish
trolytic process	1886	Hall	U. S.	Gasoline (lead ethyl)	1893	Welsbach	Austrian
Arc tube	1923	Alexander	U. S.	Gasoline cracked	1922	Midgely	U. S.
Immersion		Sieplan	U. S.	Gasoline, high octane	1913	Burton W.M.	U. S.
Igniter	1932	Ludwig	U. S.	Glass, laminated	1909	Ipatoff	Russian
Autogyro	1926	de la Cueva	Spanish	Glass (cyanide process for extrusion)	1909	Goncharov	French
Automatic ry. motors	1904	Westinghouse	U. S.	Gramophone	1887	Forest	British
Automobile, differ-				Graphophone	1885	Berliner	U. S.
ential gear	1885	Benz	German	Gun, breechloader	1811	Bell-Tainter	U. S.
Automobile, electric	1892	Morrison	U. S.			Thornton-	U. S.
Automobile, exper.	1875	Narkus	Austrian	Gun sight, telescopic	1891	Hall	U. S.
Automobile, gasoline	1887	Daimler	German	Guncotton	1846	Elske	U. S.
Automobile, gasoline	1892-1893	Duryea, C. E.	U. S.	Gyrocompass	1852	Schoenbeln	German
	1893	(See note)	U. S.	Harvester	1911	Foucault	French
Automobile, gasoline	1893	Krebs	German	Harvester-Thresher	1836	Moore	U. S.
Automobile, magneto	1895	Selden	U. S.	Ice-making machine	1888	Martenson	U. S.
Automobile, self-star	1899	Daimler	German	Indigo, synthesis of	1881	Corrie	U. S.
Automobile, steam	1911	Ketterling	U. S.	Kaleidoscope	1880	Brewster	German
Babbitt metal	1889	Roper	U. S.	Kinestoscope	1817	Reverster	English
Bakelite	1839	Babbitt	U. S.	Kodak	1887	Edison	U. S.
Balloon	1907	Backeland	Belg. U.S.		1888	Eastman-	U. S.
Barometer	1783	Montgolfier	French			Walker	U. S.
Bicycle	1643	Torriceilli	Italian	Lacquar, nitrocellu.	1921	Flaherty	U. S.
Bievle, modern	1884	MacMillan	Scottish	Lamp, arc	1879	Brush	U. S.
Bievle, safety	1884	Starley	English	Lamp, incandescent	1878-		
Bifocal lens	1886	Pope	U. S.	Lamp, incand., frosted	1879	Edison	U. S.
Block signals, railway	1780	Franklin	U. S.	Lamp, incand., gas	1924	Pipkin	U. S.
Bomb, depth	1867	Hall	U. S.	Lamp, lime-light	1916	Langmuir	U. S.
Bottle machine	1916	Eng	Swedish	Lamp, mercury vapor	1826	Drummond	English
Browning gun	1903	Owens	U. S.	Lamp, miner's safety	1912	Hevitt	U. S.
Burner, gas	1916	Browning	U. S.	Lamp, Neom	181	Navy	English
Car coupler	1855	Bunsen	German	Lamp, Neom	1897	German	German
Carburetor, gasoline	1873	Janney	U. S.	Lathe, turret	1845	Claude	French
Card time recorder	1873	Bunsen	German	Lens, achromatic	1758	Fitch	U. S.
Carding machine	1894	Cooper	U. S.	Lens, fused bifocal	1924	Dolland	English
Cash register	1797	Whittemore	U. S.	Lens, fused bifocal	1908	Drescher	U. S.
Cellophane	1879	Ritty	U. S.	Leidenjar (condenser)	1745	Borsch	U. S.
Celluloid	1900	Brandenberger	Swiss	Lightening rod	1745	von Kleist	German
Cement, Portland	1870	Hyatt	U. S.	Litholeum	1752	Franklin	U. S.
Circuit breaker	1845	Aspdin	English	Linotype	1860	Walton	English
(oil blind)				Lithopone	1885	Mergenthaler	U. S.
Clock, pendulum	1925	Hilliard	U. S.	Lithopone	1851	de Douhet	French
Coaxial cable system	1657	Huygens	Dutch	Locomotive, elec	1874	Or	English
	1929	Affel & Es-	U. S.	Locomotive, exper	1851	Arr	U. S.
		pensched	U. S.	Locomotive, exper	1812	Trivalek	English
Coke oven	1893	Hoffman	Austrian	Locomotive, exper	1813	Fenton et al.	English
Collar, paper	1854	Hunt	U. S.	Locomotive, exper	1814	Hedley	English
Comptometer	1887	Felt	U. S.	Locomotive, exper	1829	Stephenson	English
Condenser micro-	1920	Wente	U. S.	Locomotive, 1st U. S.	1830	Stephenson	English
phone (telephone)	1793	Whitney	U. S.	Locomotive, 1st U. S.	1830	Cooper, P.	U. S.
Cotton gin	1880	DeLaval	Swedish	Locomotive, 1st U. S.	1785	Cartwright	English
Cream separator	1878	Malton	U. S.	Loudspeaker, dynamic	1924	Rice-Kellogg	U. S.
Cultivator, disc	1885	Goodyear	U. S.	Machine gun	1861	Gatling	U. S.
Dental plate, rubber	1889	Day	U. S.	Magnet, electro	1828	Henry	U. S.
Dial recorder	1895	Diesel	German	Mantle, gas	1885	Welsbach	Austrian
Diesel engine	1867	Nobel	Swedish	Mason jar	1858	Mason, J.	English
Dynamite	1860	Picnotti	Italian	Match, friction	1827	John Walker	English
Dynamo, continuous	1870	Gramme	Belgian	Match, phosphorus	1844	Quina	French
Dynamo, cont. cur	1915	Schuler	U. S.	Match, phosphorus	1836	Phillips	U. S.
Dynamo, hydrogen	1930	Edwards	U. S.	Match, phosphorus	1843	Mercer, J.	English
Dynamo, high freq.	1800	Volta	U. S.	Mercurized textiles	1888	Stalderberger	U. S.
Electric battery pile	1911	Carnell	U. S.	Mercur, induction	1877	Berliner	U. S.
Electric battery (teleph)	1913	Emmet	U. S.	Microscope	1590	Janssen	Dutch
Electric ship power	1824	Sturgeon	English	Microscope compound	1861	Eriasson	U. S.
Electromagnet	1913	Langmuir	U. S.	Monitor, warship	1887	Lauston	U. S.
Electron tube multi-	1805	Brown	Italian	Motor, AC	1892	Tesla	U. S.
grid	1838	Jacobi	Ger. Eng.	Motor, induction	1888	Tesla	U. S.
Electroplating	1852	Otto	U. S.	Motor, AC, railway	1943	Jungk	U. S.
Elevator, brake	1922	Larson	U. S.	Motor, outboard	1910	Evins	U. S.
Elevator, push button	1879	Benz	German	Motor, rotary	1907	Oecunsek	Czech
Engine, automobile	1867	Otto	German	Motor, split phase			
Engine, coal-gas	1891	Levassor	French	Induction	1887	Tesla	U. S.
Engine, gasoline	1926	Dickmeyer	U. S.	Motorcycle	1885	Daimler	German
Engine, gas, compound				Movie machine	1893	Edison	U. S.
Engine, coal-gas	1877	Otto	German	Movie machine	1895	Lumiere	French
4 cycle				Movie projector	1894	A. & L.	U. S.
Engine, compression	1883	Daimler	German	Movie 3 dimension	1952	Waller	U. S.
ignition				Mower, lawn	1868	Hill	U. S.
				Mowing machine	1831	Manning	U. S.
				Neon lamp		Claude	French
				Nitroglycerin	1846	Sobrero	Italian
				Nylon synthetic	1930	Carothers	U. S.
				Nylon	1937	Du Pont lab.	U. S.
				Oil cracking process	1891	Dewar	U. S.

Invention	Date	Inventor	Nation	Invention	Date	Inventor	Nation
Oil cracking furnace.	1891	Gavrilov.	Russian	Sleeping-car.	1858	Pullman.	U. S.
Oil filled power cable.	1921	Enamuel.	Italian	Folding upper berth.	1864	Chiner, 1868:	chair car.
Oleomargarine.	1868	Mege-Mouris.	French	1875: vestibule, 1887			
Ophthalmoscope.	1851	Helmholtz.	German	Soda, hardwater.	1928	Bertsch.	German
Paper machine (cylinder), for making.	1809	Dickinson.	U. S.	Soda, from salt.	1791	LeBlanc.	French
Paper machine (the Fourdrinier).	1799	Robert.	French	Soda, with ammonia.	1863	Sabaty.	Belgian
Paper, from wood pulp, sulfate process.	1884	Dahl.	German	Spectroscope.	1859	Kirchoff.	German
Paper, sulfate process.	1867	Tilghman.	U. S.	Spectroscope (mass).		Bunsen.	English
Pen, fountain.	1884	Waterman.	U. S.	Spectroscope (mass).	1918	Alston.	U. S.
Pen, fountain.	1885	Wirt.	U. S.	Spinning jenny.	1767	Hargreaves.	English
Pen, steel.	1780	Harrison.	English	Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1783	Jouffroy.	French
Pendulum.	1581	Galileo.	Italian	Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1785	Fitch.	U. S.
Phonograph.	1877	Edison.	U. S.	Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1787	Rumsey.	U. S.
Photo, color.	1891	Lippman.	French	Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1788	Miller.	Scott.
Photo, color.	1892	Ives.	U. S.	Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1803	Fulton.	U. S.
Photo, color, color.		Mannes.	U. S.	Steamboat, exp'mtl.	1804	Stevens.	U. S.
Photo, 3-color screen.	1928	Godowsky.	U. S.	Steamboat, practical.	1807	Symington.	Scott.
Photo film, celluloid.	1906	Lundberg, L.	French	Steam car.	1807	Fulton.	U. S.
Photo film, trans-parent.	1887	Goodwin.	U. S.	Steam turbine.	1770	Cugnot.	French
Photographic paper.	1888	Goodwin.	U. S.	Steam turbine, velocity compounded.	1884	Pursons.	English
Photography.	1898	Backlund.	U. S.	Steel.	1896	White.	U. S.
Photography.	1826	Niepe, St.	French	Steel.	1856	Bessemer.	English
Photography.	1835	Fox-Talbot.	English	Steel alloy.	1857	Kelly.	U. S.
Photography.	1837	Daguerre.	French	Steel alloy, high-speed.	1891	Taylor-White.	U. S.
Photography.	1839	Niepe, Jr.	French	Steel, electric.	1900	Heroult.	French
Photophone.	1880	Bell.	U. S.	Steel, manganese.	1884	Hadfield.	English
Phototelegraphy.	1925	Bell lab.	U. S.	Steel, stainless.	1916	Breareley.	English
Piano.	1709	Cristofori.	Italian	Stereoscope.	1838	Wheatstone.	English
Piano player.	1863	Bourneaux.	French	Stethoscope.	1819	Laennec.	French
Pin, safety.	1849	Hunt.	U. S.	Stethoscope, binaural.	1840	Cammann.	U. S.
Pistol (revolver).	1835	Colt.	U. S.	Submarine.	1891	Holland.	U. S.
Plow, cast iron.	1797	Newbold.	U. S.	Submarine, even keel.	1894	Lake.	U. S.
Plow, disc.	1826	Hardy.	U. S.	Submarine, torpedo.	1776	Bushnell.	U. S.
Plow, standard.	1819	Wood.	U. S.	Tank, military.	1914	Swinton.	English
Powder, smokeless.	1863	Schultz.	German	Telegraph, duplex.	1853	Gintl.	Austrian
Powder, smokeless.	1884	Vielle.	French	Telegraph, electro-magnetic.	1836	Wheatstone.	English
Printing, color.	1457	J. Fust, P.	German	Telegraph, magnetic.	1832	Morse.	U. S.
Printing press, rotary.	1846	Hoe.	U. S.	Telegraph, quadruplex.	1874	Edison.	U. S.
Printing press, web.	1865	Bullock.	U. S.	Telegraph, wireless, high frequency.	1896	Marconi.	Italian
Propeller, screw.	1804	Stevens.	U. S.	Telegraph, wireless, low frequency.	1895	Preece.	English
Propeller, screw.	1827	Ressel.	Czech	Telephone.	1876	Bell.	U. S.
Propeller, screw.	1831	Sauvage.	French	Telephone amplifier.	1912	De Forest.	U. S.
Propeller, screw.	1837	Ericsson.	Swedish	Telephone, radio.	1902	Poulsen and Fessenden.	U. S.
Punch card accounting machine.	1884	Hollerith.	U. S.	Telephone, radio, long distance.	1906	De Forest.	U. S.
Radar.	1922	Taylor and Young.	U. S.	Telephone, radio, long distance.	1915	Am. T. & T.	U. S.
Radio amplifier.	1907	De Forest.	U. S.	Telescope.	1608	Lippershey.	Neth.
Radio beacon.	1922	Donavan.	U. S.	Telescope.	1609	Galileo.	Italian
Radio broadcaster.	1902	Stubblefield.	U. S.	Telescope, Astron.	1611	Kepler.	German
Radio crystal oscillat.	1918	Nicolson.	U. S.	Teletype.	1928	Morkrum.	U. S.
Radiometer.		Crookes.	English	Television.	1926	Kleinschmidt.	U. S.
Radio receiver cascade tuning.	1913	Alexanderson.	U. S.	Television.	1934	Baird.	Scottish
Radio receiver, heterodyne.	1913	Fessenden.	U. S.	Television, telecroma.	1944	V. Zworykin.	U. S.
Radio transmitter.	1914	Alexanderson.	U. S.	Thermometer.	1944	P. Farnsworth.	Scottish
Radio tube-diode.	1905	Fleming.	English	Thermometer.	1593	Baird.	Italian
Radio tube oscillator.	1915	De Forest.	U. S.	Thermometer, incere.	1714	Reaumur.	French
Radio tube triode.	1907	De Forest.	U. S.	Time recorder.	1714	Fahrenheit.	German
Radio, wireless signal.	1896	Marconi.	Italian	Time system, self regulating, elec.	1890	Bundy.	U. S.
Radio, magnetic detector.	1902	Marconi.	Italian	Tire, bicycle.	1918	Bryce.	U. S.
Radio, horizontal direction aerial.	1905	Marconi.	Italian	Tire, double-tube.	1889	Dunlop.	Irish
Radio FM 2-pulb.	1929	Armstrong.	U. S.	Tire, pneumatic.	1845	Thompson.	English
Radio FM phase shift.	1930	Armstrong.	U. S.	Tool, pneumatic.	1888	Dunlop.	Irish
Radio FM wide band.	1932	Armstrong.	U. S.	Torpedo.	1865	Law.	English
Radio FM multiplex.	1934	Armstrong.	U. S.	Torpedo, dirigible.	1866	Whitehead.	English
Radio FM pre-emphasis.	1936	Armstrong.	U. S.	Torpedo, dirigible.	1876	Brennan.	English
Radio FM improved multiplex.	1946	Armstrong.	U. S.	Torpedo, marine.	1804	Fulton.	U. S.
Rayon.	1883	Swan.	English	Torpedo, remote cont.	1897	Fiske.	U. S.
Rayon acetate.	1895	Cross-Bevan.	English	Torpedo, self propel.	1868	Whitehead.	English
Rayon cuprammonia.	1890	Duplesses.	French	Tractor, caterpillar.	1909	Holt.	U. S.
Rayon (cuprammonia).	1884	Chardonnet.	French	Transformers, A. C.	1865	Stanley.	U. S.
Rayon (viscose).	1892	Cross-Bevan.	English	Transformers and capacitors.	1930	Clark.	U. S.
Reaper.	1841	Hussey.	U. S.	Tricycle, internal combustion engine.	1885	Bens.	German
Reaper.	1834	McCormick.	U. S.	Trolley car, electric.	1884	Van Depool.	U. S.
Record, cylinder.	1887	Bell-Talbot.	U. S.	Tungsten (drawn) filament lamp.	-87 & Sprague.		
Record, disc.	1889	Edison.	U. S.	Tungsten, ductile.	1913	Coolidge.	U. S.
Record, wax cylinder.	1888	Edison.	U. S.	Tungsten filament incandescent lamp.	1912	Coolidge.	U. S.
Refrigerants, low-boiling fluorine comp.	1930	Midgely and co-workers.	U. S.	Turbine, gas.		Just and Hanaman.	
Refrigerator car.	1868	David.	U. S.	Turbine, hydraulic.	1912	Hanaman.	U. S.
Resin, synthetic.	1931	Hill.	English	Turbine, steam.	1899	C. G. Curtis.	U. S.
Rubber (neoprene) chloroprene.	1930	Carothers & Colling.	U. S.	Type, movable.	1849	Francis.	U. S.
Rubber, vulcanized.	1839	Goodyear.	U. S.	Typewriter.	1896	C. G. Curtis.	U. S.
Saw, band.	1808	Newberry.	English	Typewriter.	1450	Gutenberg.	German
Saw, circular.	1777	Miller.	English	Typewriter.	1864	Mittenhofer.	Austrian
Searchlight, arc.	1915	Sperry.	U. S.	Welding, atomic hydrogen.	1868	Sholes and Glidden.	U. S.
Sewing machine.	1830	Thimmonier.	French	Welding, tube.	1924	Palmer.	U. S.
Sewing machine.	1846	Hoe.	U. S.	Welding, electric.	1930	Prince.	U. S.
Shoe-sewing machine.	1860	McKay.	U. S.	Wire, barbed.	1877	Thomson.	U. S.
Shuttle, flying.	1733	Kay.	English	Wire, barbed.	1874	Glidden.	U. S.
Silencer.	1909	Maxim.	U. S.	X-ray.	1875	Halsb.	U. S.
Silicon carbide.	1891	Acheson.	U. S.	X-ray tube.	1895	Roentgen.	German
					1916	Coolidge.	U. S.



## Details of Famous Inventions

**Automobile.** Charles E. Duryea declared he operated the first successful American automobile in Springfield, Mass., Apr. 19, 1892. His brother, J. Frank Duryea, asserts he made essential contributions to the car and that it did not run until Sept., 1893. Original patent was granted to C. E. Duryea June 11, 1895. Supplementary patents were granted to Charles and also to J. Frank Duryea.

**Radar.** Principle recognized in 1922 by Dr. A. Hoyt Taylor and Leo C. Young, U. S. Naval Research Aircraft Laboratory, Washington. D. C. The Navy ordered radar for ships, 1930. First vessel to use it was U. S. S. New York, 1938. Radar recorded coming of Japanese planes at Pearl Harbor, but no hostile mission was suspected. During the 1940s the British alerted by the Taylor-Young experiments, independently developed radar, which they called radio-location.

**Television.** Developed in the 1930s in laboratories, principal patents going to Vladimir Zworykin and Philo Farnsworth, who developed it independently. Authorized by Federal Communications Commission, July 1, 1941. There were five months of telecasting to about 10,000 sets before Pearl Harbor. First commercial TV from Empire State Bldg., New York, 1941. The war stopped manufacture of equipment and limited programs to instructions to air wardens and military services. First stations were WNBT (NBC, New York), WCBW (CBS, New York) and Dumont. A daily newspaper was televised and acted out at Schenectady in 1943. The FCC allotted frequencies June 27, 1945, and war-time improvements were made available. During the war infra-red tubes, 2 in. diameter, were used with an eyepiece. First coaxial cable, New York to Washington via Philadelphia, completed by American Telephone & Telegraph Co., 1945. The image orthicon pick-up tube was developed by RCA in 1948.

J. L. Baird, British inventor, completed his telechrome for color television in 1941. In the United States Goetschmark made important contributions to color TV. CBS demonstrated a color system in 1946. RCA in 1947. The first color broadcast of any duration was a one-hour program by CBS June 25, 1951, over a network including Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington.

**Three-dimensional Motion Pictures.** First successful public performance of motion pictures with depth (3-dimensional) was given in New York Sept. 30, 1932, by Cinerama, invented by Fred Waller, who died in 1954. Soon thereafter the anamorphic lens, invented in Europe by Henri Chretien, which produced similar depth, was employed by CinemaScope. The Robe, first wide-screen CinemaScope, was released by Twentieth Century-Fox, Sept. 16, 1953. The first full-length feature film in 3-dimensional Natural Vision, *Bwana Devil*, was released by United Artists Feb. 18, 1954. Columbia Pictures' first 3-D film, *Man in the Dark*, was presented Apr. 8, 1953 and Warner Brothers' *House of Wax* on Apr. 10, 1953. Paramount's first production in wide-screen VistaVision, *White Christmas*, was first shown Oct. 14, 1954. A new 3-D process, Todd AO, was first used for film *Oklahoma!* 1955.

## Discoveries in Chemistry and Physics

Product	Date	Discoverer	Nation	Product	Date	Discoverer	Nation
ACTH	1949	Armour & Co.	U. S.	Insulin	1922	Banting, Best, MacLeod	Canada
Aniline dye	1856	Perkin	English	Isoniazid	1952	Hoffman-La Roche	U. S.
Antifoxin	1894	Koch	German	Methanol	1925	Pataud	French
Argyrol		Barnes	U. S.	Neomycin	1949	Waksman & Liorvalier	U. S.
Asphenamine	1910	Ferlich	German	Neutron	1932	Chadwick	English
Asphalt	1899	Dresser	German	Nitric acid	1648	Glauber	German
Atomic theory	1803	Dalton	English	Nitric oxide	1772	Priestley	English
Atom-smashing theory	1919	Rutherford	English	Penicillin	1929	Alex. Fleming	English
Atrabine		Mietzsch, et al.	German		1945	Flory, Chaim	English
Aureomycin	1948	Duggar	U. S.		1954	Salk, Jonas	U. S.
Azo dyes		Mietzsch, et al.	German		1882	Sechenov	German
Barbital	1903	Fischer	German		1918	Rabe	German
BCG	1920	Calmette, Guérin	French		1896	Becquerel	French
Blotin	1936	Kogl, Tonnis	German		1908	Rutherford, Geiger	English
Bleaching powder	1798	Tennant	English		1898	Curie, Pierre	French
Bordeaux mixture	1885	Millardet	French		1898	Curie, Marie	Polish
Bromine from sea	1924	Kramer	U. S.		1905	Leitch	German
Calcium carbide	1888	Wilson	U. S.		1910	Brillen	German
Carbon oxides	1925	Fisher	German		1948	Waksman	U. S.
Camphor synthetic	1896	Haller	French		1908	Gemo	German
Chlorine	1810	Davy	English		1941	Domag	German
Chloroform	1847	Simpson	Scottish		1940	Radlin	U. S.
Chloroformic acid		Burkholder	U. S.		1938	Wm. Phelps	English
Conteben	1950	Belmisch, Mietzsch, Doinagall	German			Walter	U. S.
Corticone	1936	Kendall	U. S.		1831	Phillips	English
Carbolic synthosis	1946	Sarett	U. S.		1746	Reaumur	English
Cyanide	1905	Caro, Frank	German		1950	Inday, et al.	U. S.
Cyclotron	1929	Lawrence	U. S.		1890	Koch	German
DDT	1874	Zeldner	German			Hahn, Strassman	German
(Not applied as insecticide until 1939)					1939	Bohr	Danish
Deuterium (heavy hydrogen)	1932	Urey, Brickwood, Murphy	U. S.			Lernd	Danish
Electric waves	1888	Hertz	German			Wheeler	U. S.
Electron	1918	Thomson, J.	English			Edwin	U. S.
Electron diffraction	1936	Thomson, G.	English			Edwin	U. S.
Electron spectrometer	1944	Davison, Eilert, Evans	U. S.			Edwin	U. S.
Electrostatic generator	1929	van Graaff	U. S.			Edwin	U. S.
Ether, anesthetic	1842	Long	U. S.			Edwin	U. S.

## Density of Gases

Source, Smithsonian Institution (Weight in Grams per Litre)

Gas	Wt. in grams	Gas	Wt. in grams	Gas	Wt. in grams
Air	1.2920	Hydrogen bromide	4.0104	Nitrogen	1.2499
Ammonia	1.7594	Hydrogen chloride	4.6209	Nitrous oxide	1.9048
Argon	1.782	Hydrogen fluoride	8.926	Oxygen	1.4277
Bromine	1.7408	Hydrogen iodide	5.7075	Phosphorus pentoxide	6.3371
Carbon dioxide	1.9630	Hydrogen sulphide	1.5203	Potassium K.	1.744
Carbon monoxide	1.2492	Iodine	11.3250	Potassium K.	3.1889
Chlorine	3.1638	Krypton	3.7405	Sodium Na	1.026
Fluorine	1.6954	Mercury Hg	8.9501	Sodium Na	2.052
Helium	1.785	Mercury Hg	17.0003	Sulfur	2.8007
Hydrogen H	0.05	Neon	9.0005	Sulfur dioxide	2.858
Hydrogen H	0.0899	Nitric oxide	1.3388	Xenon	5.8079

# Density, Melting and Boiling Point of Chemical Elements

Source: Smithsonian Institution Physical Tables

Grams per cubic centimeter. To reduce to pounds per cubic foot, multiply by 62.4

Numbers in parentheses indicate numbers are doubtful. &lt; indicates value is too high; &gt; value is too low; value is greater than number given -- smaller than number given

## Density of the Elements\*

Element	Physical State	g cm <sup>3</sup>	°C	Melting Point °C	Boiling Point °C
Aluminum	Commercial hard drawn	2.70	20	660.1	1800
Antimony	Vacuo-distilled	6.618	20	630.5	1380
Antimony	Amorphous	6.22			
Argon	Liquid	1.40	-186	-189.2	-185.7
As-sene	Crystallized	5.73	11	(820)	615
Barium	Solid	3.78		85.1	1140
Bismuth	Vacuo-distilled	1.85		1350	(1500)
Boron	Amorphous, pure	9.781	20	271.3	1450
Bromine	Liquid	2.45		2300	2550
Cadmium	Vacuo-distilled	3.12		7.2	58.8
Calcium		8.648	20	320.9	708
Carbon	Diamond	1.54		810	1170
Carbon	Graphite	3.52		> 3500	(4200)
Cerium	Pure	2.25			
Cesium	Solid	7.02		640	1100
Chlorine	Liquid	1.873		24	670
Chromium	Pure	1.507	-33.6	101.6	34.7
Cobalt		6.93	25	1615	2200
Copper	Annealed	8.71	21	1492	3000
Copper	Vacuo-distilled	8.89	20	1083	2300
Erbium		8.9326	20		
Fluorine	Liquid	4.77			
Gadolinum		1.14	-200	-223	187
Germanium		5.93	23	29.7	> 1000
Gold	Cast	5.46	20	958.5	(2710)
Hafnium	Solid	19.3		1063	2600
Hellum	Liquid	13.3			(> 3200)
Hydrogen	Solid	15	-269	< -272	268.94
Indium		0.763	-260	-259.1	-252.8
Iodine		7.28		155	> 1450
Iridium		4.940	20	113.5	184.35
Iron	Pure	22.42	17	2443	(> 4800)
Kryp'ton	Liquid	7.86		153.3	3000
Lanthanum		2.16	-146	-161	-151.8
Lead	Vacuo-distilled	6.15		825	1800
Lithium		11.342	20	327.1	1621
Magnesium		1.731	20	186	> 1200
Manganese		7.3		651	1100
Mercury	Liquid	13.596	20	1260	1900
Molybdenum		9.01		33.87	356.90
Neodymium		7.00		2620	3700
Neon		1.204		840	
Nickel		8.8	-245	-248.67	-245.9
Niobium		8.4		1454	2900
Nitrogen	Liquid	8.4	15	2500	3200
Osmium		22.5	-195	-201.86	-195.81
Oxygen	Liquid	1.132		27.0	(> 3300)
Ozone		1.132	-183.6	-218.4	-183
Palladium		12.16		-251.4	-112
Phosphorus	Red	2.20		1552	2200
Platinum		21.37	20	41.1	280
Po-ssium		3.70	20	1769	4300
Praseodymium		6.48	25	62.3	760
Radium				910	
Radon				960	1140
Rhenium				-110	
Rhodium				(3000)	
Rubidium		12.41		1960	> 2500
Ruthenium		1.532	20	38.5	700
Samarium		12.1	19	2500	> 2700
Scandium		7.7-7.8		> 1300	(2400)
Selenium		4.82		1200	
Silicon	Crystallized	2.42	20	220	688
Silver	Vacuo-distilled	10.492	20	1420	2660
Sodium		9.712	20	960.8	1950
Strontium	Solid	2.60	20	97.5	880
Sulfur	Solid	2.0-2.1		800	1150
Tantalum		16.6		113-119	444.6
Tellurium	Amorphous	6.02	20	300.5	(> 4100)
Terbium		11.86		452	1390
Thallium		11.00	17	327	
Tin	White, cast	7.29		303.5	1650
Titanium		4.5	18	1845	> 3000
Tungsten		19.3		231.89	
Uranium		18.7	13	1820	2260
Vanadium		5.0		1730	(3000)
Xenon	Liquid	3.52	109	1735	-109.1
Ytterbium		3.8		-140	
Yttrium		6.92	20	1490	(2500)
Zinc	Vacuo-distilled	7.04-7.16		419.47	907
Zinc	Cast	6.44		1750	> 2900
Zirconium					

\*The density may depend considerably on previous treatment.

## Weight of Water

Source: National Bureau of Standards

1 cubic inch	.0360 pound	1 Imperial gallon	10.0 pounds
12 cubic inches	.433 pound	1.2 Imperial gallons	112.0 pounds
1 cubic foot	62.3 pounds	1 Imperial gallons	220.0 pounds
1 cubic foot	7.48052 U. S. gals.	1 U. S. gallon	8.33 pounds
1.8 cubic feet	112.0 pounds	13.45 U. S. gallons	112.0 pounds
35.96 cubic feet	2240.0 pounds	269.0 U. S. gallons	2240.0 pounds

## International Atomic Weights and their Discoverers

Source: The Journal of the American Chemical Society. Atomic weight is the average weight of an atom compared to an average atom of ordinary terrestrial oxygen as 16. Starred values are the mass numbers of the longest-lived of the known forms of elements, usually synthetic, which are radioactive in all forms.

Chemical element	Symbol	Atomic number	Atomic weight	Year discov.	Discoverer
Actinium	Ac	89	*227	1899	Debiere
Aluminum	Al	13	26.98	1825	Oersted
Americium	Am	95	*243	1944	Seaborg, et al
Antimony	Sb	51	121.76	1450	Valentine
Argon	A	18	39.944	1894	Rutherford, Ramsay
Arsenic	As	33	71.91	13th C.	Magnus
Astatine	At	85	*210	1940	Corson, et al.
Barium	Ba	56	137.36	1808	Davy
Berkellium	Bk	97	*249	1949	Thompson, Ghiorso, Seaborg
Beryllium	Be	4	9.013	1798	Vauquelin
Bismuth	Bi	83	209.00	15th C.	Valentine
Boron	B	5	10.82	1808	Davy
Bromine	Br	35	79.916	1826	Balard
Cadmium	Cd	48	112.41	1817	Stromeyer
Caesium	Cs	20	40.08	1861	Davy
Californium	Cf	98	*249	1950	Thompson, et al.
Carbon	C	6	12.011	B. C.	
Cerium	Ce	58	140.13	1803	Klaproth
Cesium	Cs	55	132.91	1861	Bunsen, Kirchhoff
Chlorine	Cl	17	35.457	1774	Scheele
Chromium	Cr	24	52.01	1797	Vauquelin
Cobalt	Co	27	58.94	1735	Brandt
Copper	Cu	29	63.54	B. C.	
Curium	Cm	96	*245	1944	Seaborg, et al.
Dysprosium	Dy	66	162.46	1886	Bolschudran
Erbium	Er	68	167.2	1843	Mosander
Europium	Eu	63	152.0	1901	Demarcay
Fluorine	F	9	19.00	1771	Scheele
Francium	Fr	87	*223	1939	Perey
Gadolinium	Gd	64	156.9	1886	Mariägne
Gallium	Ga	31	69.72	1875	Bolschudran
Germanium	Ge	32	72.60	1886	Winkler
Gold	Au	79	197.0	B. C.	
Hafnium	Hf	72	178.6	1923	Coster, Hevesy
Helium	He	2	4.003	1895	Ramsay
Holmium	Ho	67	164.94	1879	Cleve
Hydrogen	H	1	1.0080	1766	Cavendish
Indium	In	49	114.76	1863	Reich, Richter
Iodine	I	53	126.91	1811	Courtois
Iridium	Ir	77	192.2	1804	Tennant
Iron	Fe	26	55.85	B. C.	
Krypton	Kr	36	83.80	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Lanthanum	La	57	138.92	1839	Mosander
Lead	Pb	82	207.21	B. C.	
Lithium	Li	3	6.940	1817	Arfvedson
Lutetium	Lu	71	174.99	1907	Weisbach, Urbain
Magnesium	Mg	12	24.32	1830	Liebig, Bussy
Manganese	Mn	25	54.94	1774	Gann
Mercury	Hg	80	200.61	B. C.	
Molybdenum	Mo	42	95.95	1782	Hjeltn
Neodymium	Nd	60	144.27	1885	Weisbach
Neon	Ne	10	20.183	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Neptunium	Np	93	*237	1940	McMillan and Abelson
Nickel	Ni	28	58.69	1751	Cronstedt
Niobium (Form. Columbium)	Nb	41	92.91	1801	Hatchett
Nitrogen	N	7	14.008	1772	Rutherford
Osmium	Os	76	190.2	1804	Tennant
Oxygen	O	8	16.0000	1774	Priestley, Scheele
Palladium	Pd	46	106.7	1803	Wollaston
Phosphorus	P	15	30.975	1669	Brandt
Platinum	Pt	78	195.23	1735	Ulla
Plutonium	Pu	94	239	1940	Seaborg, et al
Polonium	Po	84	210	1898	M. and Mme. Curie
Potassium	K	19	39.100	1807	Davy
Praseodymium	Pr	59	140.92	1885	Weisbach
Promethium	Pm	61	*145	1945	Glendenin and MacIsaac
Protactinium	Pa	91	*231	1917	Hahn and Meitner
Radium	Ra	88	226.05	1898	The Curies, Bemont
Radon	Rn	86	222	1900	Dorn
Rhenium	Rh	75	186.31	1925	Noddack and Tacke
Rhodium	Rh	45	102.91	1803	Wollaston
Rubidium	Rb	37	85.48	1861	Bunsen, Kirchhoff
Ruthenium	Ru	44	101.1	1845	Claus
Samarium	Sm	62	150.43	1879	Bolschudran
Scandium	Sc	21	44.96	1879	Nielsen
Selenium	Se	34	78.96	1817	Berzelius
Silicon	Si	14	28.09	1823	Berzelius
Silver	Ag	47	107.880	B. C.	
Sodium	Na	11	22.991	1807	Davy
Strontium	Sr	38	87.63	1790	Crawford
Sulfur	S	16	32.066	B. C.	
Tantalum	Ta	73	180.95	1802	Ekeberg
Technetium	Tc	43	*99	1937	Perrier and Segre
Tellurium	Te	52	127.61	1782	Von Reichenstein
Terbium	Tb	65	158.93	1843	Mosander
Thallium	Tl	81	204.39	1861	Crookes
Thorium	Th	90	232.05	1828	Berzelius
Thulium	Tm	69	168.94	1879	Cleve
Tin	Sn	50	118.70	B. C.	
Titanium	Ti	22	47.90	1789	Gregor
Tungsten (Alternate Wolfram)	W	74	183.82	1783	d'Elhuyar
Uranium	U	92	238.07	1789	Klaproth
Vanadium	V	23	50.95	1830	Seftrom
Xenon	Xe	54	131.3	1898	Ramsay, Travers
Ytterbium	Yb	70	173.04	1878	Mariägne
Yttrium	Y	39	88.92	1794	Gadolin
Zinc	Zn	30	65.38	B. C.	
Zirconium	Zr	40	91.22	1789	Klaproth

**GENERAL TABLES OF WEIGHTS AND MEASURES**

Source: National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

**Tables of United States Customary Weights and Measures****LINEAR MEASURE**

12 inches (in.)	= 1 foot (ft.)
3 feet	= 1 yard (yd.)
5½ yards	= 1 rod (rd.), pole, or perch = 16½ feet
40 rods	= 1 furlong (fur.) = 220 yards = 660 feet
8 furlongs	= 1 statute mile (mi.) = 1,760 yards = 5,280 feet
3 miles	= 1 league = 5,280 yards = 15,840 feet
5,280 feet	= 1 statute or land mile
6,076 1033 feet	= 1 international nautical mile

**AREA MEASURE**

Squares and cubes of units are sometimes abbreviated by using "superior" figures. For example, ft<sup>2</sup> means square foot, and ft<sup>3</sup> means cubic foot.

144 square inches (sq. in.)	= 1 square foot (sq. ft.)
9 square feet	= 1 square yard (sq. yd.) = 1.296 square inches
30¼ square yards	= 1 square rod (sq. rd.) = 272¼ square feet
160 square rods	= 1 acre = 4,840 square yards = 43,560 square feet
640 acres	= 1 square mile (sq. mi.)
1 mile square	= 1 section (of land)
6 miles square	= 1 township = 36 sections = 36 square miles

**CUBIC MEASURE**

1,728 cubic inches (cu. in.)	= 1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)
27 cubic feet	= 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)

**GUNTER'S OR SURVEYORS CHAIN**

7.92 inches (in.)	= 1 link (li.)
100 links	= 1 chain (ch.) = 4 rods = 66 feet
80 chains	= 1 statute mile (mi.) = 320 rods = 5,280 feet

**LIQUID MEASURE**

When necessary to distinguish the liquid pint or quart from the dry pint or quart, the word "liquid" or the abbreviation "liq" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the liquid unit.

4 gills (gi.)	= 1 pint (pt.) (= 28.875 cubic inches)
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.) (= 57.75 cubic inches)
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.) (= 231 cubic inches) = 8 pints = 32 gills

**APOTHECARIES' FLUID MEASURE**

60 minims (min.)	= 1 fluid dram (fl. dr.) (= 0.2256 cubic inch)
8 fluid drams	= 1 fluid ounce (fl. oz.) (= 1.8047 cubic inches)
16 fluid ounces	= 1 pint (pt.) (= 28.875 cubic inches) = 128 fluid drams
2 pints	= 1 quart (qt.) (= 57.75 cubic inches) = 32 fluid ounces = 256 fluid drams
4 quarts	= 1 gallon (gal.) (= 231 cubic inches) = 128 fluid ounces = 1,024 fluid drams

**DRY MEASURE**

When necessary to distinguish the dry pint or quart from the liquid pint or quart, the word "dry" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the dry unit.

2 pints (pt.)	= 1 quart (qt.) (= 67.200 6 cubic inches)
8 quarts	= 1 peck (pk.) (= 537.605 cubic inches) = 16 pints
4 pecks	= 1 bushel (bu.) (= 2,150.42 cubic inches) = 32 quarts

**AVOIRDUPOIS WEIGHT**

When necessary to distinguish the avoirdupois dram from the apothecaries' dram, or to distinguish the avoirdupois dram or ounce from the fluid dram or ounce, or to distinguish the avoirdupois ounce or pound from the troy or apothecaries' ounce or pound, the word "avoirdupois" or the abbreviation "avdp" should be used in combination with the name or abbreviation of the avoirdupois unit.

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy, and apothecaries' weight.)

27 11/32 grains	= 1 dram (dr.)
16 drams	= 1 ounce (oz.) = 437 1/4 grains
16 ounces	= 1 pound (lb.) = 256 drams = 7,000 grains
100 pounds	= 1 hundredweight (cwt.)*
20 hundredweights	= 1 ton (tn.) = 2,000 pounds*

In "gross" or "long" measure, the following values are recognized:

112 pounds	= 1 gross or long hundredweight*
20 gross or long hundredweights	= 1 gross or long ton = 2,240 pounds*

\*When the terms "hundredweight" and "ton" are used unmodified, they are commonly understood to mean the 100-pound hundredweight and the 2,000-pound ton, respectively; these units may be designated "net" or "short" when necessary to distinguish them from the corresponding units in gross or long measure.

**TROY WEIGHT**

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy and apothecaries' weight.)

24 grains	= 1 pennyweight (dwt.)
20 pennyweights	= 1 ounce troy (oz. t.) = 480 grains
12 ounces troy	= 1 pound troy (lb. t.) = 240 pennyweights = 5,760 grains

**APOTHECARIES' WEIGHT**

(The "grain" is the same in avoirdupois, troy and apothecaries' weight.)

20 grains	= 1 scruple (s. ap.)
3 scruples	= 1 dram apothecaries (dr. ap.) = 60 grains
8 drams apothecaries	= 1 ounce apothecaries (oz. ap.) = 24 scruples = 480 grains
12 ounces apothecaries	= 1 pound apothecaries (lb. ap.) = 96 drams apothecaries = 288 scruples = 5,760 grains

**Tables of Metric Weights and Measures****LINEAR MEASURE**

10 millimeters (mm.)	= 1 centimeter (cm.)
10 centimeters	= 1 decimeter (dm.) = 100 millimeters
10 decimeters	= 1 meter (m.) = 1,000 millimeters
10 meters	= 1 dekameter (dkm.)
10 dekameters	= 1 hectometer (hm.) = 100 meters
10 hectometers	= 1 kilometer (km.) = 1,000 meters

**AREA MEASURE**

100 square millimeters (mm <sup>2</sup> )	= 1 square centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )
10,000 square centimeters	= 1 square meter (m <sup>2</sup> ) = 1,000,000 square millimeters
100 square meters	= 1 are (a)
100 ares	= 1 hectare (ha.) = 10,000 square meters
100 hectares	= 1 square kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> ) = 1,000,000 square meters

**VOLUME MEASURE**

10 milliliters (ml.)	= 1 centiliter (cl.)
10 centiliters	= 1 deciliter (dl.) = 100 milliliters
10 deciliters	= 1 liter (l.) = 1,000 milliliters
10 liters	= 1 dekaliter (dkl.)
10 dekaliters	= 1 hectoliter (hl.) = 100 liters
10 hectoliters	= 1 kiloliter (kl.) = 1,000 liters

\*The liter is defined as the volume occupied under standard conditions, by a quantity of pure water having a mass of 1 kilogram. This volume is very nearly equal to 1,000 cubic centimeters or 1

cubic decimeter; the actual metric equivalent is, 1 liter = 1,000 028 cubic decimeters. (The change in this equivalent from the previously published value of 1,000 027 is based on a recomputation of earlier data, carried out at the International Bureau of Weights and Measures.) Thus the milliliter and the liter are larger than the cubic centimeter and the cubic decimeter, respectively, by 28 parts in 1,000,000; except for determinations of high precision, this difference is so small as to be of no consequence.

**CUBIC MEASURE**

1,000 cubic millimeters (mm <sup>3</sup> )	= 1 cubic centimeter (cm <sup>3</sup> )
1,000 cubic centimeters	= 1 cubic decimeter (dm <sup>3</sup> ) = 1,000,000 cubic millimeters
1,000 cubic decimeters	= 1 cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> ) = 1 stere = 1,000,000 cubic centimeters = 1,000,000,000 cubic millimeters

**WEIGHT**

10 milligrams (mg.)	= 1 centigram (cg.)
10 centigrams	= 1 decigram (dg.) = 100 milligrams
10 decigrams	= 1 gram (g.) = 1,000 milligrams
10 grams	= 1 dekagram (dkg.)
10 dekagrams	= 1 hectogram (hg.) = 100 grams
10 hectograms	= 1 kilogram (kg.) = 1,000 grams
1,000 kilograms	= 1 metric ton (t.)

In the metric system of weights and measures designations of multiples and subdivisions of any unit may be arrived at by combining with the name of the unit the prefixes deca, hecto, and kilo, meaning, respectively, 10, 100, and 1,000, and deci, centi and milli, meaning, respectively, one-tenth, one-hundredth and one-thousandth. In some of the foregoing metric tables some such multiples and subdivisions have not been included for the reason that these have little, if any, currency in actual usage.

In certain cases, particularly in scientific usage, it becomes convenient to provide for multiples larger than 1,000 and for subdivisions smaller than one-thousandth. Accordingly, the following prefixes have been introduced and these are now generally recognized.

mega, meaning 10 000      mega, meaning 1 000 000      micro, meaning one-millionth  
A special case is found in the term "micron" (abbreviated as  $\mu$  [the Greek letter mu]), a coined word meaning one-millionth of a meter (equivalent to one-thousandth of a millimeter); a milli-micron (abbreviated as m $\mu$ ) is one-thousandth of a micron (equivalent to one-millionth of a millimeter), and a micromicron (abbreviated as  $\mu\mu$ ) is one-millionth of a micron (equivalent to one-thousandth of a millimeter or to 0.000,000,001 millimeter).

## Tables of Interrelation of Units of Measurement

## UNITS OF LENGTH

Units	Inches	Links	Feet	Yards	Rods	Chains	Miles	Cm.	Meters
1 inch =	1	0.126 263	0.083 333	0.027 778	0.005 051	0.001 263	0.000 016	2.540	0.025 400
1 link =	7.92	1	0.66	0.22	0.04	0.01	0.000 125	20.117	0.20 168
1 foot =	12	1.515 152	1	0.333 333	0.060 600	0.015 152	0.000 159	30.480	3.048 01
1 yard =	36	4.545 45	3	1	0.181 818	0.045 455	0.000 508	91.440	9.144 102
1 rod =	198	25	16.5	5.5	1	0.25	0.003 125	502.921	50.29 210
1 chain =	792	100	66	22	4	1	0.0125	2011.684	201.16 84
1 mile =	63 360	8000	5280	1760	320	80	1	160 934.72	1609 3472
1 cm =	0.3937	0.049 710	0.032 808	0.010 936	0.001 098	0.000 497	0.000 006	1	0.01
1 meter =	39.37	4 970 960	3 280 833	1 093 611	0 108 838	0 049 710	0.000 021	100	1

## UNITS OF AREA

Units	Square inches	Square links	Square feet	Square yards	Square rods	Square chains
1 sq. inch =	1	0.015 942 3	0.006 944	0.000 772	0.000 026	0.000 001 594
1 sq. link =	62.7264	1	0.4356	0.0484	0.0016	0.0001
1 sq. foot =	144	2.295 684	1	0.111 111	0.003 073 09	0.000 229 568
1 sq. yard =	1296	20.6612	9	1	0.033 057 85	0.002 060 12
1 sq. rod =	39 204	625	4356	30.25	1	0.0625
1 sq. chain =	627 264	10 000	4840	484	16	1
1 acre =	6 272 640	100 000	43 560	3 097 600	160	10
1 sq. mile =	4 014 489 600	64 000 000	27 878 400	3 097 600	102 400	6400
1 sq. cm =	0.154 999 69	0.002 471 04	0.001 076	0.000 119 599	0.000 003 954	0.000 000 247
1 sq. meter =	1549.9969	24.7104	10.763 87	1.195 985	0.039 530 7	0.002 471 04
1 hectare =	15 499 969	247 104	107 638.7	11 959.85	306.307	24 710.4

Units	Acres	Square miles	Square centimeters	Square meters	Hectares
1 sq. inch =	0.000 000 159 423	0.000 000 000 249 1	0.451 620	0.000 645 163	0.000 000 005
1 sq. link =	0.000 01	0.000 000 015 625	404.6873	0.040 468 73	0.000 001 047
1 sq. foot =	0.000 022 956 8	0.000 000 035 470 1	929.0341	0.092 903 41	0.000 009 290
1 sq. yard =	0.000 206 612	0.000 000 322 831	809.3047	0.809 130 7	0.000 008 311
1 sq. rod =	0.006 25	0.000 009 765 625	252.923 5	25.292 95	0.002 329 265
1 sq. chain =	0.1	0.000 156 25	4 046 473	404.6873	0.040 468 7
1 acre =	1	0.001 562 5	40 468 726	4046.873	0.040 468 7
1 sq. mile =	640	0.000 000 000 038 610	25 899 984 703	2 589 908	258.998
1 sq. cm =	0.000 000 024 710	0.000 000 000 386 100 6	10 000	0.0001	0.0000
1 sq. meter =	0.000 247 104	0.000 000 386 100 6	100 000 000	10 000	1
1 hectare =	2.471 04	0.003 861 000			

## UNITS OF VOLUME

Units	Cubic inches	Cubic feet	Cubic yards	Cubic centimeters	Cubic decimeters	Cubic meters
1 cubic inch =	1	0.000 578 704	0.000 021 433	16.387 102	0.016 387	0.000 016 387
1 cubic foot =	1728	1	0.037 037 0	28 317 016	28 317 016	0.028 317 016
1 cubic yard =	46 656	27	1	764 559 1	764 559 1	0.764 559 1
1 cubic cm =	0.001 023 38	0.000 035 314	0.000 001 308	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 cubic dm =	61 023 38	0.035 314 45	0.001 307 943	1 000	1	0.001
1 cubic meter =	61 023.38	35 314 45	1.307 942 5	1 000 000	1000	1

## UNITS OF CAPACITY (Liquid Measure)

Units	Minims.	Fluid drams	Fluid ounces	Gills	Liquid pt.
1 minim =	1	0.016 066 7	0.002 083 33	0.000 520 833	0.000 130 208
1 fluid dram =	60	1	0.125	0.031 25	0.007 812 5
1 fluid ounce =	480	8	1	0.25	0.0625
1 gill =	1920	32	4	1	0.25
1 liquid pint =	7680	128	16	4	1
1 liquid quart =	15 360	256	32	8	2
1 gallon =	61 440	1024	128	32	8
1 gallon =	16 2311	0.270 518	0.033 514 8	0.008 453 09	0.002 113 42
1 milliliter =	16 241 1	270.518	33.814 8	8.453 69	2.113 42
1 liter =	265 971	1.432 90	0.554 113	0.134 528	0.034 632 0
1 cubic inch =					
Units	Liquid quarts	Gallons	Milliliters	Liters	Cubic inches
1 minim =	0.000 065 104	0.000 016 276	0.001 210	0.000 001 610	0.000 706
1 fluid dram =	0.003 966 25	0.000 979 562	3.696 61	0.003 696 61	0.22 586
1 fluid ounce =	0.031 25	0.007 812 5	29.5729	0.029 572 9	1.801 69
1 gill =	0.125	0.031 25	118.292	0.118 292	7.218 75
1 liquid pint =	0.5	0.125	473.166	0.473 166	28.875
1 liquid quart =	1	0.25	946.332	0.946 332	57.75
1 gallon =	4	1	3785.329	3.785 329	231
1 gallon =	0.001 056 71	0.000 264 178	1	0.001	0.061 025
1 milliliter =	1.056 71	0.264 178	1000	1	61.0251
1 liter =	0.017 816 0	0.004 329 00	16.3867	0.016 386 7	1
1 cubic inch =					

## UNITS OF CAPACITY (Dry Measure)

Units	Dry pints	Dry quarts	Pecks	Bushels	Liters	Deka- liters	Cubic inches
1 dry pint	1	0.5	0.0625	0.015 625	0.550 598	0.055 060	33.600 312 5
1 dry quart	2	1	0.125	0.031 25	1.101 197	0.110 120	67.200 625
1 peck	16	8	1	0.25	8.809 57	0.880 957	537.605
1 bushel	64	32	4	1	35.2383	3.523 83	2150.42
1 liter	1.816 21	0.908 103	0.113 513	0.028 378	1	0.1	61.0251
1 dekaliter	18.1621	9.081 03	1.135 13	0.283 78	10	1	610.251
1 cubic inch	0.029 762	0.014 881	0.001 860	0.000 465	0.016 387	0.001 639	1

## UNITS OF MASS LESS THAN POUNDS AND KILOGRAMS

Units	Grains	Apothecaries' Scruples	Pennyweights	Avoirdupois Drams	Apothecaries' Drams	Avoirdupois Ounces
1 grain	1	0.05	0.041 666 67	0.036 571 43	0.016 666 7	0.002 285 71
1 scruple	20	1	0.833 333 3	0.731 428 6	0.333 333	0.045 714 3
1 pennyw't	24	1.2	1	0.877 714 3	0.4	0.054 567 1
1 dr. avdp.	27.343 75	1.367 187 5	1.139 323	1	0.455 729 2	0.0625
1 dr. ap.	60	3	2.5	2.194 286	1	0.137 142 9
1 oz. avdp.	437.5	21.875	18.229 17	16	7.201 67	1
1 oz.-ap. or t.	480	24	30	17.554 28	8	1.097 142 9
1 lb.-ap. or t.	5760	288	240	210.651 4	96	13.165 714
1 lb. avdp.	7000	350	291.6667	256	116.6667	16
1 mg.	0.015 432	0.000 771 618	0.000 543 015	0.000 564 383	0.000 257 206	0.000 035 274
1 gram	15.432 356	0.771 618	0.643 014 85	0.564 383 3	0.257 205 9	0.035 273 96
1 kilogram	15 432.356	771.6178	643.014 85	564.383 32	257.205 94	35.273 96

Units	Apoth. or Troy Ounces	Apoth. or Troy Pounds	Avoirdupois Pounds	Milligrams	Grams	Kilogram
1 grain	0.002 083 33	0.000 173 611	0.000 142 857	64.798 918	0.064 798 918	0.000 064 799
1 scruple	0.041 666 7	0.003 472 222	0.002 857 143	1295.9784	1.295 978 4	0.001 295 978
1 pennyw't	0.05	0.004 166 667	0.003 428 571	1555 1740	1.555 174 0	0.001 555 174
1 dram avdp.	0.056 966 146	0.004 747 179	0.003 906 25	1771.8454	1.771 845 4	0.001 771 845
1 dram ap.	0.125	0.010 416 667	0.008 571 429	3887.9351	3.887 935 1	0.003 887 935
1 oz. avdp.	0.911 458 3	0.075 954 861	0.0625	28 349.527	28 349 527	0.028 349 53
1 oz.-ap. or t.	1	0.083 333 33	0.068 571 43	31 103.481	31.103 481	0.031 103 48
1 lb.-ap. or t.	12	1	0.822 857 1	373 241.77	373 241.77	0.373 241 77
1 lb. avdp.	14.583 333	1.215 277 8	1	453 592.4277	453.592 4277	0.453 592 4277
1 milligram	0.000 032 151	0.000 002 679	0.000 002 205	1	0.001	0.000 001
1 gram	0.032 150 74	0.002 679 23	0.002 204 82	1000	1	0.001
1 kilogram	32.150 742	2.679 228 5	2.204 622 341	1 000 000	1000	1

## UNITS OF MASS GREATER THAN AVOIRDUPOIS OUNCES

Units	Avoir. Ounces	Avoir. Pounds	Short Hun. Weights	Short Tons	Long Tons	Kilograms	Metric Tons
1 oz. av.	1	0.0625	0.000 625	0.000 031 25	0.000 027 902	0.028 349 53	0.000 028 350
1 lb. av.	16	1	0.01	0.0005	0.000 446 429	0.453 592 428	0.000 453 592
1 sh. cwt.	1600	100	0.05	0.05	0.044 642 86	45.359 243	0.045 359 243
1 sh. tn.	32 000	2000	20	1	0.892 857 1	907.184 86	0.907 184 86
1 l. tn.	35 840	2240	22.4	1.12	1	1016.047 04	1.016 047 04
1 kg.	35.273 957	2.204 622	0.022 046 223	0.001 102 311	0.000 984 206	1	0.001
1 t.	35 273 957	2204 622 34	22.046 223	1.102 311 2	0.984 206 40	1000	1

## Tables of Equivalents

NOTES—When the name of a unit is enclosed in brackets (thus, [1 hand] ———), this indicates (1) that the unit is not in general current use in the United States, or (2) that the unit is believed to be based on "custom and usage" rather than on formal authoritative definition.

Equivalents involving decimals are, in most instances, rounded off to the third decimal place except where they are exact, in which cases these exact equivalents are so designated.

## LENGTHS

1 Angstrom (A.)	{ 0.1 millimicron (exactly) 0.000 1 micron (exactly) 0.000 000 1 millimeter (exactly) 0.000 000 004 inch	1 micron ( $\mu$ [the Greek letter mu])	{ 0.001 millimeter (exactly) 0.000 039 37 inch (exactly)
1 cable's length	{ 120 fathoms 720 feet 219 456 meters	1 ml.	{ 0.001 inch (exactly) 0.025 4 millimeter 5.280 foot
1 centimeter (cm.)	0.393 7 inch (exactly)	1 mile (mi.) (statute or land)	1 609 kilometer
1 chain (ch.) (Gunter's or surveyors)	{ 66 feet 20.117 meters 100 feet	1 mile (mi.) (nautical, U. S.) (used prior to July 1, 1951)	6,080 20 feet 1,853 248 meters
1 chain (engineers)	30.480 meters	1 mile (mi.) (nautical, international) (used in U. S. after July 1, 1954)	16,001 int. nautical ml. 4,076.10,333 feet 1,852 meters, exactly 0.99 old U. S. nautical mile
1 decimeter (dm.)	3.937 inches (exactly)	1 millimeter (m.)	0.039 37 inch (exactly)
1 dekameter (dkm.)	32 808 feet	1 millimicron ( $m\mu$ [the English letter m. in combination with the Greek letter mu])	{ 0.001 micron (exactly) 0.000 000 039 37 inch (exactly)
1 fathom	{ 6 feet 1.829 meters	1 point (typography)	{ 0.013 837 inch (exactly) 0.351 millimeter
1 foot (ft.)	0.305 meter	1 rod (rd.), pole, or perch	16½ feet 5½ yards 5.029 meters
1 furlong (fur.)	{ 10 chains (surveyors) 220 yards 1 statute mile 201 168 meters	1 yard (yd.)	0.914 meter
[1 hand], 1 inch (in.)	4 inches		
1 kilometer (km.)	0.621 mile		
1 league (land)	{ 3 statute miles 4.828 kilometers		
1 link (li.) (Gunter's or surveyors)	{ 7.92 inches (exactly) 0.201 meter		
1 link (li.) (engineers)	{ 1 foot 0.305 meter		
1 meter (m.)	{ 39.37 inches (exactly) 1.094 yards		

## AREAS OR SURFACES

1 acre	{ 43,560 square feet 4,840 square yards 0.405 hectare
1 are (a.)	{ 119.506 square yards 0.025 acre
1 hectare (ha.)	2.471 acres
1 square (building)	100 square feet
1 square centimeter (cm <sup>2</sup> )	0.155 square inch
1 square decimeter (dm <sup>2</sup> )	15.500 square inches
1 square foot (sq. ft.)	929.034 square centimeters

1 square inch (sq. in.)	6.452 square centimeters
1 square kilometer (km <sup>2</sup> )	1,076,391 square feet
1 square meter (m <sup>2</sup> )	10.764 square feet
1 square mile (sq. mi.)	259,000 hectares
1 square millimeter (mm <sup>2</sup> )	0.002 square inch
1 square rod (sq. rd.), sq. pole, or sq. perch	25.293 square meters
1 square yard (sq. yd.)	0.836 square meter

## CAPACITIES OR VOLUMES

1 barrel (bbl.), liquid	31 to 42 gallons*
-------------------------	-------------------

\*There are a variety of "barrels," established by law or usage. For example, Federal taxes on fermented liquors are based on a barrel of 31 gallons; many State laws fix the "barrel for liquids" as 31½ gallons; one State fixes a 36-gallon barrel for cistern measurement; Federal law recognizes a 40-gallon barrel for "proof spirits" by custom, 42 gallons comprise a barrel of crude oil or petroleum products for statistical purposes, and this equivalent is recognized "for liquids" by four States.

1 barrel (bbl.), standard, for fruits, vegetables, and other dry commodities except cranberries	7.056 cubic inches 105 dry quarts 3.281 bushels, struck measure
1 barrel (bbl.), standard, cranberry	5.828 cubic inches 86.45/64 dry quarts 2.709 bushels, struck measure
1 bushel (bu.) (U. S.) (struck measure)	2,150.42 cubic inches (exactly) 35.238 liters
1 bushel, heaped (U. S.)	2,747.71 cubic inches 1.278 bushels, struck measure*

\*Frequently recognized as 1½ bushels, struck measure.

1 bushel (bu.) (British Imperial) (struck measure)	1,032 U. S. bushels, struck measure 2,219.360 cubic inches
1 cord (cd.) (firewood)	128 cubic feet
1 cubic centimeter (cm <sup>3</sup> )	0.061 cubic inch
1 cubic decimeter (dm <sup>3</sup> )	61.023 cubic inches
1 cubic foot (cu. ft.)	28.317 cubic decimeters 0.554 fluid ounce 4.433 fluid drams
1 cubic inch (cu. in.)	16.387 cubic centimeters 1 cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )
1 cubic meter (m <sup>3</sup> )	1.308 cubic yards 1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)
1 cubic yard (cu. yd.)	0.765 cubic meter 8 fluid ounces 64 fluid pint
1 cup, measuring	1/2 fluid pint 8 fluid ounce 0.226 cubic inch (U. S.)
1 dram, fluid (or liquid) (fl. dr.) (U. S.)	3.697 milliliters
1 dram, fluid (fl. dr.) (British)	0.961 U. S. fluid dram 0.217 cubic inch 3.552 milliliters
1 dekaliter (dkl.)	2,642 gallons 1.135 pecks 231 cubic inches
1 gallon (gal.) (U. S.)	3.785 liters 0.933 British gallon 128 U. S. fluid ounces
1 gallon (gal.) (British Imperial)	277.42 cubic inches 1.201 U. S. gallons 4.546 liters
1 gill (gi.)	160 British fluid ounces 7.219 fluid inches 4 fluid ounces 0.118 liter
1 hectoliter (hl.)	26.418 gallons 2.838 bushels
1 liter	1.057 liquid quarts 0.908 dry quart 81.026 cubic inches 0.271 fluid dram 16.214 minims 0.061 cubic inch
1 milliliter (ml.)	1.805 cubic inches 29.573 milliliters
1 ounce, fluid (or liquid) (fl. oz.) (U. S.)	1.041 British fluid ounce 0.961 U. S. fluid ounce
1 ounce, fluid (fl. oz.) (British)	1.734 cubic inches 28.112 milliliters
1 peck (pk.)	8.810 liters
1 pint (pt.), dry	33.600 cubic inches 0.554 liter

1 pint (pt.), liquid	28.875 cubic inches (exactly) 0.473 liter 167.291 cubic inches
1 quart (qt.) dry (U. S.)	1.102 liters 0.969 British quart
1 quart (qt.), liquid (U. S.)	57.75 cubic inches (exactly) 0.946 liter 0.833 British quart
1 quart (qt.) (British)	69.354 cubic inches 1.042 U. S. dry quarts 1.201 U. S. liquid quarts
1 tablespoon	3 fluid drams 1/2 fluid ounce
1 teaspoon	3/4 fluid drams 1/2 fluid ounce

\*The equivalent "1 teaspoon = 1½ fluid drams" has been found by the Bureau to correspond more closely with the actual capacities of "measuring" and silver teaspoons than the equivalent "1 teaspoon = 1 fluid dram" which is given by a number of dictionaries.

## WEIGHTS OR MASSES

1 assay ton** (AT)	29,167 grams
--------------------	--------------

\*\*Used in assaying. The assay ton bears the same relation to the milligram that a ton bears the same relation to the ounce troy, hence the weight in milligrams of precious metal obtained from one assay ton of ore gives directly the number of troy ounces to the net ton

1 carat (c.)	200 milligrams 8.000 grains
1 dram, apothecaries' (dr. ap.)	60 grains 3.888 grams
1 dram, avoirdupois (dr. avdp.)	27 11/32 (= 27.344) grains 1.772 grams
1 gamma, see microgram	
1 gram (g.)	64.799 milligrams 15.432 grains
1 hundredweight, gross or long*** (gross cwt.)	0.035 ounce, avoirdupois 112 pounds 50.802 kilograms

\*\*\*The gross or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United States to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British "ton" and "hundredweight"

1 hundredweight, net or short (cwt. or net cwt.)	100 pounds 45.359 kilograms
1 kilogram (kg.)	2.205 pounds
1 microgram (the Greek letter gamma)	0.000,001 gram (exactly) 0.015 grain
1 milligram (mg.)	437.5 grains (exactly) 0.911 troy or apothecaries' ounce 28.350 grams
1 ounce, avoirdupois (oz. avdp.)	437.5 grains (exactly) 28.350 grams
1 ounce, troy or apothecaries' (oz. t. or oz. ap.)	480 grains 1.097 avoirdupois ounces 31.103 grams
1 pennyweight (dwt.)	7,000 grains 1.215 troy or apothecaries' pounds
1 pound, avoirdupois (lb. avdp.)	153.592 grams 3,700 grains
1 pound, troy or apothecaries' (lb. t. or lb. ap.)	0.821 avoirdupois pound 373.242 grams
1 scruple (s. ap.)	20 grains 1.296 grams
1 ton, gross or long* (gross ton)	2,240 pounds 1.12 net tons (exactly) 1,016 metric tons
1 ton, metric (t.)	2,204.622 pounds 0.984 gross ton 1.102 net ton
1 ton, net or short (tn. or net tn.)	2,000 pounds 0.907 gross ton 0.907 net ton

\*The gross or long ton and hundredweight are used commercially in the United States to only a limited extent, usually in restricted industrial fields. These units are the same as the British "ton" and "hundredweight"

## Simple Interest Table

Time	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%	Time	4%	5%	6%	7%	8%
\$1.00 1 month	\$ 0.03	\$ 0.04	\$ 0.05	\$ 0.06	\$ 0.08	\$100.00 4 days	\$ 0.15	\$ 0.19	\$ 0.24	\$ 0.27	\$ 0.39
" 2 months	.07	.08	.10	.11	.14	" 5	.06	.08	.09	.11	.14
" 3	.10	.13	.15	.17	.21	" 6	.07	.09	.10	.12	.15
" 6	.20	.25	.30	.35	.43	" 1 month	.34	.41	.46	.50	.58
" 12	.40	.50	.60	.70	.86	" 2 months	.67	.82	.91	1.00	1.13
\$100.00 1 day	.011	.013	.016	.019	.022	" 3	1.00	1.25	1.39	1.50	1.72
" 2 days	.022	.027	.032	.038	.044	" 6	2.00	2.50	3.00	3.50	4.00
" 3	.034	.041	.050	.058	.067	" 12	4.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	8.00





### Square Roots and Cube Roots, 1000 to 2000

No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root	No.	Square Root	Cube Root
1000	31.62	10.00	1255	35.43	10.79	1510	38.86	11.47	1765	42.01	12.00
1005	31.70	10.02	1260	35.50	10.80	1515	38.92	11.49	1770	42.07	12.10
1010	31.78	10.03	1265	35.57	10.82	1520	38.99	11.50	1775	42.13	12.11
1020	31.94	10.07	1275	35.71	10.84	1530	39.12	11.52	1785	42.25	12.13
1030	32.00	10.10	1280	35.78	10.86	1535	39.18	11.54	1790	42.31	12.14
1035	32.17	10.12	1285	35.85	10.87	1540	39.24	11.55	1795	42.37	12.15
1045	32.33	10.15	1300	36.06	10.91	1545	39.31	11.56	1800	42.43	12.16
1050	32.40	10.16	1305	36.12	10.93	1550	39.43	11.59	1810	42.54	12.19
1060	32.56	10.20	1315	36.26	10.96	1560	39.60	11.62	1825	42.69	12.20
1065	32.63	10.21	1320	36.33	10.97	1575	39.69	11.63	1830	42.78	12.22
1075	32.79	10.24	1330	36.47	11.00	1585	39.81	11.66	1840	42.90	12.25
1080	32.86	10.26	1335	36.54	11.01	1590	39.87	11.67	1845	42.95	12.26
1085	32.94	10.28	1340	36.61	11.02	1595	39.94	11.68	1850	43.01	12.28
1090	33.02	10.29	1345	36.67	11.04	1600	40.00	11.70	1855	43.07	12.29
1095	33.09	10.31	1350	36.74	11.05	1605	40.06	11.71	1860	43.13	12.30
1100	33.17	10.32	1355	36.81	11.07	1610	40.12	11.72	1865	43.19	12.31
1105	33.24	10.34	1360	36.88	11.08	1615	40.19	11.73	1870	43.24	12.32
1110	33.32	10.35	1365	36.95	11.09	1620	40.25	11.74	1875	43.30	12.33
1115	33.39	10.37	1370	37.01	11.11	1625	40.31	11.76	1880	43.36	12.34
1120	33.47	10.38	1375	37.08	11.12	1630	40.37	11.77	1885	43.42	12.35
1125	33.54	10.40	1380	37.15	11.13	1635	40.44	11.78	1890	43.47	12.36
1130	33.62	10.42	1385	37.22	11.15	1640	40.50	11.79	1895	43.53	12.37
1135	33.69	10.43	1390	37.28	11.16	1645	40.56	11.80	1900	43.59	12.39
1140	33.76	10.45	1395	37.35	11.17	1650	40.62	11.82	1905	43.66	12.40
1145	33.84	10.46	1400	37.42	11.19	1655	40.68	11.83	1910	43.70	12.41
1150	33.91	10.48	1405	37.48	11.20	1660	40.74	11.84	1915	43.76	12.42
1155	33.99	10.49	1410	37.55	11.21	1665	40.80	11.85	1920	43.82	12.43
1160	34.06	10.51	1415	37.62	11.23	1670	40.87	11.86	1925	43.87	12.44
1165	34.13	10.52	1420	37.68	11.24	1675	40.93	11.88	1930	43.93	12.45
1170	34.21	10.54	1425	37.75	11.25	1680	41.00	11.89	1935	43.99	12.46
1175	34.28	10.55	1430	37.82	11.27	1685	41.06	11.90	1940	44.05	12.47
1180	34.35	10.57	1435	37.88	11.28	1690	41.11	11.91	1945	44.10	12.48
1185	34.42	10.58	1440	37.95	11.29	1695	41.17	11.92	1950	44.16	12.49
1190	34.50	10.60	1445	38.01	11.31	1700	41.23	11.93	1955	44.22	12.50
1195	34.57	10.61	1450	38.08	11.32	1705	41.29	11.95	1960	44.27	12.51
1200	34.64	10.63	1455	38.14	11.33	1710	41.35	11.96	1965	44.33	12.53
1205	34.71	10.64	1460	38.21	11.34	1715	41.41	11.97	1970	44.38	12.54
1210	34.79	10.66	1465	38.28	11.36	1720	41.47	11.98	1975	44.44	12.55
1215	34.86	10.67	1470	38.34	11.37	1725	41.53	11.99	1980	44.50	12.56
1220	34.93	10.69	1475	38.41	11.38	1730	41.59	12.00	1985	44.55	12.57
1225	35.00	10.70	1480	38.47	11.40	1735	41.65	12.02	1990	44.61	12.58
1235	35.14	10.73	1490	38.60	11.42	1745	41.77	12.04	1995	44.67	12.59
1245	35.28	10.76	1500	38.73	11.45	1755	41.89	12.06	2000	44.72	12.60

### Common Fractions Reduced to Decimals

8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths	8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths	8ths	16ths	32ds	64ths
			1				23				
			2				24				
			3				25				
			4				26				
			5				27				
			6				28				
			7				29				
			8				30				
			9				31				
			10				32				
			11				33				
			12				34				
			13				35				
			14				36				
			15				37				
			16				38				
			17				39				
			18				40				
			19				41				
			20				42				
			21				43				
			22				44				

### Factors and Prime Numbers

Factors are such numbers as multiplied together will produce a required number.

A Prime Number is one that cannot be resolved into two or more factors; or, it is a number exactly divisible only by itself and unity. A Composite Number is one that can be resolved into factors.

TABLE OF PRIME NUMBERS FROM 1 TO 1000

1	59	189	233	337	439	557	653	769	883
2	61	149	239	347	443	563	659	773	887
3	67	151	241	349	449	569	661	787	907
5	71	157	251	353	457	571	673	797	911
7	73	163	257	359	461	577	677	809	919
11	79	167	263	367	463	583	683	811	929
13	83	173	269	373	467	593	691	821	937
17	89	179	271	379	479	599	701	823	941
19	97	181	277	383	487	601	709	827	947
23	101	187	281	389	491	607	719	839	953
29	103	193	283	397	499	613	727	839	967
31	107	197	293	401	503	617	733	853	971
37	109	199	307	409	509	619	739	857	977
41	113	211	311	419	521	631	743	859	983
43	127	223	313	421	523	641	751	863	991
47	131	227	317	431	541	643	757	877	997
53	137	229	331	433	547	647	761	881	

Foreign Weights and Measures

Exclusive of the Metric System, which is used by many foreign countries, and for which see page 539  
Source: National Bureau of Standards, Department of Commerce

Denominations	Where Used	American Equivalents	Denominations	Where Used	American Equivalents
Almude	Portugal	4.423 gal	Kwan	Japan	8.2073 lb
Ardeh	Egypt	5.6189 bu	Last	Belgium, Holland	8.134 bu
Arriafel or	Portugal	1.012 lb	"	England	8.236 bu
Libra	Argentina	25.32 lb	"	Germany	2 metric tons
Arroba	Brazil	32.38 lb	"	Prussia	112.29 bu
"	Cuba	25.36 lb	League (land)	Paraguay	1885 acres
"	Paraguay	25.32 lb	Li	China	1880 ft
"	Venezuela	25.40 lb	"	China	0.01260 in
(liquid)	Cuba, Spain and		Libra (lb)	Argentina	1.0128 lb
Arshine	Venezuela	4.267 gal	"	Central America	1.014 lb
"	U.S.S.R.	28 in	"	Calle	1.014 lb
Artel. (sq.)	Morocco	5.44 sq ft	"	Cuba	1.0143 lb
Baril	Argentina	1.12 lb	"	Mexico	1.01467 lb
"	Sumatra	20.077 gal	"	Peru	1.0143 lb
Barle (wine)	and Mexico	20.077 gal	"	Uruguay	1.0127 lb
Berkovets	Malta	1.12 gal	"	Venezuela	1.0143 lb
Bongkal	U.S.S.R.	36.128 lb	Load, timber	England	30 cu ft
Bow	Fed. Malay States	832 grains	Manzana	Nicaragua	1.742 acres
Bu	Sumatra	7,096.5 sq meter	"	Costa Rica	1.727 acres
Bushel	Japan	0.12 inch	"	Salvador	1.727 acres
Caballeria	British	1.03205 U. S. bu	Marco	Bolivia	0.507 lb
Caliso	Cuba	33.152 acres	Maund	Bengal	82.2-7 lb
Chidy	Malta	5.40 gal	Mil.	Denmark	1.65 miles
"	Bombay	500 lb	(geographic)	Denmark	1.606 miles
"	India (Madras)	500 lb	Milla	Nicaragua	1.1591 miles
Centaro (see Kantar)	Malta	175 lb	"	Honduras	1.193 miles
Centaro	World	3.086 grains	Mina	Greece	0.95 lb
Carat (metric)	China	1.333 1/3 lb	Morgan	Prussia	0.63 acre
Catty	Japan	1.333 1/3 lb	Oka (Oke)	Greece	2.82 lb
"	Java, Malacca	1.36 lb	Oke	Egypt	2.7514 lb
"	Siem	2 1/2 lb	"	Turkey	2.82 lb
"	Siem	1.32 lb	Pic	Egypt	22.83 inches
"	Sumatra	2.12 lb	Picul	Borneo-Celebes	1.354 lb
Centaro	Central America	4.2631 gal	"	China	1.31 lb
Centner	Brussels	117.5 lb	"	Java	136 lb
"	Bremen	127.5 lb	"	Philippines	139.44 lb
"	Denmark, Norway	110.23 lb	Ple	Argentina	0.9471 lb
"	Prussia	1.134 lb	"	Spain	0.9416 lb
"	Sweden	93.7 lb	Pik	Turkey	27.9 inches
Chetvert.	U.S.S.R.	5.937 lb	Pood	Russia	36.113 lb
Ch'ih	China	12.60 lb	Pund (lb)	Denmark	1.102 lb
"	China	39.37 in — 1 meter	Quart	British	1.20095 liq qt
Cho	Japan	2.451 acres	"	"	1.03205 dry qt
Coomb.	England	4.1282 bu	Quarter	"	8.256 bu
Coyan	Siem	2.645 lb	Quintal	Argentina	101.3 lb
Cuadra	Argentina	4.2 acres	"	Brazil	129.34 lb
"	Panama	94.71 yd	"	Castile, Peru	101.43 lb
"	Paraguay	1.85 acres	"	Chile	101.43 lb
"	Uruguay	1.82 acres	"	Mexico	101.47 lb
Cwt (bund weight)	British	112 lb	Rott.	Pakistan	6.35 lb
Dessiatine	U.S.S.R.	2.6997 acres	Sazene	U.S.S.R.	7 feet
Drachma	Greece	49.38 grains	Salm.	Malta	8.26 bu
Dunam	Palestine	0.2239 acre	Se	Japan	0.02451 acre
Fanega (dry)	Ecuador, Salvador	1.3745 bu	Seer	India	2.2-35 lb
"	Chile	2.75265 bu	Shaku	Japan	11.9303 in
"	Guatemala, Spain	1.5774 bu	Sho	"	1.91 liq qt
"	Mexico	2.57716 bu	Skalpund	Sweden	0.937 lb
"	Spain	1.57501 bu	Stone	British	14 lb
"	Spain	16 gal	Sun	Japan	1.103 inches
"	Uruguay	7.776 bu	Tael (Kuping)	China	575.64 grs (troy)
"	Uruguay	3.888 bu	Tan	Japan	0.25 acre
"	Venezuela	3.334 bu	To	Japan	2.65 pecks
Feddan	Egypt	1.04 acres	Tonde (cereal)	Denmark	3.9480 bu
Frail (raisins)	Spain	50 lb	Tonde (land)	Denmark	1.36 acres
Frasco	Argentina	2.51 liq qt	Tonne	France	2,204.62 lb
Frusla	Zanzibar	35 lb	Tsubo	Japan	35.58 sq ft
Fuder	Luxembourg	264.18 gal	Tsun	China	11.26 inches
Funt	U.S.S.R.	0.9028 lb	Tunna (wheat)	Sweden	4.16 bu
Gallon	British	1.20094 U. S. gal	Tunmland	"	1.22 acres
Garniec	Poland	1.0367 gal	Vara	Argentina	34.0944 inches
Jorb	Iran	2.471 acres	"	Costa Rica	32.913 inches
Joch	Austria	1.422 acres	"	Salvador	32.913 inches
Kantar	Hungary	1.067 acres	"	Honduras	32.909 inches
"	Egypt	99.95 lb	"	Nicaragua	32.874 inches
"	Morocco	112 lb	"	Chile and Peru	35.057 inches
"	Turkey	124.45 lb	"	Cuba	33.913 inches
Ken	Japan	5.97 feet	"	Mexico	33.386 inches
Kin	Japan	1.32 lb	"	U.S.S.R.	32.992 inches
Klafter	Austria	4.074 yd	Vedro	U.S.S.R.	3.219 gal
Klafter	Germany	1.90 yd	Vloka	Poland	0.663 mile
Koku	Japan	5.119 bu	Wey	Scotland	10 bu
"	"	"	"	Ireland	40 bu

The metric carat of 200 milligrams is now very generally in use. The word also is used to denote the proportion of alloy in a metal. Thus, pure gold is 24 carats fine

Electrical Units

Source: National Bureau of Standards

The watt is the unit expressing electrical power as horsepower (hp) represents power in mechanics, it is equal to the product of the volts (pressure) times amperes—(rate of flow). Thus, 2 volt times 2 amperes would give in a direct current circuit 4 watt. Electrical energy is sold at so much per kilowatt hour—more generally at a given amount per kilowatt hour, which means 1,000 watt hours. This may represent 1 watt for 1,000 hours or 1,000 watts for 1 hour. 746 watts are equal to one horse-

power or, inversely, 1 kilowatt (kw) is equal to about 1 1/2 horsepower.  
The horsepower represents the power required to lift a weight of 33,000 pounds 1 foot in 1 minute or 550 pounds 1 foot in 1 second.  
The ohm is the unit of electrical resistance and represents the physical property of a conductor which offers a resistance to the flow of electricity, permitting just 1 ampere to flow at 1 volt of pressure.

## Latitude and Longitude of United States Cities

Source: United States Coast and Geodetic Survey; Geographic positions of large cities

City	Latitude	Longitude	City	Latitude	Longitude
Akron, Ohio	41 05 00	81 30 44	Jersey City, N. J.	40 43 50	74 03 56
Albany, N. Y.	42 39 01	73 45 01	Johnstown, Pa.	40 19 35	78 55 03
Albuquerque, N. M.	35 05 01	106 39 05	Kalamazoo, Mich.	42 17 29	85 35 14
Albion, Pa.	40 36 11	75 28 06	Kansas City, Kan.	39 07 04	94 38 24
Altoona, Pa.	40 35 55	78 24 03	Kansas City, Mo.	39 03 56	94 35 20
Amarillo, Tex.	35 12 27	101 50 04	Kenosha, Wis.	42 35 33	87 11 11
Ann Arbor, Mich.	42 16 59	83 44 52	Key West, Fla.	24 33 30	81 48 12
Asheville, N. C.	35 35 42	82 33 26	Knoxville, Tenn.	35 57 39	83 55 37
Ashland, Ky.	38 28 36	82 38 23	Lafayette, Ind.	40 25 11	80 53 39
Atlanta, Ga.	33 45 10	84 23 37	Lancaster, Pa.	40 02 25	76 18 29
Atlantic City, N. J.	39 21 32	74 25 53	Lansing, Mich.	42 44 01	84 33 15
Augusta, Ga.	33 28 20	81 58 00	Laredo, Tex.	27 30 22	99 30 30
Augusta, Me.	44 18 53	69 46 29	Las Vegas, Nev.	36 10 26	115 08 37
Austin, Tex.	30 16 29	97 44 37	Lawrence, Mass.	42 42 15	71 10 08
Baltimore, Md.	39 17 26	76 36 45	Lexington, Ky.	38 02 50	84 29 46
Bangor, Me.	44 48 13	68 46 18	Lima, Ohio	40 44 35	84 06 20
Baton Rouge, La.	30 26 58	91 11 00	Lincoln, Neb.	40 48 59	96 42 15
Battle Creek, Mich.	42 18 58	85 10 48	Little Rock, Ark.	34 44 42	92 16 37
Bay City, Mich.	43 36 04	83 53 16	Long Beach, Calif.	33 46 14	118 11 18
Beaumont, Tex.	30 05 20	94 06 09	*Lorain, Ohio	41 28	82 10
Bellingham, Wash.	48 45 02	122 28 36	Los Angeles, Calif.	34 03 15	118 14 28
Berkeley, Calif.	37 52 10	122 16 17	Louisville, Ky.	38 14 47	85 45 49
Bethlehem, Pa.	40 37 16	75 22 34	Lowell, Mass.	42 38 25	71 19 14
Billing, Mont.	45 47 00	108 30 04	Lubbock, Tex.	33 35 05	101 50 33
Binghamton, N. Y.	42 06 03	75 54 47	Macon, Ga.	32 50 12	83 37 36
Birmingham, Ala.	33 21 01	86 48 36	Madison, Wis.	43 04 23	89 22 55
Bismarck, N. D.	46 48 23	100 47 17	Manchester, N. H.	42 59 28	71 27 41
Boise, Idaho	43 37 07	116 11 58	Memphis, Tenn.	35 08 46	90 03 10
Boston, Mass.	42 21 24	71 03 25	Miami, Fla.	25 46 37	80 11 32
Bridgeport, Conn.	41 10 49	3 11 22	Milwaukee, Wis.	43 02 19	87 54 15
Brookton, Mass.	42 05 02	71 01 25	Minneapolis, Minn.	44 58 57	93 15 43
Brownsville, Tex.	25 54 07	97 29 58	Mobile, Ala.	30 41 36	88 02 33
Buffalo, N. Y.	42 52 52	78 52 21	Mobile, Ill.	41 04 33	90 30 49
Burlington, Vt.	44 48 32	73 12 46	Montgomery, Ala.	32 22 33	86 18 11
Butte, Mont.	46 01 06	112 11 11	Montpelier, Vt.	44 15 36	72 34 41
Cambridge, Mass.	42 22 01	71 06 22	Muncie, Ind.	40 11 28	85 23 16
Camden, N. J.	39 56 41	75 07 14	Nashville, Tenn.	36 09 33	86 46 55
Canton, Ohio	40 47 50	81 22 37	Newark, N. J.	40 44 14	74 10 19
Cedar Rapids, Iowa	41 58 01	91 39 53	New Bedford, Mass.	41 38 13	70 55 41
Champaign, Ill.	40 07 05	88 14 48	*New Britain, Conn.	41 40	72 47
Charleston, S. C.	32 46 35	79 55 53	New Haven, Conn.	41 18 25	72 55 30
Charleston, N. Va.	38 21 01	81 37 52	New Orleans, La.	29 56 53	90 04 10
Charlotte, N. C.	35 13 44	80 50 45	New York, N. Y.	40 45 06	73 59 39
Chattanooga, Tenn.	35 02 41	85 18 32	Niagara Falls, N. Y.	43 05 34	79 03 26
Chattanooga, N. Y.	41 08 09	104 49 07	Norfolk, Va.	36 51 10	76 17 21
Chicago, Ill.	41 52 28	87 38 22	Oakland, Calif.	37 48 03	122 15 54
Cincinnati, Ohio	39 06 07	84 30 35	Ogden, Utah	41 13 31	111 58 21
Cleveland, Ohio	41 29 51	81 41 50	Oklahoma City, Okla.	35 28 26	97 31 04
Colorado Springs, Colo.	38 50 07	104 49 16	Omaha, Neb.	41 15 42	96 56 14
Columbia, Mo.	38 57 03	92 19 46	Orlando, Fla.	28 32 42	81 22 38
Columbia, S. C.	34 00 02	81 02 00	Paduash, Ky.	37 05 13	83 55 56
Columbus, Ga.	32 28 07	84 50 24	Pasadena, Calif.	34 08 44	118 08 41
Columbus, N. I.	43 12 22	71 32 25	*Paterson, N. J.	40 55	74 00
Concord, N. H.	42 47 51	97 23 45	Pensacola, Fla.	30 24 51	87 12 56
Corpus Christi, Tex.	32 47 09	96 47 37	Peoria, Ill.	40 41 42	89 35 33
Dallas, Tex.	32 47 09	96 47 37	Philadelphia, Pa.	39 56 58	75 09 21
Davenport, Iowa	41 31 19	90 34 33	Phoenix, Ariz.	33 27 12	112 04 28
Dayton, Ohio	39 45 32	84 11 43	Pittsburgh, Pa.	40 26 19	88 00 00
Daytona Beach, Fla.	29 12 44	81 01 10	Pittsfield, Mass.	42 26 53	73 15 14
Decatur, Ill.	39 50 42	88 56 47	*Port Arthur, Texas	29 52 30	93 55 15
Denver, Colo.	39 44 58	104 56 22	Portland, Me.	43 30 33	70 15 19
Des Moines, Iowa	41 35 14	93 37 00	Portland, Ore.	45 31 06	122 36 36
Detroit, Mich.	42 19 45	83 02 57	Portsmouth, Va.	36 50 07	76 18 14
Dodge City, Kans.	37 45 17	100 01 09	Providence, R. I.	41 49 32	71 24 41
Duluth, Minn.	46 46 56	92 06 25	Pueblo, Colo.	38 16 17	104 36 33
*Durham, N. C.	36 00 00	78 54 45	Racine, Wis.	42 43 49	87 47 12
El Paso, Tex.	31 45 36	106 29 11	Raleigh, N. C.	35 46 38	78 38 21
Elizabeth, N. J.	40 39 43	74 12 59	Reading, Pa.	40 20 09	75 55 40
Elk, Pa.	42 07 15	80 04 57	Reno, Nev.	39 31 27	119 48 40
Eugene, Ore.	44 03 16	123 05 30	Richmond, Va.	37 32 13	77 28 09
Evansville, Ind.	37 58 20	87 34 21	Riohauk, Va.	37 03 44	77 56 14
Fall River, Mass.	41 42 02	71 09 18	Rochester, Minn.	44 01 21	92 25 03
Fargo, N. D.	46 52 30	96 47 18	Rochester, N. Y.	43 09 41	77 36 21
Flint, Mich.	43 00 50	83 41 33	Rockford, Ill.	42 16 07	89 05 48
Fort Wayne, Ind.	41 04 21	85 08 26	Sacramento, Calif.	38 34 57	121 29 41
Fort Worth, Tex.	32 41 55	97 19 44	Saginaw, Mich.	43 25 52	83 56 05
Fresno, Calif.	36 44 12	119 47 11	Schenectady, N. Y.	42 48 42	73 55 42
Gadsden, Ala.	31 00 57	86 00 41	St. Joseph, Mo.	39 45 57	94 51 02
Galveston, Tex.	29 18 10	94 47 43	St. Louis, Mo.	38 37 45	90 12 22
*Gary, Ind.	41 36	87 21	St. Paul, Minn.	44 57 19	93 06 07
Grand Rapids, Mich.	42 58 03	85 40 13	St. Petersburg, Fla.	27 18	82 38 19
Green Bay, Wis.	44 30 48	88 00 50	Salt Lake City, Utah	40 45 23	111 53 26
Greensboro, N. C.	36 04 17	79 47 25	San Angelo, Tex.	31 27 39	100 26 03
Greenville, S. C.	34 50 50	82 24 01	San Antonio, Tex.	29 25 37	98 29 06
Gulfport, Miss.	30 22 04	89 05 36	San Bernardino, Calif.	34 06 30	117 17 28
*Hamilton, Ohio	39 24	84 33	San Diego, Calif.	32 42 53	117 09 21
Harrisburg, Pa.	40 15 43	76 52 59	San Francisco, Calif.	37 46 39	122 24 40
Hartford, Conn.	41 46 12	72 40 49	San Jose, Calif.	37 20 18	121 53 24
Helena, Mont.	46 35 33	112 02 24	Santa Barbara, Calif.	34 25 18	119 41 55
Holyoke, Mass.	42 12 29	72 36 36	Santa Fe, N. M.	35 41 11	105 56 10
Houston, Tex.	29 45 26	95 21 37	Savannah, Ga.	32 04 42	81 05 33
Huntington, W. Va.	38 25 02	82 26 43	Scranton, Pa.	41 24 32	78 39 46
Indianapolis, Ind.	39 49 07	86 09 46	Seattle, Wash.	47 36 32	122 20 12
Iowa City, Iowa	41 39 37	91 31 53	Shreveport, La.	32 30 46	93 44 58
Jackson, Mich.	42 14 43	84 24 22	Sioux City, Iowa	42 29 46	96 24 30
Jackson, Miss.	32 17 56	90 11 06	Sioux Falls, S. D.	43 32 35	96 43 35
Jacksonville, Fla.	30 19 14	81 39 42	Somerville, Mass.	42 23 15	71 06 07

City	Latitude	Longitude	City	Latitude	Longitude
South Bend, Ind.	41 40 33	86 15 01	Tucson, Ariz.	32 13 15	110 58 08
Spartanburg, S. C.	34 57 03	81 56 06	Tulsa, Okla.	36 09 12	95 59 12
Spokane, Wash.	47 39 32	117 25 33	Union, N. Y.	43 06 12	75 13 33
Springfield, Ill.	39 47 58	89 38 51	Waco, Tex.	31 34 12	97 08 00
Springfield, Mass.	42 06 21	72 35 32	Walla Walla, Wash.	46 01 08	118 20 24
Springfield, Mo.	37 13 03	93 17 32	Washington, D. C.	38 53 51	77 00 33
Stamford, Conn.	41 03 09	73 22 24	Waterbury, Conn.	41 33 13	73 02 31
Stevensville, Ohio	40 21 42	80 36 53	Waterville, Iowa	42 29 40	92 20 20
Stout, N. C.	37 57 42	80 36 53	Winifrede, W. Va.	40 04 03	89 13 20
Superior, Wis.	46 43 14	121 17 18	Wichita, Kan.	37 11 30	97 20 17
Syracuse, N. Y.	43 03 04	76 09 07	Wichita Falls, Tex.	33 54 31	98 29 28
Tacoma, Wash.	47 14 59	122 28 15	Wilkes Barre, Pa.	41 14 32	75 53 17
Tampa, Fla.	27 56 58	82 27 25	Wilmington, Del.	39 44 16	75 52 51
Terre Haute, Ind.	39 28 03	87 24 26	Winston-Salem, N. C.	36 05 52	80 11 42
Toledo, Ohio	41 39 14	83 24 39	Worcester, Mass.	42 15 37	71 18 17
Topeka, Kan.	39 03 16	95 50 23	York, Pa.	40 55 55	73 53 54
Trouton, N. J.	40 13 14	74 46 13	Youngstown, Ohio	41 05 57	80 39 02
Troy, N. Y.	42 44 45	73 40 58			

\*Positions scaled from maps.

**Highest and Lowest Altitudes in the United States**

Source: National Geographic Society. sign — means below sea level, elevations are in feet

State	Highest Point			Lowest Point			Approx. Mean Elev.
	Name	County	Elevation	Name	County	Elevation	
Alabama	Cheaha Mountain	Clay-Talladega	2,407	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	500
Alaska	Mount McKinley		20,300	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Arizona	Humphreys Peak	Cocconino	12,670	Colorado R.	Yuma	Sea lev.	4,100
Arkansas	Blue Mountain	Polk-Scott	2,830	Ouchita R.	Ashley-Union	55	650
California*	Mount Whitney	Inyo	28,300	Death Valley	Inyo	282	2,900
Canal Zone	Cerro Galera	Bathoa District	11,995	Carib. Sea		Sea lev.	100
Colorado	Mount Elbert	Lake	14,441	Arkansas R.	Prowers	3,350	6,800
Connecticut	Mount Kisco	Hitchfield	2,830	L. I. Sound		Sea lev.	500
Delaware	Centerville	New Castle	440	Potomac Ocean		Sea lev.	60
Dist. of Col.	Penleytown	N. W. part	420	Potomac R.		Sea lev.	150
Florida	West boundary	Walton	420	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	100
Georgia	Brasstown Bald	Towns-Union	4,784	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	600
Guam	Mount Landam		1,334	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Hawaii	Mauna Kea	Hawaii	13,781	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	
Idaho	Borah Peak	Custer	12,655	Snake R.	Nes Perce	720	5,000
Illinois	Charles Mound	Jo. Davless	1,241	Mississippi R.	Alexander	279	600
Indiana	Greenfork Top	Randolph	1,240	Ohio R.	Vanderb'g.	320	700
Iowa	North boundary	Osceola	1,675	Mississippi R.	Lee	480	1,100
Kansas	West boundary	Wallace	4,135	Vermilion R.	Montgomery	700	2,000
Kentucky	Big Black Mountain	Harlan	4,150	Mississippi R.	Fulton	257	750
Louisiana	Driskill Mountain	Bentonville	535	New Orleans	Orleans	5	100
Maine	Mount Katahdin	Piscataquis	5,268	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	600
Maryland	Backbone Mountain	Garrett	3,360	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	350
Massachusetts	Mount Greylock	Berkshire	3,491	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	500
Michigan	Peregrine Mountain	Oshtemo	2,024	Lake Erie		574	900
Minnesota	Misquah Hills	Cook	2,240	Lake Superior		603	1,200
Mississippi	Woodall Mountain	Tishomingo	806	Gulf of Mexico		Sea lev.	300
Missouri	Taun Sauk Mt.	Iron	1,772	St. Francis R.	Dunklin	230	800
Montana	Granite Peak	Park	12,850	Kootenai R.	Lincoln	1,600	3,400
Nebraska	S.W. part of county	Banner	5,340	S. E. cor. State	Richardson	810	2,600
Nevada	Boundary Peak	Esmeralda	13,115	Colorado R.	Clark	470	5,500
New Hampshire	Mt. Washington	Cook	6,288	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,000
New Jersey	High Point	Sussex	1,801	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	250
New Mexico	Wheeler Peak	Essex	13,160	Red Bluff Riv.	Eddy	2,817	5,700
New York	Mount Marcy	Yancey	5,344	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,000
North Carolina	Mount Mitchell	Slope	6,684	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	700
North Dakota	Black Butte	Logan	3,468	Red River	Pembina	750	1,900
Ohio	Campbell Hill	Cimarron	1,530	Ohio R.	Hamilton	433	850
Oklahoma	Black Mesa	Clackamas-H. R.	11,213	Pacific Ocean	McCurtain	300	1,300
Oregon	Mount Hood	Somerset	3,213	Delaware R.		Sea lev.	3,300
Pennsylvania	McDuff	Jayuya	4,390	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	500
Puerto Rico	Cerro de Punta	Providence	812	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	200
Rhode Island	Jerimoth Hill	San Island	3,056	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	350
Samoa	Lata Peak	Pleicks	3,560	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	2,200
South Carolina	Sassafras Mountain	Pennington	7,212	Big Stone Lake	Roberts	182	900
South Dakota	Hartney Peak	Seyler	6,662	Mississippi R.	Selby	Sea lev.	1,700
Tennessee	Clingmans Dome	Culberson	8,751	Gulf of Mexico	Washington	2,000	6,100
Texas	Guadalupe Peak	Duchesne	13,498	Bo. River	Franklin	95	1,000
Utah	Kings Peak	Lamoille	4,393	Lake Champlin		Sea lev.	950
Vermont	Mount Mansfield	Grayson-Smyth	5,720	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,700
Virgin Islands	Mount Rogers	Is. St. Thomas	1,550	Atlantic Ocean		Sea lev.	1,700
Washington	Crown Mt.	Pierce	14,408	Pacific Ocean		Sea lev.	1,700
West Virginia	Mount Rainier	Pendleton	4,866	Potomac R.	Jefferson	210	1,500
Wisconsin	Spruce Knob	Marathon	1,910	Lake Michigan		582	1,050
Wyoming	Rib Mt.	Fremont	13,785	B. Fourche R.	Frank	3,100	6,700
	Gannett Peak						
*Highest and lowest points in the United States.							

\*Highest and lowest points in the United States are only 85 miles apart

**Limits of the Continental United States**

Source: U. S. Department of the Interior, Geological Survey, Map Information Office

The easternmost land is West Quoddy Head, near Westport, Maine, in longitude 66°57', latitude 44°49'. Cape Alava, Washington, extends into the Pacific Ocean to longitude 124°44', at latitude 48°10'. The Lake of the Woods projection extends to latitude 49°23'04" S. at longitude 95°09' 11" E. Cape Sable, Florida, is in latitude 25°07', longitude 81°05'. The extreme southern point of Texas is in latitude 25°50', longitude 97°24'. From West Quoddy Head west along the parallel to the Pacific Ocean the distance is 2,807 miles.

From the south point of Texas due north to the forty-ninth parallel the distance is 1,598 miles. These distances are computed to mean sea level.

The length of the northern boundary, excluding Alaska, is 3,987 miles. The length of the Mexican boundary from the Gulf of Mexico to the Pacific Ocean is approximately 2,013 miles.

The geographic center of the United States is in Smith County, Kansas, latitude 39°50', longitude 98°35'.

## Highest and Lowest Continental Altitudes

Source: National Geographic Society

Continents	Highest Point	Elevation (Feet)	Lowest Point	Below Sea Level (Feet)
Asia	Mount Everest, Nepal-Tibet	29,028	Dead Sea, Palestine	1,286
South America	Mount Aconcagua, Argentina	23,035	Sea level	
North America	Mount McKinley, Alaska	20,300	Death Valley, California	282
Africa	Kibo, Kilimanjaro, Tanganyika	19,340	Libyan Desert	436
Europe	Mount Elbrus, Caucasus	18,481	Caspian Sea, U.S.S.R.	92
Antarctica	Mount Mckean, highest named peak	15,100		
Australia	Mount Kosciuszko, New South Wales	7,305	Lake Eyre, South Australia	39

## HIGHEST PEAKS IN UNITED STATES, CANADA, ALASKA, MEXICO

Name	Place	Feet	Name	Place	Feet	Name	Place	Feet
McKinley	Alaska	20,300	Uncompahgre	Colo.	14,301	Kilt Carson	Colo.	11,100
Logan	Can.	19,850	Crestone	Colo.	14,291	Windom	Colo.	11,001
Citlaltepec (Orizaba)	Mex.	18,700	Lincoln	Colo.	14,284	Folus	Colo.	11,081
St. Elias, Alaska	Can.	18,008	Grays	Colo.	14,274	Snowmass	Can.	11,077
Popeatepetl	Mex.	17,887	Torrey	Colo.	14,261	Augusta	Alaska	11,070
Foraker	Alaska	17,395	Evans	Colo.	14,260	Columbia	Colo.	11,070
Tatachuatl	Mex.	17,430	Longs	Colo.	14,259	Culbura	Colo.	11,069
Lucania	Can.	17,150	Longs	Colo.	14,255	Sunlight	Colo.	11,060
King	Can.	17,130	Quandary	Colo.	14,252	Spill	Colo.	11,058
Blackburn	Alaska	16,523	White	Calif.	14,246	Red Cloud	Colo.	11,050
Steele	Can.	16,439	Mt. Wilson	Calif.	14,246	Hawdies	Colo.	11,048
Bona	Alaska	16,421	Antero	Colo.	14,245	Nauhaucampetatl	Mex.	11,048
Sanford	Alaska	16,208	North Palisade	Calif.	14,242	Perote		
Wood	Can.	15,880	Cameron	Colo.	14,238	Bierstadt	Colo.	11,046
Vancouver, Alaska	Alaska	15,700	Nevado de Colima	Mex.	14,235	Trail	Colo.	11,044
Fairweather	Alaska	15,300	Russell	Calif.	14,190	Lougheed	Colo.	11,042
Zinacantan (Toluca)	Mex.	15,016	Shavano	Colo.	14,179	Little Bear Peak	Calif.	11,040
Hubbard	Alaska	14,950	Princeton	Colo.	14,177	Middle Palisade	Calif.	11,040
Reef	Alaska	14,860	Yale	Colo.	14,172	Sherman	Colo.	11,037
Walsh	Can.	14,750	Brooks	Calif.	14,169	Stewart	Colo.	11,032
Mt. Leucayell	Mex.	14,636	Yale	Calif.	14,162	Muir	Calif.	11,025
Hunter	Alaska	14,580	Shasta	Calif.	14,162	Stratford	Colo.	11,023
Alverson	Alaska	14,500	El Diente	Colo.	14,159	Grizzly	Colo.	11,020
Whitney	Calif.	14,495	Maroon	Colo.	14,158	Sunshine	Colo.	11,018
Elbert	Colo.	14,431	Point Success	Wash.	14,150	Wetmore	Colo.	11,017
Massive	Colo.	14,418	Sniffels	Colo.	14,150	Wilton Peak	Colo.	11,017
Bulmer	Wash.	14,408	San Luis	Colo.	14,149	North Maroon	Colo.	11,010
McArthur	Can.	14,400	Democrat	Colo.	14,142	Trangell	Alaska	11,006
Harvard	Colo.	14,399	Crestone Needle	Colo.	14,130	Barrow	Alaska	11,003
Williamson	Calif.	14,384	Old Baldy	Colo.	14,125	Pyramid	Colo.	11,000
La Plata	Colo.	14,340	Liberty Cap	Wash.	14,112			
Blanca	Colo.	14,310	Pikes Peak	Colo.	14,109			

Liberty Cap  $1\frac{1}{2}$  miles northwest of Mount Rainier and Point Success  $\frac{1}{2}$  mile southwest.

## SOUTH AMERICA

Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet
Aconcagua, Argentina		23,035	Cachi, Argentina		22,047	Huandoy, Peru		20,525
Illimpu, Bolivia		21,012	Yerupaja, Peru		21,758	Gen. Manuel Belgrano, Argentina		20,505
Aconcagua, Bolivia		22,703	Incahuasi, Argentina-Chile		21,719	Pumasillo, Peru		20,492
Illimpu, Bolivia		22,579	Coropuna, Peru		21,696	Solo, Argentina		20,492
Bonete, Argentina		22,546	Gaigu, Argentina		21,654	Jolles, Argentina		20,492
Ojos del Salado, Argentina-Chile		22,539	El Muerto, Argentina-Chile		21,557	Polar, Chile		20,423
Tupungato, Argentina-Chile		22,310	Naclimento, Argentina		21,302	Chañi, Argentina		20,341
Intero Azufre, Argentina-Chile		22,277	Cabarav, Bolivia		21,227	Juncal, Argentina		20,276
Sajama, Bolivia		22,243	Lauda, Argentina		20,997	Ausangate, Peru		20,187
Pisac, Argentina		22,241	Toro, Argentina-Chile		20,932	Norro, Argentina		20,181
Mercedario, Argentina		22,211	Tres Cruces, Argentina-Chile		20,853	Quema, Argentina		20,128
Huacaran, Peru		22,205	Parícuta, Bolivia-Chile		20,768	Palermo, Argentina		20,079
Lincaur, Argentina-Chile		22,179	Portofino, Argentina-Chile		20,715	Quema, Argentina		20,079
Tucopuri, Bolivia-Chile		22,162	Solimana, Peru		20,728	San Juan, Argentina		20,049
Llullaillaco, Argentina-Chile		22,057	Condor, Argentina		20,669	Condoriri, Bolivia		20,029
El Libertador, Argentina		22,047	Amputo, Peru		20,669	Nevado, Argentina-Chile		20,023
			Chimborazo, Ecuador		20,577	Antofalla, Argentina		20,013
			Salcantay, Peru		20,551	Marmolejo, Argentina-Chile		20,013
			Huancabamba, Peru		20,531			

The highest point in the West Indies is in the Dominican Republic, Trujillo (10,200 ft.)

## EUROPE

Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet	Peak	Feet
Alps		Rumpelshorn	13,786	Hiescherhorn	13,284	Parado	11,060
Mont Blanc	15,781	Absehorn	13,763	Grünhorn	13,261	Vikendal	10,997
Monte Rosa (highest peak of group)	15,216	Strahlhorn	13,717	Lauteraarhorn	13,261	Long	10,820
Dom	14,841	Grünerhorn	13,665	Dürrenhorn	13,238	Montcalm	10,305
Weisshorn	14,803	Jungfrau	13,655	Weissmies	13,225		
Taschhorn	14,731	Monch	13,668	Alphuberg	13,215		
Matthorn	14,692	Ecrins	13,661	Pelschhorn	13,127	Caucasus (Europe Asia)	
Mont Blanc	14,518	Pelux	13,632	Gletscherhorn	13,064	Elbrus	18,481
Nadelhorn	14,206	Castor	13,422	Schallhorn	13,051	Dzhiki Tau	17,050
Grand Combin	14,163	Schreckhorn	13,386	Liger	13,038	Sakara	17,037
Leopold	14,165	Obere Gabelhorn	13,463	Grand Cornier	13,022	Kashan Tau	16,880
Husterhorn	14,022	Pellicorn	13,416			Kazbek	16,558
S. Gabelhorn	13,855	Gran Paradiso	13,423	Pyrenees		Fetard	11,935
Albul	13,799	Berona	13,303	Arno	11,168		

## Tallest Mountain, Base to Peak, Higher Than Everest

Every schoolboy knows that Mt. Everest is the tallest mountain on the globe, 29,023 ft. above sea level. But Mauna Kea, Hawaii is 30,784 ft. from base to peak. It doesn't rival Everest because man can see only 13,784 ft. above sea level, an estimated 17,000 ft. being under the sea. It is of volcanic origin. Other Hawaiian mountains: Mauna Loa, 13,680 ft.; Haleakala, 10,025 ft.; Kilauea, 4,090 ft.

## ASIA

Peak	Country	Feet	Peak	Country	Feet
Laverest	Nepal-Tibet	29,028	Stralin Peak	U.S.S.R.	21,590
K2 (Godwin-Austen)	Jammu and Kashmir	28,550	Jongsong Peak	Nepal-Sikkim	21,472
Kanchenjunga	Nepal-Sikkim	28,144	Powachi Peak	Sinikang-U.S.S.R.	21,406
Lhotse I (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	27,940	Muztagh Ati	Sinikang	21,386
Makalu	Nepal-Tibet	27,790	Chau lang	Nepal	21,012
Lhotse II (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	27,500	Kabru	Nepal-Sikkim	21,000
Cho Oyu (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	26,867	Alma Kangri	Tibet-Bhutan	21,000
Dhaulagiri	Nepal	26,811	Chomo Langri	Tibet-Bhutan	20,998
Nang Parbat	Jammu and Kashmir	26,660	Muztagh	Sinikang	20,890
Mamalu	Nepal	26,657	Baruntse	Nepal	20,370
Annapurna	Nepal	26,503	Mana	India	20,360
Gachitru	Jammu and Kashmir	26,470	Gauri Shankar	Nepal-Tibet	20,410
Disang	Jammu and Kashmir	26,289	Nunkun	Jammu and Kashmir	20,410
Himalchuli	Nepal	26,201	Pyramid Peak	Nepal-Sikkim	20,400
Nuptse (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	26,080	Apri	Nepal	20,399
Misherbrum	Jammu and Kashmir	25,660	Lenin Peak	U.S.S.R.	20,382
Nanda Devi	India	25,613	Trisul	India	20,368
Rakaposhi	Jammu and Kashmir	25,550	Kangto	India-Tibet	20,255
Kamet	India-Tibet	25,447	Nyenchen Tangla	Tibet	20,210
Nanda Barwa	Tibet	25,445	Tirauli	India	20,210
Guruk Mandhata	Tibet	25,435	Badrinath	India	20,190
High Muztagh	Tibet-Sinikang	25,430	Dunagiri	India	20,184
Tirth Mir	Pakistan	25,430	Pauhunri	Sikkim-Tibet	20,180
Kangru	Sinikang	25,400	Lombo Kangra	Tibet	20,165
Mitya Konkha	China	25,400	Mt. Grosvenor	China	20,190
Kola Kangri	Tibet-Bhutan	24,780	Demavend	Iran	18,934
Changtse (Everest)	Nepal-Tibet	24,760	Ararat	Turkey	16,946

## INDIA ACCEPTS NEW FIGURE AS HEIGHT OF MOUNT EVEREST

Surveyor General I. H. R. Wilson of the Republic of India had reported that the government of India has accepted 29,028 ft. as the official height of Mt. Everest. Snow fluctuations may affect the height 10 ft. either way. The new figure is only 26 ft. higher than the old figure of 29,002 ft., which has been accepted since 1850. The original figure was reached by trigonometrical computations from 6 stations 110 mi. south of the mountain and under 300 ft. above sea level. The new figures were arrived at in 1952-54.

## AFRICA, AUSTRALIA AND ANTARCTICA

Mountains and Country	Feet	Mountains and Country	Feet	Mountains and Country	Feet
Kilimanjaro (2 peaks)		Wilhelmshina, New Guinea	15,584	Toubkal, Morocco	13,671
Tanzania		Juliana, New Guinea	15,420	Kinabalu, British North Borneo	13,455
Kibo	19,340	Mt. Wilhelm, North-East New Guinea	15,400	Mt. Lister, Antarctica	13,350
Kenya, Kenya Colony	17,564	Ras Dushan, Ethiopia	15,158	Mt. Erebus, Antarctica	13,200
Ruvenzori (Margherita)	17,058	Mt. Marham, Antarctica	15,100	Mt. Riddif, Nansen, Antarctica	13,156
Uganda-Ruvenzori	16,795	Mt. Ruth Siple, Antarctica	15,000	Korintji, Sumatra	12,484
Carstensz Toppen, New Guinea	16,500	Buabli, Ethiopia	14,797	Cook, New Zealand	12,319
Idenburg Toppen, New Guinea	15,748	Mt. Kirkpatrick, Antarctica	14,690	Pico de Teide, Canary Isl.	12,102
		Batu, Ethiopia	14,131	Kosciuszko, Australia	7,305
		Mt. Bush, Antarctica	11,000		

## Statistics on the United States

Source: National Geographic Society, Washington, D. C.

Area of Continental United States	Total	3,022,387 square miles
	Land	2,971,726 square miles
	Water	47,661 square miles
Largest state	Texas	267,339 square miles
Smallest state	Rhode Island	1,214 square miles
Largest county	San Bernardino County, California	20,160 square miles
Northernmost town	Ponape, Minnesota	49° 22' N.
Southernmost city	Key West, Florida	24° 33' N.
Southernmost mainland town	Florida City, Florida	25° 27' N.
Easternmost town	Lubec, Maine	66° 59' W.
Westernmost point	Cape Alava, Washington	124° 44' W.
Highest point on Atlantic coast	Cadillac Mountain, Mount Desert Island, Maine	1,530 feet
Highest waterfall	Yosemite Falls—Total in three sections	2,425 feet
	Upper Yosemite Fall	1,430 feet
	Cascades in middle section	675 feet
	Lower Yosemite Fall	320 feet
Longest river	Mississippi-Missouri	3,692 miles
Highest mountain	Mt. Whitney, California	14,495 ft.
Lowest point	Death Valley, California	282 ft.
Deepest lake	Crater Lake, Oregon	1,096 ft. deep
Highest lake	Tulainyo Lake, California	12,865 ft. high

## Size and Dimensions of the Earth

Source: U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office, Washington, D. C.

**Size of the Earth**—The Earth is considered as a spheroid, or ellipsoid. Equatorial circumference: 24,902.39 mi. Meridional circumference: 24,860.49 mi. Area: 196,950,284 sq. mi. Length of 1° longitude at equator: 69.17 mi. Length of 1° latitude at equator: 69.71 mi. at pole: 69.41 mi. Mass of ellipsoid (mean density is 5.52): 6,594,000,000,000,000,000 short tons, which reads: six sextillion, 594 quintillion.

**Areas and Dimensions of Continents**—Africa, 11,500,000 sq. mi. North America, 8,300,000 sq. mi., including islands. South America, 6,800,000 sq. mi.

Asia, 17,000,000 sq. mi., including islands. Europe, 3,750,000 sq. mi. Oceania, 4,000,000 sq. mi. Antarctica, 6,000,000 sq. mi.

Asia is 6,000 mi. E. to W., 5,300 mi. N. to S. Africa is 5,000 mi. E. to W., 4,600 mi. E. to W. Europe is 2,400 mi. N. to S., 3,300 mi. E. to W. South America is 4,600 mi. N. to S., 3,200 mi. E. to W. North America is 4,900 mi. N. to S., 4,000 mi. E. to W. Australia is 1,970 mi. N. to S., 2,400 mi. E. to W. (figures are approximations). Fertile regions occupy 33,000,000 sq. mi., steppes 19,000,000 sq. mi., deserts, 5,000,000 sq. mi.

At 12,506 feet above sea level, Lake Titicaca in South America is more than 1,250 feet higher than the crest of Mt. Hood, Oregon, says the National Geographic Society. Astride the Peru-Bolivia border, it sprawls out a maximum 130 miles and reaches a width of 35 miles and a depth of 1,000 feet. It is half as large as Lake Ontario.

## NOTED PERSONALITIES

## English Rulers

Name		Began	Died	Age	Rgd
SAXONS AND DANES					
Egbert	Son of Ealhmund, of Kent, King of Wessex	827	839	12	
Ethelwulf	Son of Egbert, defeated Danes, by sea and land	839	858	19	
Ethelbald	Second son of Ethelwulf	858	860	2	
Ethelbert	Third son of Ethelwulf	858	866	8	
Ethelred	Fourth son of Ethelwulf, killed by Danes in battle	866	871	5	
Alfred	The Great, fifth son of Ethelwulf, defeated the Danes	871	901	52	30
Edward	The Elder, son of Alfred the Great, fought the Danes	901	925	55	24
Aethelstan	Eldest son of Edward the Elder	925	940	45	15
Edmund	Brother of Aethelstan, murdered	940	946	25	8
Edred	Brother of Edmund	946	955	32	9
Edwy	Eldest son of Edmund	955	958	18	3
Edgar	Second son of Edmund, suppressed piracy	958	975	32	17
Edward	The Martyr, son of Edgar, murdered	975	979	17	1
Ethelred II	The Unready, half-brother of Edward, massacred Danes	979	1016	48	37
Edmund	Ironside, eldest son of Ethelred, fought the King of London	1016	1016	27	
Canute	The Dane, by conquest and election, divided country with Edmund	1017	1035	40	14
Harold I	Harfot, son of Canute, first ruled north of the Thames	1035	1040	5	5
Hardicanute	Son of Canute, had been Danish King, mother a Norman	1040	1042	24	2
Edward	The Confessor, son of Ethelred II, canonized	1042	1066	62	24
Harold II	Brother-in-law of Edward the Confessor, slain in battle	1066	1066	44	0
HOUSE OF NORMANDY					
William I	The Conqueror, defeated Harold at Hastings	1066	1087	60	21
William II	Third son of William I, surnamed Rufus, killed by arrow	1087	1100	43	13
Henry I	Youngest son of William I, surnamed Beaulere	1100	1135	67	35
HOUSE OF BLOIS					
Stephen	Third son of Stephen, Count of Blois, by Adela, fourth daughter of William I	1135	1154	50	19
HOUSE OF PLANTAGENET					
Henry II	Son of Geoffrey Plantagenet, by Matilda, only daughter of Henry I	1154	1189	66	35
Richard I	Eldest surviving son of Henry II, surnamed Cœur de Lion	1189	1199	42	10
John	Sixth and youngest son of Henry II, surnamed Lackland	1199	1216	50	17
Henry III	Eldest son of John, first King buried at Westminster	1216	1272	65	56
Edward I	Eldest son of Henry III, surnamed Longshanks	1272	1307	68	35
Edward II	Eldest surviving son of Edward I, deposed by Parliament, Jan. 7, 1327	1307	1327	43	20
Edward III	Eldest son of Edward II of Carnarvon	1327	1377	65	50
Richard II	Son of Black Prince and grandson of Edward III, deposed	1377	1399	34	22
HOUSE OF LANCASTER					
Henry IV	Son of John of Gaunt, 4th son of Edward III	1399	1413	47	13
Henry V	Eldest son of Henry IV, hero of Agincourt	1413	1422	34	9
Henry VI	Only son of Henry V, deposed 1461, died in Tower of London	1422	1471	49	39
HOUSE OF YORK					
Edward IV	His grandfather was Richard, son of Edmund, 5th son of Edward III, and his grandmother, Ann, was great-granddaughter of Lionel, third son of Edward III; Edward IV was 6 ft. 3 in. tall	1461	1483	41	22
Edward V	Eldest son of Edward IV, murdered in the Tower of London	1483	1483	13	0
Richard III	Crookback, brother of Edward IV, fell at Bosworth Field	1483	1485	35	2
HOUSE OF TUDOR					
Henry VII	Son of Edmund, eldest son of Owen Tudor, by Katherine, widow of Henry V; his mother, Margaret Beaufort, was great-granddaughter of John of Gaunt	1485	1509	53	24
Henry VIII	Only surviving son of Henry VII; 2 of his 6 queens were beheaded	1509	1547	56	38
Edward VI	Son of Henry VIII, by Jane Seymour, his 3rd queen. Ruled under regents. Was forced to name Lady Jane Grey his successor. Council of State proclaimed her queen July 10, 1553. Mary Tudor won Council, was proclaimed queen July 19, 1553. Mary had Jane beheaded for treason, Feb., 1554.	1547	1553	16	6
Mary I	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Catharine of Aragon	1553	1558	43	5
Elizabeth	Daughter of Henry VIII, by Anne Boleyn, who was beheaded	1558	1603	70	41
HOUSE OF STUART					
James I	James VI of Scotland, son of Mary, Queen of Scots, who was a great granddaughter of Henry VII	1603	1625	59	22
Charles I	Only surviving son of James I, beheaded in London	1625	1649	18	24
COMMONWEALTH, 1649-1660					
The Cromwells	Oliver Cromwell, Lord Protector	1653	1658	59	..
	Richard Cromwell, Lord Protector, resigned May 25, 1659	1658	1712	86	..
HOUSE OF STUART (RESTORED)					
Charles II	Eldest son of Charles I, died without issue	1660	1685	55	25
James II	Second son of Charles I (Deposed 1688. Interregnum Dec. 11, 1688, to Feb. 13, 1689)	1685	1701	68	3
William III and Mary II	Son of William, Prince of Orange, by Mary, daughter of Charles I	1689	1702	51	13
Anne	Eldest daughter of James II and wife of William III	1689	1694	33	6
	Second daughter of James. Her children died before her	1702	1714	49	12
HOUSE OF HANOVER					
George I	Son of Elector of Hanover, by Sophia, daughter of Elizabeth, daughter of James I	1714	1727	67	13
George II	Only son of George I, married Caroline of Brunswick	1727	1760	77	34
George III	Grandson of George II, married Charlotte of Mecklenburg	1760	1820	61	59
	His son, George IV, was Prince Regent, from Feb., 1811, owing to the mental condition of George III.				
George IV	Eldest son of George III, married Caroline of Brunswick	1820	1830	67	70
William IV	Third son of George III, married Adelaide of Saxe-Meiningen	1830	1837	71	7
Victoria	Daughter of Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III	1837	1901	81	63
HOUSE OF SAXE-COBURG					
Edward VII	Eldest son of Victoria, married Alexandra, Princess of Denmark	1901	1910	68	9
HOUSE OF WINDSOR					
	Name of Royal Family changed to Windsor July 17, 1917				
George V	Second son of Edward VII, married Princess Mary of Teck	1910	1936	70	25
Edward VIII	Eldest son of George V, proclaimed, never crowned, acceded, Jan. 20, 1936; abdicated Dec. 11, 1936; created Duke of Windsor, married Mrs. Wallis Warfield, of Baltimore Md. June 3, 1937, was appointed Governor of the Bahamas, July 9, 1940; resigned March 15, 1943	1936	....	..	1
George VI	Second son of George V, born Dec. 14, 1895, married April 26, 1923, Lady Elizabeth Bowes-Lyon; acceded Dec. 17, 1936; crowned May 12, 1937; died Feb. 6, 1952	1936	1952	56	15 1/2
Elizabeth II	Eldest daughter of George VI, born Apr. 21, 1926, married Nov. 20, 1947, to Philip Mountbatten, former Prince of Greece, Duke of Edinburgh and Prince Philip; acceded Feb. 8, 1952, crowned June 2, 1953	1952	....	..	....

## Rulers of Scotland

The Romans gave the name of Caledonia to present-day Scotland and called the people Caledonians. The latter were the forerunners of the Picts. Britons, including Welsh, settled there as refugees from the Normans. Norsemen, Teutonic tribes from Scandinavia, seized islands, raided the mainland and made settlements. The Scots, a Celtic race that spoke Gaelic, came from Ireland, then called Scotia.

Kenneth I (S. C. MacAlpin) was the first Scot to rule both Scots and Picts, 843 A. D.

Duncan I was the first general ruler, 1034. Macbeth seized the kingdom 1040, was slain by Duncan's son, Malcolm Canmore (Malcolm III), 1058.

Malcolm married Margaret, English princess who had fled from the Normans. Queen Margaret introduced English language and English monastic customs. She was canonized. Her son Edgar, 1097, moved the court to Edinburgh. His brothers Alexander I and David I succeeded. Malcolm IV, grandson of David I, 1153, was followed by his brother, William the Lion, 1165, whose son was Alexander II, 1214. The latter's son, Alexander III, defeated the Norse and regained the Hebrides. When he died, 1286, his granddaughter, Margaret, child of Eric of Norway and grandniece of Edward I of England, known as the Maid of Norway, was chosen ruler, but died on the way to Scotland,

## Rulers of France

Julius Caesar subdued the Gauls, native tribes of Gaul (France) 57 to 52 B.C. The Romans ruled 500 years. The Franks, a Teutonic tribe, reached the Somme from the East C. 250 A. D. By the 5th century the Merovingian Franks ousted the Romans. In 451 A. D., with the help of Visigoths, Burgundians and others, they defeated Attila and the Huns at Chalons-sur-Marne.

Childeric I became leader of the Merovingians 458 A. D. His son Clovis I (Chlodwig, Ludwig, Louis) crowned 481, founded the dynasty. After defeating the Alemanni (Germans) 496, he was baptized a Christian and made Paris his capital. His line ruled until Childeric III was deposed, 742.

The West Merovingians were called Neustrians, the eastern Austrasians. Pepin of Herstal (687-714) major domus, or head of the palace, of

1290 Successors:

John Bahul, 1292-1296.

[Interregnum, 10 years]

Robert Bruce (The Bruce), 1306-1329, victor at Bannockburn, 1314.

Robert II, 1316-1390, grandson of Robert Bruce, son of Walter, the Steward of Scotland, was called The Steward, first of the so-called Stuart line.

Robert III, son of Robert II, 1390-1406.

James I, son of Robert III, 1406-1437.

James II, son of James I, 1437-1460.

James III, 1460-1488, eldest son of James II.

James IV, 1488-1513, eldest son of James III.

James V, 1513-1542, eldest son of James IV.

Mary, 1542-1567, daughter of James V, known as Mary of Scots, or Maria Stuart, married (1) Francis, Dauphin of France; (2) Henry, Lord Darnley; (3) James, Earl of Bothwell. Imprisoned by Elizabeth I of England and beheaded.

James VI, 1567-1625, son of Mary and Lord Darnley, became King of England on death of Elizabeth in 1603. Although the thrones were thus united, the legislative union of Scotland and England was not effected until the act of Union, May 1, 1707, when the two kingdoms were called Great Britain, the Scots were given representation in parliament and the Presbyterian Church was recognized as the Church of Scotland.

Austrasia, took over Neustria as dux (leader) of the Franks. Pepin's son, Charles, called Martel (the Hammer), defeated the Saracens at Tours-Poitiers, 732; was succeeded by his son, Pepin the Short, 741, who deposed Childeric III and ruled as king until 768.

His son, Charlemagne, or Charles the Great, (742-814), became king of the Franks, 768, with his brother Carloman, who died 771. He ruled France, Germany, parts of Italy, Spain, Austria, enforced Christianity. Was crowned Holy Roman Emperor by Pope Leo III in St. Peter's, Rome, Dec. 26, 800 A. D. Succeeded by son, Louis I, the Pious, 814. At death, 840, Louis left empire to sons, Lothar (Roman emperor); Pepin I (king of Aquitaine); Louis II (of Germany); Charles the Bald (France). They quarreled and by the peace of Verdun, 843, divided the empire.

A.D. Name and year of Accession

The Carolingians  
840 Charles I, the Bald, Roman Emperor, 875  
877 Louis II, the Stammerer, son  
879 Louis III (died 882) and Carloman (bro.)  
884 Charles II, the Fat, Roman Emperor, 881  
888 Eudes (Odo) elected by nobles. Ousted by  
898 Charles II, the Simple, son of Louis II, defeated by  
922 Robert, brother of Eudes, killed in war  
923 Rodolph (Raoul) Duke of Burgundy  
936 Louis IV, son of Charles III  
954 Lothar, son, aged 13, defeated by Capet  
986 Louis V, the Sluggard, left no heirs

The Capets  
987 Hugh Capet, son of Hugh the Great  
996 Robert (the Wise), his son  
1011 Henry I, his son, last Norman  
1060 Philip I, (the Fair), son, king at 14  
1108 Louis VI, (the Fat), son  
1137 Louis VII, (the Younger), son  
1180 Philip II, (Augustus), son, crowned at Rheims  
1223 Louis VIII, (the Lion), son  
1226 Louis IX, (Saint Louis), son, crusader  
1270 Philip III, (the Hardy), son  
1285 Philip IV, (the Fair), son, king at 17  
1314 Louis X, (the Headstrong), son. His posthumous  
son, John I, lived only 7 days  
1316 Philip V, (the Tall), brother of Louis X  
1322 Charles IV, (the Fair), brother of Louis X

House of Valois  
1328 Philip VI, (of Valois), grandson of Philip III  
1350 John II, (the Good), his son, retired to England  
1364 Charles V, (the Wise), son  
1380 Charles VI, (the Beloved), son  
1422 Charles VII, (the Victorious), son  
1461 Louis XI, (the Ruyter), son, civil reformer  
1483 Charles VIII, (the Arabian), son  
1498 Louis XII, great grandson of Charles V  
1515 Francis I, of Angoulême, nephew, son-in-law  
1547 Louis II, son, killed at a joust  
1559 Francis II, son, married Mary of Scots  
1560 Charles IX, bro., son of Catherine de Medici  
1574 Henry III, bro., King of Poland, stabbed

House of Bourbon  
1589 Henry IV, of Navarre, son-in-law of Henry II;  
murdered  
1610 Louis XIII, (the Just), son  
1715 Louis XIV, (Le Roi Soleil, the Sun King)  
1774 Louis XVI, great grandson  
1774 Louis XVI, grandson; married Marie Antoinette; both beheaded by Revolution, 1793.

A.D. Name and year of Accession

Their son, called Louis XVII, said to have died in prison, never ruled

First Republic  
1792 National Convention  
1795 Directory, under Barras and others  
1799 Consulate, Napoleon Bonaparte, First Consul  
In 1802 elected Consul for life

First Empire  
1804 Napoleon I, Emperor. Josephine (de Beauharnais) Empress, 1804-09; Marie Louise, Empress, 1809-1814. Her son, Francis, (1811-1832) titular King of Rome, later Duke de Reichstadt and "Napoleon II", never ruled. Napoleon abdicated 1814, returned for 100 days, 1815, then was exiled to St. Helena Island. Died there May 5, 1821.

Bourbons Restored  
1814 Louis XVIII King; brother of Louis XVI  
1824 Charles X, brother; deposed

House of Orleans  
1830 Louis Philippe (Egalité), King

Second Republic  
1848 Louis Napoleon, President, nephew of Napoleon I.

Second Empire  
1852 Napoleon III, Emperor. Eugénie (de Montijo) Empress. Deposed 1870. Son, Prince Imperial, (1856-70) died in Zulu War. Eugénie died 1920.

Third Republic—Presidents  
1871 Thiers, Louis Adolphe (1797-1877), historian  
1873 MacMahon, Marshal Patrice M. (1808-1893)  
1879 Grévy, Paul J. (1807-1894), resigned  
1887 Sadi-Carnot, M. (1837-1894), assassinated  
1894 Casimir-Perier, Jean P. P. (1847-1907), resigned  
1895 Faure, François Félix (1811-1899)  
1899 Loubet, Emile (1838-1929)  
1906 Fallières, Armand (1811-1931)  
1913 Poincaré, Raymond (1860-1934)  
1920 Doumergue, Paul (1856-1922) resigned  
1920 Millerand, Alexandre (1859-1943) resigned  
1924 Doumergue, Gaston (1863-1937)  
1931 Doumergue, Gaston (1863-1937)  
1932 Lebrun, Albert (1871-1950) resigned

Fourth Republic—Presidents  
Elected for 7-year term jointly by National Assembly and Council of the Republic  
1947 Auriol, Vincent (1884-)  
1954 Coty, René (1883-)



## Rulers of Middle Europe: German and Austrian Dynasties

Continental ruling houses emerged from rivalries among nobles who regarded peoples as private possessions, to be traded in marriages and protective alliances. Thus authority often crossed national boundaries. Dominion over Austria, Bohemia, Germany, Hungary, Poland, etc., shifted many times amid devastating wars. This table reflects the rise of German, Austrian and Prussian rulers, from Charlemagne to Hitler.

### Carolingian Dynasty

Charles the Great, or Charlemagne, ruled what is now France, Italy and Middle Europe; established Ostmark (later Austria); crowned Roman emperor by pope in Rome, 800 A. D. Died, 814.

Louis I (Ludwig) the Pious, son; crowned by Charlemagne 813, d. 840.

Louis the German, son, succeeded to East Francia (Germany) 843-876.

Charles the Fat, son, inherited East Francia and West Francia (France) 876, reunited empire, crowned emperor by pope, 881; deposed, 887.

Arnulf, nephew, 887-906. Partition of empire.

Louis the Child, 900-911, last direct descendant of Charlemagne.

Conrad I, duke of Franconia, first elected German king, founded House of Franconia.

### Saxon Dynasty; First Reich

Henry I, the Fowler, duke of Saxony, 919-936.

Otto I, the Great, 936-973, son; crowned Holy Roman Emperor by pope, 962.

Otto II, 973-983, son; failed to oust Greeks and Arabs from Sicily.

Otto III, 982-1002, son. Minority regency by mother and grandmother. Crowned emperor at 16 by pope.

Henry II, duke of Bavaria, 1002-1024, great-grandson of Henry the Fowler.

### House of Franconia (The Salic House)

Conrad II, 1024-1039, son-in-law of Otto I.

Henry III, 1039-1056, son; deposed 3 popes; annexed Bohemia; temporarily king of Hungary.

Henry IV, 1056-1106, son; regency by his mother, Agnes of Poitou. Banned by Pope Gregory VII. He did penance at Canossa.

Henry V, 1106-1125, son; last of Salic House.

Lothar, duke of Saxony, 1125-1137. Crowned emperor in Rome, 1134. Start of contest between Saxonian house of Staufen and Bavarian house of Welf.

### House of Hohenstaufen

Conrad III, duke of Suabia, 1138-1152. In 2nd Crusade.

Frederick III, duke of Suabia, 1138-1152. In 2nd Crusade.

Frederick I, Barbarossa (Red Beard) 1152-1190; lost Italy. In 3rd Crusade.

Henry VI, 1190-1196, took Lower Italy from Normans. Son became king of Sicily.

Philipp of Suabia, 1198-1208, son of Frederick I.

Otto, of House of Welf, 1198-1215; deposed.

Frederick II, 1215-1250, son of Henry VI; king of Sicily; crowned king of Jerusalem; in 5th Crusade.

Conrad IV, 1250-1254, son, lost Lower Italy to Charles of Anjou.

Conradin, son, King of Jerusalem and Sicily, never recognized as emperor, attempted to recover Italy 1268; failed, was beheaded. With him Hohenstaufen became extinct.

Interregnum, 1250-1273.

### Rulers from Various Houses

Rudolph of Hapsburg, 1273-1291, defeated King Ottocar II of Bohemia and conquered Bohemia. Bequeathed duchy of Austria to eldest son, Albert.

Adolphus, count of Nassau, 1291-1298, killed in war with Albert of Austria.

Albert I, German king, 1298-1308.

Henry VII, of Luxemburg, 1308-1313, crowned emperor in Rome.

Louis (Ludwig) of Bavaria, 1314-1347. Also elected was Frederick the Handsome of Austria, 1314-1330, leading to war. Abolition of papal sanction for election of Holy Roman Emperor (begin 800 A. D.).

Charles IV, of Luxemburg, 1347-1378, grandson of Henry VII, ruler of Bohemia.

Wenceslaus, 1378-1400, deposed.

Rupert, Duke of Palatine, 1400-1410.

Sigismund, 1411-1437, also king of Hungary.

### Hapsburg Dynasty

Albert II, of Austria, 1438-1439, son-in-law of Wenceslaus; inherited from him kingdoms of Hungary and Bohemia; began wars with Turks.

Ferdinand II of Aragon married Isabella of Castile and Leon, 1479, uniting kingdoms; Navarre added 1512. Isabella died 1504. Ferdinand 1516, succeeded by grandson, Charles I (of Hapsburg), elected as Emperor Charles V. Succession: 1556.

Philip II, 1556. Philip III, 1621. Philip IV, 1665.

Charles II, 1700. Philip V (first Bourbon grand-son of Louis XIV of France), 1746. Ferdinand VI, 1759. Charles III, 1788. Charles IV, 1808. Charles abdicated for son Ferdinand VII, both arrested by Napoleon. Ferdinand resigned; 1808, Joseph Bonaparte; 1814, Ferdinand VII, recalled; 1833, Queen

Isabella II, 1833-1909.

Frederick III, 1439-1493; cousin of Albert; wars with the Turks and with Charles of Burgundy.

Maximilian I, 1493-1550; son, married Mary of Burgundy. Assumed title of Roman Emperor, 1508.

Charles V, 1519-1556; King of Spain; grandson of Maximilian; Luther; Reformation and religious wars.

Ferdinand I, 1558-1564. Maximilian II, 1564-1576; son. Rudolf II, 1576-1621; son.

Mathias, 1612-1619; brother; 1618 beginning of the 30 years' war.

Ferdinand II of Steiermark, 1619-1637; elected emperor at Frankfurt, religious wars.

Ferdinand III, 1637-1657. Peace of Westphalia, 1648. Leopold I, 1658-1705; son, Joseph I, 1705-1711, son, Charles VI, 1711-1740; son of Leopold I.

Maria Theresa, 1740-1780; daughter of Charles VI, Queen of Hungary; 7 years' war with Frederick the Great, King of Prussia.

Charles VII of Bavaria, 1742-1745; pretender to the throne, crowned; defeated by Maria Theresa.

Francis I of Lorraine-Tuscany, 1745-1765, husband of Maria Theresa; raised by her to co-heir.

Joseph II, 1765-1790; son, first partition of Poland, Leopold II, 1790-1792.

Francis II, 1792-1806, known as Francis I, emperor of Austria, ruled Germany 1792-1835. In 1806 he abdicated as German emperor and gave up claims to Holy Roman Empire.

Ferdinand, son, 1835-1848. (Abdicated)

### Rulers of Prussia

Nucleus of Prussia was the Mark of Brandenburg. First margrave was Albert the bear (Albrecht), 1134-1170. First Hohenzollern to become margrave was Frederick, burgrave of Nuremberg, 1415-1440.

Frederick William, 1640-1688, was called the Great Elector. His son, Frederick III, 1688-1713, was crowned Frederick I of Prussia, Jan. 18, 1701, ruled till 1713.

Frederick II, the Great, 1740-1786, annexed Silesia, part of Poland.

Frederick William III, nephew, 1786-1797.

Frederick William III, 1797-1840. Napoleonic wars, Queen Louise (d. 1810).

Frederick William IV, 1840-1861. Uprising of 1848 and first parliament and constitution.

### Second German Reich

William I, 1861-1888, brother. Annexation of Schleswig and Hanover; Franco-Prussian war, 1870-71; proclamation of German Reich, Jan. 18, 1871, at Versailles; William, German emperor (last Kaiser), 1871-1888.

Frederick III, 1888.

William II, son, 1888-1918. Led Germany in World War I, abdicated as German emperor and king of Prussia, Nov. 9, 1918. Died in exile in Netherlands June 4, 1941.

Minor rulers (Wuerttemberg, Saxony, etc.) also abdicated. Germany became a republic at Weimar, July 1, 1919. Frederick Ebert, president, 1919-1925.

Paul von Hindenburg-Beneckendorff, 1925, re-elected 1932, d. Aug. 2, 1934. Adolf Hitler, chancellor, chosen successor as Leader-Chancellor (Fuehrer & Reichskanzler) of Third Reich, Annexed Austria, March 1938. Precipitated World War II, 1939-1945. Reported suicide in bomb shelter under chancellery, Berlin, May 1, 1945.

For subsequent history see Foreign Countries; Germany.

### Austro-Hungarian Monarchy

Francis Joseph II, nephew, 1848-1916, emperor of Austria, king of Hungary. Dual monarchy of Austria-Hungary formed, 1867. After assassination of heir, Archduke Francis Ferdinand, June 28, 1914, Austrian diplomacy precipitated World War I.

Charles I, grandson, 1916-1918, last emperor of Austria and king of Hungary. Abdicated Nov. 11-13, 1918. (d. 1922)

For subsequent history see Foreign Countries; Austria.

## Rulers of Spain

Christina regent for Isabella; 1843 Isabella II of age, fled 1867; 1870 Amadeus I, abdicated 1873.

1873, republic. Castelar, president; 1874, Alfonso XII; 1886, Queen Christina of Austria regent for Alfonso XII, until 1897. After assassination of her husband, Alfonso left country but did not abdicate; republic abolished monarchy, presidents; 1931, Niceto Alcalá Zamora; 1936, Manuel Azanza.

Fascist revolution, 1936, succeeded; Gen. Francisco Franco proclaimed Supreme Chief, 1939, with provision that he be succeeded by monarchy.

Alfonso XIII died Feb. 28, 1941, aged 84, his property and citizenship had been restored.

Roman Rulers

From Romulus to the end of the Empire in the West. Rulers of the Roman Empire in the East sat in Constantinople and for a brief period in Nicæa, until the capture of Constantinople by the Turks in 1453, when it was succeeded by the Ottoman Empire.

B.C.	Name	A.D.	Name	A.D.	Name
	The Kingdom				
753	Romulus (Quirinus)	76	Nerva	337	Constantine I (the Great)
716	Numa Pompilius	97	Trajanus		Constantine II
673	Tullius Hostilius	117	Hadrianus	310	Constantine II and Constant I
640	Ancus Marcius	131	Antoninus Pius	350	Constantine II
616	I. Tarquinius Priscus	161	Marcus Aurelius and Lucius Verus	360	Julianus II (the Apostate)
578	Servius Tullus	169	Marcus Aurelius (alone)	363	Jovianus
534	L. Tarquinius Superbus	180	Commodus		East and West
	The Republic	193	Pertinax; Julianus I	364	Valentinianus I (West) and Valens (East)
509	Consulate established	193	Septimius Severus	367	Valentinianus with Gratianus (West) and Valens (East)
509	Quaestorship instituted	211	Caracalla and Geta	375	Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West) and Valens (East)
498	Dictatorship introduced	217	Caracalla (alone)	378	Gratianus with Valentinianus II (West) and Theodosius I (East)
494	Plebeian Tribunate created	217	Macrinus		
494	Plebeian Aedileship created	221	Elagabalus (Heliogabalus)		
444	Consular Tribunate organized	222	Alexander Severus		
435	Censorship instituted	235	Maximinus I (the Thracian)		
366	Triumphship established	238	Gordianus I and Gordianus II; Pupienus and Balbinus	383	Valentinianus II (West) and Theodosius I (East)
366	Comitatus established	238	Gordianus III	394	Theodosius I (the Great)
362	Military Tribunate elective	244	Philip the Arab	395	Honorius (West) and Arcadius (East)
326	Proconsulate introduced	244	Decius	408	Honorius (West) and Theodosius II (East)
311	Naval Duumvirate elective	251	Gallus and Volusianus	423	Valentinianus III (West) and Theodosius II (East)
217	Dictatorship of Labeus	253	Aemilianus	450	Valentinianus III (West) and Marcianus (East)
	Maximus	253	Valerianus and Gallienus	455	Maximus (West) and Avitus (West) Marcianus (East)
133	Tribunate of Tiberius	258	Gallienus (alone)	456	Avitus (West) and Marcianus (East)
	Gracchus	268	Claudian II (the Gothic)	457	Majorianus (West) and Leo I (East)
123	Tribunate of Gaius Gracchus	270	Quintillus	461	Severus II (West) and Leo I (East)
82	Dictatorship of Sulla	270	Aurelianus	467	Anthemius (West) and Leo I (East)
60	First triumvirate formed	275	Trajanus	472	Olybrius (West) and Leo I (East)
	Caesar, Pompeius, Crassus	276	Probus	473	Glycerius (West) and Leo I (East)
46	Dictatorship of Caesar	282	Carus	474	Julius Nepos (West) and Leo II (East)
43	Second Triumvirate formed	283	Carinus and Numerianus	475	Romulus Augustulus (West) and Zeno (East)
	Octavianus, Antonius, Lepidus	284	Diocletianus	476	End of Empire in West; Odoacer, King of Italy
	The Empire	286	Diocletianus and Maximianus		
27	Augustus (Gaius Julius Caesar Octavianus)	305	Galerius and Constantius I		
		306	Galerius, Maximinus II, Severus I		
A.D.		307	Galerius, Maximinus II, Constantius I, Licinius, Maxentius		
14	Tiberius I	311	Maximinus II, Constantius I, Licinius, Maxentius		
37	Gaius (Caligula)	312	Maximinus II, Constantius I, Licinius		
41	Claudius I	314	Constantinus I and Licinius		
54	Nero	324	Constantinus I (the Great)		
68	Galba				
69	Galba; Otho; Vitellius				
69	Vespasianus				
79	Vitellius				
81	Domitianus				

Rulers of Modern Italy

After Napoleon fell in 1814 and Murat, King of Naples, was shot in 1815, the Congress of Vienna restored pre-Napoleonic political states as follows: Sardinia and Genoa under King Victor Emmanuel I of Savoy; Parma and Piacenza under Duchess Marie Louise, former French queen; Modena under Archduke Francis IV of Hapsburg; Tuscany, under Duke Ferdinand III of Hapsburg; Lucca under Duchess Maria Louisa of Bourbon; Naples and Sicily under King Ferdinand I of Bourbon; the Papal State under Pius VII; Lombardia-Venetia under Austria; Corsica under France. This reaction led to half a century of bloody conflict, revolts, suppressions by Austrian and French troops. Most spectacular were two campaigns led by Giuseppe Garibaldi, first in 1849, when he penetrated to Rome, and again in 1860, when he liberated Sicily and marched into Naples with Victor Emmanuel II. The latter was proclaimed King of Italy at Turin, 1861. Rome was captured by Gen.

Cadorna Sept 20, 1870 and made the capital. Succession; (1878) Humbert I; (1900) Victor Emmanuel III who, in 1937, was proclaimed Emperor of Ethiopia. The Allies in 1943 restored Haile Selassie on the throne of Ethiopia. In 1946 Victor Emmanuel III abdicated; was succeeded by his son Crown Prince Humbert as Humbert II. Victor Emmanuel III died in 1947. At a plebiscite held June 2, 1946, to determine whether Italy wanted a monarchy or a republic, the people voted for a republic. Premier Alcide de Gasperi assumed the powers of provisional Chief of State on June 13, 1946, the same day King Humbert II went to Portugal as an exile. On June 23, 1946, the Constituent Assembly elected Enrico de Nicola, Liberal, Provisional President of the Republic of Italy. Luigi Einaudi was elected President May 11, 1948. On April 29, 1955 Giovanni Gronchi, of the leftwing Christian Democratic party, was elected President. He was inaugurated May 11, 1955.

Rulers of the Ottoman Empire

Turkish tribes driven from Central Asia by the Mongols c 1200 A.D., settled near the Euphrates in Asia Minor. The Ottoman Empire was established by Osman (Othman) c. 1299 A.D. He was the first to be called sultan. Osman I, 1299-1326. Orkan I, 1326-1359; married Theodora, dau. of emperor of Constantinople. Murad I, 1359-1389; made Adrianople capital, extended power as far as Serbia. Bajazet I, 1389-1403; reached Danube, fought Timur (Tamerlane) in Asia Minor. Mehmet I (Mohammed), 1413-1421. Murad II, 1421-1451. Mehmet II, 1451-1481, the Conqueror, took Constantinople, 1453, date considered beginning of Modern History. This ended Christian rule in Constantinople. Bajazet II, 1481-1512. Fought Venice at Lepanto, July 28, 1499. Entered Poland and Egypt, combined caliphate with sultanate, Selim I, the Grim, 1512-1520. Suleiman I, the Magnificent, 1524-1566. Conducted first siege of Vienna. Selim II, 1566-1574. Murad III, 1574-1595; murdered five brothers; had 103 children. Mehmet III, 1595-1603; murdered 19 brothers. Ahmed I, 1603-1617. Mustafa I (Incom-

petent) and Osman II, 1618-1622; killed by janissaries. Mustafa I, 1622-1623. Murad V, 1623-1640. Ibrahim I, 1640-1648. Mehmet IV, 1648-1687; Turks defeated by Austrians at St. Gotthard, 1684, siege of Vienna lifted by King John Sobieski of Poland, 1683, marking ebb of Turkish rule in Europe. Suleiman II, 1687-1691. Ahmed II, 1691-1695. Mustafa II, 1695-1703. Ahmed III, 1703-1730. Mahmud I, 1730-1754. Mustafa III, 1757-1773. Abdul Hamid I, 1773-1789. Selim III, 1789-1807. Mustafa IV, 8 mos., 1807-1808. Mahmud II, 1808-1839; dissolved janissaries, ordered officials to discard turban, adopt fez. Abdul Mejid, 1839-1861, fought Crimean war. Abdul Aziz, 1861-1867. Murad V, 3 mos., insane. Abdul Hamid II, 1876-1909; constitutional rule begun. Mehmet V, 1909-1918. Mehmet VI, 1918-1922. The sultanate was separated from the caliphate and abolished. Ankara was made capital. PRESIDENTS OF TURKEY Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, 1923-1938. Ismet Inonu, 1938-1950. Celal Bayar, elected 1950.

## Rulers of Denmark, Sweden, Norway

The medieval history of Sweden, Denmark and Norway is one of continual struggle for domination by rival leaders. National issues started in the 10th century, when Christianity was introduced.

### DENMARK

Earliest rulers invaded Britain; King Canute, who ruled in London 1017-1035, was most famous. The Valdemars furnished kings until the 15th century. In 1282 the Danes won the first national assembly, Danehof, from King Erik.

Most redoubtable medieval character was Margaret, daughter of Valdemar IV, born 1353, married at 10 to King Kaakon VI of Norway. In 1375 she had her infant son Olaf made king of Denmark. After his death, 1387, she was regent of Denmark and Norway. In 1388 Sweden accepted her as sovereign. In 1389 she made her grand-nephew, Duke Erik of Pomerania, titular king of Denmark, Sweden and Norway, with herself as regent. In 1397 she effected the Union of Kalmar of the three kingdoms and had Erik crowned. In 1439 the three kingdoms deposed him and elected Christopher of Bavaria king (Christopher III). On his death, 1448, the union broke up.

Succeeding rulers were unable to enforce their claims as rulers of Sweden until 1520, when Christian II conquered Sweden. He was thrown out 1522, and in 1523 Gustavus Vasa united Sweden. Denmark continued to dominate Norway until the Napoleonic wars, when Frederick VI joined the Napoleonic cause after Britain had destroyed the Danish fleet (1807). In 1814 he was forced to cede Norway to Sweden and Helgoland to Britain, retaining Lauenburg. Successors: 1839—Christian VIII, 1849—Frederick VII, 1863—Christian IX, 1906—Frederick VIII, 1912—Christian X, 1947—Frederick IX.

### SWEDEN

Early kings ruled at Uppsala, but did not dominate the country. Sverker (1134-1156) united the Swedes and Goths. In 1435 Sweden obtained the Riksdag, or parliament. After the Union of Kalmar, 1397, the Danes either ruled or harried

## Rulers of Russia; Denmark, Sweden, Norway

First ruler to consolidate Slav tribes was Rurik, leader of the Russ, who established himself at Novgorod A. D. 862. He and his immediate successors had Scandinavian affiliations. They moved to Kiev after 972 A. D. and ruled as Dukes of Kiev. In 988 Vladimir was converted and adopted the Byzantine Greek service, later modified by Slav influences. Important as organizer and law-giver was Yaroslav, 1018-1054, whose daughters married kings of Norway, Hungary and France. His grandson, Vladimir II (Monomachos) 1113-1125, was progenitor of several rulers, but in 1169 Andrew Bogolubski overthrew Kiev and began the line known as Grand Duke of Vladimir.

Of the Grand Dukes of Vladimir Alexander Nevsky, 1245-1263, had a son, Daniel, first to be called Duke of Muscovy (Moscow) who ruled 1294-1303. His successors became Grand Dukes of Muscovy. After Demetrius III, Donskoi, in 1380 defeated the Tartars, they also became Grand Dukes of All Russia. Independence of the Tartars and considerable territorial expansion was achieved under Ivan III, 1462-1505.

Czars of Muscovy—Ivan III was referred to in church ritual as Czar. He married Sofia, niece of the last Byzantine emperor. His successor, Basil, died in 1533 when Basil's son, Ivan, was only 3. He became Ivan IV, "the Terrible," crowned 1547 as Czar of all the Russias, ruled till 1584. Under the weak rule of his son, Theodore, Boris Godunov had control. The dynasty died, and after years of tribal strife and intervention by Polish and Swedish armies, the Russians united under 17-year-old Michael Romanov, distantly related to the first wife of Ivan IV. He ruled 1613-1645 and established the Romanov line. Fourth ruler after Michael was Peter I.

Czars, or Emperors of Russia (Romanovs)—Peter I, 1682-1725, known as Peter the Great, took title of Emperor in 1721. His successors and dates of accession were: Catherine, his widow,

## Rulers of the Netherlands and Belgium

The Netherlands originally were cities and provinces of present Holland and Belgium, ruled by Burgundy, Austrian Hapsburgs and Spain. In 1579 the Catholic South broke off and seven northern provinces formed the Union of Utrecht under the Stadholder, William the Silent, whose highest title was count (d. 1584). Power rested in the States General. Leaders included Prince Maurice of Nassau (d. 1625); Frederic Henry (d. 1647), who married a daughter of Charles I of England; William II (d. 1650); William III of Orange, who married Mary, dau. of James II of England—they became king and queen of England, William died 1702, William IV (d. 1761), William V (d. 1795). Here ended the Dutch Republic. The Batavian Republic, 1795-1798, was created by the French. Napoleon made his brother Louis King of Holland, 1806. He abdicated 1810, when Holland was annexed to France. William Frederick, Prince of Orange, son of William V, led

the country until Christian II of Denmark conquered it anew, 1520. This led to a rising under Gustavus Vasa, who ruled Sweden 1523-1560, and established an independent kingdom. Charles IX (1594-1611, crowned 1607) conquered Moscow. Gustavus II Adolphus (1611-1633) was called the Great. Later rulers: 1633—Christian; 1654—Charles X; 1660—Charles XI; 1697—Charles XII (invader of Russia and Poland, defeated at Poltava, June 28, 1709); 1718—His sister, Ulrika Eleonora, elected queen; 1720—Her husband, Frederick I (of Hesse); 1751—Adolphus Frederick; 1771—Gustavus III; 1792—Gustavus IV; 1809—Charles XIII. (Union with Norway began, 1814). 1818—Charles XIV. He was Jean Bernadotte, Napoleon's Prince of Ponte Corvo, elected 1810 to succeed Charles XIII. He founded the present dynasty, 1844—Oscar I; 1859—Charles XV; 1872—Oscar II; 1907—Gustavus V; 1950—Gustavus VI.

### NORWAY

Overcoming many rivals, Harald Haarfager (872-930) conquered Norway, Orkneys and Shetlands. Olaf, great-grandson (965-1000) brought Christianity into Norway, Iceland, Greenland. In 1035 Magnus the Good also became king of Denmark. Haakon V (1299-1319) had married his daughter to Erik of Sweden. Their son, Magnus, became ruler of Norway and Sweden at 6. His son, Haakon VI, married Margaret of Denmark; their son Olaf became king of Norway and Denmark, followed by Margaret's regency and the Union of Kalmar, 1397.

In 1450 Norway became subservient to Denmark and was forced into wars against Sweden and the League of Hansa. Christian IV (1588-1648) founded Christiania, now Oslo. After Napoleonic wars, when Denmark ceded Norway to Sweden, a strong nationalist movement forced recognition of Norway as an independent kingdom united with Sweden under the Swedish kings, 1814-1905. In 1905 the union was dissolved and Prince Carl of Denmark became Haakon VII.

## Rulers of the U. S. S. R.

1725, Peter II, his grandson, 1727, d. 1730; Anne, Duchess of Courland, 1730, daughter of Peter the Great's brother, Czar Ivan; Ivan VI, 1740-1741, great grandson of Ivan V, child, kept in prison and murdered 1764; Elizabeth, daughter of Peter I, 1741; Peter III, grandson of Peter I, 1761, deposed 1762 for his consort, Catherine II, former princess of Anhalt Zerbst (German) who is known as Catherine the Great, 1762-1796; Paul I, her son, 1796, killed 1801. Alexander I, son of Paul, 1801-1825, defeated Napoleon; Nicholas I, his brother, 1825, Alexander II, son of Nicholas, 1855, assassinated 1881 by terrorists; Alexander III, son, 1881; Nicholas II, son, 1894-1917, last Czar of Russia, forced to abdicate by the Revolution that followed defeat by Germany. The Czar, the Czarina, the Czar's wife, the Crown Prince and the Czar's 4 daughters were murdered by the Bolsheviks in Ekaterinburg, July 6, 1918.

Provisional Government—Prince Georgi Lvov and Alexander Kerensky, premiers, 1917.

Union of Soviet Socialist Republics—Bolshevik Revolution, Nov. 7, 1917, displaced Kerensky; Council of People's Commissars formed, Nicolai Lenin, premier. Lenin died Jan. 21, 1924. Alexei Rykov (executed 1938) and V. M. Molotov held the office, but actual ruler was Joseph Stalin (Joseph Vissarionovich Djughashvili) general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party. Stalin became president of the Council of Ministers (premier) May 7, 1941, died Mar. 5, 1953. Succeeded by Georgi M. Malenkov, as head of the Council and premier and Nikita S. Khrushchev, first secretary of the Central Committee. Malenkov resigned Feb. 8, 1955, and became deputy premier. Marshal Nikolai M. Bulganin became premier. On Mar. 1, 1958, the first deputy premier was Molotov, L. M. Kaganovich, A. I. Mikoyan, M. Z. Saburov, M. G. Pervukhin, as head of the major departments; next in line were 8 deputy premiers, of whom Malenkov was one.

## Rulers of the Netherlands and Belgium

a revolt 1813, was named sovereign prince and crowned, 1815, as King of the Netherlands, incorporating Holland and Belgium. The Belgian revolt of 1830-31 led to separate kingdoms, ratified 1839.

### THE NETHERLANDS (HOLLAND)

(1840) William II; (1849) William III; (1890) Wilhelmina (daughter of William III and his second wife Princess Emma of Waldeck); Wilhelmina abdicated Sept. 4, 1948, in favor of daughter Juliana, 39.

### BELGIUM

(1831) Leopold I of Saxe-Coburg, uncle of Queen Victoria; (1885) Leopold II; (1890) Albert I, nephew of Leopold II; (1934) Leopold III, son of Albert; (1944) Prince Charles, Regent. Leopold returned, 1950, yielded powers to son Baudouin, Prince Royal, Aug. 6, 1950, abdicated July 16, 1951. Baudouin I took throne July 17, 1951.

## Noted British

## POETS, DRAMATISTS, ESSAYISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1672	1719	Addison, Joseph	1869	1952	Douglas, Norman	1828	1909	Meredith, George
1805	1882	Alnsworth, W. H.	1867	1906	Dowson, Ernest	1806	1873	Mill, John Stuart
1731	1779	Akenhead, Mark	1859	1930	Doyle, Arthur Conan	1608	1674	Milton, John
1812	1904	Arnold, Edwin	1563	1631	Drayton, Michael	1779	1852	More, Thomas
1822	1838	Arnold, Matthew	1631	1700	Dryden, John	1838	1922	Morley, John
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	1819	1880	Elliot, George (Marion Evans Cross)	1642	1793	Papys, Samuel
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	1620	1706	Evelyn, John	1664	1729	Pope, Alexander
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	1707	1754	Felding, Henry	1664	1721	Prior, Matthew
1214	1294	Bacon, Roger	1809	1883	Fitzgerald, Edward	1863	1944	Quiller-Couch, Arthur T
1762	1851	Baile, Joshua	1867	1933	Galworthy, John	1552	1618	Richardson, Sir Walter
1860	1947	Barrie, James M.	1685	1732	Gay, John	1811	1884	Reade, Charles
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	1639	1761	Richards, Samuel
671	735	Bede, the Venerable	1857	1903	Gissing, George	1828	1868	Ross, Wm. G. Gabriel
1876	1952	Bell, J. (Jan Day)	1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	1879	1900	Ruskin, John
1870	1953	Bello, Hilaire	1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter
1867	1941	Bennett, Arnold	1858	1925	Haggard, H. Rider	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	1640	1628	Harley, Thomas	1856	1950	Shaw, G. Bernard
1662	1742	Bentley, Richard	1831	1923	Harrick, Frederic	1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe
1870	1952	Blackwood, Alcorn	1778	1830	Hazlitt, William	1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B.
1740	1795	Boswell, James	1793	1835	Hemans, Felicia	1554	1586	Spenser, Sir Philip
1844	1930	Bridges, Robert	1499	1903	Henley, Wm. Ernest	1771	1845	Smith, Sydney
1816	1855	Bronte, Charlotte	1591	1674	Herriot, Robert	1721	1771	Southey, Thomas
1818	1848	Bronte, Emily	1858	1679	Hobbes, Thomas	1774	1815	Stanhope, Robert
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth E.	1770	1835	Hogg, James	1552	1909	Spenser, Edmund
1812	1849	Browning, Robert	1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	1672	1729	Steele, Richard
1838	1922	Bryce, James	1859	1936	Housman, Alfred E.	1713	1768	Stern, Laurence
1628	1688	Bunyan, John	1711	1776	Hume, David	1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert Louis
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	1803	1857	Jerrald, Douglas W.	1880	1912	Strachey, Lytton
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	1707	1784	Johnson, Samuel	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan
1758	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	1574	1637	Jonson, Ben	1837	1909	Swinburne, Algernon C.
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	1796	1821	Keats, John	1809	1892	Tennyson, Alfred
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	1819	1875	Kingsley, Charles	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M.
1340	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	1865	1936	Kipling, Rudyard	1945	1954	Thomson, Dylan
1694	1773	Chesterfield, Earl of	1874	1945	Knoblock, Edward	1700	1748	Thomson, James
1762	1835	Cobbett, William	1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony
1804	1865	Cobden, Richard	1775	1864	Landon, Walter S.	1884	1941	Waltple, Hugh
1772	1834	Coleridge, S. T.	1340	1400	Langland, William	1593	1683	Walton, Isaac
1670	1729	Congreve, William	1885	1930	Lawrence, David H.	1851	1920	Ward, Mrs. Humphry
1857	1924	Conrad, Joseph	1838	1903	Lecky, W. E. H.	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac
1864	1924	Corelli, Marie	1866	1947	Le Gallienne, Richard	1866	1946	Wells, H. G.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	1632	1704	Locke, John	1861	1947	Whitehead, Alfred N.
1809	1882	Darwin, Charles	1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B.	1854	1900	White, Oscar, Fingal
1661	1731	Defoe, Daniel	1864	1948	Machen, Arthur			O'Flaherty, Wills
1785	1859	De Quincy, Thomas	1564	1593	Marlowe, Christopher	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles	1621	1678	Marvell, Andrew	1822	1941	Woolf, Virginia
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	1554	1640	Massinger, Philip	1640	1715	Wycherly, William
1573	1631	Donne, John				1884	1954	Young, Fr. Brett

## BRITISH LEADERS IN ARMY (A), NAVY (N), AND EXPLORATION (E)

1861	1936	Allenby, Edmund (A)	1541	1591	Grenville, Richard (N)	1758	1805	Nelson, Horatio (N)
1871	1936	Beatty, David (N)	1861	1928	Halg, Douglas (A)	1832	1914	Roberts, Frederick (A)
1695	1755	Braddock, Edward (A)	1726	1799	Howe, Richard (N)	1719	1792	Rodney, Geo. (N)
1723	1792	Burgoyne, John (A)	1729	1814	Howe, William (A)	1800	1882	Ross, James C. (E)
1663	1733	Byng, George (N)	1575	1611	Hudson, Henry (E)	1868	1912	Scott, Robert F. (E)
1738	1795	Clinton, Henry (A)	1859	1935	Jellicoe, John (N)	1874	1922	Shackleton, Ernest (E)
1727	1779	Cook, James (E)	1715	1742	Johnston, Wm. (A)	1841	1904	Stanley, Henry M. (E)
1738	1795	Cornwallis, Chas. (A)	1850	1916	Kitchener, H. H. (A)	1869	1951	Swinton, Ernest (A)
1756	1847	Cranke, Francis (N)	1888	1935	Lawrence, T. E. "of Arabia" (A)	1883	1980	Wavell, Archibald (A)
1535	1594	Frobisher, Martin (E)	1650	1722	Marlborough, Duke of (A)	1769	1852	Wellington, Duke of (A)
1721	1787	Gage, Thomas (A)	1871	1951	Maurice, Frederick (A)	1727	1759	Wolfe, James (A)
1833	1885	Gordon, Chas. G. (A)	1867	1948	Milne, Geo. (A)			

## BRITISH SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

1813	1898	Bessemer, Henry	1578	1657	Harvey, Wm.	1811	1870	Simpson, Jas. Y.
1731	1810	Cavendish, Henry	1792	1871	Herschel, John	1818	1848	Stephenson, George
1832	1919	Crookes, Wm.	1738	1822	Herschel, Wm.	1820	1904	Thomson, Jos.
1766	1844	Dalton, John	1827	1912	Lister, Jos.	1824	1907	Thomson, Wm. (Kelvin)
1801	1869	Faraday, Michael	1831	1879	Maxwell, Jas. Clerk	1820	1893	Tyndall, John
1881	1955	Fleming, Alexander	1663	1729	Newcomen, Thos.	1823	1913	Wallace, Alf. Russell
1849	1945	Fleming, Arthur Rose	1642	1727	Newton, Isaac	1736	1819	Watt, James E.
1834	1915	Hargreaves, Jas.	1857	1932	Ross, Ronald	1802	1875	Wheatstone, Chas.

## BRITISH PAINTERS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawr.	1727	1788	Gainsborough, Thos.	1829	1896	Millais, Sir J. E.
1872	1898	Beardsley, Aubrey	1790	1866	Gibson, John	1849	1933	Murray, Sir D.
1734	1808	Beaudouin, Lady Diana	1817	1897	Gilbert, Sir John	1835	1910	Richardson, Sir W. Q.
1735	1839	Becher, Sir Wm.	1786	1846	Haydon, Benj.	1878	1931	Orpen, Sir William
1757	1837	Blake, William	1841	1917	Henry, C. N.	1839	1893	Pertwee, John
1821	1893	Brown, Ford Madox	1697	1764	Hogarth, William	1884	1937	Philpot, Glyn W.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Sir Edw.	1827	1910	Hopner, John	1836	1919	Poynter, Sir E. J. B.
1781	1841	Chantrey, Sir F. L.	1874	1937	Hunt, W. Holman	1756	1823	Reynolds, Sir Henry
1850	1934	Collier, John	1646	1725	Kneller, Alexander	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1776	1837	Constable, John	1802	1873	Landseer, Sir Edwin	1734	1802	Romney, George
1803	1902	Cooper, Thos. Sidney	1856	1941	Lavery, Sir John	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1793	1865	Lastlake, Sir Charles L.	1769	1830	Lawrence, Sir Thomas	1854	1935	Stokes, Adrian
1872	1932	Eland, John S.	1830	1896	Leighton, Fredk. Lord	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. W.
1787	1849	Ety, William	1794	1859	Leslie, Charles R.	1817	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1846	1935	Farquharson, Joseph	1864	1941	Llewellyn, Sir William	1775	1855	Westmacott, Sir R.
1758	1836	Flaxman, John	1806	1870	Maclise, Daniel	1785	1841	Wilde, Sir David
1825	1899	Foster, Myles Birket				1852	1931	Wyllie, W. L.

## BRITISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS

1117	1170	Becket, Thomas	1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	1703	1791	Wesley, John
1685	1753	Berkeley, George	1813	1873	Livingstone, David	1714	1770	Whitefield, Geo.
1829	1912	Booth, William B.	1808	1892	Manning, Henry E.	1802	1865	Wiseman, Nicholas
1566	1644	Brewster, William	1801	1890	Newman, John H.	1475	1530	Wolsey, Thomas
1489	1556	Cranmer, Thos.	1612	1667	Taylor, Jeremy	1524	1584	Wycliffe, John
1624	1691	Fox, George	1484	1536	Tyndall, William			
1505	1572	Knox, John	1708	1788	Wesley, Chas.			

### BRITISH STATESMEN

1852 1928] Asquith, Herbert H.	1859 1925 ] Urzon of Kedleston	1866 1937] MacDonald, J. Ramsay
1867 1947 Baldwin, Stanley	1804 1881] Disraeli, Benjamin	1854 1925 Milner, Alfred
1848 1930 Balfour, Arthur J.	1819 1886 Forster, Wm. E.	1732 1792 North, Frederick
1881 1951 Bavin, Ernest	1749 1806 Fox, Chas. Jas.	1784 1865 Palmerston, Henry
1838 1922 Byles, James	1809 1898 Gladstone, Wm. E.	1788 1850 Peel, Robert
1770 1827 Canning, George	1712 1770 Grenville, George	1867 1937 Peel, William
1854 1935 Carson, Edward	1764 1845 Grey, Charles	1759 1806 Pitt, W. (Chatham)
1769 1822 Castlereagh, Robt.	1862 1933 Grey, Edward	1708 1778 Pitt, W. (Chatham)
1863 1937 Chamberlain, Austen	1594 1643 Hampden, John	1854 1942 Plunkett, Horace
1836 1914 Chamberlain, Jos.	1732 1818 Hastings, Warren	1847 1929 Rosebery, Arch.
1869 1940 Chamberlain, Neville	1863 1935 Henderson, Arthur	1792 1878 Russell, John
1725 1774 Clive, Robert	1858 1923 Law, A. Bonar	1830 1903 Salisbury, Robt.
1896 1952 Cripps, Stafford	1863 1945 Lloyd George, David	1676 1745 Walpole, Robert
1599 1658 Cromwell, Oliver	1876 1947 Lytton, Victor	

### Noted Austrians For composers, see pp. 503-4, rulers p. 553

<b>AUTHORS</b>	1840 1884 Makart, Hans	1822 1884 Mendel, J. Gregor
1791 1872 Grillparzer, Franz	1724 1796 Maupersich, Franz	1493 1541 Paracelsus, Theoph.
1874 1929 Hoffmannsthal, H. v.	1890 1918 Schiele, Egon	1874 1929 Piguet, Clemens v.
1874 1936 Krauss, Karl	1718 1801 Schmidt, Martin	1793 1851 Rodel, Josef
1875 1926 Rilke, Rainer Maria	1804 1871 Schwind, Moritz v.	1858 1929 Welsbach (Karl Auer)
1862 1931 Schnitzler, Artur	1858 1899 Segantini, Gio.	
1805 1868 Stricker, Adolph	1793 1865 Waldmueller, Ferdinand	<b>THEATER</b>
1893 1917 Suttner, Berta v.		1810 1884 Lissler, Fanny
1765 1227 Walter v. d. Vogelweide	<b>SCIENTISTS</b>	1850 1918 Girard, Alex.
1881 1932 Willdgans, Anton	1829 1894 Billroth, Theo.	1858 1910 Kalnz, Josef
<b>ARTISTS</b>	1856 1939 Freud, Sigmund	1801 1862 Nestroy, Johann
1657 1745 Altamonte, Martino	1727 1818 Jacquelin, Nikolaus V.	1873 1949 Reinhardt, Max
	1711 1630 Kepler, Johannes	

### Belgians

<b>A-Artist, C-Composer, E-Explorer, M-Musician, P-Philosopher, S-Scientist, St-Statesman, W-Writer</b>	1857 1931 Mont, Pol de -W.	1861 1907 Van Lerberghe, Chas. -W.
1827 1879 De Coster, Chas. -W.	1836 1924 Picard, Edmond -W.	
1822 1890 Franck, Cesar -C.	1833 1883 Pirmez, Octave -W.	1855 1916 Verhaeren, Emile -W.
1862 1949 Maeterlinck, Maurice -W.	1818 1902 Potvin, Chas. -W.	

### Czechs

1878 1932 Bata, Thos.	1371 1415 Hus, Jan	1834 1891 Neruda, Jan -W.
1884 1948 Benes, Eduard -St.	1810 1836 Macha, Karel -W.	1876 1858 Polacký, Frantisek -W.
1890 1938 Capek, Karel W.	1887 1948 Masaryk, Jan -St.	1766 1858 Svatbny, Jan (Gen)
1592 1671 Comenius -St.	1850 1937 Masaryk, Tomas -St.	1845 1912 Sladek, Jos. -W.
1841 1904 Dvornak, Anton -C.	1848 1922 Myslbek, Josef -S.	1824 1884 Smetana, Bedrich -C.

### Danes

1605 1875 Andersen, Hans Christian -W.	1684 1754 Holberg, Ludvig -W.	1857 1943 Pontoppidan, Henrik -W.
1861 1741 Bering, Vitus J. -E.	1813 1855 Kierkegaard, Soren -P.	1140 1206 Saxo, Grammaticus -W.
1546 1601 Brahe, Tycho -S.	1894 1948 Moeber, John Christmas -S.	1765 1844 Thorvaldsen, Bertel -A.
1842 1927 Brandes, Georg -W.	1777 1851 Orsted, Hans Christian -S.	
1857 1919 Gjellerup, Karl -W.		

### Hungarians

1877 1919 Ady, Andrew -W.	1046 1095 Ladi-las, St. -St.	1818 1865 Semmelweis, Ignac -S.
1846 1933 Arany, Albert -St.	1811 1886 Liszt, Franz -C.	1755 1838 St. Stephen (Ist. king)
1817 1882 Arany, John W.	1823 1864 Madach, Emerik -W.	1814 1878 Szathmari, Jos. Szighl- getti -W.
1801 1845 Bartok, Bela -C.	1817 1864 Magyar, Ladislus -E.	1791 1860 Szechenyi, Stephen -St.
1803 1876 Deak, Francis -St.	1443 1490 Matthias, Corvin -St.	1861 1898 Tisza, Stephen -St.
1804 1849 Endlicher, Stephen -S.	1847 1910 Mikszath, Kalman -W.	1889 1944 Toth, Thamar -W.
1848 1919 Eotvos, Lorand -S.	1847 1952 Molnar, Ferenc -W.	1815 1883 Tokmann, Robert -C.
1858 1903 Erdusz, Janos -A.	1844 1901 Munkacsy, Mihaly -A.	1800 1855 Vadenary, M. -W.
1387 1456 Hunyadi, John -S.	1845 1879 Paul, Ladi-las -A.	1849 1919 Zichy, Geza -C.
1825 1904 Jokai, Maurus -W.	1823 1849 Petofi, Sander -W.	1620 1664 Zrinyi, Miklos, Jr. -W.
1792 1830 Katona, Joseph -W.	1858 1927 Prohaszka, Ottokar -P.	
1802 1894 Kossuth, Louis -St.	1676 1735 Rakoczi, Francis -St.	

### Norwegians

<b>AUTHORS</b>	1828 1906 Ibsen, Henrik	1882 1949 Undset, Sigrid
1813 1896 Aasen, Ivar	1878 1918 K. elland, Alex. L.	1807 1877 Welhaven, Johan S.
1812 1885 Asbjornsen, Peter	1865 1926 Kineck, Hans E.	1805 1845 Wergeland, Henrik
1852 1910 Bjornson, Bjornstjerne	1833 1908 Lie, Jonas	<b>EXPLORERS</b>
1813 1895 Collett, Camilla	1813 1882 Moe, Jorgen	1872 1928 Amundsen, Roald
1876 1939 Dunn, Olav	1810 1863 Munch, Peter	1861 1940 Nansen, Fridtolf
1851 1924 Gahrn, Arne	1835 1917 Sars, John E.	1854 1930 Sverdrup, Otto
1860 1952 Hamsun, Knut.		

### Swedes

1793 1866 Almqvist, C. J. L. -W.	1860 1911 Froling, Gustav -W.	1842 1919 Retzius, Gustaf -S.
1859 1927 Arhenius, Svante -S.	1784 1847 Geller, F. G. -W.	1630 1702 Rudbeck, Olof -S.
1740 1795 Holman, C. M. W.	1860 1925 Larsson, Ola -W.	1828 1895 Rydberg, Viktor -W.
1895 1948 Bernadotte, Folke -St.	1866 1953 Hedin, Sven -E.	1793 1823 Stagnelius, E. J. -W.
1779 1848 Berzelius, Jakob -S.	1864 1930 Karlfeldt, L. K. Axel -W.	1598 1627 Strindheim, Georg -W.
1801 1865 Branner, Fredrika -W.	1858 1910 Lagerlof, Selma -W.	1849 1912 Strindberg, August -W.
1867 1945 Cassel, Gustav -S.	1797 1778 Linne, Carl von -S.	1688 1772 Svedenborg, Emanuel -W.
1701 1744 Celsius, Anders -S.	1843 1921 Moberg, Oscar -W.	
1804 1889 Ericsson, John -S.	1833 1896 No. to Alfred B. S.	1782 1846 Tegner, Esaias -W.

## Presidents and Prime Ministers, Republic of Ireland

The constitution of the Irish Free State was adopted Dec. 11 1922 By treaty with Great Britain, Northern Ireland could vote itself out, which it did Dec. 12, 1922. A new constitution, July 1937, superseded the Irish Free State with the Republic of Ireland (Eire), an independent democratic nation, which retained relations in certain external affairs with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

William T. Cosgrave was chosen President of the Executive Council, Dec., 1922. He was in office

until Mar., 1932, when Eamon de Valera became President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs, holding both offices until 1938. Under the republic:

Presidents: Douglas Hyde, 1938-1945. Sean T. O'Kelly, first term, 1945-1952; reelected 1952 (7 year terms).

Prime Ministers: Eamon de Valera, 1938 to Feb., 1948 John A. Costello, 1948-1951. De Valera June 1951 to June, 1954 Costello, June, 1951-

**Noted British****POETS, DRAMATISTS, ESSAYISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS**

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1672	1719	Addison, Joseph	1869	1952	Douglas, Norman	1828	1909	Meredith, George
1805	1882	Alnsworth, W. H.	1867	1909	Dowson, Ernest	1806	1873	Mild, John Stuart
1721	1779	Akenside, Mark	1859	1930	Drye, Arthur Conan	1608	1674	Milton, John
1812	1904	Arnold, Edwin	1563	1641	Drayton, Michael	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas
1822	1888	Arnold, Matthew	1631	1709	Dryden, John	1838	1923	Morley, John
1515	1568	Ascham, Roger	1819	1880	Ellis, George (Marian Evans Cross)	1632	1703	Pepys, Samuel
1775	1817	Austen, Jane	1620	1706	Evelyn, John	1688	1744	Pope, Alexander
1561	1626	Bacon, Francis	1707	1754	Felding, Henry	1664	1721	Prior, Matthew
1214	1294	Bacon, Roger	1809	1883	Fitzgerald, Edward	1863	1944	Quiller-Couch, Arthur T
1762	1851	Badde, Joanna	1867	1933	Galsworthy, John	1852	1916	Raleigh, Sir Walter
1860	1937	Barrle, James M.	1685	1732	Gay, John	1814	1884	Reade, Charles
1584	1616	Beaumont, Francis	1737	1794	Gibbon, Edward	1639	1761	Richardson, Samuel
673	735	Bede, the Venerable	1857	1903	Gissing, George	1828	1868	Rossini, G. Gabriel
1876	1952	Bell, J. (Jan Hay)	1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	1819	1900	Ruskin, John
1870	1953	Belloe, Hilaire	1716	1771	Gray, Thomas	1771	1832	Scott, Sir Walter
1867	1931	Bennett, Arnold	1856	1925	Haggard, H. Rider	1564	1616	Shakespeare, William
1748	1832	Bentham, Jeremy	1840	1928	Hardy, Thomas	1856	1950	Shaw, G. Bernard
1662	1742	Bentley, Richard	1831	1923	Harrison, Frederic	1792	1822	Shelley, Percy Bysshe
1870	1952	Blackwood, Algernon	1778	1830	Haaslet, William	1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B
1740	1795	Boswell, James	1773	1835	Hemans, Felicia	1584	1586	Shirley, Sir P. Philip
1844	1930	Bridges, Robert	1849	1903	Henley, Wm. Ernest	1721	1845	Smith, Sydney
1816	1855	Bronte, Charlotte	1591	1673	Herrick, Robert	1721	1771	Smollett, Tobias
1818	1848	Bronte, Emily	1588	1679	Hobbes, Thomas	1774	1843	Southey, Robert
1806	1861	Browning, Elizabeth B.	1770	1835	Hogg, James	1552	1599	Spenser, Edmund
1812	1889	Browning, Robert	1798	1845	Hood, Thomas	1672	1729	Steele, Richard
1858	1922	Bryce, James	1859	1936	Hoodman, Alfred E.	1713	1768	Sterne, Laurence
1626	1688	Bryan, John	1711	1776	Hume, David	1850	1894	Stevenson, Robert Louis
1729	1797	Burke, Edmund	1803	1857	Jerrold, Douglas W.	1880	1932	Strachey, Lytton
1759	1796	Burns, Robert	1803	1857	Johnson, Samuel	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan
1788	1824	Byron (Geo. Gordon)	1797	1824	Johnson, Ben	1837	1909	Swinburne, Algernon C
1777	1844	Campbell, Thomas	1791	1837	Johnson, John	1809	1892	Fennison, Alfred
1795	1881	Carlyle, Thomas	1796	1821	Kaats, John	1811	1863	Thackeray, W. M.
1340	1400	Chaucer, Geoffrey	1819	1875	Kingsley, Charles	1915	1954	Thomson, Dylan
1694	1723	Chessterfield, Earl of	1865	1936	Kipling, Rudyard	1790	1748	Thomson, James
1762	1835	Cobbett, William	1874	1945	Knoblock, Eduard	1815	1882	Trollope, Anthony
1804	1865	Cobden, Richard	1775	1834	Lamb, Charles	1884	1941	Twain, Mark
1727	1834	Coleridge, S. T.	1775	1864	Landon, Walter S.	1593	1683	Walter, Isak
1673	1729	Conrad, Joseph	1330	1400	Langland, William	1851	1920	Ward, Mrs. Humphry
1857	1924	Conrad, Joseph	1885	1940	Lawrence, David H.	1674	1748	Watts, Isaac
1864	1924	Corelli, Marie	1838	1903	Lecky, W. E. H.	1866	1946	Wells, H. G.
1731	1800	Cowper, William	1866	1947	LeGallienne, Richard	1861	1947	Whitehead, Alfred N.
1809	1882	Darwin, Charles	1632	1704	Locke, John	1854	1900	Wilde, Oscar
1661	1731	Defoe, Daniel	1800	1859	Macaulay, Thomas B.			O'Flaherty, Wills
1785	1589	De Quincey, Thomas	1864	1943	Machen, Arthur	1770	1850	Wordsworth, William
1812	1870	Dickens, Charles	1564	1593	Marlowe, Christopher	1882	1941	Woolf, Virginia
1804	1881	Disraeli, Benjamin	1621	1678	Marvell, Andrew	1640	1715	Wycherley, William
1573	1631	Donne, John	1584	1640	Massinger, Philip	1884	1954	Young, Fr. Brett

**BRITISH LEADERS IN ARMY (A), NAVY (N), AND EXPLORATION (E)**

1861	1936	Albany, Edmund (A)	1541	1591	Grenville, Richard (N)	1758	1805	Nelson, Horatio (N)
1871	1936	Beatty, David (N)	1861	1928	Halg, Douglas (A)	1832	1914	Roberts, Frederick (A)
1695	1755	Braddock, Edward (A)	1726	1799	Howe, Richard (N)	1719	1792	Rodney, Geo. (N)
1723	1792	Burgoyne, John (A)	1727	1814	Howe, William (A)	1800	1882	Ross, James C. (E)
1663	1733	Byng, George (N)	1575	1611	Hudson, Henry (E)	1868	1912	Scott, Robert F. (E)
1738	1795	Clinton, Henry (A)	1859	1935	Jelliffe, John (N)	1874	1922	Shackleton, Ernest (E)
1727	1779	Cook, James (E)	1715	1774	Johnston, Wm. (N)	1841	1904	Stanley, Henry M. (E)
1738	1795	Cornwallis, Chas. (A)	1850	1916	Kitchener, H. H. (A)	1869	1951	Swinton, Ernest (A)
1540	1596	Drake, Francis (N)	1888	1935	Lawrence, T. E. "of Arabia" (A)	1883	1950	Trenchard, Archibald (A)
1786	1847	Franklin, John (E)	1650	1722	Marlborough, Duke of (A)	1769	1852	Wellington, Duke of (A)
1535	1594	Probuscher, Martin (E)	1871	1951	Maurice, Frederick (A)	1727	1759	Wolfe, James (A)
1721	1787	Gage, Thomas (A)	1867	1948	Milne, Geo. (A)			
1833	1885	Gordon, Chas. G. (A)						

**BRITISH SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS**

1813	1898	Bessemer, Henry	1578	1657	Harvey, Wm.	1811	1870	Simpson, Jas. Y.
1731	1810	Cavendish, Henry	1792	1871	Herschel, John	1781	1848	Stephenson, Geo.
1832	1919	Crooks, Wm.	1738	1822	Herschel, Wm.	1920	1904	Thomson, Jos
1766	1844	Dalton, John	1827	1912	Lister, Jos.	1724	1907	Thomson Wm. (Kelvin)
1805	1869	Faraday, Michael	1831	1879	Maxwell, Jas. Clerk	1820	1893	Tyndall, John
1811	1955	Fleming, Alexander	1663	1729	Newcomen, Thos.	1823	1913	Wallace, Alf Russell
1849	1945	Fleming, Ambrose	1642	1727	Newton, Isaac	1736	1819	Watt, James E.
1834	1915	Hargreaves, Jas.	1857	1932	Ross, Ronald	1802	1875	Wheatstone, Chas.

**BRITISH PAINTERS**

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1836	1912	Alma-Tadema, Sir Lawr.	1727	1788	Gainsborough, Thos.	1829	1896	Millets, Sir J. L.
1872	1898	Beardsley, Aubrey	1790	1866	Gilray, John	1849	1933	Murray, Sir D.
1734	1808	Beuclerk, Lady Diana	1817	1897	Gilbert, Sir John	1835	1919	Perchardson, Sir W. Q.
1595	1639	Beechey, Sir Wm	1786	1846	Haydon, Benj.	1878	1931	Owen, Sir William
1757	1827	Blake, William	1841	1917	Henry, C. N.	1839	1893	Pott, John
1821	1893	Brown, Ford Madox	1667	1764	Hogarth, William	1884	1937	Philpot, Glyn W.
1833	1898	Burne-Jones, Sir Edw.	1758	1810	Hopponer, John	1836	1919	Poynter, Sir E. J. B.
1781	1841	Chantrey, Sir F. L.	1827	1910	Hunt, W. Holman	1756	1823	Raeburn, Sir Henry
1850	1934	Collier, John	1874	1910	Jackson, Alexander	1723	1792	Reynolds, Sir Joshua
1776	1837	Constable, John	1646	1725	Kneiler, Sir Godfrey	1734	1802	Romney, George
1803	1902	Cooper, Thos. Sidney	1802	1873	Landseer, Sir Edwin	1828	1882	Rossetti, D. G.
1793	1865	Eastlake, Sir Charles L.	1856	1941	Lavery, Sir John	1854	1935	Stokes, Adrian
1732	1932	Eland, John S.	1769	1830	Lawrence, Sir Thomas	1775	1851	Turner, J. M. W.
1737	1849	Lt. Willard	1830	1896	Loughton, Fredk. Lord	1877	1904	Watts, Geo. F.
1846	1935	Parquharson, Joseph	1794	1859	Leslie, Charles R.	1815	1956	Westmacott, Sir B.
1755	1826	Flaxman, John	1864	1941	Mewell, Sir William	1785	1841	Wilkie, Sir David
1825	1899	Foster, Myles Birket	1806	1870	MacIae, Daniel	1852	1931	Wyllie, W. L.

**BRITISH RELIGIOUS LEADERS**

1117	1170	Becket, Thomas	1491	1555	Latimer, Hugh	1703	1771	Wesley, John
1685	1753	Berkeley, George	1813	1873	Livingstone, David	1714	1770	W. Ireland, Geo.
1829	1912	Booth, William B.	1808	1892	Manning, Henry H.	1802	1865	Wiseham, Nicholas
1566	1644	Brewster, William	1801	1890	Newman, John H.	1475	1530	Wolsey, Thomas
1489	1556	Cranmer, Thos.	1613	1667	Taylor, Jeremy	1324	1384	Wycliffe, John
1734	1891	Fox, George	1484	1536	Tyndall, William			
1505	1572	Knox, John	1708	1788	Wesley, Chas.			

# BRITISH STATESMEN

1852 1928 Asquith, Herbert H.	1859 1925 Curzon of Kedleston	1866 1937 MacDonald, J. Ramsay
1867 1947 Baldwin, Stanley	1804 1881 Disraeli, Benjamin	1854 1925 Milner, Alfred
1848 1930 Balfour, Arthur J.	1819 1886 Forster, Wm. E.	1732 1792 North, Frederick
1881 1951 Baring, Ernest	1749 1806 Fox, Chas. Jas.	1784 1865 Palmerston, Henry
1838 1922 Bryce, James	1809 1898 Gladstone, Wm. E.	1788 1850 Peel, Robert
1770 1827 Canning, George	1712 1770 Grenville, George	1867 1937 Peel, William
1854 1935 Carson, Edward	1764 1845 Grey, Charles	1759 1806 Pitt, William
1769 1822 Castlereagh, Robt.	1862 1933 Grey, Edward	1708 1778 Pitt, W. (Chatham)
1863 1937 Chamberlain, Austen	1594 1643 Hampden, John	1854 1942 Plunkett, Horace
1836 1914 Chamberlain, Jos.	1732 1818 Hastings, Warren	1847 1929 Rosebery, Arch.
1869 1949 Chamberlain, Neville	1863 1935 Henderson, Arthur	1792 1878 Russell, John
1725 1774 Clive, Robert	1858 1923 Law, A. Bonar	1830 1903 Salisbury, Robt.
1890 1952 Cripps, Stafford	1863 1945 Lloyd George, David	1676 1745 Walpole, Robert
1599 1658 Cromwell, Oliver	1876 1947 Lytton, Victor	

# Noted Austrians For composers, see pp. 563-4, rulers p. 553

<b>AUTHORS</b>	1840 1884 Niekari, Hans	1822 1884 Mendel, J. Gregor
1791 1872 Grillparzer, Franz	1724 1796 Mauthner, Franz	1493 1541 Paracelsus, Theophr.
1874 1929 Hoffmannsthal, H. v.	1890 1918 Scheele, Egon	1874 1929 Pirquet, Clemens v.
1874 1936 Kraus, Karl	1718 1801 Schmidt, Martin	1793 1851 Ressel, Josef
1875 1926 Krke, Rainer Maria	1804 1871 Schwind, Moritz v.	1858 1929 Uebach (Karl Auer)
1862 1931 Schnitzler, Artur	1858 1899 Segantini, Gio.	
1805 1868 Stifter, Adalbert	1793 1865 Waldmüller, Ferdinand	<b>THEATER</b>
1893 1917 Suttner, Berta v.		1810 1884 Elsler, Fanny
1165 1922 Walter v. d. Vogelweide	<b>SCIENTISTS</b>	1850 1918 Girardi, Alex.
1881 1932 Wldgans, Anton	1829 1894 Billroth, Theo.	1858 1910 Kainz, Josef
	1856 1939 Freud, Sigmund	1801 1862 Nestroy, Johann
<b>ARTISTS</b>	1727 1818 Jacquelin, Nikolas v.	1873 1949 Reinhardt, Max
1657 1745 Altamonte, Martino	1711 1630 Kepler, Johannes	

# Belgians

<b>A-Artist, C-Composer, E-Explorer, M-Musician, P-Philosopher, S-Scientist, St-Statesman, W-Writer</b>	1857 1931 Mont, Pol de—W.	1861 1907 Van Lerberghe, Chas.—W.
1827 1879 De Coster, Chas.—W.	1836 1924 Picard, Edmond—W.	
1822 1890 Fraenck, Cesar—C.	1823 1883 Pirmez, Octave—W.	1855 1916 Verhaeren, Emile—W.
1862 1949 Maeterlucq, Maurice—W.	1818 1902 Potvin, Chas.—W.	

# Czechs

1878 1932 Bata, Thos.	1371 1415 Hus, Jan.—W.	1834 1891 Neruda, Jan.—W.
1884 1948 Benes, Eduard—St.	1810 1836 Macha, Karel—W.	1798 1876 Polack, Frantisek—W.
1890 1938 Capek, Karel—W.	1887 1948 Masaryk, Jan—St.	1766 1858 Radecky, Jan (Gen)
1592 1671 Comenius St.	1850 1937 Masaryk, Tomas—St.	1845 1912 Skrad, Jos.—W.
1841 1904 Dvorak, Anton—C.	1848 1922 Myslbek, Josef—S.	1824 1884 Smetana, Bedrich—C.

# Danes

1805 1875 Andersen, Hans Christian—W.	1684 1754 Holberg, Ludvig—W.	1857 1943 Pontoppidan, Henrik—W.
1681 1741 Bering, Vitus J.—E.	1813 1855 Kierkegaard, Soren—P.	1140 1206 Saxo, Grammaticus—W.
1546 1601 Brahe, Tycho—S.	1894 1948 Moeller, John Christmas—St.	1768 1844 Thorvaldsen, Bertel—A.
1842 1927 Brandes, George—W.	1777 1851 Orsted, Hans Christian—St.	
1857 1919 Gellerup, Karl—W.		

# Hungarians

1877 1919 Ady, Andrew—W.	1046 1095 Ladislav, St.—St.	1818 1865 Sonnenfels, Ignaz—S.
1846 1933 Apponyi, Albert—St.	1811 1886 Istv. Franz—C.	975 1038 St. Stephen (Ist. King)
1817 1882 Arany, John—W.	1823 1864 Madach, Emeric—W.	1814 1878 Szatmari, Jos. Szilg.—W.
1881 1945 Bartok, Bela—C.	1817 1864 Magyar, Ladislav—E.	1791 1860 Szechenyi, Stephen—St.
1803 1876 Deak, Francis St.	1443 1490 Matthias, Corvin—St.	1861 1918 Tisza, Stephen—W.
1804 1849 Endliche, Stephen—S.	1847 1910 M. Czath, Kalman—W.	1889 1944 Toth, Thamer—W.
1848 1919 Kotvics, Lorand—S.	1878 1952 Molnar, Ferenc—W.	1815 1883 Volkman, Robert—C.
1858 1903 Fadrusz, Janos A.	1844 1901 Munkacsy, Mihaly—A.	1800 1855 Vorosmarti, M.—W.
1387 1456 Hunyadi, John—S.	1845 1879 Paul, Ladislav—A.	1849 1919 Zichy, Geza—C.
1825 1904 Jokai, Maurus—W.	1823 1849 Petofi, Sander—W.	1620 1664 Zrinyi, Miklos, Jr.—W.
1792 1830 Katona, Joseph—W.	1858 1927 Prohaszka, Ottokar—P.	
1802 1894 Kosuth, Louis—St.	1676 1735 Rakoczi, Francis—St.	

# Norwegians

<b>AUTHORS</b>	1828 1906 Ibsen, Henrik	1882 1949 Undset, Sigrid
1813 1896 Aasen, Ivar	1878 1918 Kielland, Alex. L.	1807 1877 Welhaven, Johan S.
1812 1885 A. Bjornson, Peter	1865 1926 Kneke, Hans E.	1808 1845 Vorgealand, Henrik
1832 1910 Bjornson, Bjornstjerne	1833 1908 Lie, Jonas	
1813 1895 Collett, Camilla	1813 1882 Moe, Jorgen	<b>EXPLORERS</b>
1876 1939 Dinn, Olav	1810 1863 Munck Peter	1872 1928 Amundsen, Roald
1851 1924 Carløz, Arne	1835 1917 Sars, Johan E.	1861 1930 Nansen, Fridtolf
1860 1952 Hamsun, Knut		1854 1930 Nordrup, Otto

# Swedes

1793 1866 Almqvist, C. J. L.—W.	1860 1911 Freding, Gustaf—W.	1842 1919 Reizius, Gustaf—S.
1859 1927 Arhenius, Svante—A.	1783 1847 Gort, F. G.—W.	1630 1802 Rudbeck, Olof—S.
1740 1795 Bellman, C. M.—W.	1860 1925 Hansson, Ola—W.	1828 1895 Rindberg, Viktor—W.
1895 1948 Bernadotte, Folke—St.	1866 1953 Hedin, Sven—E.	1793 1823 Stagnelius, E. J.—W.
1779 1848 Berzelius, Jakob—S.	1864 1930 Kallfeldt, Erik Axel—W.	1598 1673 Thunberg, Georg—W.
1801 1865 Bremer, Fredrika—W.	1858 1940 Lagerlof, Selma—W.	1849 1912 Strindberg, August—W.
1867 1945 Cassel, Gustaf—S.	1707 1778 Linne, Carl von—S.	1689 1727 Swedenborg, Emanuel
1701 1744 Celsius, Anders—S.	1843 1921 Montellus, Oscar—W.	
1803 1889 Ericsson, John—S.	1833 1896 Noble, Alfred B.—S.	1782 1846 Tezner, Esaias—W.

# Presidents and Prime Ministers, Republic of Ireland

The constitution of the Irish Free State was adopted Dec. 11, 1922. By treaty with Great Britain, Northern Ireland could vote itself out, which it did Dec. 12, 1922. A new constitution, July 1937, superseded the Irish Free State with the Republic of Ireland (Eire), an independent, democratic nation, which retained relations in certain external affairs with the British Commonwealth of Nations.

William T. Cosgrave was chosen President of the Executive Council, Dec., 1922. He was in office

until Mar., 1932, when Eamon de Valera became President of the Executive Council and Minister for External Affairs, holding both offices until 1938. Under the republic:

Presidents: Douglas Hyde, 1938-1945. Sean T. O'Kelly, first term, 1945-1952; reelected 1952 (7 year term).

Prime Ministers: Eamon de Valera, 1938 to Feb., 1948. John A. Costello, 1948-1951. De Valera June 1951 to June, 1954. Costello, June, 1954—.

## Noted French

## AUTHORS, CRITICS, POETS, DRAMATISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1079	1442	Abelard, Pierre	1821	1890	Boulton, Octave	1808	1855	Nerval, Gerard de
1717	1783	Albion, Jean d'	1821	1880	Flaubert, Gustave	1823	1862	Pascal, Blaise
1880	1918	Apollinaire, Guillaume	1886	1914	Fourier, Victor	1825	1911	Péguy, Charles
1820	1889	Agassiz, Louis	1844	1924	France, Anatole, Jacques-Anatole Thibault	1849	1940	Porto-Richer, Georges de
1799	1850	Balzac, Honore de	1333	1400	Froissart, Jean	1697	1763	Erasmus (L'Abe)
1823	1894	Banville, Theodore de	1811	1872	Gautier, Theophile	1871	1922	Proust, Marcel
1862	1924	Barrès, Maurice	1869	1951	Gautier, Andre	1495	1554	Rabelais, Francois
1821	1867	Barthelemy, Charles	1882	1914	Gautier, Jean	1639	1699	Racine, Jean
1732	1799	Baudouin-Lais, Pierre	1816	1882	Gobineau, Comte de	1864	1924	Ragier, Henri de
1837	1899	Baudouin-Lais, Pierre	1822	1896	Goncourt, Edmond de	1823	1890	Raspail, Ernest
1780	1857	Baudouin-Lais, Pierre	1830	1870	Goncourt, Jules de	1849	1926	Richelin, Jean
1859	1911	Baudouin-Lais, Pierre	1787	1874	Goussier, Francois	1854	1891	Rimbaud, Arthur
1866	1947	Bernard, Tristan	1570	1631	Hardy, Francois	1866	1944	Rolland, Romain
1877	1954	Bernstein, Henri	1842	1905	Heredia, Jose-Maria de	1524	1585	Ronsard, Pierre de
1836	1711	Boussuet, Nicolas	1857	1915	Horvieu, Paul	1868	1918	Rostand, Edmond
1627	1701	Bossuet, Jacques	1802	1885	Hugo, Victor	1760	1838	Roussau, Jean Claude
1852	1935	Bouquet, Rene	1848	1907	Huymans, Joris-Karl	1712	1778	Rousseau, Jean Jacques
1867	1925	Boussuet, Rene	1876	1944	Jacob, Max	1610	1703	Saint-Amand, de
1888	1932	Boussuet, Rene	1868	1938	Jammes, Francis	1900	1944	Saint-Exupery, Ant. de
1707	1784	Bouffon, Georges	1815	1888	Jablon, Eugene	1675	1755	Saint-Simon, J. de
1509	1564	Calvin, Jean	1535	1565	La Boetie, Etienne de	1804	1869	Saint-Beuve, Charles A.
1541	1604	Charron, Pierre	1648	1696	La Fontaine, Jean de	1567	1622	Sales (Saint Francois) de
1768	1848	Chateaubriand, France	1621	1695	La Fontaine, Jean de	1804	1876	Sand, George (Lucile Dupin)
1762	1794	Chateaubriand, France	1744	1829	Lamarche, Jean-Baptiste	1831	1908	Sardou, Victorien
1873	1914	Chateaubriand, France	1790	1869	Lamartine, Alphonse de	1791	1861	Scribe, Eugene
1415	1509	Comtes, Philippe de	1613	1680	La Rochefoucauld	1626	1696	Seigney, (Mme de)
1798	1857	Comte, Auguste	1846	1870	Lautreaumont, Comte de	1766	1817	Stael (Mme de)
1743	1794	Condorcet, Marquis de	1818	1894	Leconte de Lisle	1783	1842	Stendhal, Beyle
1767	1836	Constant, Benjamin	1853	1914	Lemaître, Jules	1839	1907	Sully-Prudhomme, René
1845	1905	Coquerel, Francois	1668	1747	Lesage, Alain-René	1828	1893	Taine, Hippolyte
1848	1875	Coquerel, Tristan	1850	1923	Loti, Pierre (J. Vland)	1795	1856	Thierry, Augustin
1606	1681	Cornille, Pierre	1855	1923	Malherbe, Francois de	1805	1859	Troquerville, A. C. de
1674	1762	Corneille, Pierre	1842	1898	Mallarmé, Stéphane	1871	1945	Valéry, Paul
1851	1928	Curet, Francois de	1688	1763	Marivaux, Pierre	1814	1896	Verlaine, Paul
1769	1832	Cuvier, Georges	1850	1893	Maupassant, Guy de	1828	1905	Verne, Jules
1840	1897	Daudet, Alphonse	1803	1870	Mérimee, Prosper	1797	1863	Vigny, Alfred de
1596	1650	Descartes, René	1798	1874	Michélet, Jules	1838	1889	Villiers de Vile-Adam
1713	1784	Diderot, Denis	1622	1673	Molière, Jean-Baptiste	1431	1484	Villon, Francois
1804	1879	Dumas, Alexandre	1533	1592	Montaigne, Michel de	1597	1648	Voltaire, Vincent
1824	1895	Dumas, Alexandre fils	1659	1755	Montesquieu, Charles de	1694	1778	Voltaire, (Arouet)
1651	1715	Ducloux, Francois de	1810	1857	Musset, Alfred de	1840	1902	Zola, Emile

## FRENCH PAINTERS AND SCULPTORS

1834	1904	Bartholdi, F. A.	1833	1883	Dore, Gustave	1840	1926	Monet, Claude
1848	1884	Bastien-Lepage, J.	1811	1889	Dupre, Jules	1830	1903	Pissarro, Camille
1822	1899	Bonheur, Rosa	1852	1931	Forain, Jules L.	1594	1665	Poussin, Nicolas
1703	1770	Boucher, Francois	1732	1806	Fragonard, Jean	1758	1823	Prudhon, Pierre
1825	1905	Bouguereau, W.	1820	1876	Fromentin, Eugene	1824	1898	Puvis de Chavannes
1851	1913	Carrier-Belleuse, P.	1848	1903	Gauguin, Paul	1841	1919	Renard, P. A.
1851	1909	Carrie, Paul	1770	1837	Gerard, P.	1840	1917	Rodin, Auguste
1699	1779	Charlin, Jean-Bapt.	1824	1904	Gérôme, J. L.	1812	1867	Rousseau, P. E. T.
1845	1902	Constant, Benj.	1628	1715	Girardon, F.	1795	1858	Schaeffer, Ary
1796	1875	Corot, J. B. C.	1839	1883	Goussier, Jules A.	1859	1891	Seurat, Georges
1819	1877	Courbet, Gustave	1725	1805	Goussier, J. B.	1863	1935	Signac, Paul
1817	1878	Daubigny, C. P.	1741	1828	Houdon, J. A. D.	1864	1901	Toulouse-Lautrec
1808	1879	Davault, Honore	1780	1867	Ingres, J. A.	1813	1865	Troyon, Constant
1748	1825	David, Louis J.	1755	1841	Lebrun, Marie	1884	1955	Utrillo, Maurice
1763	1856	David d'Angers, P. J.	1798	1880	Leconte de Lisle	1758	1835	Vernet, Carle
1831	1917	Debra, H. G. E.	1600	1682	Lorrain, Claude	1717	1789	Vernet, Claude, J.
1799	1863	Delacroix, Eugene	1842	1883	Manet, Edouard	1789	1863	Vernet, Horace
1797	1856	Delacroix, Eugene	1870	1954	Matisse, Henri	1868	1940	Vuillard, Edouard
1886	1954	Derain, Andre	1815	1891	Mellonier, J. L. E.	1684	1721	Watteau, Antoine
1807	1876	Diaz de la Pena, N. V.	1815	1875	Millet, J. F.			

## FRENCH MILITARY LEADERS AND EXPLORERS

1769	1821	Bonaparte, Napoleon	1753	1800	Kieher, Jean-Bapt.	1696	1750	Saxe, Maurice de
1519	1572	Coligny, Gasp. de	1757	1834	La Fayette, Marquis de	1891	1952	Tassigny, Jean de
1621	1686	Condé, Prince de	1756	1817	Massena, Andre	1611	1675	Turenne, Vicomte de
1722	1783	DeGrasse, Francois	1712	1759	Montcalm, Louis de			
1739	1823	Dumouriez, Chas. F.	1763	1813	Moreau, Jean V.			
1851	1929	Foch, Ferdinand	1769	1815	Ney, Michel			
1894	1953	Foch, Rene	1856	1951	Perain, Henri Philippe			
1849	1916	Gallieni, Jos. S.	1725	1807	Rochembeau, Jean-Bapt.			
1852	1931	Joffre, Jos.						

## EXPLORERS

1491	1557	Carter, Jacques
1567	1635	Cartier, Sam'l de
1645	1700	Joliet, Louis
1643	1687	Lasalle, Robt. de

## FRENCH POLITICAL LEADERS

1872	1950	Blum, Leon	1620	1698	Frontenac, Louis de	1749	1791	Mirabeau, Honore
1862	1921	Blondel, Aristide	1838	1882	Gambetta, Leon	1860	1934	Poincaré, Raymond
1841	1929	Bloncourt, Georges	1867	1950	Lebrun, Albert	1885	1962	Ribot, Camille
1619	1683	Colbert, Jean-Bapt.	1641	1691	Louvois, Antoine	1758	1794	Rochefort, Max.
1760	1794	DeMoulin, Camille	1744	1794	Marat, Jean-Paul	1808	1865	Simon de Montfort
1763	1820	Fouche, Jos.	1602	1661	Mazarin, Jules	1754	1838	Talleyrand, Chas. de

## FRENCH SCIENTISTS

1775	1836	Ampere, Andre-Marie	1842	1925	Flannery, Camille	1852	1907	Moissan, Henri
1788	1878	Becquerel, A. C.	1736	1813	Lagrange, Jos. L.	1745	1799	Montgolfier, Jacques
1852	1908	Becquerel, H. A.	1794	1827	Laplace, Pierre S.	1740	1810	Montgolfier, Jos.
1827	1907	Berthelot, Marcellin	1743	1794	Lavoisier, Antoine	1863	1934	Painlevé, Paul
1812	1887	Bernard, Claude	1822	1900	Lenoir, Etienne	1847	1914	Pain, Denis
1785	1870	Biot, A. C. de	1811	1877	LeVerrier, Urbain	1822	1895	Pasteur, Louis
1872	1936	Briot, Louis	1862	1954	Lumiere, Auguste	1854	1912	Poincaré, Henri
1746	1823	Charles, Jacques	1846	1948	Lumiere, Louis	1850	1935	Richt, Chas.
1786	1889	Chevreul, Michel	1853	1921	Michelin, Andre			
1859	1906	Curie, Pierre	1859	1940	Michelin, Edouard			



## Noted Germans

For Rulers, see page 553; for Composers, pages 563-4

## AUTHORS, DRAMATISTS, ESSAYISTS, HISTORIANS, NOVELISTS, POETS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1769	1860	Arndt, Ernst Moritz	1760	1826	Hebel, Johann P.	1795	1886	Ranke, Leopold, v.
1778	1842	Brentano, Clemens	1770	1831	Hege, Georg W. F.	1810	1874	Reuter, Fritz
1832	1908	Rusch, Wilhelm	1797	1856	Heine, Heinrich	1763	1825	Richter, Jean Paul
1740	1815	Claudius, Matthias	1744	1803	Herder, Johann v.	1788	1866	Ruekert, Friedrich
1837	1898	Ebers, Georg	1776	1822	Hoffmann, E. T. A.	1494	1576	Sachs, Hans
1260	1327	Eckehardt, J.	1770	1843	Hoelderlin, Friedrich	1775	1854	Schelling, Friedrich v.
1788	1857	Eichendorf, Jos.	1878	1945	Kaiser, George	1759	1805	Schiller, Friedrich
1886	1933	Erdt, Paul	1724	1804	Kant, Immanuel	1757	1808	Schlegel, Aug. W.
1170	1220	Eschenbach, Wolfram v.	1777	1811	Kleist, Heinrich v.	1768	1834	Schleiermacher, Friedrich
1762	1814	Fichte, Johann G.	1791	1813	Koerner, Karl Th.	1788	1866	Schopenhauer, Arthur
1819	1898	Fontane, Theodor	1646	1716	Leibnitz, Gottfried	1817	1888	Storm, Theodor
1816	1895	Freitag, Gustav	1729	1781	Lessing, Gotthold	1857	1928	Sudermann, Hermann
1868	1933	Georg, Stefan	1844	1909	Lilientron, Detlev v.	1893	1949	Toller, Ernst
1607	1676	Gottardt, Paul	1861	1948	Ludwig, Emil	1834	1896	Prochaska, Heinrich v.
1749	1832	Gottlieb, Johann W. v.	1875	1955	Mann, Thomas*	1787	1862	Uhland, Ludwig
1785	1863	Grimm, Jakob	1804	1875	Moerike, Eduard	1862	1952	Visbeck, Clara
1786	1859	Grimm, Wilhelm	1817	1908	Mommsen, Theodor	1873	1934	Wassermann, Jakob
1890	1941	Haseenlever, Walter	1844	1900	Nietzsche, Friedrich	1890	1945	Werfel, Franz
1863	1946	Hauptmann, Gerhart	1746	1827	Pestalozzi, J. H.	1713	1813	Wieland, Chris. M.
1813	1863	Hebbel, Friedrich	1796	1835	Platen, Aug. v.	1855	1930	Wolzogen, Ernst von

\*Naturalized U.S. citizen.

## GERMAN ENGINEERS, NATURALISTS, SCIENTISTS, INDUSTRIALISTS

1840	1905	Abbe, Ernst	1708	1777	Haller, Albrecht v.	1787	1854	Ohm, Geo. S.
1193	1280	Albertus Magnus	1795	1874	Hansen, Peter A.	1872	1948	Ost, Wilh. v.
1844	1929	Benz, Carl	1821	1894	Helmholz, Hermann	1853	1932	Osward, Wilhelm
1836	1907	Bergmann, Ernst v.	1769	1859	Humboldt, Alex. v.	1858	1947	Panek, Max
1811	1890	Bunsen, Robert	1767	1835	Humboldt, Wilh. v.	1838	1904	Reich, Emanuel
1834	1900	Daimler, Gottlieb	1859	1935	Koch, Hugo	1845	1923	Roentgen, Wilh.
1858	1913	Diesel, Rudolf	1571	1630	Kepler, Johannes	1822	1892	Schlemann, Heinrich
1861	1935	Dulsberg, Carl	1843	1910	Koch, Robert	1816	1892	Siemens, Werner v.
1868	1954	Eckener, Hugo	1812	1887	Krupp, Alfred	1842	1926	Thivessen, Aug.
1854	1915	Ehrlich, Paul	1646	1716	Leibnitz, Gottfried v.	1821	1902	Vierchow, Rudolf
1686	1768	Fahrenheit, Gabriel	1744	1799	Lichtenberg	1866	1932	Wassermann, Aug. v.
1490	1468	Gutenberg, Johannes	1803	1933	Luhig, Justus v.	1835	1905	Wissmann, Hermann v.
1834	1919	Haeckel, Ernst	1848	1896	Liebhaf, Otto	1838	1917	Zeppelin, Ferd. v.
1844	1913	Hagenbeck, Georg F.	1733	1815	Mesmer, Friedrich			
1755	1843	Hahnemann, Samuel	1855	1916	Neisser, Albert			

## GERMAN ARTISTS: PAINTERS, SCULPTORS, ARCHITECTS

1476	1545	Baldung, Hans	1774	1840	Biedrich, Kaspar	1803	1884	Richter, Ludwig
1827	1901	Bocklin, Arnold	1503	1529	Gruenewald, Matth.	1764	1850	Siedow, Johann
1726	1801	Chodowiecki, Dan'l	1847	1921	Hildebrand, Adolf v.	1781	1841	Shinkel, Karl
1858	1925	Cornith, Louis	1460	1524	Holbein, Hans (Sr.)	1868	1932	Slevogt, Max
1783	1867	Cornelius, Peter	1497	1543	Holbein, Hans (Jr.)	1839	1924	Thomas, Hans
1472	1553	Cranach, Lucas	1847	1935	Liebermann, Max	1848	1911	Ude, Fritz v.
1471	1528	Duerer, Albrecht	1837	1887	Marschner, Hans v.	1455	1529	Vischer, Peter
1829	1880	Fuerbach, Anselm	1815	1905	Menzel, Adolf v.			

## GERMAN POLITICAL AND MILITARY LEADERS; ECONOMISTS

1815	1898	Bismarck, Otto v.	1760	1831	Gnisenau, Aug.	1867	1922	Rathenau, Walter
1742	1819	Blucher, Gebh. v.	1847	1914	Hindenburg, Paul v.	1876	1953	Rundstedt, Karl v.
1856	1921	Bethmann-Hollweg, T. v.	1871	1914	Hilkebrecht, Karl	1663	1736	Saxony, E. v.
1774	1848	Boyer, Hermann	1893	1937	Ludendorff, Erich	1865	1939	Scheldemann, Philipp
1849	1929	Budel, Bernhard v.	1886	1919	Luxemburg, Rosa	1833	1913	Schleiffen, Alf. v.
1780	1831	Clauserwitz, C. v.	1818	1884	Marx, Karl	1849	1930	Thyritz, Alf. v.
1861	1922	Falkenhayn, L. v.	1800	1891	Moltke, Helmuth v.	1832	1904	Waldersee, Alf. v.

## Ancient Greek Authors

B.C. years are in bold face. Many dates are approximate.

Born	Died	Name	Subj.	Born	Died	Name	Subj.	Born	Died	Name	Subj.
389	314	Aeschines	Orat.	450	118	Empedocles	Philos.	582	500	Pythagoras	Philos.
525	456	Aeschylus	Dram.	118	118	Epictetus	Stoic.	600	490	Sappho	Poet.
	550	Aesop	Tales	342	270	Epicharmus	Philos.	556	469	Simonides	Poet.
563	478	Anacreon	Poet.	480	406	Euripides	Dram.	469	399	Socrates	Philos.
500	428	Anaxagoras	Philos.	576	480	Heracleitus	Philos.	469	406	Thales	Philos.
287	212	Aristophanes	Dram.	484	424	Herodotus	Hist.	63	24	Strabo	Geog.
448	380	Aristophanes	Dram.	460	735	Hesiod	Poet.	600	540	Thales	Philos.
384	322	Aristotle	Philos.	460	377	Hippocrates	Medic.	530	460	Theophrastus	Philos.
	194	Athenaeus	Antiq.			Homer*	Poet.		255	Theocritus	Poet.
460	370	Democritus	Philos.	342	292	Menander	Dram.	382	287	Theophrastus	Philos.
310	240	Callimachus	Poet.	522	443	Pindar	Poet.	471	401	Thucydides	Hist.
382	322	Demosthenes	Orat.	429	347	Plato	Philos.		280	Thyon	Philos.
50	15	Diodorus	Hist.	40	120	Plutarch	Biog.	490		Zeno	Philos.
	7	Dionysius	Hist.	207	122	Polibius	Hist.	430	357	Zenophon	Hist.

\*The belief that Homer lived in the 9th Century, B.C., rests on an opinion of Herodotus.

## Ancient Latin Authors

B. C. years in bold face

330	390	Ammanius, M.	Hist.	59	17	Livy	Hist.	35	95	Quintilian	Critic
125	200	Apuleius	Satir.	38	105	Lucius	Satir.	86	34	Sallust	Hist.
190	175	Aulus Gellius	Satir.	180	193	Lucilius	Satir.	5	65	Seneca	Moral.
475	624	Boethius	Philos.	96	52	Lucretius	Philos.	25	100	Silius	Poet.
102	44	Caesar, Julius	Hist.	43	104	Martial	Poet.	61	96	Statius	Poet.
232	147	Cato, (Elder)	Orat.	100	30	Nepos	Hist.	70	150	Suetonius	Biog.
87	54	Catullus	Poet.	43	18	Ovid	Poet.	55	117	Tacitus	Hist.
107	43	Cicero	Orat.	34	62	Persius	Satir.	185	159	Terence	Dram.
365	408	Claudian	Orat.	254	164	Plautus	Dram.	54	18	Terentius	Poet.
65	8	Ennius	Poet.	23	79	Pliny	Natur.	70	19	Vergil	Poet.
60	140	Juvenal	Satir.	62	113	Phy (Younger)	Essays	70	16	Vitruvius	Arch.

## Noted Italians

For rulers, see page 554. for composers, see pages 563, 564

For popes, see Religious Information.

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1749	1803	Alberti, Vittorio	Poet	1882	1955	Grasiani, Rudolfo	Soldier
1804	1863	Amati, Nicholas	Violin maker	1883	1840	Guliccardini, Francesco	Historian
1846	1860	Amaldi, Edmondo de	Author	1798	1837	Leopardi, Giacomo	Post-Philos.
1227	1274	Avicenna, Thomas	Theologian	1836	1909	Lombroso, Cesare	Psychology
1492	1556	Avicenna, Thomas	Author	1469	1527	Machiavelli, Nicolo	Philos.-Hist.
1174	1533	Aristotle, Ludovico	Poet	1628	1694	Malpighi, Marcello	Physicist
1829	1907	Ascoli, Graziadio	Philologist	1449	1515	Manuzio, Aldo (Aldus)	Printer
1776	1856	Avogadro, Amadeo	Scientist	1785	1873	Manzoni, Alessandro	Poet-Novel.
1738	1794	Beccaria, Cesare	Jurist	1874	1937	Marconi, Guglielmo	Scientist
1791	1863	Belli, Giuseppe	Poet	1805	1842	Maximilien, Giuseppe	Patr.-Auth.
1815	1860	Beltrami, Eugenio	Mathemat.	1889	1464	Medici, Cosimo di (1)	Statesman
1313	1475	Boecaccio, Giovanni	Author	1449	1492	Medici, Lorenzo di	Statesman
1441	1494	Bohario, Matteo Maria	Poet	1519	1574	Medici, Cosimo di (2)	Statesman
1548	1590	Bruno, Giordano	Philosopher	1698	1782	Metastasio, F. Trappasi	Poet
16th Cent.		Cadot, John	Explorer	1846	1910	Mozzo, Angelo	Physiology
1568	1649	Camporella, Tommaso	Post-Philos.	1622	1750	Muratori, Ludovico	Historian
1826	1910	Cannizzaro, Stanio	Chemist	1859	1951	Nitti, Francesco	Statesman
1835	1907	Carducci, Giosue	Poet	1848	1923	Pareto, Vilfredo	Author
1725	1798	Cassiodoro, Giovanni	Author	1855	1912	Pascoli, Giovanni	Poet
1810	1861	Castiglione, Baldassarre	Author	1304	1374	Petrarch, Francesco	Humanist
1451	1506	Cavour, Camillo Rocco	Statesman	1867	1936	Pirandello, Luigi	Author
1830	1903	Cremone, Luigi	Mathemat.	1254	1332	Polo, Marco	Explorer
1866	1952	Croce, Benedetto	Philos.	1432	1484	Pulci, Luigi	Poet
1863	1938	D'Annunzio, Gabriele	Poet-Drama	1626	1698	Redi, Francesco	Scientist
1265	1321	Dante Alighieri	Poet	1452	1498	Savonarola, Fra Girolamo	Preacher
1881	1954	De Gasperi, Alcide	Statesman	1835	1910	Schicapharelli, Giovanni	Astronomer
1817	1883	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1818	1878	Secchi, Angelo	Astronomer
1842	1911	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1729	1799	Spallanzani, Lazzaro	Physicist
1842	1911	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1643	1737	Stradivari, Antonio	Violin maker
1778	1827	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1692	1770	Tartini, Giuseppe	Violinist
1564	1642	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1544	1570	Tasso, Torquato	Poet
1737	1798	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1608	1647	Torricelli, Evangelista	Scientist
1807	1882	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1840	1922	Torricelli, Evangelista	Scientist
1809	1850	De Sanctis, Francesco	Author	1485	1533	Verrazzano, Giovanni	Explorer
1707	1793	Goldoni, Carlo	Comedian	1454	1512	Vespucci, Amerigo	Explorer
1713	1786	Gozzi, Gasparo	Author	1668	1744	Vico, Giambattista	Philosopher
				1745	1827	Volta, Alessandro	Scientist

## ITALIAN PAINTERS, SCULPTORS AND ARCHITECTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1404	1472	Alberti, Leon Battista	1378	1455	Ghiberti, Lorenzo	1454	1513	Pinturicchio
1487	1455	Angelico, Fra	1449	1494	Ghirlandajo, Domenico	1483	1520	Raphael (Sanzio)
1428	1516	Bellini, Giovanni	1477	1510	Giotto	1575	1642	Reni, Guido
1598	1680	Perini, Gian Lor.	1260	1336	Giotto, Angelo	1615	1678	Rosa, Salvatore
1445	1510	Botticelli, Sandro	1420	1497	Gozzoli, Benozzo	1460	1529	Sansovino, Andrea
1444	1514	Brancante, Donato	1406	1469	Lippi, Fra Filippo	1486	1570	Sansovino, Jacopo
1477	1446	Brancante, Donato	1459	1504	Lippi, Fra Filippo	1588	1899	Segantini, Giovanni
1697	1768	Canova, Antonio	1827	1887	Mangoni, Giuseppe	1696	1770	Segantini, Giovanni
1757	1821	Canova, Antonio	1431	1506	Mantegna, Andrea	1518	1591	Tintoretto, Jacopo
1500	1571	Cellini, Benvenuto	1401	1428	Mantegna, Andrea	1477	1576	Tintoretto, Jacopo
1240	1302	Cimabue, Giovanni	1475	1564	Mantegna, Andrea	1396	1476	Tintoretto, Jacopo
1489	1534	Correggio, Antonio da	1326	1901	Morrell, Domenico	1511	1574	Vasari, Giorgio
1497	1482	Del Sarto, Luca	1418	1500	Paladino, Andrea	1528	1588	Vasari, Giorgio
1486	1531	Del Sarto, Luca	1448	1523	Perugino, Pietro	1435	1488	Vasari, Giorgio
1386	1466	Donatello, Donato	1720	1778	Perugino, Pietro	1452	1519	Vinci, Leonardo da

## Noted Swiss

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1807	1873	Agassiz, Louis	Scientist	1493	1541	Paracelsus, Theophrastus	Scientist
1815	1887	Bachmann, John	Jurist	1746	1827	Pestalozzi, Johann H.	Educator
1808	1881	Bluntschli, John Kaspar	Jurist	1712	1778	Rousseau, Jean Jacques	Author
1818	1898	Burkhardt, Jacob	Historian	1740	1799	Saussure, Benedict	Geologist
1787	1875	Dufour, William Henri	Soldier	1465	1522	Schuler, Mathias	Relig. Leader
1828	1910	Dunant, Henri	Humanitarian	1766	1817	Stal, Madame de	Poet
1848	1931	Forel, Auguste	Biologist	1797	1846	Troop, Rodolphe	Author
1745	1833	Füssli, Heinrich	Historian	1797	1847	Vinet, Alexandre	Author
1834	1854	Gottlieb, Jeremias	Author	1417	1490	Vincent, Nicolas	Poet
1708	1777	Haller, Albrecht von	Physician	1825	1899	Weldt, Emilie	Relig. Leader
1819	1890	Keller, Gottfried	Poet, Novelist	1484	1531	Zwingli, Ulrich	Relig. Leader
1741	1801	Lavater, Johann K.	Author				
1825	1898	Meyer, Conrad F.	Poet, Novelist				

## SWISS PAINTERS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1831	1916	Anker, Albert	1741	1825	Füssli (Fusely), J. H.	1741	1807	Kauffmann, Angelica
1828	1890	Borloni, F. L. D.	1813	1871	Girardet, Charles	1828	1905	Koller, Rudolf
1827	1901	Boecklin, Arnold	1869	1874	Gleyre, Charles	1702	1798	Lotard, Jean Etienne
1850	1921	Burnand, Eugene	1736	1813	Graf, Anton	1794	1835	Reber, Leopold
1810	1864	Calame, Alexandre	1853	1918	Hodler, Ferdinand	1862	1912	Weber, Albert

## Poets Laureate of England

There is no authentic record of the origin of the office of Poet Laureate of England. According to Warton, there was a Versificator Regis, or King's Poet, in the reign of Henry III (1216-1272), and he was paid 100 shillings a year. Geoffrey Chaucer (1328-1400) assumed the title of Poet Laureate, and in 1389 got a royal grant of a yearly allowance of wine. In the reign of Edward IV (1461-1483), John Kay held the post. Under Henry VII (1485-1509), Andrew Bernard was the Poet Laureate, and was succeeded under Henry VIII (1509-1547) by John Skelton. Next came Edmund Spenser, who died in 1599; then Samuel Daniel, who died in 1619, and then Ben Jonson (appointed 1619). Sir William D'Avenant was appointed in 1638. He was a godson of William Shakespeare.

Others were John Dryden, 1670-1688; Thomas Shadwell, 1689; Nahum Tate, 1693; Nicholas Rowe, 1715; the Rev. Laurence Eusden, 1718; Colly Cibber, 1730; William Whitehead, 1758, on the refusal of Gray; Rev. Thomas Warton, 1785, on the refusal of Mason; Henry J. Pye, 1790; Robert William Wordsworth, 1843; Alfred Tennyson, 1850; Alfred Austin, 1896; Robert Bridges, 1913 (died April 21, 1930); John Masefield, 1930.

## Famous Canadians

Titles are omitted

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
<b>STATESMEN</b>			1827	1879	Cremazie, Octave	1860	1943	Roberts, Chas. G. D.
1854	1937	Borden, Robert	1831	1904	Cosgrain, Abbe R.	1839	1920	Routhier, Adolph
1814	1873	Cartier, George		1946	Doughty, Arthur G.	1870	1943	Roy, Camille
1874	1950	King, W. Mackenzie	1854	1907	Drummond, W. H.	1862	1944	Scott, Duncan C.
1841	1919	Laurier, Wilfrid	1862	1932	Duncan Sara, J.	1859	1931	Scott, Adam
1815	1891	MacDonald, John A.	1839	1908	Greenette, Louis H.	1823	1910	Smith, Goldwin
1795	1861	Mackenzie, Wm. Lyon	1809	1866	Garneau, Francis X.	<b>OTHER FIELDS</b>		
1820	1914	Smith, Don A. (Strathcona)	1860	1937	Gordon, Chas. W. (Ralph Connor)	1810	1882	Allan, Hugh (Indus.)
1855	1927	Tupper, Charles H.	1842	1910	Hannay, James	1891	1941	Banfill, Fredk G. (Sci.)
<b>AUTHORS</b>			1796	1865	Haliburton, Thos. C.	1810	1871	Kane, Paul (Art.)
....	1931	Beck, L. Adams (E. Harrington)	1859	1931	Kingsford, Wm.	1798	1875	Logan, Wm. (Geol.)
1861	1924	Blake, W. H.	1871	1936	Laut, Agnes	1849	1919	Osler, Wm. (M.D.)
1840	1901	Bules, Arthur	1869	1944	Leacock, Stephen	1864	1892	Robinson, Wm. Bev. (Army)
1860	1919	Campbell, Wm.	1851	1931	Lucas, L. P.	1863	1892	Stairs, Wm. Grant (Expl.)
1861	1929	Carman, W. Bliss	1878	1924	Lozeau, Albert	1859	1926	Roy, Paul-Eugene (Mgr.)
1850	1917	Chapman, Wm.	1840	1927	Mair, Charles			
			1872	1918	McCrae, John			
			1862	1932	Parker, Gilbert			

## Irish Authors

Including residents in Canada

1824	1889	Allingham, Wm.	1797	1818	Lover, Samuel	1856	1950	Shaw, G. Bernard
1832	1916	Brooke, Stopford A.	1879		Lynd, Robert	1751	1816	Sheridan, Richard B.
1846	1870	Cassidy, John K.	1852	1933	Moore, George	1866	1918	Sigerson, Dora
1843	1913	Dowden, Edward	1779	1852	Moore, Thomas	1851	1895	Stephens, James
1728	1774	Goldsmith, Oliver	1828	1862	O'Brien, Fitz James	1667	1745	Swift, Jonathan
1832	1932	Gregory, Lady	1844	1881	O'Shaughnessy, Arthur	1871	1909	Synges, John M.
1861	1931	Hinkson, Kath. Tynan	1879	1916	Pearse, Padraic	1652	1715	Tate, Nahum
1882	1941	Joyce, James	1837	1916	Plunkett, Joseph	1854	1900	Wilde, Oscar
1830	1883	Joyce, Robt. D.	1784	1835	Raftery, Anthony	1865	1939	Yeats, Wm. Butler
1891	1917	Lewdidge, Francis	1771	1802	Reynolds, George N.			
1806	1872	Lever, Charles	1867	1935	Russell, George			

## Spanish Authors, Poets, Dramatists, Novelists

1866	1954	Benavente, Jacinto	1547	1616	Cervantes, Miguel de	1824	1905	Valera y Alcalá
1180	1246	Berceo, Gonzalo de	1561	1627	Góngora y Argote	1833	1891	Alarcón, Pedro de
1282	1348	Juan Manuel	1562	1635	Vega Carpio, L.	1833	1906	Pereda, Jose Maria de
1332	1407	Lopez de Ayala	1579	1644	Velez de Guevara, L.	1836	1870	Becquer, Gustavo
1398	1458	Lopez de Mendoza	1580	1639	Riz de Alarcón, J.	1843	1920	Perez Galdos, B.
1440	1479	Maurique, Jorge	1645	1645	Quevedo y Villegas, F.	1652	1921	Pardo Bazan, Emilia
1510	1605	Rojas, Fernando de	1600	1681	Calderon de la Barca	1853	1938	Aramando Palacio Valdes
1503	1536	Carrelasso de la Vega	1760	1828	Fernandez de Moratin	1867	1928	Blasco Ibanez, V.
1503	1541	Valdés, Juan de	1772	1857	Quintana, Manuel Jose	1899	1936	Federico Garcia Lorca.
1510	1566	Rueda, Lope de	1796	1877	Fernan Caballero	1873	1955	Ortega y Gasset
1528	1591	Leon, Luis de	1803	1839	Heredia y Campuzano			
1533	1594	Ercilla y Zuniga	1817	1893	Zorilla y Moral, José			

## SPANISH PAINTERS

1786	1827	Alvarez, Don Jose	1815	1894	Vadrazo, Federico	1520	1590	Ruizquez Cosío, Alonso
1601	1667	Caro, Alonso	1819	1886	Nirola, Luis de	1643	1923	Sorolla y Bastida, J
1641	1685	Carro de Miranda	1618	1682	Murillo, B. E.	1548	1614	Theotocopuli, Domen- ico (El Greco)
1600	1680	Espinosa, Jacinto de	1551	1609	Pantola de la Cruz, Juan	1599	1660	Velasquez, Diego
1746	1828	Goya y Lucientes, F.	1597	1628	Ibáñeta, Francisco de	1870	1945	Zuloaga, Ignacio
1838	1874	Fortuny, Mariano	1588	1656	Ribera, Jose			
1630	1691	Leal Valdes, Juan	1624	1700	Roldan, Pedro			

## Painters of the Netherlands

<b>DUTCH</b>			1626	1679	Steen, Jan	1605	1638	Brouwer, Adriaen
1460	1516	Bosch, Hieronymus	1617	1681	Terborch, Gerard	1611	1684	Coques, Gonzales
1636	1676	Bosch, Jacob van den	1627	1699	Van der Meer, Jan	1648	1727	Huisman, Cornelis
1410	1475	Bouts, Dirk	1656	1706	Van der Meer, Jan, Jr.	1656	1696	Huisman, Jacob
1605	1691	Cuyp, Albert	1633	1707	Vandervelde, Wm.	1593	1678	Jordaens, Jacob
1613	1680	Douw, Gerard	1639	1672	Vandervelde, Adr.	1478	1534	Mabuse, Jan
1614	1684	Patricius, Carol	1853	1890	Van Gogh, Vincent	1460	1531	Matsys, Quentin
1440	1482	Goes, Hugo van der	1596	1656	Van Goyen, Jan	1435	1495	Meunling, Hans
1584	1666	Hals, Frans	1494	1533	Van Leyden, Lucas	1512	1576	Moro, Anthony
1638	1709	Holbeina, Melndert	1632	1675	Vermeer, Jan	1577	1640	Ruysdael, Peter Paul
1632	1691	Hugh, Pieter de	<b>FLEMISH</b>			1579	1657	Snyders, Frans
1682	1749	Huyssum, Jan van	1675	1715	Bosch, B. van den	1582	1649	Teniers, David
1610	1685	Ostade, Adr. van	1525	1569	Brueghel, Pieter	1610	1694	Teniers, David (2)
1625	1654	Potter, Paul	1568	1625	Brueghel, Jan	1599	1641	Van Dyck, Anthony
1607	1667	Rembrandt van Rijn				1366	1426	Van Eyck, Hubert
1625	1681	Ruysdael, Jacob				1386	1440	Van Eyck, Jan
						1399	1464	Weyden, Rogier v. d.

## Noted Poles

Born	Died	Name	Vocation	Born	Died	Name	Vocation
1333	1370	Casmir the Great	Diplomat	1867	1935	Pilsudski, Jos.	Statesman
1810	1849	Chopin, Fryderyk	Composer	1847	1912	Prus, Boleslaw	Author
966	1025	Chrobry, Boleslaw	Statesman	1748	1779	Pulaski, Casmir	Soldier
1473	1543	Copernicus, Nicholas	Scientist	1868	1925	Reymont, Wladyslaw	Writer
1373	1394	Jadwiga, Queen	Ruler	1563	1612	Sarkis, Piotr	Preacher
1812	1859	Krasinski, Zygmunt	Poet	1846	1916	Sienkiewicz, Henryk	Novelist
1857	1924	Korzeniowski, Conrad	Writer	1867	1934	Sikorski, Marie (Curie)	Scientist
1746	1817	Kosciuszko, Paderus	Soldier	1809	1849	Słowacki, Juliusz	Poet
1786	1861	Lelweil, Joachim	Historian	1642	1696	Sobieski, Jan	Statesman
1839	1895	Matejko, Jan	Painter	1755	1826	Saszycki, Stanislaw	Scientist
1798	1855	Mickiewicz, Adam	Poet	1869	1907	Wyspianski, Stanislaw	Artist
1867	1946	Mosiewski, Ignace	Statesman	1542	1605	Zamoycki, Jan	Statesman
1860	1941	Paderewski, Ignace	Pianist	1867	1925	Zeromski, Stefan	Author

## Noted Russians

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
AUTHORS—POETS			ARTISTS			1844 1908 R姆斯ky-Korsakov, N.		
1871 1919	Andreyev, Leonid		1866 1924	Bakst, Leon S.		1939 1894	Rubinstein, Anton	
1878 1927	Artashbashev, Mikhail		1866 1944	Kandinsky, Vasilii		1871 1915	Scriabin, Alex.	
1860 1884	Bashkirtseff, Maria		1873 1836	Kiprensky, Orest		1870 1871	Serov, Alex.	
1880 1921	Blak, Alexander		1878 1927	Kostodiev, Boris		1856 1915	Taneyev, Sergei	
1860 1904	Chekhev, Anton		1861 1900	Levitan, Isaak		1840 1893	Tchaltkovsky, Peter	
1831 1881	Dostoevsky, Feodor		1844 1918	Repin, Ilya		POLITICAL LEADERS		
1809 1882	Gogol, Nicholas V.		1865 1911	Serov, Valentin		1746 1819	Baranov, Alexander	
1812 1891	Goncharov, Ivan A.		1842 1904	Vereshchagin, Vasilii		1875 1946	Kallud, Mikhail	
1868 1936	Gorky, Maxim		BALLET-STAGE			1870 1924	Levin, Vladimir	
1812 1870	Herzen, Alexander		1872 1929	Diaghilev, Sergei		1877 1952	Litvinov, Maxim	
1809 1842	Koltsov, Alexei		1898 1948	Eisenstein, Sergei		1845 1900	Muraviev, Michael	
1853 1921	Korolenko, Vladimir		1890 1950	Nijinsky, Vaslav		1744 1818	Novikov, Nicholas	
1768 1844	Krylov, Ivan		1885 1931	Pavlova, Anna		1739 1971	Potemkin, G.	
1870 1938	Kuprin, Alexander		1822 1910	Peripa, Marius		1772 1839	Speransky, Michael	
1814 1841	Lermontov, Michael		1863 1938	Stanslavsky, Konst.		1879 1953	Stalin, Josef	
1831 1895	Leskov, Nicholas		COMPOSERS			1863 1911	Stolypin, Peter	
1821 1897	Maikov, Apollon		1861 1906	Arensky, Anton S.		1879 1940	Trotzky, Leon	
1819 1883	Melnikov, Paul		1846 1924	Arkhangelsky, Alex.		(Bronstein)		
1865 1942	Merezhkovsky, D. S.		1836 1910	Batakevich, Milly		1849 1915	Witte, Sergei	
1821 1877	Nekrasov, Nicholas		1834 1887	Borodin, Alex.		SCIENTISTS		
1848 1936	Menfirovich-Danochenko		1835 1919	Cul, Cesar A.		1857 1927	Bekhterev, Vladimir	
1824 1861	Nikitin, Vasilii		1813 1869	Dargomizhsky, Alex.		1779 1852	Beilingshausen, F.	
1823 1886	Ostrovsky, Alexander		1865 1936	Glazunov, Alex.		1862 1916	Goltzain, Boris	
1857 1918	Plokhonov, Georgi		1803 1857	Glinka, Michael		1842 1921	Kropotkin, Peter	
1799 1837	Pushkin, Alexander		1859 1935	Immolov-Ivanov, M.		1711 1765	Lomonosov, Michael	
1856 1919	Rozanov, Vasilii		1855 1918	Lyadov, Anatol		1845 1866	Melnikov, Elie	
1821 1879	Solovlev, Sergei		1835 1881	Musorsky, Modest		1834 1907	Mendeleev, Dmitri	
1824 1919	Suvorin, Alexei		1892 1953	Prokofiev, Sergei		1849 1936	Pavlov, Ivan	
1883 1945	Tolstoy, Alexei		1866 1920	Rebikov, Vladimir		1810 1881	Pirogov, Nicholas	
1828 1910	Tolstoy, Leo					1859 1905	Popov, Alexander	
1818 1883	Turgenev, Ivan							

## Noted Finns

1510 1557	Agricola, Michael	Religion	1867 1951	Mannerheim, Carl G.	Statesm., Milit.
1861 1921	Aho, Juhan	Author	1878 1951	Palmgren, Selim	Composer
1844 1897	Canth, Minna	Dramatist	1804 1877	Runeberg, Johan Ludvig	Poet
1854 1905	Eldelfelt, Albert	Painter	1806 1881	Sneelmann, J. V.	Phil. Econ.
1865 1931	Gallen-Kallela, Akseli	Painter	1818 1898	Toupinus, Zacharias	Author
1833 1872	Kivi, Aleksis	Author	1862 1939	Westermarck, Edvard	Philosophy
1802 1884	Lönnrot, Elias	Folklore			

## Noted Ukrainians

1881 1946	Bohomolets, Alexander	Pathologist	1809	Mazeppa, Ivan	Statesman
1856 1916	Franko, Ivan	Poet	1842 1912	Lysenko, Nicholas	Composer
1866 1934	Irushkevsky, Michael	Historian	1872 1926	P. thura, Simon	Statesman
1860	Khmelitsky, Bohdan	Statesman	1811 1861	Savchenko, Taras	Poet
1769 1838	Kotliarsky, Ivan	Poet	1871 1936	Stefanik, Vasilii	Novelist
1846 1913	Kotsyubinsky, Michael	Novelist	1871 1913	Ukrainka, Lesya	Poet

## Concert Violinists of the Past

1856 1943	Adamowski, T.	Pol.	1831 1907	Jonath, Joseph	Hung.	1844 1908	Sarasate, P. M.	Spain
1845 1930	Auer, Leopold	Hung.	1880 1940	Kubelik, Jan.	Hon.	1815 1894	Sivori, Ern.	Ital.
1795 1876	Boehm, Jos.	Czech.	1790 1861	Lopuski, Karl	Pol.	1888 1953	Spalding, Albert U. S.	
1810 1880	Bull, Ole	Nor.	1722 1793	Nardini, Pietro	Ital.	1784 1859	Spohr, Louis	Ger.
1653 1713	Corelli, Arcang.	Ital.	1784 1840	Paganini, Nicolo	Ital.	1692 1770	Tartini, Giu.	Ital.
1824 1893	Eichberg, Julius	Ger.	1868 1920	Powell, Maud	U. S.	1820 1881	Vieuxtemps, H.	Belg.
1813 1855	Gieseler, Georges	Hun.	1840 1898	Rosenyul, Edw.	Hung.	1753 1824	Vio ti, Jean	Ital.
1667 1762	Gottshalm, J. d.	Ital.	1892 1836	Rode, Jacques	Hung.	1835 1860	Wieniawski, H.	Pol.
1716 1796	Guarini, F. di	Ital.	1774 1830	Rode, Jacques	Hung.	1815 1908	Wibetzig, Eug.	Ger.
1858 1937	Hubay, Jeno	Hung.	1863 1946	Rose, Arnold	Rus.	1803 1931	Ysaye, Eugene	Belg.

## American Composers

1836 1918	Armstrong, D. Maitland		1859 1934	Gilbert, Cass.		1874 1937	Pope, John Russell	
1866 1924	Bacon, Henry		1869 1923	Goodhue, Bertram C.		1837 1913	Pot, George B.	
1871 1925	Barber, Donn		1847 1918	Hardenbergh, Henry J.		1838 1886	Richardson, Henry H.	
1857 1925	Brunner, Arnold W.		1860 1929	Hastings, Thomas		1836 1909	Sturgis, Russell	
1763 1844	Bullfinch, Charles		1847 1909	McKim, Charles F.		1856 1924	Sullivan, Louis	
1846 1912	Burnham, Daniel		1818 1928	Moore, William R.		1862 1925	Trowbridge, Samuel B. P.	
1858 1911	Carretero, John M.		1781 1855	Mills, Robert		1853 1906	White, Stanford	
1846 1916	Cook, Walter		1822 1903	Olmssted Fred'k L.				
1857 1947	Flagg, Ernest		1845 1917	Penbody Robert S.				

## Operas by American Composers

Amahl and the Night Visitors—Menotti	Grants in the Earth—Moore	Pipe of Desire—Fred'k Converse
Amelia Goes to the Ball—Menotti	Golden Butterfly—Reg. De Koven	Pola—Arthur Nevill
Azola—Henry K. Hadley	Hiawatha—Coleridge-Taylor	Porgy & Bess—Gershwin
Barrier—Jan Meyrowitz	Island God—Menotti	Rake's Progress—Stravinsky
Bride Elect—John F. Sousa	Jack & Beanstalk—Gruenberg	Red Feather—De Koven
Canterbury Pilgrims—De Koven	Judith—Geo. W. Chadwick	Regina—Blitzstein
Cleopatra's Night—Hadley	King's Bench—E. Taylor	Rip van Winkle—De Koven
Consul—Gian-Carlo Menotti	Legend of Sleepy Hollow—Mar-etek	Robin Hood—De Koven
Cyrano de Bergerac—Damrosch	Light from St. Agnes—Haring	Sacrifice—Fred'k Converse
Cyrano de Bergerac—Herbert	Madeleine—Victor Herbert	Saint of Bleeker St.—Menotti
Daughter of Forest—A. Nevin	Man Without a Country—Damrosch	Scarlet Letter—Damrosch
Deep River—Frank Haring	Maria Mallbran—R. R. Bennett	Shanewis—Chas. W. Cadman
Deseret—Dudley Buck	Medium—Menotti	Tabasco—Cadman
Devil & Daniel Webster—Moore	Merry Mount—Howard Hanson	Taming of the Shrew—Giannini
Down in the Valley—Kurt Weill	Mona—Horatio Parker	Tammany—Hewitt
El Capitán—Sousa	Montezuma—Frederick Gleason	Telephone—Menotti
Emperor Jones—Gruenberg	Natoma—Victor Herbert	Tender Land—Aaron Copland
Fairland Horatio Parker	Old Maid & Thief—Menotti	Thelma—Coleridge-Taylor
Four Saints in 3 Acts—Thomson	Peter Ibbetson—Deems Taylor	Transatlantic—Geo. Anthell
Garlick—Albert Stocssel		Witch of Salem—Cadman

# Composers of Operatic, Instrumental and Vocal Music

- Adam, Adolphe C. (1803-1856)  
 Albert, Isaac (1860-1903)  
 Albert, Eugene d' (1864-1933)  
 Albin, Luigi (1822-1903)  
 Arne, Thos. A. (1710-1788)  
 Arnold, Samuel (1740-1808)  
 Attwood, Thomas (1765-1868)  
 Auber, Dan'l F. E. (1812-1871)  
 Audran, E. (1842-1901)  
 Bach, Johann S. (1685-1750)  
 Balfe, Michael W. (1808-1870)  
 Barbieri, Carlo E. (1822-1887)  
 Barker, James N. (1784-1858)  
 Bartok, Bela (1881-1945)  
 Bayer, Josef (1852-1931)  
 Bazin, Francois E. J. (1816-1878)  
 Beer, Max J. (1851-1908)  
 Beethoven, Ludwig (1770-1827)  
 Bellini, Vincenzo (1801-1835)  
 Benedict, Julius (1804-1885)  
 Benoit, Francois (1794-1885)  
 Berg, Alban (1885-1935)  
 Berlioz, Hector (1803-1869)  
 Bignami, Enrico (1836-1894)  
 Blücher, Karl (1816-1886)  
 Bishop, Henry R. (1786-1855)  
 Bizet, Georges (1833-1875)  
 Boccherini, Luigi (1743-1805)  
 Boieldieu, Francois A. (1775-1834)  
 Boito, Arrigo (1842-1918)  
 Bond, Carrie Jacobs (1862-1946)  
 Bordese, Luigi (1815-1868)  
 Borodin, Alexander P. (1834-1887)  
 Bottesini, Giovanni (1821-1889)  
 Boulanger, Ernest H. (1815-1850)  
 Braga, Gaetano (1829-1907)  
 Brahms, Johannes (1833-1897)  
 Breval, Jean B. (1756-1825)  
 Bristow, George W. (1825-1898)  
 Buck, Dudley (1839-1909)  
 Bulow, Hans G. von (1830-1894)  
 Burgmüller, Friedrich (1806-1874)  
 Busoni, Ferruccio B. (1866-1924)  
 Cadman, Chas. W. (1861-1946)  
 Catalini, Alfred (1851-1893)  
 Cellier, Alfred (1841-1891)  
 Chadwick, Geo. W. (1854-1931)  
 Chaminade, Cecile (1857-1844)  
 Cherubini, Maria L. (1760-1842)  
 Chopin, Frederic F. (1809-1849)  
 Clementi, Muzio (1752-1832)  
 Cohen, Louis (1830-1901)  
 Coleridge-Taylor, S. (1875-1912)  
 Conrad, August (1821-1873)  
 Cornelius, Peter (1824-1874)  
 Cortesi, Francesco (1800-1884)  
 Costa, Michael A. (1868-1733)  
 Couperin, Francois (1835-1898)  
 Cu, Cesar A. (1835-1898)  
 Dammrosch, Walter (1862-1950)  
 Dargomyschski, Alex. (1813-1869)  
 David, Felicien C. (1810-1878)  
 Debussy, Claude A. (1862-1918)  
 DeKoven, Reginald (1861-1920)  
 Delnave, Leon J. Jr. (1844-1896)  
 Delibes, Leo (1836-1918)  
 Dellinger, Rudolf (1857-1910)  
 Diaz, Eugenio (1837-1901)  
 Döhlin, Charles H. (1829-1908)  
 Dietrich, Albert H. (1797-1848)  
 Donizetti, Gaetano (1797-1848)  
 Doppler, Adolf (1850-1906)  
 Dorn, Heinrich, L. E. (1804-1892)  
 Dubois, Francois O. T. (1837-1924)  
 Dufresne, Alfred (1822-1863)  
 Dukas, Paul (1862-1935)  
 Duprez, Gilbert L. (1806-1890)  
 Duran, Antonin (1841-1904)  
 Edwards, Julian (1855-1910)  
 Elgar, Edward (1857-1934)  
 Enesco, Georges (1861-1945)  
 Erlanger, Camille (1861-1919)  
 Faure, Gabriel F. (1845-1924)  
 Favart, Charles S. (1710-1792)  
 Flotow, Friedrich von (1812-1883)  
 Foerster, Alban (1849-1916)  
 Forster, Joseph (1845-1917)  
 Foster, George (1829-1864)  
 Foster, Stephen (1822-1890)  
 Franck, Cesar A. (1822-1890)  
 Gabrieli, Nicolo (1814-1891)  
 Gade, Axel W. (1860-1921)  
 Galli, Amintore (1845-1919)  
 Gandini, Alessandro (1807-1871)  
 Gautier, Jean F. E. (1822-1878)  
 Gay, John (1856-1932)  
 Geiser, Paul (1856-1919)  
 Genoe, Franz F. R. (1823-1895)  
 Gershwin, George (1898-1937)  
 Gervais, Charles H. (1871-1744)  
 Giacomelli, Gemiliano (1688-1743)  
 Girard, Narcisse (1779-1860)  
 Glazunov, Alex. (1865-1936)  
 Gluck, Anton Frederick G. (1848-1903)  
 Glinka, Michael I. (1803-1857)  
 Glover, John W. (1815-1900)  
 Gluck, Christoph W. (1714-1787)  
 Godard, Benjamin L. (1849-1895)  
 Goldbeck, Robert (1839-1908)  
 Goldmark, Karl (1830-1915)  
 Gomes, Antonio C. (1839-1896)  
 Gottschalk, L. M. (1828-1864)  
 Gracov, Charles F. (1818-1893)  
 Grieg, Edouard (1822-1893)  
 Grieg, Edward (1843-1907)  
 Grunin, Ernest (1837-1892)  
 Gulmunt, A. F. (1837-1911)  
 Hadley, Henry F. (1871-1937)  
 Hailey, Jacques F. (1793-1862)  
 Hakström, Ivar (1826-1901)  
 Handel, George F. (1685-1759)  
 Hartmann, Johann P. (1805-1900)  
 Haydn, Johann M. (1737-1806)  
 Haydn, Joseph (1732-1806)  
 Heinsche, Theodor (1830-1892)  
 Herbert, Victor (1859-1924)  
 Herold, Louis J. F. (1791-1833)  
 Herve (Flor. Rouger) (1825-1892)  
 Hewitt, James (1770-1827)  
 Hiller, Ferdinand (1811-1885)  
 Hiller, Johann A. (1773-1831)  
 Hoffmann, Ernst T. (1776-1822)  
 Hofmann, Heinrich K. (1842-1902)  
 Huber, Hans (1852-1921)  
 Huber, Joseph (1837-1886)  
 Humperdinck, Engelb. (1854-1921)  
 Indy, Vincent d' (1851-1931)  
 Ivanoff, Nicholas (1808-1880)  
 Ivry, Richard (1829-1903)  
 Jarno, Georg (1868-1920)  
 Jonas, Emil (1827-1905)  
 Joindere, Felix L. V. (1839-1903)  
 Kern, Jerome (1885-1945)  
 Kiel, Friedrich (1821-1895)  
 Kistler, Cyril (1848-1907)  
 Klein, Bruno O. (1858-1911)  
 Kovarovic, Karel (1862-1920)  
 Kowalski, Henri (1841-1916)  
 Kretschmer, Edmund (1830-1908)  
 Kreutzer, Rodolphe (1766-1831)  
 Krieger, Friedrich (1812-1892)  
 Kufferath, Maurice (1852-1914)  
 Kulenkampf, Gustav (1849-1921)  
 Lechner, Franz (1803-1890)  
 Lacombe, Louis T. (1818-1894)  
 Lalo, Edward V. A. (1828-1892)  
 Langner, Ferdinand (1839-1905)  
 Langert, Johann A. A. (1836-1920)  
 Lassen, Edouard (1830-1904)  
 Lasso, Orlando (1532-1554)  
 Lazarus, Gustav (1861-1920)  
 Lecocq, Alexandre G. (1832-1918)  
 Lechste, Charles E. (1843-1917)  
 Lehar, Franz (1870-1948)  
 Lenepveu, Charles F. (1840-1910)  
 Leoncavallo, Ruggero (1858-1919)  
 Leroux, Xavier H. T. (1862-1919)  
 Leslie, Henry D. (1822-1896)  
 Lesuit, Jean P. (1760-1837)  
 Leveridge, Richard (1670-1758)  
 Lindner, Eugen (1838-1915)  
 Lisinn, Grigory A. (1854-1888)  
 Liszt, Franz (1811-1886)  
 Litoh, Henry C. (1818-1891)  
 Loder, Edward J. (1813-1665)  
 Loeffler, Chas. M. (1861-1935)  
 Luders, Gustav C. (1805-1913)  
 Lully, Jean Baptiste (1632-1687)  
 MacDowell, Edw. A. (1861-1898)  
 Macfarren, Sir George (1813-1893)  
 Macnab, Augusto (1845-1924)  
 Mahler, Gustav (1860-1911)  
 Mancinelli, Luigi (1848-1921)  
 Mangold, Karl L. A. (1813-1899)  
 Marchetti, Filippo (1831-1907)  
 Maretzek, Max (1821-1897)  
 Marziani, Angelo (1822-1873)  
 Marty, Georges E. (1860-1908)  
 Mascagni, Pietro (1863-1945)  
 Mascheroni, Edoardo (1859-1941)  
 Masse, Victor F. M. (1822-1884)  
 Massenet, Jules E. (1842-1912)  
 Mathieu, Emile (1844-1863)  
 Mendelssohn-Bartholdy (1809-47)  
 Mercadante, Giuseppe (1795-1870)  
 Mermet, Auguste (1810-1889)  
 Meyerbeer, Giacomo (1791-1864)  
 Millocker, Karl (1842-1899)  
 Montemezzi, Ralo (1876-1952)  
 Morley, Claudio (1587-1643)  
 Moschies, I. (1794-1870)  
 Moszkowski, Moritz (1854-1925)  
 Mousskowski, Modeste (1839-61)  
 Mozart, Wolfgang A. (1756-1791)  
 Mueller, Peter (1791-1877)  
 Mueller, Wenzel (1767-1835)  
 Nessler, Victor E. (1841-1890)  
 Nesvers, Josef (1842-1914)  
 Nevin, Ethelbert (1862-1901)  
 Nicolai, Otto (1810-1849)  
 Niedermeyer, Louis (1802-1861)  
 Nikisch, Arthur (1855-1922)  
 Offenbach, Jacques (1819-1880)  
 Onslow, George (1784-1853)  
 Orrelli, Giacomo (1865-1922)  
 Orlean, Eugene A. (1824-1901)  
 Orley, St. (1835-1899)  
 Pabst, August (1811-1865)  
 Pacini, Gioacchi (1766-1867)  
 Paris, Claude J. (1801-1866)  
 Palestrina, Giovanni (1521-1594)  
 Paris, Claude J. (1801-1866)  
 Pergolesi, Giovanni B. (1710-1736)  
 Peri, Jacopo (1581-1630)  
 Persiani, Giuseppe (1804-1869)  
 Philidor, Francois A. (1728-1795)  
 Pissini, Ciro (1829-1888)  
 Planquette, Robert (1850-1902)  
 Pleyel, J. J. (1757-1831)  
 Ponchielli, Amilcare (1834-1886)  
 Poniatowski, Joseph M. (1816-73)  
 Pough, Arthur (1834-1921)  
 Preoust, Eugene P. (1808-1872)  
 Prokofiev, Sergei (1892-1953)  
 Puccioni, Giacomo (1839-1894)  
 Purcell, Henry (1658-1695)  
 Rachmaninoff, S. V. (1873-1943)  
 Ravel, Maurice (1875-1937)  
 Reber, Napoleon H. (1807-1860)  
 Rebekoff, Vladimir I. (1869-1920)  
 Reichenau, Theobald (1835-1918)  
 Reiche, Carl (1821-1910)  
 Reinhardt, Heinrich (1815-1922)  
 Remy, W. A. W. M. (1831-1898)  
 Respighi, Ottorino (1879-1937)  
 Rey, Louis E. E. R. (1823-1909)  
 Ricci, Federico (1808-1877)  
 Ricci, Federico (1808-1877)  
 Ritter, Alexander (1833-1896)  
 Rossini, Gioacchino A. (1792-1868)  
 Rubinstein, Anton G. (1830-1894)  
 Saint-Saens, Chas. C. (1835-1921)  
 Salomon, Siegfried (1816-1899)  
 Salomon, Hector (1833-1906)  
 Samara, Spiro (1861-1917)  
 Sars, Carl (1806-1925)  
 Schwenka, Franz X. (1850-1924)  
 Schoenberg, Arnold (1875-1951)  
 Schubert, Franz P. (1797-1828)  
 Schütz, August (1837-1909)  
 Schulz-Beuthen, Hein (1838-1915)  
 Schumann, Robert (1810-1896)  
 Serpette, Louis (1846-1904)  
 Severac, Deodat de (1873-1921)  
 Sevrard, Ignaz X. (1776-1841)  
 Scambati, Giac. (1843-1914)  
 Siboni, Erik A. W. (1828-1892)  
 Sinding, Christian (1856-1941)  
 Smetana, Bedrich (1824-1884)  
 Solomon, Edward (1853-1895)  
 Sommer, Hans (1837-1922)  
 Sousa, John Philip (1854-1932)  
 Spinelli, Nicola (1865-1900)  
 Spohr, Ludwig (1794-1859)  
 Spontini, Gasparo, L. (1774-1851)  
 Spontini, Gasparo, L. (1774-1851)  
 Stradella, Alessandro (1645-1681)  
 Strauss, Oskar (1871-1954)  
 Strauss, Johann, Sr. (1804-1849)  
 Strauss, Johann, Jr. (1825-1899)  
 Strauss, Joseph (1827-1870)  
 Strauss, Richard (1864-1949)  
 Strauss, Richard (1864-1949)  
 Suppe, Franz von (1820-1895)  
 Symanowski, Karol (1893-1931)  
 Tausig, Karl (1841-1871)  
 Thalberg, S. (1812-1874)  
 Thomas, Ambrose (1811-1894)  
 Thomas, Arthur (1774-1892)  
 Thomas, Chas. L. A. (1811-1898)  
 Thome, Francis (1850-1909)  
 Thuille, Ludwig (1861-1907)  
 Tochi, Luigi (1853-1920)  
 Tschakovsky, Peter I. (1840-1893)  
 Tschirch, Friedrich W. (1818-92)  
 Verdi, Giuseppe (1813-1901)  
 Vivaldi, Giovanni B. (1678-1743)  
 Vivaldi, Antonio (1675-1741)  
 Vogel, Charles L. A. (1808-1892)  
 Volkmann, Robert (1815-1883)  
 Wagner, Richard (1813-1883)  
 Wallace, William W. (1813-1865)  
 Weber, Carl Maria F. (1766-1826)  
 Weiser, Kurt (1890-1950)  
 Weitzmann, Karl F. (1808-1890)  
 Wieniawski, Henri (1835-1880)  
 Winter, Peter von (1754-1825)  
 Wolf, Hugo (1860-1903)  
 Wolf-Ferrari, E. (1876-1948)  
 Woodworth, Samuel (1785-1842)  
 Zeller, Karl (1842-1899)  
 Zichy, Geza (1849-1919)  
 Zingarelli, Nicola A. (1752-1837)

## Important Composers and their Operas

Except for a few well known operas, titles are in English.

**GEORGES BIZET, 1838-1875**  
Carmen  
Don Procopio  
Fuir Maid of Perth  
Pearl Fishers

**GAETANO DONIZETTI, 1797-1848**

Elixir of Love  
Lucrezia Borgia  
Maria Stuart  
Marino Falero  
Lucia di Lammermoor  
Daughter of the Regiment  
Linda of Chamounix  
Don Pasquale

**CHARLES GOUNOD, 1818-1893**  
Faust  
Romeo and Juliet

**PIETRO MASCAGNI, 1863-1945**  
Cavalleria Rusticana  
L'Amico Fritz  
The Rantzau  
Iris  
Isabeau

**JULES MASSENET, 1842-1912**

Herodiade  
Manon  
The Cid  
Werther  
Thais  
Sapho  
Cendrillon  
Juggler of Notre Dame  
Don Quixote  
Cleopatra

**WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART, 1756-1791**  
Abduction from the Harem  
Marriage of Figaro

Don Giovanni  
Così fan Tutte  
Magic Flute

**GIACOMO PUCCINI, 1858-1924**

La Bohème  
Manon Lescaut  
Tosca  
Madame Butterfly  
Girl of the Golden West  
La Rondine  
Sister Angelica  
Il Tabbaro  
Gianni Schicchi  
Turandot

**RIMSKY-KORSAKOV, 1844-1908**

Snow Maiden  
Sadko  
Tsar's Bride  
Golden Cockerel

**CHAS. CAMILLE SAINT-SAENS**

1835-1921  
Samson and Delilah  
Henry VIII  
Phryne  
Helen

**GIOACCHINO ROSSINI, 1792-1868**

Italian in Algiers  
Sigismondo  
Barber of Seville  
Otello  
La Cenerentola  
Armida  
Lady of the Lake  
Semiramide  
William Tell

**RICHARD STRAUSS, 1864-1949**

Salome  
Elektra

Rosenkavalier  
Woman without a Shadow  
Ariadne on Naxos  
Arabella  
Egyptian Helen

**PETER TSCHAIKOVSKY**

1840-1893

Undine  
Guardsman  
Eugen Onegin  
Maid of Orleans  
Mazeppa  
Pique Dame  
Iolanthe

**GIUSEPPE VERDI, 1813-1901**

Aida  
Otello  
Simon Boccanegra  
Macbeth  
Force of Destiny  
Rigoletto  
Ernani  
Don Carlo  
Il Trovatore  
Masked Ball  
La Traviata  
Falstaff

**RICHARD WAGNER, 1813-1883**

Rienzi  
Flying Dutchman  
Tannhauser  
Meistersinger von Nuremberg  
Lohengrin  
Rheingold  
Valhalla  
Siegfried  
Götterdämmerung  
(Twilight of the Gods)  
Tristan and Isolde  
Parsifal

## Principal Foreign Operas and their Composers

Titles are chiefly in English. A few light operas are included.

L'Africaine—Meyerbeer  
Alceste—Gluck  
Almira—Handel  
Andrea Chenier—Giordano  
Anna Bolena—Donizetti  
Armida—Handel  
Arminie—Gluck  
Battered Bride—Smetana  
Bat (Fiedlermaus)—J. Strauss  
Beatrice & Benedict—Berlioz  
Beggar Student—Millocker  
Beggar's Opera—Gay  
Belle Helene—Offenbach  
Benvenuto Cellini—Berlioz  
Berenice—Handel  
Boccaccio—Von Suppe  
Bohemian Girl—Balle  
Boris Godunov—Moussorgsky  
Billy Budd—Britten  
Caliph of Bagdad—Boieldieu  
Capulets & Montagues—Bellini  
Carmen—Bizet  
Castor & Pollux—Rameau  
Cendrillon—Isouard  
Chimes of Normandy—Planquette  
Chocolate Soldier—Oscar Strauss  
Clari—Bishop  
Count of Luxembourg—Lehar  
Curious Woman—Wolf-Ferrari  
Daughter of Mme. Angot—Lecocq  
Damnation of Faust—Berlioz  
Dead City—Korngold  
Dido & Aeneas—Purcell  
Dicator—Krenek  
Dinorah—Meyerbeer  
Edipus Rex—Stravinsky  
Ermine—Jacobowski  
Euryanthe—Von Weber  
Evangeline—Leicux  
Fuir Maid of Perth—Bizet  
Fedora—Giordano  
Fidelio—Beethoven  
Fra Diavolo—Auber  
Francesco da Rimini—Zandonai

Free Lance (Freischuetz)—Von Weber  
Gioconda—Ponchielli  
Goyescas—Granados  
Griselda—Scarlatti  
Gypsy Baron—J. Strauss  
Hamlet—Thomas  
Hansel & Gretel—Humperdinck  
Huguenots—Meyerbeer  
Iphigenia in Aulis—Gluck  
Iphigenia in Tauris—Gluck  
Jewels of the Madonna—Wolf-Ferrari  
Jewess—Halevy  
Jocelyn—Godard  
Johnny Spielt Auf—Krenek  
Khovanchina—Moussorgsky  
Koenigsinder—Humperdinck  
Lady Macbeth of Minsk—Shostakovich  
Lakme—Delibes  
Life for the Czar—Glinka  
Louise—Charpentier  
Love of 3 Kings—Montemezzi  
Love of 3 Oranges—Prokofiev  
Macbeth—Bloch  
Mme. Chrysantheme—Messager  
Mme. Favart—Offenbach  
Mme. Sans-Gene—Giordano  
Manru—Paderewski  
Marouf—Rabaud  
Martha—Flotow  
Mefistofele—Boito  
Merry Widow—Lehar  
Merry Wives of Windsor—Nicolai  
Mignon—Thomas  
Mona Lisa—Von Schillings  
Monna Vanna—Fevrier  
Neil Gwynne—Planquette  
Nightingale—Stravinsky  
Norma—Bellini  
Oberon—Von Weber  
Oracle—Spontini  
Orpheus & Eurydice—Gluck

Orpheus in Hell—Offenbach  
Pagliacci—Leoncavallo  
Palestrina—Pfitzner  
Paul & Virginia—Kreutzer  
Pearl Fishers—Bizet  
Pelleas & Melisande—Debussy  
Peter Grimes—Britten  
Poor Jonathan—Millocker  
Postillion of Longjumeau—Adam  
Prince Igor—Borodin  
Prophet—Meyerbeer  
Puritans—Bellini  
Queen of Sheba—Goldmark  
Resurrection—Alfano  
Robert the Devil—Meyerbeer  
Roi d'Ys (Le)—Lalo  
Rosamunde—Gladini  
Rossignol—Stravinsky  
Russian & Ludmilla—Glinka  
Ruy Blas—Marchetti  
Sakuntala—Alfano  
Schwanda the Bagpiper—Weinberger  
Secret Marriage—Cimarosa  
Secret of Suzanne—Wolf-Ferrari  
Sonambula—Bellini  
Stradella—Flotow  
Sunken Bell—Respighi  
Tales of Hoffman—Offenbach  
Teodora—Scarlatti  
Tiefand—d'Albert  
Trumpeter of Saeckingen—Kaiser  
Vestal—Mercadante  
Vida Breve (La)—de Falla  
Village Romeo & Juliet—Delius  
Violanta—Korngold  
Wanda—Dvorak  
War & Peace—Prokofiev  
White Lady—Boieldieu  
Winter's Tale—Bruch  
Wozzeck—Berg  
Zamra—Heidold  
Zaza—Leoncavallo

## Gilbert and Sullivan Light Operas

W. S. Gilbert, librettist, 1836-1911. Arthur S. Sullivan, composer, 1842-1900.

Thespis, 1871  
Trial by Jury, 1875  
The Sorcerer, 1877  
H. M. S. Pinafore, 1878  
The Pirates of Penzance, 1880

Patience, 1881  
Iolanthe, 1882  
Princess Ida, 1884  
The Mikado, 1885  
Ruddigore, 1887

The Yeomen of the Guard, 1888  
The Gondoliers, 1889  
Utopia, Ltd., 1893  
The Grand Duke, 1896

## Early Explorers of the Western Hemisphere

### THE NORSE TRADITION

Discovery of the North American continent by Norse, or Northmen, from Greenland and Iceland rests on unverified sagas. Five voyages around 1000 A.D. are described, principal one being that of Leif Ericsson, who left Greenland with 30 men. A land of grapes was called Vinland by Leif. Attempts have been made to identify Labrador, Nova Scotia and Martha's Vineyard as Norse landing places. The Old Stone Tower in Newport, R.I., is sometimes attributed to Norse origin, but remains a subject of conjecture.

A careful examination of claims and inscriptions was made in 1950 by Johannes Brondsted, director, Danish National Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark, and published in the Annual Report of the Smithsonian Institution, 1953. Brondsted concluded that so-called inscriptions on rocks on the eastern seaboard were Indian pictographs or the result of weathering. Seventeen rusted objects dug up in Ontario and Minnesota impressed him as possibly of medieval origin, but he had doubts about when they were put into the ground. After studying the Newport stone tower he thought it might be an English watchtower or beacon of about 1640.

Strong claims have been made for the Kensington stone, found in 1898 in Minnesota. It has a runic description alleging that 8 Goths and 22 Norwegians from Vinland were there in 1362 A.D. Brondsted cited discrepancies in the runic text and concluded: "The philological opposition to its authenticity too strong. Useless." The assertion that Scandinavian mooring stones exist in Minnesota likewise does not convince him that

Northmen crossed half the continent to leave a record in Minnesota. Other authorities have different interpretations.

**Map of 1424**—A map of 1424, drawn by a Venetian and showing 4 islands in the Atlantic Ocean named Antilia (Antilles). Discovered San Salvador for the first time in 1954 in The Nautical Chart of 1424 by Armando Cortesao of the Univ. of Coimbra, Portugal. The chart was found in the manuscript collection of Sir Thomas Phillipps (1792-1872).

### VOYAGES OF COLUMBUS

Columbus was born in Genoa, Italy; sailed for Spain.

**1492—First voyage.** Left Palos, Spain, Aug. 3 with 88 men (est.). Discovered San Salvador (Guanahani or Watling Is., Bahamas) Oct. 12. Also Cuba, Hispaniola (San Domingo); built Fort La Navidad on latter.

**1493—Second voyage, first part, Sept. 25,** with 17 ships, 1,500 men. Dominica (Lesser Antilles) Nov. 3; Guadaloupe, Montserrat, Antigua San Martin, Santa Cruz, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islds. Settled Isabella on San Domingo. Second part (Columbus having remained in Western Hemisphere), Jamaica, Isle of Pines, La Mona Is.

**1498—Third voyage, 6 ships.** Trinidad, Isla Santa of South America, Gulf of Paria (Orinoco).

**1500—Fourth voyage, 4 caravels, 150 men.** St. Lucia, Guayana off Honduras, Cape Gracias a Dios, Honduras; San Juan R. and Laguna de Chiriqui, Costa Rica; Veragua, Puerto Bello, Almirante (Isthmus of Panama).

### OTHER EXPLORERS

A.D.	Explorer	Nationality and Employer	Discovery or Exploration
1497.	John Cabot	Italian-English	Cape Breton Is., Cape Race
1498.	John and Sebastian Cabot	Italian-English	Labrador, Atlantic Coast
1500, Feb.	Vicente y Pinzon	Spanish	South America NE coast
1500-02	Pedro Alvarez Cabral	Portuguese	Brazil (for Portugal)
1501	Gaspar Corte-Real	Portuguese	Labrador
1501	Rodrigo de Bastidas	Spanish	Central America
1501-03	Amerigo Vesputi	Italian-Portuguese	South America
1513	Vasco N. de Balboa	Spanish	Pacific Ocean
1513	Juan Ponce de Leon	Spanish	Florida
1515	Juan de Solis	Spanish	Rio de la Plata
1519	Alonso de Pineda	Spanish	Mouth of Mississippi
1519	Hernando Cortes	Spanish	Mexico
1520	Hernando Magellan	Portuguese	Straits of Magellan, Tierra del Fuego
1524	Glo. da Verrazano	Italian-French	Atlantic Coast-New York harbor
1526-27	Sebastian Cabot	Italian-Spanish	Rio de la Plata (river)
1531	Alfonso de Souza	Portuguese	Rio de Janeiro (river)
1532	Francisco Pizarro	Spanish	Peru
1534	Jacques Cartier	French	Canada, Mont Real
1536	Pedro de Mendoza	Spanish	Buenos Aires (river)
1539	Francisco de Ulloa	Spanish	California coast
1539-41	Hernando de Soto	Spanish	Mississippi River near Memphis
1539	Manoel de Souza	Portuguese-Spanish	Southwest (now U. S.)
1540	Francisco V. de Coronado	Spanish	Southwest (now U. S.)
1540	Hernando d'Alarcon	Spanish	Colorado River
1540	Garcia de L. Cardenas	Spanish	Grand Canyon of the Colorado
1541	Francisco de Orellana	Spanish	Amazon River
1542	Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo	Portuguese-Spanish	San Diego harbor
1565	Pedro Menendez	Spanish	St. Augustine
1573	Pedro Marquez	Spanish	Chesapeake Bay
1576	Martin Frohisher	English	Frobisher's Bay, Canada
1577-80	Francis Drake	English	California coast
1582	Antonio d'Espejo	Spanish	Southwest (named New Mexico)
1584	Amadas & Barlow (for Raleigh)	English	Virginia
1585-87	Sir Walter Raleigh's men	English	Roanoke Isl., N. C.
1595	Sir Walter Raleigh	English	Orinoco River
1602	Bartholomew Gosnell	English	Martha's Vineyard and Massachusetts
1603-09	Samuel de Champlain	French	Canadian Interior, Lake Champlain
1604	Samuel de Champlain	French	Mt. Desert Island
1607	Capt. John Smith	English	Atlantic coast
1609-10	Henry Hudson	English-Dutch	Hudson River, Hudson Bay
1614	John Nisbet	French	Lake Michigan, Wisconsin
1659-68	Groscheillers and Radisson	French	Upper Mississippi, Hudson Bay
1669-82	Rt. Cavellier, Sieur de la Salle	French	St. Lawrence to Gulf
1673	Louis Joliet Jacques Marquette	French	Upper Mississippi River
1680	Louis Hennepin	French	Falls of St. Anthony
1687-1711	Eusebio Francisco Kino	Italian-Spanish	Southwest (now U. S.)
1728-41	Vitus Bering	Danish-Russian	Alaska Strait
1741	V. de la Verendrye	Canadian	Red River, Lake Winnipeg
1766-68	Jonathan Carver	English	West to St. Pierre River
1769	Gaspar de Portola	Spanish	Golden Gate Bay
1775	Bruno Heuta	Spanish	Pacific Coast, Oregon
1778	Capt. James Cook	English	Canadian west coast
1792	George Vancouver	English	Canada west coast
1792	Robert Gray	American	Columbia River
1793	Alexander Mackenzie	English	Canadian west
1801-06	Melietwether Lewis, Wm. Clark	American	Missouri-Columbia Rivers
1806	Zebulon Montgomery Pike	American	Rockies; Pike's Peak
1831-36	Benj. de Bonneville	American	Rockies, California
1842	John C. Fremont	American	Rockies; Pacific Coast

## Noted Americans of the Past

For names not found here consult tables of Presidents and their Wives, Vice Presidents, Cabinet members, Justices of the U. S. Supreme Court, signers of the Declaration of Independence, etc.

## AMERICAN MILITARY AND NAVAL LEADERS

Classified according to main service Only Presidents who held high rank included (N) signifies Navy.

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
REVOLUTION			1818	1893	Butler, Benj. F.	1814	1881	Pemberton, J. C.
1737	1789	Allen, John	1842	1914	Chaffee, Adna R.	1825	1875	Pickett, Geo. E.
1745	1803	Barr, John (N)	1828	1890	Cook, George	1833	1864	Stuart, J. E. B.
1752	1818	Clark, G. Rogers	1839	1876	Custer, Geo. A.	1809	1877	Sommes, Raphael (N)
1728	1806	Clay, Hiram	1819	1893	Doubleday, Abner	SPANISH-AMERICAN		
1742	1786	Greene, Nathaniel	1801	1870	Farragut, David G. (N)	1837	1917	Dewey, Geo. (N)
1718	1802	Hopkins, Eack (N)	1813	1890	Fremont, John C.	1846	1912	Evarts, Rosley D. (N)
1747	1792	Jones, John Paul (N)	1822	1885	Grant, Ulysses S.	1865	1917	Linton, Frederick
1756	1806	Mon, Henry R.	1824	1886	Hancock, W. S.	1850	1928	Gottals, Geo. W.
1758	1818	Lee, Henry	1814	1879	Hooker, Jos.	1870	1937	Hobson, Richmond P. (N)
1732	1794	Lee, Rich. Henry	1830	1909	Howard, Oliver O.	WORLD WARS		
1733	1795	Mon, Francis	1802	1886	Hunter, David	1835	1905	Lee, Fitzhugh
1737	1775	Montgomery, Richard	1815	1862	Kearny, Philip	1845	1912	MacArthur, Arthur
1718	1790	Putnam, Israel	1818	1885	McDowell, Geo. B.	1839	1925	Miles, Nelson A.
1738	1804	Schuyler, Philip	1818	1885	McDowell, Irvin	1840	1903	Sampson, Wm. T. (N)
1728	1822	Stark, John	1815	1872	Meade, Geo. G.	1839	1911	Schley, W. S. (N)
1740	1795	Sullivan, John	1813	1891	Porter, David C. (N)	1835	1906	Schuyler, Wm. R.
1727	1800	Ward, Artemas	1822	1901	Porter, Fitz-John	1845	1923	Sigsbee, Chas. D. (N)
1740	1775	Warren, Joseph	1831	1888	Sheridan, Philip	1869	1952	Taylor, Montg. (N)
1732	1799	Washington, George	1820	1891	Sherman, Wm. T.	1836	1906	Wheelock, Jos.
1745	1796	Wayne, Anthony	1816	1870	Thomas, Geo. H.	1860	1927	Wood, Leonard
WAR OF 1812			1818	1897	Worden, John L. (N)	WORLD WARS		
1774	1833	Bainbridge, Wm. (N)	CIVIL WAR: CONFEDERATE			1836	1950	Arnold, Henry H.
1751	1829	De Born, Henry	1818	1893	Beauregard, P. T. G.	1853	1930	Bills, Tasker H.
1773	1821	De B. Stephen (N)	1817	1876	Bragg, Braxton	1888	1950	Buchanan, Patrick (N)
1774	1841	Harrison, Wm. Henry	1823	1914	Buckner, Simon B.	1887	1945	Buckner, Simon, Jr.
1773	1811	Hill, Isaac (N)	1816	1894	Early, Jubal A.	1861	1947	Bullard, Robt. L.
1753	1825	Hill, William	1817	1872	Exwell, Rich. S.	1866	1947	Harbord, Jas. G.
1767	1815	H. S. Andrew	1818	1872	Forrest, Nathan B.	1878	1952	Haskell, Wm. N.
1781	1813	Lawrence, Jas. (N)	1818	1902	Hampton, Wade	1865	1955	March, Peyton C.
1785	1819	Perry, Oliver H. (N)	1825	1865	Hill, Ambrose F.	1887	1947	Mitcels, Marc A. (N)
MEXICAN WAR			1821	1889	Hill, Daniel H.	1884	1955	Towers, John H. (N)
1804	1869	Pierce, Franklin	1831	1879	Hood, John B.	1885	1945	Patton, Geo. S., Jr.
1786	1866	Sevier, Winfield	1824	1863	Jackson, Thos. J. (Stonewall)	1861	1948	Perkins, John J.
1780	1867	Sloat, John D. (N)	1803	1862	Johnston, Albert S.	1896	1951	Sherman, Forest P. (N)
1784	1850	Taylor, Zachary	1807	1891	Johnston, Jos. E.	1873	1942	Stirling, Yates (N)
CIVIL WAR: UNION			1824	1893	Kirby-Smith, E.	1883	1946	Stowell, Jos. W.
1816	1894	Baker, Nath. P.	1807	1870	Lee, Robert E.	1899	1954	Vandenberg, Hoyt S.
1824	1881	Baird, Ambrose	1821	1904	Longstreet, Jas.	1883	1953	Wainwright, Jno. M.
						1884	1921	Whittlesey, C. W.
						1862	1954	Wilson, Henry B. (N)

## EDUCATORS, RELIGIOUS LEADERS, SOCIAL AND ECONOMIC REFORMERS

<b>EDUCATORS</b>			<b>RELIGIOUS LEADERS</b>			<b>SOCIAL-ECONOMIC REFORMERS</b>		
1829	1916	Angell, James B.	1832	1918	White, Andrew D.	1832	1902	Talmadge, T. Dewitt
1870	1949	Angell, James R.	1787	1870	Willard, Emma	1899	1683	Williams, Roger
1827	1911	Bacon, John				1801	1877	Young, Brigham
1862	1947	Bull, E. Nich. Murray	1835	1922	Abbott, Lyman			
1847	1909	Candfield, Jas. H.	1745	1816	Asbury, Francis	1860	1935	Addams, Jane
1807	1874	Candell, Ezra	1813	1887	Beecher, Henry Ward	1820	1906	Anthony, Susan B.
1859	1952	Dewey, John	1775	1863	Beecher, Lyman	1821	1912	Burton, Clara H.
1834	1926	Elliot, Chas. W.	1835	1893	Brooks, Phillips	1800	1859	Brown, John
1841	1908	Gibson, Daniel C.	1582	1658	Bulkeley, Peter	1859	1947	Catt, Carrie Chapman
1844	1924	Hill, G. Stanley	1780	1842	Channing, Wm. Ellery	1855	1926	Debs, Eugene
1856	1906	H. P. R. William R.	1752	1817	Dwight, Timothy	1817	1895	Douglass, Frederick
1795	1873	Hopkins, John	1821	1910	Eddy, Mary G. Baker	1839	1897	George, Henry
1802	1887	Hopkins, Mark	1763	1758	Edwards, Jonathan	1869	1933	Hillquit, Morris
1842	1910	Jones, William	1604	1690	Elliot, John	1855	1925	Lafollette, Robt. M.
1809	1873	McGuffey, Wm. H.	1805	1879	Carlson, Wm. Lloyd	1793	1880	Mott, Lucretia
1794	1857	Mann, Horace	1834	1921	Gilbous, James	1811	1886	Noyes, John H.
1852	1929	Matthews, J. Brander	1748	1830	Hicks, Elias	1801	1877	Owen, Robt. Dale
1869	1916	St. John, Wm. A.	1590	1643	Hutchinson, Anne	1810	1860	Parker, Theodore
1827	1908	Norton, Chas. Elliot	1843	1926	Koller, Kaufmann	1811	1884	Phillips, Wendell
1875	1932	Palmer, Alice Freeman	1663	1728	Mather, Cotton	1849	1914	Ris, Jacob A.
1804	1894	Peabody, Eliz. P.	1837	1899	Moody, Dwight L.	1797	1874	Smith, Gerrit
1855	1926	Roxne, Josiah	1842	1933	Parkhurst, C. H.	1816	1902	Stanton, Eliz. Cady
1774	1821	Sutton, Elizabeth	1729	1796	Seabury, Samuel	1818	1893	Stone, Lucy
1840	1910	Sumner, Wm. Graham	1805	1844	Smith, Joseph	1839	1898	Willard, Frances E.
1858	1915	Washington, Booker T.	1863	1935	Sunday, Wm. (Billy)			

## INVENTORS, EXPLORERS, SCIENTISTS, NATURALISTS

<b>INVENTORS</b>			<b>EXPLORERS</b>			<b>SCIENTISTS</b>		
1891	1954	Armstrong, Edwin	1734	1820	Boone, Daniel	1839	1903	Gibbs, Josiah W.
1847	1922	Bell, Alex. Graham	1770	1838	Clark, William	1834	1906	Langley, Samuel P.
1854	1932	Eastman, Geo.	1844	1881	De Long, C. W.	1823	1901	Leconte, Joseph
1847	1931	Edison, Thos. A.	1877	1948	De Key, H. S.	1815	1878	Long, Crawford
1743	1798	Fitch, John	1880	1951	Ellsworth, Lincoln	1865	1939	Mayo, H. Charles
1765	1815	Hilton, Robert	1844	1935	Greely, Gen. A. W.	1861	1939	Mayo, Wm. J.
1818	1903	Guthrie, Rich. J.	1820	1857	Kane, Elisha K.	1819	1911	Miny, Wm. W.
1800	1860	Goudyear, Chas.	1774	1809	Lewis, Meriwether	1845	1913	Perburcy, Chas.
1803	1855	Gorrie, John	1834	1902	Powell, John W.	1866	1945	Morgan, Thos. H.
1835	1901	Gray, Elisha	1856	1920	Pray, Robt. E.	1838	1923	Morley, Edw. W.
1819	1869	Howe, Elias	1779	1813	Pike, Zebulon H.	1819	1868	Morton, W. T. G.
1796	1859	Hunt, Walter	1784	1864	Long, Stephen M.	1851	1902	Reed, Walter S.
1866	1945	Lake, Simon	1793	1864	Schoolcraft, Hy. R.	1846	1927	Remsen, Ira
1809	1884	McCormick, Cyrus H.	1802	1847	Whitman, Marcus	1745	1813	Rush, Benjamin
1791	1872	Morse, S. F. B.	1883	1916	Abbe, Cleveland	1865	1923	Stollmetz, Chas.
1831	1897	Pullman, George M.	1851	1928	Abbe, Robert	1850	1934	Welch, Win. H.
1743	1792	Rumsey, Jas.	1807	1873	Agassiz, Louis	1844	1930	Willard, Harvey W.
1853	1937	Thomson, Elhu	1832	1867	Baird, Spencer	<b>NATURALISTS</b>		
1846	1914	Westinghouse, Geo.	1773	1838	Bowditch, Nath.	1864	1926	Akeley, Carl Ethan
1765	1825	Whiteley, Eli	1848	1908	Broads, Wm. K.	1780	1851	Audubon, John J.
1871	1948	Wright, Orville	1864	1943	Carver, Geo. W.	1849	1926	Burbank, Luther
1867	1912	Wright, Wilbur	1820	1887	Eads, James P.	1837	1921	Burroughs, John
			1879	1955	Einstein, Albert	1838	1914	Muir, John
						1817	1862	Thoreau, Henry D.



## AMERICAN NOVELISTS, ESSAYISTS, PLAYWRIGHTS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1866	1944	Ade, George	1871	1945	Dreiser, Theodore	1870	1902	Norris, Frank
1836	1888	Alcott, Louisa M.	1837	1902	Eggleson, Edward	1888	1953	O'Neill, Eugene
1836	1907	Alrich, Thos. B.	1879	1951	Erskine, John	1850	1896	Page, Thos. Nelson
1834	1899	Aker, Horatio, Jr.	1896	1940	Fitzgerald, F. Scott	1844	1911	Philips-Ward, Ella
1849	1925	Allen, James Lane	1865	1902	Ford, Paul Leicester	1867	1911	Phillips, David G.
1876	1941	Anderson, Sherwood	1862	1919	Freeman, Mary E. W.	1880	1950	Poole, Ernest
1857	1948	Acheson, Gertrude	1874	1938	Gutzwiller, George	1850	1918	Porter, Kate Douglas
1859	1950	Bachelor, Irving	1874	1945	Glasgow, Ellen	1897	1954	Rawlings, Marjorie
1877	1949	Beach, Rex	1846	1935	Green, Anna Kath	1869	1935	Rhodes, Eugene M.
1858	1898	Bellamy, Edward	1875	1939	Grey, Zane	1886	1941	Roberts, Eliza Madox
1889	1945	Benchley, Robt. C.	1822	1909	Haile, Edward Everett	1856	1921	Saltus, Edgar
1899	1943	Benet, Stephen V.	1848	1908	Harris, Joel Chandler	1864	1952	Santayana, Geo.
1842	1914	Benson, Ambrose	1839	1902	Harris, John	1850	1923	Shaw, T. T.
1888	1944	Boyd, James	1804	1864	Hawthorne, Nathaniel	1857	1946	Sheldon, Chas. M.
1883	1876	Brownson, Orestes	1858	1904	Hearn, Lafcadio	1888	1954	Shellbarger, Sam'l.
1855	1896	Bunne, Henry C.	1880	1954	Hergeshelmer, Jos.	1896	1955	Sherwood, Robert E.
1854	1935	Burt, Struthers	1837	1920	Howells, Wm. Dean	1834	1902	Stockett, Fraas H.
1844	1925	Cable, Geo. W.	1783	1859	Irving, Washington	1811	1896	Stowe, Harriet B.
1876	1947	Cather, Willa S.	1874	1948	Irwid, Wm.	1850	1923	Swain-Porter, Gene
1847	1902	Catherwood, Mary	1831	1885	Jackson, Helen Hunt	1869	1946	Tarkington, Booth
1859	1918	Chapman, John W.	1843	1916	James, Henry	1825	1878	Taylor, Bayard
1871	1947	Churchill, Winston	1849	1909	Jewett, Sarah Orne	1844	1901	Thompson, Maurice
1873	1924	Cook, Geo. Gram	1885	1933	Lardner, Ring W.	1835	1910	Twain, Mark (Samuel L. Clemens)
1876	1944	Cobb, Irvin S.	1885	1951	Lewis, Sinclair	1827	1905	Wallace, Mark
1876	1920	Cooke, Marjorie H.	1876	1916	London, Jack	1834	1867	Ward, Artemus
1789	1851	Cooper, J. Fenimore	1878	1937	Marquis, Don	1829	1909	Warner, Chas Dudley
1870	1900	Crane, Stephen	1866	1928	McCutcheon, Geo. B.	1862	1937	Wharton, Edith
1854	1909	Crawford, F. Marion	1819	1891	Melville, Herman	1873	1916	White, Steward Edw
1815	1882	Dana, Richard H., Jr.	1822	1908	Mitchell, Donald	1850	1923	White, Steward Edw
1864	1916	Davis, Rich. Harding	1900	1949	Mitchell, Margaret	1870	1953	Williams, Ben Ames
1857	1945	Deane, Margaret	1829	1914	Mitchell, S. Wei	1900	1938	Wolfe, Thomas
1835	1905	Dodge, Mary Mapes	1866	1947	Nicholson, Meredith			

## AMERICAN JOURNALISTS: EDITORS, CORRESPONDENTS, PUBLISHERS

1836	1919	Alden, Henry M.	1868	1937	Hagood, Norman	1900	1945	Pyle, Ernest I.
1869	1943	Bell, Edward Price	1864	1928	Harvey, George	1820	1869	Raymond, H. T.
1795	1872	Bennett, Jas. Gordon	1863	1951	Hearst, Wm Randolph	1832	1947	Reid, Ogden M.
1841	1918	Bennett, Jas. G. Jr.	1899	1949	Hutch, S. Aaron	1837	1912	Reid, Whitlow
1826	1877	Bowles, Sam'l. H.	1856	1915	Hubbard, Elbert	1881	1954	Rice, Grantland
1864	1936	Brisbane, Arthur	1868	1930	Hubbard, Frank (Klin)	1854	1926	Scripps, Edw. W.
1888	1937	Brown, Heywood	1859	1921	Huneker, Jas. G.	1895	1938	Scripps, Robt. P.
1824	1899	Bonner, Robert	1898	1949	Klinkerbocker, H. R.	1838	1902	Sculder, Horace
1880	1955	Carter, Amos	1848	1909	Lafian, Wm.	1878	1936	Simonds, Frank
1868	1950	Chapple, Joe M.	1850	1925	Lawson, Victor E.	1890	1896	Spaulding, Frank
1829	1894	Childs, Geo. W.	1802	1837	Lovejoy, Elijah J.	1880	1952	Speed, Keats
1892	1944	Clapper, Raymond	1857	1949	McClure, S. S.	1866	1936	Steffens, Lincoln
1869	1948	Cortisio, Royal	1882	1954	McCormick, Anne	1848	1929	Stone, Melville E.
1872	1947	Crownshield, Frank	1880	1955	McCormick, Robert R.	1875	1952	Sullivan, Mark
1850	1933	Curtis, Cyrus H.	1823	1899	Medill, Jos. M.	1866	1921	Tappan, Bert (B. L. T.)
1824	1882	Curtis, Geo. Wm.	1841	1915	Nelson, Wm. R.	1814	1914	Thayer, Geo. A.
1819	1897	Dana, Chas. A.	1863	1948	Noyes, Frank B.	1864	1945	Van Ande, Carr V.
1869	1942	Davis, Robt. E.	1858	1935	Ochs, Adolph S.	1872	1949	Villard, Oswald
1849	1925	DeYoung, M. H.	1856	1937	Ogden, Robt.	1840	1921	Waterson, Henry
1863	1940	Finley, John H.	1856	1935	Older, Fremont	1797	1882	Wade, Thuroow
1805	1879	Garrison, Wm. Lloyd	1737	1809	Palms, Thos. (Tom)	1834	1916	White, Horace V.
1844	1909	Gilder, Richard W.	1886	1949	Parker, Geo. B.	1869	1944	White, Wm. Allen
1831	1902	Gutkin, Edwin L.	1879	1946	Patterson, Jos. Medill	1864	1935	Williams, Walter
1851	1889	Grady, Henry W.	1847	1911	Pulitzer, Joseph	1806	1867	Willis, Nath. P.
1811	1872	Greeley, Horace	1884	1955	Pulitzer, Joseph	1887	1943	Woodcock, Alexander
1829	1903	Halstead, Murat	1879	1939	Pulitzer, Ralph	1848	1926	Young, Lafayette

## AMERICAN POETS

1868	1934	Austin, Mary	1819	1910	Howe, Julia Ward	1849	1916	Riley, Jas. Whitcomb
1754	1812	Barlow, Joel	1871	1933	Johnson, Jas. Weldon	1809	1935	Robinson, Edwin A.
1886	1950	Bennet, Wm. Rose	1780	1843	Key, Francis Scott	1888	1954	Sartt, Lew
1613	1672	Bradstreet, Anne	1886	1918	Kilmer, Joyce	1813	1880	Sargent, Epes
1794	1878	Bryant, Wm. Cullen	1857	1894	King, Ben	1816	1887	Saxe, John Godfrey
1845	1912	Carleton, Will	1842	1881	Larus, Sidney	1860	1932	Seiander, Clinton
1820	1871	Cary, Alice	1847	1887	Lazarus, Emma	1888	1916	Shaw, T. T.
1823	1871	Cary, Richard	1824	1903	Leland, C. Godfrey	1863	1916	Sherman, Frank D.
1865	1914	Clemens, Madison	1876	1944	Leonard, Wm. Ellery	1791	1865	Sigourney, Lydia H.
1848	1922	Cheney, John Vance	1879	1931	Lindsay, Vachel	1841	1887	Sill, Edw. Rowland
1866	1932	Cooke, Edmund Vance	1807	1882	Longfellow, Henry W.	1808	1898	Smith, S. F.
1899	1932	Crane, Hart	1874	1925	Lowell, Amy	1835	1908	Stedman, Edmund C.
1871	1948	Daly, T. A.	1819	1899	Lowell, Jas. Russell	1808	1926	Stoddard, Richard H.
1830	1886	DeKintion, Emily	1852	1940	Markham, Edwin	1849	1909	Tabb, John B.
1795	1820	Draft, Jos. Redman	1868	1950	Masters, Edgar Lee	1825	1878	Taggart, Bayard
1872	1906	Dunbar, Paul L.	1892	1950	Milay, Edna St. V.	1894	1948	Taggard Genevieve
1803	1882	Emerson, Ralph Waldo	1841	1913	Miller, Joaquin	1884	1933	Tendall, Sara
1883	1945	Ficke, Arthur D.	1869	1910	Moody, Wm. Vaughn	1884	1944	Thelma, Eunice
1858	1895	Flynn, Eugene	1774	1863	Morse, Clement C.	1836	1913	Thaxter, John
1886	1950	Frederick, John Gould	1835	1908	Moulton, Louise C.	1876	1951	Torrence, Ridgely
1752	1832	Freeman, Philip	1882	1932	Oppenheim, Jas.	1877	1947	Towne, Chas. Hanson
1861	1920	Gulney, Louise I.	1779	1860	Paulding, James K.	1852	1933	Van Dyke, Henry
1740	1867	Hallock, Fitz-Greene	1874	1922	Peabody, Josephine P.	1893	1938	Weaver, John V. A.
1863	1935	Herford, Oliver	1871	1939	Piper, Edwin Ford	1819	1892	Whitman, Walt
1890	1947	Hofenstein, Samuel	1899	1949	Poe, Edgar Allan	1807	1902	Whitman, Walt
1886	1884	Hoffmann, Chas. Fenno	1822	1872	Read, Thos. Buchanan	1855	1919	Wilcox, Ella Wheeler
1869	1894	Holmes, Oliver W.	1856	1935	Reese, Llaette W.	1795	1842	Woodworth, Samuel
1870	1842	Hopkinson, Jos.	1872	1943	Rice, Cale Young	1885	1928	Wylie, Elmer
1864	1900	Hovey, Richard						

## AMERICAN HISTORIANS AND BIOGRAPHERS

1807	1886	Adams, Chas. Francis	1897	1955	DeVoto, Bernard	1796	1859	Prescott, Wm. H.
1838	1918	Adams, Henry	1817	1881	Fields, James T.	1882	1953	Randall, Jas. G.
1879	1949	Adams, Jas. Fenelon	1842	1901	Fish, John	1848	1927	Reed, John C.
1870	1946	Baker, Ray Stannard	1886	1953	Frederick, Douglas S.	1840	1900	Ridgely, John C.
1800	1891	Bancroft, George	1838	1905	Hay, John M.	1850	1928	Sloats, Wm. C.
1861	1930	Barton, Wm. E.	1870	1949	Hendrick, Burton J.	1789	1866	Sparks, Jared
1875	1948	Beard, Chas. A.	1852	1932	McMaster, John B.	1857	1944	Tarbell, Ida M.
1862	1927	Beveridge, Albert J.	1814	1877	Motley, John	1861	1932	Turner, Frederick
1863	1932	Bradford, Gammaliel	1832	1901	Nicolay, John G.	1885	1950	Van Doren, Carl
1862	1948	Criss, Wilbur	1823	1893	Parkman, Francis	1882	1944	Van Loon, Hendrik

## AMERICAN PAINTERS

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1852	1911	Abbey, Edwin A.	1823	1880	Gifford, S. R.	1868	1929	Quinn, Edward T.
1856	1915	Alexander, John W.	1834	1918	Griswold, C. C.	1858	1916	Ranger, Henry W.
1849	1924	Allen, Thomas	1861	1927	Grover, Oliver Dennett	1850	1911	Ream, Annie
1779	1843	Alston, Washington	1865	1931	Hale, Philip L.	1862	1929	Reed, Robert
1780	1851	Audubon, John James	1792	1866	Harding, Chester	1861	1909	Remington, Frederic
1814	1894	Beard, Jas. H.	1854	1929	Harrison, L. Birge	1854	1922	Rice, William M. J.
1855	1947	Bentz, Cecelia	1828	1901	Hart, James M.	1833	1905	Richards, William F.
1852	1917	Beckwith, J. Carroll	1877	1943	Hartley, Marsden	1852	1896	Robinson, Theodore
1882	1925	Bellows, George W.	1860	1935	Hassam, Childe	1864	1926	Russell, Charles M.
1828	1902	Bellstadt, Albert	1872	1940	Hawthorne, Charles W.	1847	1917	Ryder, Albert P.
1856	1943	Blehr, Reginald B.	1813	1894	Healy, G. P. A.	1856	1925	Sargent, John S.
1817	1919	Blacklock, Ralph A.	1865	1929	Henri, Robert	1843	1921	Sartain, William
1848	1936	Blackshield, Edwin H.	1823	1890	Hicks, Thomas	1859	1926	Sewell, Amanda B.
1857	1903	Bloom, Robert F.	1836	1919	Homer, Winslow	1860	1924	Sewell, Robert V. V.
1833	1905	Boughton, George H.	1840	1895	Hovenden, Thomas	1832	1928	Shattuck, Aaron
1827	1892	Bradford, William	1844	1929	Howe, William H.	1838	1910	Shirlaw, Walter
1832	1918	Brevoort, J. R.	1824	1879	Hunt, William M.	1871	1922	Shrady, Henry M.
1847	1928	Bridgman, F. A.	1816	1906	Huntington, Daniel	1858	1931	Simmons, Edward
1814	1889	Brown, George L.	1801	1846	Inman, Henry	1871	1951	Sloan, John
1859	1920	Browne, Charlie Francis	1825	1894	Inness, George	1858	1920	Smedley, William F.
1855	1941	Brush, George de Forest	1854	1926	Inness, George, Jr.	1847	1926	Steele, Theodore C.
1811	1893	Cashner, John W.	1855	1914	Isaiah, Samuel	1835	1922	Story, George H.
1855	1926	Cassatt, Mary	1824	1906	Johnson, Eastman	1856	1919	Story, Julian
1796	1872	Catlin, George	1848	1927	Jones, E. Bolton	1830	1901	Strauss, Raphael
1860	1925	Chapman, Carlton T.	1835	1910	La Farge, John	1755	1828	Stuart, Gilbert
1849	1916	Chase, William M.	1849	1909	Lathrop, Francis	1783	1872	Sully, Thomas
1842	1924	C. Church, Fred K. Stuart	1816	1868	Leutze, E.	1861	1930	Symons, Gardner
1855	1925	Coffin, Wm. A.	1880	1940	Lee, Jonas	1849	1921	Thayer, Abbott H.
1801	1848	Cole, Thos.	1852	1924	Loomis, Chester	1862	1938	Thibault, Edmund C.
1840	1928	Colman, Charles C.	1867	1934	Luks, George B.	1848	1933	Tiffan, Louis C.
1832	1920	Colman, Samuel	1860	1920	MacEwen, Walter	1850	1899	Truesdell, Gaylord S.
1737	1815	Copley, John S.	1872	1953	Marin, John	1756	1843	Trumbull, John
1856	1919	Cox, Kenyon	1898	1954	Marsh, Reginald	1849	1925	Tryon, Dwight N.
1849	1924	Craig, Thomas B.	1836	1897	Martin, Homer	1850	1918	Turner, C. Y.
1845	1918	Crossinshield, Frederic	1843	1923	Maynard, George W.	1853	1902	Wachtman, John H.
1843	1909	Currier, J. Frank	1860	1942	Meichers, Carl	1776	1852	Vanderlyn, John
1898	1946	Curry, John Stuart	1858	1925	Meitels, Willard L.	1857	1920	Van Lacer, Alexander T.
1833	1927	Dana, W. P. W.	1842	1922	Miller, Charles H.	1836	1923	Vedder, Elhu
1853	1929	Dannat, William T.	1852	1901	Moeller, Louis	1856	1935	Volk, Stephen A. D.
1862	1928	Davies, Arthur B.	1863	1935	Moran, Edward	1843	1929	Walker, Henry O.
1856	1933	Davis, Charles H.	1837	1926	Moran, Percy	1861	1940	Waugh, Fred K. J.
1861	1918	Day, Frank Miles	1858	1928	Mowbray, H. Siddons	1856	1928	Webb, J. Louis
1876	1935	Dodge, William De L.	1853	1921	Murphy, J. Francis	1849	1903	Weeks, Edwin L.
1856	1926	Drake, Will H.	1847	1918	Nicol, J. C.	1852	1917	Weir, J. Alden
1796	1886	Durand, A. B.	1835	1907	Noble, Thomas S.	1841	1926	Weir, John F.
1848	1919	Duyenack, Frank	1811	1885	Page, William	1738	1820	West, Benjamin
1844	1916	Eakins, Thomas	1869	1941	Paxton, William McG	1874	1929	Wertheim, E. Kent K.
1845	1921	Earle, Lawrence C.	1741	1827	Peale, Chas. W.	1834	1903	Whistler, J. A. M.
1844	1926	Foster, Ben	1778	1860	Peale, Rembrandt	1826	1910	Whitredge, Worthington
1808	1884	Freeman, James E.	1851	1914	Pearce, Charles S.	1892	1942	Wood, Grant
1822	1894	Fuller, George	1857	1923	Potter, Edward C.	1823	1903	Wood, Thomas W.
1867	1934	Fuller, Henry Brown	1853	1911	Pyle, Howard	1836	1892	Wyant, Alexander H.
1838	1928	Gay, Edward				1830	1923	Yewell, George H.

## AMERICAN ETCHERS, ENGRAVERS, ILLUSTRATORS, CARTOONISTS

1887	1953	Arms, John Taylor	1876	1925	Haskell, Ernest	1874	1948	Morgan, Wallace
1856	1909	Bacher, Otto Henry	1849	1935	Hopson, William F.	1840	1902	Nast, Thomas
1862	1951	Benson, Frank W.	1866	1925	Keller, Arthur C.	1863	1928	O'Connell, Richard F.
1875	1930	Briggs, Clare	1861	1933	Kemble, E. W.	1741	1827	Peale, Charles W.
1842	1909	Bush, Charles G.	1838	1895	Keppler, Joseph	1857	1926	Pennell, Joseph
1776	1820	Charles, William	1876	1952	Kirby, Rollin	1861	1934	Platt, Charles A.
1873	1952	Chisbury, H. Chandler	1866	1940	Macdonald, Arthur N.	1853	1911	Pyle, Howard
1852	1931	Cole, Timothy	1872	1934	McCay, Winsor	1877	1952	Robinson, Boardman
1822	1888	Darley, Felix O. C.	1870	1949	McCutcheon, John T.	1761	1817	Savage, Edward
1796	1886	Durand, Asier Brown	1858	1938	McDougall, Walt	1833	1909	Smille, James D.
1895	1954	Fisher, H. C. (Bud)	1884	1954	McManus, George	1867	1924	Watt, William G.
1851	1906	Freuch, Edwin D.	1860	1919	Metlitz, C. F. Wm.	1885	1952	Webster, H. T.
1851	1928	Frost, Arthur B.	1869	1935	Michener, Leo	1852	1916	Wolf, Henry
1868	1945	Gibson, Chas. Dana	1874	1940	Mora, F. Louis	1862	1935	Zimmerman, Eugene

## AMERICAN SCULPTORS

1819	1911	Ball, Thomas	1884	1952	Davidson, Jo	1858	1938	Noble, W. Clark
1831	1938	Barnard, George Grey	1877	1953	Fraser, James E.	1873	1940	O'Connor, Andrew
1865	1925	Bartlett, Paul W.	1790	1852	Frazee, John	1844	1920	O'Donovan, William
1867	1915	Bitter, Karl T.	1850	1931	French, Daniel C.	1870	1935	Pandling, John
1871	1941	Borglum, Gutzon	1862	1929	Gaffey, Charles	1805	1873	Powers, Hiram
1868	1922	Borglum, Solon H.	1805	1852	Groenough, Horatio	1867	1917	Pratt, Bela
1871	1924	Brenner, Victor D.	1830	1908	Hosner, Harriet	1868	1929	Quinn, Edmund T.
1865	1919	Brooks, Richard E.	1868	1925	Jaegers, Albert	1829	1904	Rogers, John
1814	1886	Brown, Henry K.	1843	1907	Kenehan, Edward	1848	1907	S. Gaudens, Augustus
1857	1935	Bush-Brown, H. K.	1871	1935	Lukeman, Henry A.	1871	1922	Shrady, Henry M.
1860	1920	Craw, Thomas S.	1863	1937	MacMonnies, Fred W.	1860	1936	Taft, Lorado
1814	1857	Crawford, Thomas	1858	1927	Marling, Philip	1830	1910	Ward, J. Q. A.

## AMERICAN INDUSTRIAL LEADERS, FINANCIERS AND MERCHANTS

1832	1901	Armour, Philip D.	1838	1916	Hill, James J.	1862	1932	Rosenwald, Julius
1764	1848	Astor, John Jacob	1821	1900	Huntington, C. P.	1740	1785	Salomon, Haym
1853	1919	Belmont, August	1879	1948	Knudsen, Wm. K.	1847	1920	Schiff, Jacob H.
1835	1919	Carnegie, Andrew	1868	1948	Lamont, Robert E.	1848	1931	Strauss, Nathan
1791	1883	Cooper, Peter	1870	1948	Lamont, Thos. W.	1839	1903	Swift, Gustavus
1865	1951	Dawes, Chas. G.	1880	1952	Lasker, Albert D.	1845	1920	Vall, Theo. N.
1855	1893	Dawes, Anthony J.	1831	1902	MacKay, John W.	1794	1877	Vanderbilt, Cornelius
1739	1817	du Pont, Pierre S.	1874	1938	MacKay, Clarence	1843	1899	Vanderbilt, Cornelius
1835	1906	Fleish, Marshall	1855	1937	Mellon, Andrew W.	1821	1885	Vanderbilt, Wm. H.
1863	1947	Ford, Henry	1825	1910	Mills, Darius	1849	1920	Vanderbilt, Wm. K.
1879	1952	Fox, William	1837	1913	Morgan, J. Pierpont	1835	1900	Villard, Henry
1750	1831	Gilard, Stephen	1868	1943	Morgan, J. P., Jr.	1838	1922	Wanamaker, John
1836	1892	Gould, Jay	1813	1890	Morgan, Julius S.	1871	1937	Warburg, Felix M.
1834	1916	Green, Henrietta (Hetty)	1741	1818	Moses, Isaac	1841	1904	Whitney, Wm. C.
1874	1940	Harkness, Edward S.	1795	1869	Peabody, George	1868	1951	Wiggin, Albert H.
1848	1909	Harriman, Edward H.	1831	1897	Pullman, Geo. M.	1852	1919	Woolworth, Frank
1839	1897	Havemeyer, Theo. A.	1839	1937	Rockefeller, John D.			

## Personalities of Stage, Screen, Radio, Television

Actors, Actresses, Composers, Dancers, Musicians, Producers, Radio-TV Performers, Singers  
Source: Latest authentic records as of Dec. 1, 1955

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
<b>A</b>					
Abbott, Bud (Wm.)	Asbury Park, N. J.	1895	Bell, Rex	Chicago, Ill.	1906
Abbott, George	Salamanca, N. Y.	1887	Bellamy, Ralph	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Abel, Walter	St. Paul, Minn.	1898	Bendix, William	New York, N. Y.	1906
Abner (Norris Goff)	Cove, Ark.	1900	Bennett, Bruce	Tacoma, Wash.	1905
Adams, Edith	Kingston, Pa.	1929	Bennett, Constance	New York, N. Y.	1910
Adams, Julie	Waterloo, Iowa	1926	Bennett, Joan	Palladen, N. J.	1910
Adler, Larry	Baltimore, Md.	1914	Bennett, Wilda	Asbury Park, N. J.	1894
Adler, Luther	New York, N. Y.	1903	Benny, Jack	Waukegan, Ill.	1894
Agar, John	Lake Forest, Ill.	1921	Berg, Gertrude	New York, N. Y.	1899
Aherne, Brian	Worcestershire, Eng.	1902	Bergen, Edgar	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Albanese, Licia	Bari, Italy	1914	Bergman, Ingrid	Stockholm, Sweden	1917
Alberghetti, Anna	Pesaro, Italy	1936	Beymer, Elisabeth	Vienna, Austria	1900
Albert, Eddie	Barcelona, Spain	1914	Bierle, Milton	New York, N. Y.	1908
Alber, Luis	Rock Island, Ill.	1908	Berlin, Irving	Ternuk, Russia	1888
Alida, Robert	New York, N. Y.	1914	Berlosova, Svetlana	Lithuania	1932
Aldon, Mari	Toronto, Canada	1929	Best, Edna	Hove, England	1900
Alexander, John	Newport, Ky.	1890	Betz, Carl	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1924
Alexander, Katherine	Arkansas	1901	Bievy, Ture	New York, N. Y.	1899
Allan, Maud	Toronto, Canada	1894	Bickford, Charles	Cambridge, Mass.	1889
Allen, Fred	Cambridge, Mass.	1894	Bikley, Isabel	New York, N. Y.	1928
Allen, Grace	San Francisco, Calif.	1906	Blug, Rudolf	Vienna, Austria	1902
Allen, Ida Bailey	Danielson, Conn.	1906	Boerling, Jussl	Stora Tuva, Sweden	1911
Allen, Mel	Birmingham, Ala.	1921	Black, Frank	Philadelphia, Pa.	1894
Allen, Steve	New York, N. Y.	1914	Blackmer, Audrey	Salt Lake City, U. S.	1921
Allison, Eric	Leporte City, Iowa	1914	Blaine, Vivian	Newark, N. J.	1921
Allyson, June	Westchester Co., N. Y.	1914	Blair, Janet	Altoona, Pa.	1921
Aloiso, Alicia	Havana, Cuba	1904	Bloch, Ernest	Geneva, Switzerland	1880
Alvarado, Don	Albuquerque, N. M.	1904	Blondell, Joan	New York, N. Y.	1909
Ameco, Don	Kenosha, Wis.	1908	Blone, Eric	London, England	1887
Amos (F. F. Gorden)	Richmond, Va.	1899	Blue, Monte	Indianapolis, Ind.	1890
Amsterdam, M. Corey	Chicago, Ill.	1912	Borth, Arthur	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1928
Anders, Glenn	Los Angeles, Calif.	1890	Bogart, Humphrey	New York, N. Y.	1899
Anderson, Judith	Adeleide, Australia	1898	Boland, Mary	Detroit, Mich.	1885
Anderson, Marian	Philadelphia, Pa.	1908	Boles, John	Greenville, Tex.	1900
Anderson, Mary	Birmingham, Ala.	1922	Boiger, Ray	Dorchester, Mass.	1906
Anderson, Maxwell	Atlantic, Pa.	1922	Bond, Shell	New York, N. Y.	1928
Andrews, Dana	Collins, Miss.	1912	Bond, E. Blain	Chicago, Ill.	1892
Andrews Sisters	Minneapolis, Minn.	1915	Booth, Shirley	New York, N. Y.	1909
La Verne	Borj, Lucereza	1918	Borge, Victor	Copenhagen, Denmark	1909
Maxene	Borj, Lucereza	1918	Bori, Lucereza	Valencia, Spain	1888
Patty	Borj, Lucereza	1918	Borzage, Frank	Salt Lake City, Utah	1893
Andy (G. J. Correll)	Minneapolis, Minn.	1920	Boswell, Connie	New Orleans, La.	1905
Anglin, Margaret	Minneapolis, Minn.	1920	Bow, Clara	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914
Aukers, Evelyn	Ottawa, Canada	1876	Bowman, Les	Cincinnati, Ohio	1914
Annabella	Valparaiso, Chile	1912	Boyd, William	Cambridge, Ohio	1898
Arama, Lucine	Paris, France	1912	Boyer, Charles	Figeac, France	1899
Arden, Eve	Hartford, Conn.	1924	Bracken, Eddie	Astoria, L. I., N. Y.	1920
Arlen, Richard	Mill Valley, Calif.	1900	Bradley, Grace	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Armstrong, Louis	Charlottesville, Va.	1900	Brallowsky, Alexander	New Orleans, La.	1896
Armstrong, Robert	New Orleans, La.	1900	Brando, Marlon	Omaha, Neb.	1924
Arnaz, Desi	Saginaw, Mich.	1896	Branzelli, Karin	Stockholm, Sweden	1897
Arnold, Edward	Santiago, Cuba	1917	Brazzi, Romano	Florence, Italy	1918
Arnt, Charles	New York, N. Y.	1890	Brendel, El	Philadelphia, Pa.	1898
Arau, Claudio	Michigan City, Ind.	1908	Bronnan, Walter A.	Swampscott, Mass.	1894
Arthur, Jean	Chillico, Neb.	1908	Brent, Evelyn	Tampa, Fla.	1899
Astaire, Fred	New York, N. Y.	1908	Brent, Evelyn	Tampa, Fla.	1899
Askor, Mary	Omaha, Neb.	1899	Brent, Romney	Salt Lake City, Utah	1902
Atwood, Donna	Quincy, Ill.	1906	Brison, Carl	Copenhagen, Denmark	1895
Auer, Mischea	Newton, Kan.	1927	Britton, Barbara	Long Beach, Calif.	1910
Auty, Gene	St. Petersburg, Russia	1905	Britton, George	Chicago, Ill.	1891
Ayres, Low	Toga, Texas	1907	Broderick, Helen	London, England	1914
	Minneapolis, Minn.	1908	Brooks, Phyllis	Boise, Idaho	1914
<b>B</b>					
Bacall, Lauren	New York, N. Y.	1924	Brophy, Edward	New York, N. Y.	1895
Bacaloni, Salvatore	Rome, Italy	1900	Brown, Joe E.	Holgate, Ohio	1892
Bacaloni, Olga	Moscow, Russia	1899	Brown, Johnny Mack	Dothan, Ala.	1904
Bacon, Irving	St. Joseph, Mo.	1893	Brown, Pamela	London, England	1917
Bailey, Pearl	Newport News, Va.	1918	Brown, Vanessa	Glen, Austria	1928
Balinter, Fay	Los Angeles, Calif.	1892	Brownlee, John	Glen, Austria	1901
Baker, Belle	New York, N. Y.	1893	Bruce, Carol	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1919
Baker, Josephine	St. Louis, Mo.	1907	Bruce, Virginia	Minneapolis, Minn.	1910
Baker, Kenny	Mouriova, Calif.	1912	Brusloff, Nat.	Russia	1903
Baker, Phil	Philadelphia, Pa.	1898	Brunner, Yul	Sakhalin	1915
Balanchine, George	St. Petersburg, Russia	1904	Buchanan, Jack	Heinsburgh, Scotland	1891
Ball, Lucille	Jamesstown, N. Y.	1911	Buloff, Joseph	Washington, D. C.	1886
Ballard, Kave	West Cleveland, Ohio	1909	Burke, Billie	Summum, Ill.	1911
Bampton, Rose	Cleveland, Ohio	1882	Burnette, Smiley	Van Buren, Ark.	1896
Baneroff, George	Philadelphia, Pa.	1903	Burns, Bob	New York, N. Y.	1896
Banikow, Tullulah	Huntsville, Ala.	1903	Burns, George	New York, N. Y.	1890
Banister, Harry	Holland, Mich.	1903	Burrows, Abe	New York, N. Y.	1910
Barl, Lynn	Roanoke, Va.	1917	Burton, Richard	South Wales	1935
Barnett, Vincent	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902	Bursell, Gerald	New York, N. Y.	1935
Barrat, Robert	New York, N. Y.	1889	Bushman, Francis X.	Norfolk, Va.	1885
Barratt, Edith	New York, N. Y.	1889	Buttons, Red	New York, N. Y.	1920
Barratt, Sheila	Roxbury, Mass.	1909	Buzzell, Eddie	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1897
Barrie, Wendy	Washington, D. C.	1909	Byington, Spring	Colo. Springs, Colo.	1898
Barry, Don (Red)	Hong Kong, China	1913			
Barrymore, Diana	Houston, Tex.	1921	<b>C</b>		
Barrymore, Ethel	New York, N. Y.	1879	Cabot, Bruce	Carlsbad, N. Mex.	1922
Barrymore, John, Jr.	Philadelphia, Pa.	1894	Caspar, Sid	Yonkers, N. Y.	1904
Bartholomew, Freddie	Beverly Hills, Calif.	1932	Cagney, James	New York, N. Y.	1895
Barton, James	New York, N. Y.	1897	Cahoon, Rory	Los Angeles, Calif.	1922
Basle, Count (Wm.)	London, England	1924	Callas, Maria	New York, N. Y.	1923
Baxter, Anne	Gloucester, N. J.	1906	Calloway, Cab	Rochester, N. Y.	1907
Beal, John	Rock Bank, N. J.	1923	Calvet, Corlune	Paris, France	1912
Beecham, Thomas	Michigan City, Ind.	1909	Cameron, Rod	Calgary, Alb., Canada	1916
Beery, Noah, Jr.	England	1879	Canova, Judy	Jacksonville, Fla.	1916
Begley, Ed	New York, N. Y.	1915	Cantor, Louis	New York, N. Y.	1892
Belafonte, Harry, Jr.	Hartford, Conn.	1901	Cantor, Eddie	New York, N. Y.	1892
	New York, N. Y.	1917	Capra, Frank R.	Palermo, Italy	1897

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Carey, Macdonald	Stout City, Ia.		Dailey, Dan	New York, N. Y.	1917
Carle, Frankie	Providence, R. I.	1903	Daly, John	Jo'burgh, South Africa	1914
Carlisle, Kitty	New Orleans, La.	1913	Damita, Lill	Paris, France	1907
Carmichael, Henry	Bloomington, Ind.	1899	Damone, Vic	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1928
Carruthart, Puccio	Zara, Dalmatia	1894	Daniel, Henry	London, England	1894
Carvey, Ari	Mt. Vernon, N. Y.	1919	Dante, Bob	Dallas, Tex.	1901
Carson, Leslie	France	1932	Dantlova, Alexandra	Peterhof, Russia	1907
Carpenter, Constance	Bath, England	1906	Darcel, Denise	Paris, France	1925
Carpenter, Carleton	Bennington, Vt.		Darnell, Linda	Dallas, Tex.	1921
Carradine, John	New York, N. Y.	1906	Darriev, Danielle	Bordeaux, France	1917
Carrillo, Leo	Los Angeles, Calif.		Darwell, Jane	Palmyra, Mo.	
Carroll, Leo	Weedon, England		Da Silva, Howard	Cleveland, Ohio	1909
Carroll, Madeline	W. Bromwich, England	1906	Dauphin, Claude	Corbell, France	
Carroll, Nancy	New York, N. Y.	1906	Davies, Marion	New York, N. Y.	1897
Carson, Jack	Carman, Canada	1910	Davis, Bette	Lowell, Mass.	1908
Carson, Mindy	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1927	Davis, Joan	St. Paul, Minn.	1912
Casadesu, Gaby	Marseilles, France	1902	Dawn, Hazel	Orden, Utah	1891
Casadesu, Robert	Paris, France	1899	Day, Dennis	New York, N. Y.	1917
Casals, Pablo	Vendrell, Spain	1876	Day, Doris	Cincinnati, Ohio	1924
Cass, Anna	Burl, Italy	1889	Day, Edith	Minneapolis, Minn.	1893
Cassagna, Bruce	New York, N. Y.	1910	Day, Laraine	Roosevelt, Utah	1920
Cassagnetta, Grace	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1912	De Wamp, Rosemary	Proctor, Ariz.	1913
Castle, Irene	San Francisco, Calif.	1894	De Carlo, Yvonne	Vancouver, B. C.	1924
Cattell, Walter	San Francisco, Calif.	1889	De Haven, Gloria	Los Angeles, Calif.	
Caulfield, Joan	West Orange, N. J.	1922	de Havilland, Olivia	Tokyo, Japan	1916
Cavallero, Carmen	New York, N. Y.	1913	Dekker, Albert	New York, N. Y.	
Cerf, Bennett	New York, N. Y.	1898	de Los Angeles, Victoria	Spain	1925
Champion, Gower	Los Angeles, Calif.		De Mille, Agnes	New York, N. Y.	
Champion, Marje	Los Angeles, Calif.		De Mille, Cecil B.	Ashfield, Mass.	1881
Chaney, Jr., Lon	Okin. City, Okla.	1915	Del Rio, Dolores	Durango, Mexico	1905
Channing, Carol	Seattle, Wash.	1922	Demarest, William	St. Paul, Minn.	1894
Chaplin, Charles	London, England	1889	Denny, Reginald	Richmond, England	1894
Charles, Cyd	Amarillo, Texas	1923	Derek, John	Hollywood, Calif.	1896
Chase, Ika	New York, N. Y.	1905	De Valois, Ninette	Ireland	
Chatterton, Ruth	New York, N. Y.	1893	Devine, Andy	Flagstaff, Ariz.	1942
Chevalier, Maurice	Paris, France	1889	de Wilde, Brandon	New York, N. Y.	
Christie, Audrey	Chicago, Ill.	1912	de Wolfe, Billy	Wollaston, Mass.	
Churchill, Sarah	London, England	1914	Dieterich, Mariene	Berlin, Germany	1904
Claire, Ina	Washington, D. C.	1892	Disney, Walt	Chicago, Ill.	1901
Clark, Bobby	Springfield, Ohio	1888	Dixon, Jean	Waterbury, Conn.	1905
Clark, Dane	New York, N. Y.	1913	Dohnanyi, Erno	Hungary	1877
Clarke, Philip Norman	London, England	1904	Dokoudovsky, Vlad.	Russia	1922
Clayton, Elbi	Champaign, Ill.	1888	Dolin, Anton	Stinfold, England	1904
Clift, Montgomery	Omaha, Nebr.	1920	Donald, Peter C.	Bristol, England	1918
Cloney, Rosemary	Maysville, Ky.	1929	Donat, Robert	Manchester, England	1905
Coats, Eric	Hucknall, England	1886	Dolzley, Brian	Portadown, Ireland	1903
Cobb, Lee J.	New York, N. Y.	1911	Donnelly, Ruth	Trenton, N. J.	1896
Cobra, Charles D.	Masson, Ga.	1877	Dooley, Ray	Glasgow, Scotland	1896
Coca, Imogene	Philadelphia, Pa.		Dorn, Philip	Schevingingen, Hol'd.	1882
Colbert, Claud-ete	Paris, France	1905	Doro, Marie	Duncannon, Pa.	1904
Collage, Patricia	Dublin, Ireland	1894	Dorsey, Jimmy	Mahanoy Plane, Pa.	1905
Collins, Dorothy	Windsor, Ontario	1926	Dorsey, Tommy	Mahanoy Plane, Pa.	1917
Colman, Ronald	Richmond, England	1891	Douglas, Kirk	Amsterdam, N. Y.	1901
Colonna, Jerry	Boston, Mass.	1903	Douglas, Melvyn	Macon, Ga.	1907
Como, Perry	Canonsburg, Pa.	1913	Douglas, Paul	Philadelphia, Pa.	1907
Compton, Fay	London, England	1894	Douglass, Stephen	Mt. Vernon, Ohio	
Conklin, Peggy	Dobbs Ferry, N. Y.	1912	Dow, Peggy	Columbia, Miss.	1928
Conner, Nadine	Compton, Calif.		Dowling, Eddie	Providence, R. I.	1894
Conte, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1914	Downey, Morton	Wallington, Conn.	1902
Conway, Shirl	Franklinville, N. Y.	1916	Dragonette, Jessica	Calcutta, India	1914
Coogan, Jackie	Los Angeles, Calif.	1891	Drake, Alfred	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1923
Cook, Clyde	Amesbury, Mass.	1901	Drake, Betsy	Paris, France	1911
Cook, Donald	Portland, Ore.	1890	Draper, Paul	Florence, Italy	1889
Cook, Joe	Chicago, Ill.	1912	Drew, Ruth	New York, N. Y.	1915
Cooke, Alstair	England		Drew, Ellen	Kansas City, Mo.	
Cooper, Gary	Leveaux, Mont.	1901	Dunbar, Douglas	Hamilton, Ont. Can.	1900
Cooper, Gladys	Lewisham, England	1888	Duncan, Roetta	Los Angeles, Calif.	1903
Cooper, Jackie	Los Angeles, Calif.	1921	Duncan, Todd	Danville, Ky.	1902
Cooper, Melville	Birmingham, England	1896	Duncan, Vivian	Los Angeles, Calif.	1910
Corbett, Lenora	London, England	1908	Dunham, Katherine	Chicago, Ill.	1875
Corey, Wendell	Dracut, Mass.	1914	Dunn, Emma	Cheshire, England	1905
Cornell, Don	New York, N. Y.	1921	Dunn, James	New York, N. Y.	1904
Cornell, Katharine	Berlin, Germany	1898	Dunne, Irene	Louisville, Ky.	1904
Cortez, Ricardo	Vienna, Austria	1899	Dunnoch, Mildred	Baltimore, Md.	
Cortot, Alfred	Lyons, France	1877	Durante, Jimmy	New York, N. Y.	1893
Costello, Dolores	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1905	Durbin, Deanna	Winnipeg, Canada	1922
Costello, Lou	Petersburg, N. J.	1908	Duryea, Dan	White Plains, N. Y.	1907
Cotton, Joseph	Petersburg, N. J.	1905	Dvorak, Ana	New York, N. Y.	1912
Cowan, Jerome	New York, N. Y.				
Coward, Noel	Teddington, England	1897	Eckstine, Billy	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1914
Cox, Wally	Detroit, Mich.	1924	Edly, Nelson	Providence, R. I.	1901
Crabbe, Larry (Buster)	Oakland, Calif.		Edwards, Art	New York, N. Y.	1900
Craig, James	Nashville, Tenn.	1912	Edwards, Cliff	Hannibal, Mo.	
Craig, Jeanne	Barstow, Calif.	1925	Edwards, Joan	New York, N. Y.	1920
Crawford, Broderick	Philad. Pa.	1911	Edwards, Ralph	Merine, Colo.	1913
Crawford, Joan	San Antonio, Tex.	1908	Eggerth, Marta	Budapest, Hungary	1916
Crisp, Donald	London, England		Eglevsky, Andre	Russia	
Cromwell, John	Toledo, Ohio	1888	Eldridge, Florence	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1901
Crooks, Richard	Trenton, N. J.	1900	Ellington, Duke	Washington, D. C.	1899
Crosby, Bliz (Harry)	Spokane, Wash.	1904	Elliott, Bill	Patterson, Mo.	
Crosby, Bob	New York, N. Y.	1913	Ellison, James	Gutrie Center, Iowa	1891
Cross, Milton	New York, N. Y.	1897	Elman, Misha	Talnoye, Russia	1893
Cukat, Xavier	Barcelona, Spain	1900	Elson, Isobel	Chesterton, England	1917
Cullen, William	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1920	Emerson, Faye	Elizabeth, La.	1914
Culver, Roland	London, England	1900	Erbeson, Lou	Squaw Valley, Calif.	1907
Cummings, Constance	Seattle, Wash.	1910	Erwin, Stuart	David City, Nebr.	1918
Cummings, Robert	Jeffon, Mo.	1910	Etting, Ruth	Uvalde, Tex.	1901
Cummings, Vicki	Northampton, Mass.	1919	Evans, Dale	Dorchester, England	
Cummins, Peggy	Prestatyn, No. Wales	1925	Evans, Maurice		
Curzon, Clifford	London, England	1907	Evans, Wilbur		
Curtis, Tony	New York, N. Y.	1925	Evelyn, Judith	Seneca, S. Dak.	1913
			Evell, Tom	Owensboro, Ky.	1909
			Eythe, William	Mars, Pa.	1918
D					
Dagmar (Virginia Ruth Egnor)	Huntington, W. Va.	1926	Fabray, Nanette	San Diego, Calif.	1922
Dahl, Ariene	Minneapolis, Minn.	1927			

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Fadiman, Clifton.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904	Goossens, Eugene	London, England	1890
Fairbanks, Doug. Jr.	New York, N. Y.	1909	Gorvey, Leo B.	New York, N. Y.	1917
Falkenburg, Jimmy	Barcelona, Spain	1919	Gordon, Kitty.	Folkestone, England	1870
Farley, Morzan	Mamaroneck, N. Y.	1901	Gordon, Max	New York, N. Y.	1892
Farrar, Geraldine	Woburn, Mass.	1882	Gordon, Ruth	Wollaston, Mass.	1813
Farrill, Charles	Dublin, Ireland	1902	Gorin, Louis	Guadalupe, Russia	1909
Farrrell, Ellen	Williamstown, Conn.	1920	Gould, Morton	Long Island, N. Y.	1913
Farrrell, Frank	New York, N. Y.	1912	Grable, Betty	St. Louis, Mo.	1916
Farrrell, Glenda	End, Okla.	1904	Graham, Martha	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1911
Fay, Frank	San Francisco, Calif.	1897	Grahame, Margot.	Canterbury, England	1882
Faye, Alice	New York, N. Y.	1915	Granger, Percy	Melbourne, Australia	1882
Ferguson, Elsie	New York, N. Y.	1883	Granger, Farley	San Jose, Calif.	1925
Ferrer, Jose	San Pedro, P. R.	1912	Granger, Stewart	Chicago, Ill.	1923
Ferrer, Mel	Elmhurst, N. Y.	1917	Granville, Bonita	Chicago, Ill.	1923
Fetich, Stepin	Key West, Fla.	1902	Grant, Cary	Bris. of England	1904
Fiedler, Arthur	Boston, Mass.	1894	Grapewin, Charles	Acma, Ohio	1875
Filds, Betty	Boston, Mass.	1918	Grauer, Ben.	New York, N. Y.	1908
Fields, Gracie	Rochdale, England	1898	Gray, Dolores	Chicago, Ill.	1924
Fields, Shep.	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904	Grayson, Kathryn.	Winston-Salem, N. C.	1901
Finkusny, Adolf	Napa, Cal.	1912	Green, Edward	Baltimore, Md.	1899
Fisher, Eddie	Philadelphia, Pa.	1929	Green, Martyn	New York, N. Y.	1920
Fitzgerald, Barry	Dublin, Ireland	1888	Green, Mitzl	New York, N. Y.	1920
Fitzgerald, Ed	Troy, N. Y.	1918	Greene, Richard	Plymouth, England	1893
Fitzgerald, Etta	Newport News, Va.	1918	Greenwood, Charlotte	Philadelphia, Pa.	1893
Fitzgerald, Geraldine	Norcutt, Kans.	1905	Greenwood, Joan	London, England	1921
Fitzgerald, Peggeen	Hamar, Norway	1906	Griffith, Corinne	Waco, Texas	1906
Flagstad, Kirsten	Portland, Maine	1906	Griffith, Edward	Boston, Mass.	1895
Flavin, James	Hollywood, Calif.	1922	Guden, Hilde	London, England	1914
Flaming, Rhonda	London, England	1904	Guinness, Alec	Mexico City, Mexico	1875
Fletcher, Bramwell	Ireland	1909	Gulzar, Tito	London, England	1915
Flynn, Errol	Leiden, Holland	1924	Gwenn, Edmund	London, England	1915
Fonda, Henry	Grand Island, Nebr.	1905	H		
Fontaine, Joan	Tokyo, Japan	1915	Hackett, Raymond	New York, N. Y.	1902
Fontanne, Lynn	London, England	1887	Hagen, Uta	Gottengen, Germany	1919
Fonteyn, Margot	Reigate, England	1919	Haley, Jack	Boston, Mass.	1902
Foran, Dick	Flemington, N. J.	1910	Hall, Clay	New York, N. Y.	1949
Ford, Edw. "Senator"	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887	Hall, Juanita	Keyport, N. J.	1907
Ford, Glenn	Quebec, Canada	1897	Hammerstein, Oscar, II	New York, N. Y.	1895
Forrest, Anne	Denmark	1928	Haney, Carl	New York, N. Y.	1904
Forrest, Sally	San Diego, Calif.	1928	Harding, Ann	Pt. San Houston, Tex.	1901
Forythe, John	Paul's Cross, N. J.	1900	Hardwick, Cedric	Lyc. Stourbridge, Eng.	1893
Foster, Norman	Richmond, Ind.	1900	Hardy, Oliver	Atlanta, Ga.	1892
Foster, Norman	Ocean City, N. J.	1902	Harlan, Kenneth	Boston, Mass.	1898
Foster, Susanna	Chicago, Ill.	1924	Harrigan, Nedda	New York, N. Y.	1902
Foy, Eddie, Jr.	New Rochelle, N. Y.	1905	Harris, Julie	Crosse Pte Park, Mich	1925
Francescatti, Zino	Marseilles, France	1905	Harris, Phil	Huyton, England	1906
Francen, Victor	Boston, Mass.	1908	Harrison, Rex	San Francisco, Calif.	1908
Francis, Arlene	Okla. City, Okla.	1905	Hartman, Paul	County Cork, Ireland	1907
Francis, Kay	Burlington, Iowa	1893	Harvey, Forrester	London, England	1910
Frawley, William	Baltimore, Md.	1926	Harvey, Lillian	Stockholm, Sweden	1892
Freeman, Mona	Prague, Austria	1884	Hasso, Signe	Red Oak, Iowa	1926
Friml, Rudolf	Rock Island, Ill.	1911	Hatton, Raymond	Seattle, Wash.	1907
Frisco, Joe	St. Louis, Mo.	1916	Haver, June	Cranton, Iowa	1912
Fronan, Jane	New York, N. Y.	1904	Hawke, Bob	Chico, Calif.	1912
Furness, Betty	Villefrance, Paris, France	1904	Hayden, Russ, II	Montclair, N. J.	1910
Gable, Jean	Cadiz, Ohio	1901	Hayden, Sterling	Oak Park, Ill.	1885
Gable, Clark	Boston, N. Y.	1900	Hayes, Geo. "Gabby"	Wellsville, N. Y.	1885
Gallagher, John	Milan, Italy	1889	Hayes, Hutton	San Francisco, Calif.	1916
Galli-Curci, Annetta	Hungary	1889	Hayes, Peter Lind	Curryville, Ga.	1887
Gabor, Eva	Hungary	1928	Haynes, Roand	Buenos Aires, Arg. (Inda)	1918
Gabor, Magda	Hungary	1928	Haynes, Dick	Johnsnesburg, S. Afr.	1909
Gabor, Zsa Zsa	Pittsburgh	1908	Hayward, Louis	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1918
Gann, Rlla	Stockholm, Sweden	1887	Hayward, Susan	New York, N. Y.	1918
Garn, Greta	Aberdeen, Scotland	1877	Hayworth, Rita	New York, N. Y.	1918
Garden, Mary	Wimbledon, England	1903	Heastor, Cecil	Ostersund, Sweden	1888
Cardinal, Reginald	Smithfield, N. C.	1905	Hedman, Martha	Walters, Okla.	1910
Gardner, Ava	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1923	Hellin, Van	London, England	1912
Gargan, William	Grand Rapids, Minn.	1932	Helmere, Tom	Vilna, Russia	1901
Garand, Judy	Canton, Ohio	1913	Helfetz, Jascha	Bradingham, England	1918
Garner, Peggy Ann	Schenectady, N. Y.	1913	Henderson, Skitch	Oslo, Norway	1913
Garoway, Dave	Seattle, Wash.	1908	Henry, Paul	Brussels, Belgium	1929
Garratt, Betty	Co. Down, No. Ireland	1893	Hepburn, Audrey	Hartford, Conn.	1898
Garson, Greer	San Francisco, Calif.	1906	Hepburn, Katharine	Philadelphia, Pa.	1913
Caxton, William	Philadelphia, Pa.	1931	Herbert, Evelyn	Milwaukee, Wis.	1886
Gaynor, Janet	Chicago, Ill.	1932	Herman, Woody	Copenhagen, Denmark	1885
Gaynor, Mitzl	New York, N. Y.	1902	Hersholt, Jean	Cedar Rapids, Iowa	1890
Gazzara, Ben	New York, N. Y.	1879	Hershold, Harry	Los Angeles, Calif.	1890
Geddes, Barbara Bel.	New York, N. Y.	1885	Hewes, June	Adell, Wis.	1906
Geer, Will	Leipzig, Germany	1904	Hildegarde	Bramhall, England	1912
George, Grace	Philadelphia, Pa.	1892	Hill, Wendy	Des Moines, Iowa	1895
Gerhardt, Elena	Philadelphia, Pa.	1901	Hillard, Harriet	Munau, Germany	1899
Giannini, Dusolina	Pittsburg, Nebr.	1904	Hindemith, Paul	New York, N. Y.	1896
Gibson, Hoot	London, England	1897	Hittes, Elizabeth	London, England	1906
Gilead, John	Lyons, France	1897	Hitchcock, Alfred J.	New York, N. Y.	1907
Gieseking, Walter	Bonnat, Ind.	1899	Hobbs, Fred	Stocks Falls, N. Y.	1876
Gigli, Benjamin	London, England	1896	Hofmann, Josef	Birmingham, England	1895
Gilmore, Mary	London, England	1897	Holden, Fay	O'Fallon, Ill.	1918
Gingold, Hermione	Massillon, Ohio	1896	Holden, William	New York, N. Y.	1923
Gish, Dorothy	Springfield, Ohio	1903	Holliday, Judy	Cedartown, Ga.	1919
Givof, George	Omaha, Nebr.	1906	Holloway, Sterling	New York, N. Y.	1887
Gleason, Helen	New York, N. Y.	1886	Holm, Celeste	Newark, N. J.	1872
Gleason, Jackie	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1911	Holmes, Taylor	Beverly Hills, Calif.	1898
Gleason, Jane	Great Neck, N. Y.	1903	Holtz, Tim	San Francisco, Calif.	1901
Goddard, Paulette	New York, N. Y.	1920	Holtz, Lou	Vienna, Austria	1892
Gobel, George	Chicago, Ill.	1878	Holmes, Robert	Le Havre, France	1893
Goldman, Edwin	Louisville, Ky.	1884	Homonaka, Oscar	Etham, England	1902
Goldwyn, Samuel	Warsaw, Poland	1893	Honegger, Arthur	Baumbridge, Ga.	1902
Golschmann, Vladimir	Paris, France	1883	Hope, Bob		
Goodman, Harry	Chicago, Ill.	1910	Hopkins, Miriam		
Goodrich, Edna	Lexington, Ind.	1910			
Goodwin, Bill	San Francisco, Calif.	1910			

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Hopper, Edna Wallace	San Francisco, Calif.	1874	Kitchell, Iva	Junction City, Kan.	1919
Hopper, Hedda	Hollidaysburg, Pa.	1890	Kitt, Eartha	Columbia, S. C.	1928
Horne, Lena	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1918	Kitcher, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1891
Horowitz, Vladimir	Kiev, Russia	1904	Knobles, Patric	Horsforth, England	1911
Horton, Ed. Everett	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887	Knox, Alexander	Stratford, Canada	1907
Hottel, Hans	Germany		Kolmar, Richard	Richwood, N. J.	1910
Howard, Eugene	New York, N. Y.	1880	Kornfeld, Erich	Brunn, Austria	1897
Howard, Ronald	Norwood, England		Kosta, Tessa	Chicago, Ill.	1895
Hudson, Rock	Winnipeg, Ill.		Kostelancz, Andre	St. Petersburg, Rus.	1901
Hull, Henry	Louisville, Ky.	1890	Kressler, Fritz	Vienna, Austria	1875
Hull, Josephine	Newtonville, Mass.	1897	Krook, Ernest	Vienna, Austria	1900
Hunt, Marsha	Chicago, Ill.	1917	Kruger, Otto	Toledo, Ohio	1885
Hunt, Martha	Cape Town, S. Africa	1900	Krupa, Gene	Chicago, Ill.	1909
Hunter, Ian	Detroit, Mich.	1922	Kurekko, Maria	Moscow, Russia	1899
Hunter, Tab	New York, N. Y.	1930	Kyser, Kay	Rocky Mount, N. C.	1905
Hussey, Ruth	Providence, R. I.		L		
Husling, Edw. B. (Ted)	New York, N. Y.	1901	Ladd, Alan	Hot Springs, Ark.	1913
Hutcheson, Josephine	Seattle, Wash.	1916	Lahr, Bert	Yorkville, N. Y.	1895
Hutton, Betty	Battle Creek, Mich.	1921	Laine, Frankie	Chicago, Ill.	1913
I			Lake, Arthur	Corbin, Ky.	1919
Inescort, Frieda	Edinburgh, Scotland	1901	Lake, Veronice	Lake Placid, N. Y.	1915
Ingleby, Mona	London, England	1918	Lamart, Rods	Vienna, Austria	1915
Irving, George	New York, N. Y.		Lamas, Fernando	Buenos Aires	1915
Irving, Paul	Boston, Mass.		Lamour, Dorothy	New Orleans, La.	1914
Istomlin, Eugene	New York, N. Y.	1925	Lancaster, Burt	New York, N. Y.	1913
J			Lanchester, Elea	London, England	1902
Jarbl, Jose	Valencia, Spain	1895	Landis, Jessie Royce	Chicago, Ill.	1904
Jaffe, Sam	New York, N. Y.	1898	Lang, Harold	Daly City, Calif.	1924
Jackson, Felix	Hamburg, Germany	1902	Lang, June	Minneapolis, Minn.	1915
Jagel, Frederick	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1903	Langford, Frances	Lakeland, Fla.	1913
Jagger, Dean	Lima, Ohio	1903	Lansbury, Angela	London, England	1927
James, Dennis	New York, N. Y.	1917	Lanza, Mario	New York, N. Y.	1922
James, Harry	Albany, Ga., N. J.	1916	La Rosa, Julius	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1930
Janla, Elsie	Columbus, Ohio	1889	Larimore, Francine	Verona, France	1898
Jannay, Leon	Ogden, Utah	1917	La Rue, Grace	Kansas City, Mo.	1882
Jannoy, William	New York, N. Y.	1908	La Rue, Jack	New York, N. Y.	
Jansson, Herbert	Cologne, Germany		Laughton, Charles	Searborough, England	1899
Janssen, Werner	New York, N. Y.	1900	Laurie, Piper	Detroit, Mich.	1932
Jarrett, Art	Marville, Calif.		Laurel, Stan	Ulverston, England	1890
Jeanmaire, Renee	Paris, France	1925	Lauri-Volpi, Giacomo	Viareggio, Italy	1894
Jeffreys, Anne	Goldsboro, N. C.	1923	Lawford, Peter	London, England	1923
Jenkins, Allen	New York, N. Y.	1890	Lawrence, Marjorie	Victoria, Australia	1909
Jepson, Helen	Titusville, Pa.	1907	Laye, Evelyn	London, England	1900
Jeritza, Maria	Brunn, Austria	1887	Lederer, Francis	Prague, Czechoslov.	1906
Jessel, George	New York, N. Y.	1898	Lee, Gypsy Rose	Seattle, Wash.	1914
Jessel, Patricia	Hong Kong, China	1916	(Rose Louise Hovick)		
Johnson, Van	Newport, R. I.	1916	Le Gallienne, Eva	London, England	1899
Johnston, Johnny	St. Louis, Mo.	1916	Lehmann, Lotte	Perleberg, Germany	1895
Jones, Allan	Scranton, Pa.		Leigh, Janet	Merced, Calif.	1927
Jones, Jennifer	Tulsa, Okla.	1919	Leigh, Vivien	Vienna, Austria	1913
Jones, Spike	Long Beach, Calif.	1911	Leisner, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1912
Jory, Victor	Dawson, Yukon, Can.	1902	Leontovich, Eugenie	Moscow, Russia	1894
Joslyn, Allyn	Millford, Pa.	1905	Lester, Jerry	Chicago, Ill.	1911
Jourdan, Louis	Marseilles, France	1921	Levant, Oscar	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1906
Judge, Arline	Bridgeport, Conn.	1911	Levene, Sam	New York, N. Y.	1907
K			Lewis, Fulton, Jr.	Washington, D. C.	1903
Kaltenborn, Hans V.	Milwaukee, Wis.	1878	Lewis, Jerry	Newark, N. J.	1926
Kappel, Gertrude	Germany	1895	Lewis, Joe E.	New York, N. Y.	
Karlott, Boris	London, England	1887	Lewis, Monica	Chicago, Ill.	1925
Karna, Roscoe	San Bernardino, Cal.	1894	Lewis, Robert Q.		
Karins, Milton	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1909	Liberace	Circleville, Ohio	1919
Kay, Beatrice	New York, N. Y.		Liddle, David	West Allis, Wis.	1909
Kay, Lisan	Conneaut, Ohio	1912	Lille, Beatrice	Kostov, Russia	1898
Kaye, Buddy	New York, N. Y.	1918	Linn, Jose	Toronto, Canada	
Kaye, Danny	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913	Lindsay, Howard	Waterford, N. Y.	1899
Kaye, Nora	New York, N. Y.	1920	Lindsay, Margaret	Dubuque Iowa	1910
Kaye, Sammy	Cleveland, Ohio	1910	Linkletter, Art	Saskatchewan, Can.	1912
Kaye, Sonya	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1934	Linn, Bambi	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1926
Kazan, Edia	Constantinople, Turk		Lipton, Martha	New York, N. Y.	1915
Keane, Robt. Emmett	New York, N. Y.	1883	List, Emanuel	Vienna, Austria	1891
Kearns, Joseph	Salt Lake City, Utah	1907	Liter, John	Albany, Wis.	1894
Keating, Fred	New York, N. Y.	1902	Lilo (Lilane Lewin)	France	1925
Kenton, Buster	Plaza, Kan.	1896	Livseov, Barrie	Barry, So. Wales	1904
Kedler, Ruby	Hanford, N. S.	1899	Livseov, Jack	Barry, So. Wales	1906
Keith, Ian	Boston, Mass.	1912	Livseov, Roger	Barry, So. Wales	1909
Kelly, Gene	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1910	Livingstone, Mary	Seattle, Wash.	
Kelly, Grace	Philadelphia, Pa.	1921	Lloyd, Doris	Liverpool, England	1893
Kelly, Nancy	Lowell, Mass.	1921	Lloyd, Harold	Bucharest, Hungary	1892
Kelly, Patry	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1899	Lockhart, Gene	London, Ont., Canada	1925
Kelly, Paul	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1914	Lockhart, June	New York, N. Y.	1916
Kennedy, Arthur	Worcester, Mass.		Lockwood, Margaret	Karachi, India	1898
Kennedy, Madge	Chicago, Ill.		Loder, John	London, England	1910
Kenton, Stan	Wichita, Kans.	1912	Loesser, Frank	New York, N. Y.	1913
Kenyon, Doris	Syracuse, N. Y.	1897	Logan, Ella	Glasgow, Scotland	
Kerr, Deborah	Helensburg, Scotland	1921	Logan, Joshua	Louisiana	
Kerr, Geoffrey	London, England	1895	Lohr, Marie	Sydney, N. S. W.	1890
Kerr, John	New York, N. Y.	1931	Lollobrigida, Gina	Italy	
Kerry, Nor nan	Rochester, N. Y.		Lombardo, Guy	London, Ont., Canada	1902
Keyer, Eve von	Port Arthur, Tex.		Long, Richard	Chicago, Ill.	1908
Kibbee, Gra	El Paso, Tex.	1886	Lopez, Vincent	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Kibbe, Jan	Poland	1902	Lopez, Peter	London, Ont., Canada	1904
Kilgallen, Dorothy	Chicago, Ill.	1913	Loring, Eugene	Milwaukee, Wis.	
Kilian, Viera	Jersey City, N. J.	1898	Losch, Lily	Vienna, Austria	1902
Kinch, Myra	Los Angeles, Calif.		Love, Besse	Midland, Tex.	1898
King, Dennis	Coventry, England	1897	Love, Edw. and	San Jose, Calif.	1892
King, Henry	Christiansburg, Va.	1896	Lov, Myrna	Helena, Mont.	1905
King, Walter Woolf	San Francisco, Calif.	1899	Luce, Clara	Syracuse, N. Y.	1903
King, Wayne	Savannah, Ill.	1901	Luzon, Bea J.	Luxes, Hungary	1888
Kingsford, Walter	Red H. H. Island	1884	Lukas, Paul	Budapest, Hungary	1902
Kinross, Alexander	Russia	1896	Lum (Chester Lauck)	Altoe, Ark.	1914
Kirby, Michael	Cal. Sta.	1925	Lunt, John	Rochester, N. Y.	1914
Kirkland, Alexander	Mexico City, Mexico	1904	Lundigan, William	Syracuse, N. Y.	1893
Kirkland, Mmie	Yonkers, N. Y.		Lunt, Alfred	Milwaukee, Wis.	1918
Kirsten, Dorothy	Montclair, N. J.	1919	Lupino, Ida	London, England	

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Lynn, Diana	Los Angeles, Calif.	1926	Moiselsvitch, Benno	Odessa, Russia	1899
Lynn, Jeffrey	Auburn, Mass.	1910	Monroe, Marilyn	Los Angeles, Calif.	1928
Lyon, Ben	Atlanta, Ga.	1901	Monroe, Vauzan	Akron, Ohio	1912
Lyons, Gene	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1923	Montalban, Ricardo	Mexico City, Mex.	1920
M			Montgomery, George	Brady, Mont.	1916
MacDonald, Jeannette	Philadelphia, Pa.	1907	Montgomery, Robert	Beacon, N. Y.	1904
MacGrath, Leueen	England	1914	Moore, Colleen	Port Huron, Mich.	1902
MacGinnis, Nellie	Dublin, Ireland	1911	Moore, Constance	Stout City, Iowa	1903
MacKellar, Helen	Detroit, Mich.	1905	Moore, Garry	Baltimore, Md.	1925
MacKenna, Kenneth	Catonsville, N. H.	1899	Moore, Terry	Los Angeles, Calif.	1930
MacKen, Walter	Galway, Ireland	1915	Moore, Victor	Hammonton, N. J.	1876
MacLane, Barton	Columbia, S. C.	1902	Moorehead, Agnes	Boston, Mass.	1890
MacNash, Allie	McKeesport, Pa.	1899	Moran, Lee	Chicago, Ill.	1906
MacMurray, Fred	Kankakee, Ill.	1908	Moran, Lois	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1907
MacLusky, Gordon	East Orange, N. J.	1921	Morgan, Claudia	Princeton, N. Y.	1912
Madison, Gladys	Lendersfield, Calif.	1922	Morgan, Dennis	Princeton, Wis.	1920
Mancano, Silvana	Italy		Morgan, Henry	New York, N. Y.	1915
Manolis, Martin	New York, N. Y.	1915	Morgan, Ralph	New York, N. Y.	1888
Magnani, Anna	Italy	1908	Morgans, Nina	Buffalo, N. Y.	1895
Manoney, Will	Helena, Mont.	1896	Morini, Erika	Vienna, Austria	1906
Mahn, Marjorie	nr. Acton, Ind.		Morison, Patricia	New York, N. Y.	1919
Mareh, Fredric	Racine, Wis.	1897	Morley, Ralph	Sew York, England	1908
Mann, Iris	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1939	Morley, Chester	New York, N. Y.	1904
Margo	Mexico City, Mexico	1918	Morris, Wayne	Los Angeles, Calif.	1918
Markova, Alicia	London, England	1910	Morrow, Dorota	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1924
Marsh, Joan	Porterville, Calif.	1915	Mosel, Zero (Sam)	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Marsh, Mae	Madrid, N. Mex.	1895	Mowbray, Alan	London, England	
Marshall, Alan	Sydney, Australia	1915	Muir, Gavin	Chicago, Ill.	1909
Marshall, Brenda	Philippines	1909	Muir, Jessa	New York, N. Y.	1911
Marshall, Herbert	Lawrence, Kan.	1901	Mulhall, Jack	Long Island, N. Y.	1894
Marshall, Henry	London, England	1890	Mundy, Meg	London, England	
Martin, Dean	Steubenville, Ohio	1917	Munl, Paul	Lemberg, Austria	1895
Martin, Mary	Weatherford, Texas	1913	Munsell, Patrice	Spokane, Wash.	1925
Martin, Tony	Oakland, Calif.	1914	Murphy, Mary	Washington, D. C.	1931
Martinielli, Giovanni	Montegiana, Italy	1885	Murray, Edward R.	Greensboro, N. C.	1908
Martini, Nino	Verona, Italy	1905	Murphy, George	Texas	1924
Martino-Rossi, Gus	Naples, Italy	1893	Murray, Arthur	New Haven, Conn.	1920
Marzenga, Jean	Chicago, Hungary	1893	Murray, Jan	New York, N. Y.	1895
Marx, Arthur (Harpo)	New York, N. Y.	1893	Murray, Ken	New York, N. Y.	1903
Marx, Herbert (Zeppo)	New York, N. Y.	1901	Murray, Mae	Portsmouth, Va.	1898
Marx, Julius (Groucho)	New York, N. Y.	1895	Myrtle, Odette	Paris, France	1898
Marx, Leonard (Chico)	New York, N. Y.	1891			
Mason, James	Huddersfield, England	1909	Nagel, Conrad	Keokuk, Iowa	1897
Massey, Curt	Midland, Texas		Naisb, J. Carol	New York, N. Y.	1900
Massey, John	London, England	1910	Nash, Mary	Troy, N. Y.	1885
Massey, Raymond	Toronto, Canada	1896	Natwick, Mildred	Baltimore, Md.	1908
Massine, Leonide	Moscow, Russia	1896	Neagle, Anna	London, England	1904
Mathews, A. E.	Bridlington, England	1876	Neal, Patricia	Packard, Ky.	1926
Mathews, Jessie	London, England	1907	Neel, Hildegard	Ulm, Germany	1925
Mathews, Lester	Nottingham, England	1900	Negri, Pola	Lipsy, Poland	1899
Mature, Victor	Louisville, Ky.	1916	Nelson, Barry	Jersey City, N. J.	1906
Matzenauer, Margarete	Vienna, Hungary	1881	Nelson, Ozzie	London, England	1892
Maude, Margory	Wimbledon, England	1889	Nelson-Terry, Phyllis	Cheshire, England	1889
Maxwell, Elsa	Keokuk, Iowa	1883	Newman, Claude	Plymouth, England	1903
Maxwell, Marilyn	Charlinda, Iowa	1922	Nichols, Dudley	Wapakoneta, Ohio	1905
May, Pamela	Trinidad, B. W. I.	1917	Nixon, Gertrude	At sea	1910
Mayer, Louis B.	Minsk, Russia	1855	Niniska, Bronislava	St. Petersburg, Russia	1891
Maynard, Ken	Mission, Texas	1895	Nimura, Yelchi	Japan	1908
Maynor, Dorothy	Norfolk, Eng.	1920	Niven, David	Scotland	
Mayo, Virginia	St. Louis, Mo.	1910	Noble, Ray	Sussex, England	1908
McBride, Mary Margaret	Paris, Mo.	1899	Nolan, Doris	New York, N. Y.	1916
McCaftory, J. K. M.			Nolan, Lloyd	San Francisco, Calif.	1903
McCallister, Lon	Los Angeles, Calif.	1923	North, Sherie	Los Angeles, Calif.	1923
McClary, Leo	Los Angeles, Calif.	1891	Norworth, Jack	Philadelphia, Pa.	1899
McCoy, Tim	Sandusky, Mich.	1922	Noxae, Gutomar	Brazil	1895
McCracken, John	Philadelphia, Pa.	1905	Novotna, Jarmilla	Prague, Czechoslo.	1911
McCreas, Joel	Los Angeles, Calif.	1924	Novarro, Ramon	Durango, Mexico	1905
McDonald, Marie	Burgin, Ky.	1928	Novis, Donald	Hastings, England	1907
McDowall, Roddy	London, England	1923	Nugent, Edward	New York, N. Y.	1904
McFarland, George	Dallas, Tex.	1896		Dover, Ohio	1900
McGee, Fibber (James Jordan)	Peoria, Ill.				
McGee, Molly (Marian Jordan)	Peoria, Ill.	1897	Oake, Jack	Sedalia, Mo.	1903
McGehean, Patrick J.	Steelton, Pa.	1907	Oberon, Merle	Tasmania, Australia	1911
McGuire, Dorothy	Omaha, Nebr.	1918	O'Brien, Edmond	New York, N. Y.	1915
McHugh, Frank	Homestead, Pa.	1899	O'Brien, Margaret	Los Angeles, Calif.	1937
McKay, Scott	Plexantville, Iowa	1915	O'Brien, Pat	Milwaukee, Wis.	1899
McLaren, Victor	London, England	1886	O'Brien-Moore, Erin	Los Angeles, Calif.	1908
McLerie, Alvin	Grand Mere, La., Can.		O'Connor, Gerald	Chicago, Ill.	1925
McNaughton, Harry	Surlinton, England	1896	O'Connor, Una	Boifast, Ireland	1880
McNeill, Don	Galena, Ill.	1907	O'Donnell, Cathy	Siluria, Ala.	1923
McNellis, Maggi	Chicago, Ill.		O'Driscoll, Martha	Tulsa, Okla.	1922
McWilliams, Ralph	Saltburg, Md.		O'Hara, Maureen	Dublin, Ireland	1920
Meeker, Ralph	Minneapolis, Minn.		O'Keefe, Dennis	Port Madison, Iowa	
Meeker, Lauritz	Minneapolis, Minn.		O'Keefe, Walter	Hartford, Conn.	1900
Meekins, Lauritz	Copenhagen, Denmark	1890	Oliver, Laurence	Dorking, England	1907
Mendon, Adolph	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1890	Olson, Ole John	Portland, Ore.	1892
Menden, Helen	New York, N. Y.	1901	Ormandy, Eugene	Budapest, Hungary	1890
Mennin, Yehudi	New York, N. Y.	1916	Osborne, Vivienne	Des Moines, Iowa	1900
Mercer, Johnny	Savannah, Ga.	1909	O'Shea, Kevin	Chicago, Ill.	1917
Meredith, Burgess	Cleveland, Ohio	1908	O'Shea, Michael	Hartford, Conn.	1906
Merkel, Una	Covington, Ky.	1907	O'Sullivan, Maureen	Boyle, Ireland	1911
Merman, Ethel	Astoria, N. Y.	1907			
Merrill, Robert	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1919	Pear, Jack	Kirkville, Mo.	1924
Merriman, Nau	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1920	Paget, Geradine	Denver, Colo.	1933
Milano, Zinka	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	1908	Paget, Debra	Tacoma, Wash.	
Milhaud, Darius	Alex-en-Provence, Fr.	1892	Pidge, Janis	Indianapolis, Ind.	1910
Milland, Ray	North, Wales	1908	Pidge, Robert	Mines, Pa.	1919
Miller, Ann	Chreno, Tex.	1919	Palmer, Jack	Posen, Germany	1917
Milsten, Nathan	Odessa, Russia	1904	Palmer, Lili	Ft. William, Canada	
Mitchell, Gilbert	Detroit, Mich.	1921	Parker, Corba	Cleveland, Ohio	1922
Mitchell, Thomas	Elizabeth, N. J.	1895	Parker, Eleanor	New York, N. Y.	
Mitchum, Robert	Bridgeport, Conn.		Parker, Frank		
			Parker, Jean	Deer Lodge, Mont.	

Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Parks, Larry	Olathe, Kans.		Roberts, Beverly	New York, N. Y.	1914
Parks, Bert	Atlanta, Ga.		Robertson, Willard	Runnels, Tex.	1886
Pasternak, Joseph	Hungary	1901	Robson, Paul	Pineceton, N. J.	1898
Patorson, Pat	Bradford, England	1911	Robinson, Edward G.	Bucharest, Rumania	1893
Patrick, Gail	Birmingham, Ala.		Robinson, Sugar		
Patrick, Lee	New York, N. Y.		Robinson, Frank Isaac	Detroit, Mich.	1939
Patterson, Elizabeth	Swanwich, Tenn.		Robson, Eleanor	Wigan, England	1879
Paxinou, Katina	Plarous, Greece		Robson, Flora	South Shields, England	1902
Payne, John	Roanoke, Va.		Roche, Lester	Oakland, Calif.	1905
Peart, Jack	New York, N. Y.	1895	(Eddie Anderson)		
Peck, Oregory	La Jolla, Calif.	1916	Rodgers, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1902
Peerce, Jane	New York, N. Y.	1904	Rodizaki, Artur	Spalato, Yugoslavia	1894
Pelletier, Wilfred	Montreal, Canada	1896	Rogers, Chas. (Buddy)	Olathe, Kans.	1904
Pendleton, Nat.	Davenport, Iowa	1899	Rogers, Ginger	Independence, Mo.	1911
Perry, Margaret	Denver, Colo.	1913	Rogers, Roy	Cincinnati, Ohio	1912
Pessl, Yella	Vienna, Austria		Roggero, Margaret	New York, N. Y.	1905
Peters, Roberta	New York, N. Y.	1931	Roland, Gilbert	Minneapolis, Minn.	1905
Peters, Rollo	Paris, France	1892	Ronan, Ruth	Boston, Mass.	1924
Petri, Egmont	Hanover, Germany	1881	Romero, Cesar	New York, N. Y.	1907
Petrova, Olga	Liverpool, England	1886	Rooney, Mickey	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1922
Philip, Isadore	Budapest, Hungary	1863	Rooney, Pat	New York, N. Y.	1880
Plaf, Edith	Paris, France		Rose, Billy	New York, N. Y.	1899
Platigorsky, Gregor	Russia	1903	Rosenbloom, Maxie	New York, N. Y.	1906
Pickens, Jane	Atlanta, Ga.		Ross, Lanny	Seattle, Wash.	1906
Pickford, Mary	Toronto, Canada	1894	Ross, Shirley	Omaha, Nebr.	
Pleon, Molly	New York, N. Y.	1898	Roth, Lillian	Boston, Mass.	1910
Pligdon, Walter	E. St. John, N. B.	1898	Rubinstein, Artur	Loz, Poland	1889
Pinza, Ezio	Rome, Italy	1892	Rudley, Herbert	Philadelphia, Pa.	1901
Pitta, Zsuzs	Parsons, Kans.	1901	Ruggies, Charles	Los Angeles, Calif.	1892
Pons, Lily	Cannes, France	1892	Rumann, Siegfried	Hamburg, Germany	1889
Ponselle, Carmela	Montreal, N. Y.	1892	Russell, Rosalind	Benld, Minn.	1921
Ponselle, Rosa	Meriden, Conn.	1897	Russell, Rosalind	Waterbury, Conn.	1912
Porter, Cole	Peru, Ind.	1894	Rutherford, Ann	Toronto, Canada	1924
Powell, Dick	Mountain View, Ark.	1904	Ryan, Peggy	Long Beach, Calif.	1924
Powell, Eleanor	Springfield, Mass.	1912	Ryan, Robert	Chicago, Ill.	1913
Powell, Jane	Portland, Ore.	1929			
Powell, William	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1892	S		
Power, Tyoma	Cincinnati, Ohio	1914	Saint, Eva Marie		
Powers, Marie	Mt. Carmel, Pa.		St. Cyr, Lili	Minneapolis, Minn.	
Probsar, June	New Orleans, La.		St. Denis, Ruth	Newark, N. J.	1882
Prossinger, Otto	Vienna, Austria	1906	St. John, Al (Fussy)	Santa Ana, Calif.	
Pruston, Robert	Newton Highlands, Mass.		Salmi, Albert		
Prie, George	New York, N. Y.		Salmond, Felix	London, England	1888
Price, Vincent	St. Louis, Mo.	1911	Salzedo, Carlos	Arachon, France	1885
Pringle, Aileen	San Francisco, Calif.		Sanders, George	St. Petersburg, Russia	1906
Prouty, Jed	Boston, Mass.		Sanderson, Julia	Springfield, Mass.	1887
Prussing, Louise	Chicago, Ill.	1897	Sandor, Gyorgy	Budapest, Hungary	1912
Pryor, Roger	New York, N. Y.	1904	Sanroma, Jesus Maria	Puerto Rico	1902
Purcell, Charles	Chattanooga, Tenn.	1883	Santley, Frederic	Salt Lake City, Utah	1887
			Sandley, Joseph	Salt Lake City, Utah	1889
Q			Sarnoff, Dorothy	New York, N. Y.	
Quillan, Eddie	Philadelphia, Pa.	1907	Savo, Jimmy	Bronx, N. Y.	1895
Quinn, Anthony	Chihuahua, Mexico	1915	Savoy, Bidu	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1908
R			Schidkrait, Joseph	Vienna, Austria	1895
Raft, George	New York, N. Y.		Schiba, Tito	Locce, Italy	1890
Rahner, Luise	Vienna, Austria	1912	Schneider, Alexander	Vilna, Poland	1908
Raines, Ella	Snoqualmie Falls, Wash.	1921	Schorr, Friedrich	Nagyvarad, Hungary	1888
Rains, Claude	London, England	1889	Schuman, William	New York, N. Y.	1910
Raisa, Rosa	Bialystok, Poland	1894	Scott, Barbara Ann	Canada	1930
Ralf, John	Santa Ana, Calif.	1917	Scott, Hazel	Trinidad	1920
Ralf, Torsten	Sweden	1915	Scott, Elizabeth	Scranton, Pa.	1923
Ralston, Esther	Port Huron, Maine	1902	Scott, Martha	New York, N. Y.	1916
Ralston, Vera	Prague, Czechoslovak		Scott, Randolph	Orange Co., Va.	1903
Rambert, Marjorie	San Francisco, Calif.	1889	Scott, Zachary	Austin, Tex.	1914
Rambout, Marie	Warsaw, Poland		Seely, Blossom	San Pablo, Calif.	
Rand, Sally	Hickory County, Mo.		Segal, Vivienne	Philadelphia, Pa.	1897
Rasch, Albertina	Vienna, Austria	1896	Segovia, Andres	Madrid, Spain	1894
Rathbone, Basil	Johannesburg, So. Afr.	1892	Seldel, Toscha	Odessa, Russia	1899
Ratoff, Gregory	Samara, Russia	1893	Selznick, David O.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1902
Ray, Aldo	Pen Aray, Pa.	1926	Serkin, Rudolph	Eger, Austria	1903
Ray, Johnnie	Dallas, Ore.	1927	Sessons, Roger	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1896
Raye, Martha	Rutte, Mont.		Shaw, Artie	New York, N. Y.	
Raymond, Gene	New York, N. Y.	1908	Shaw, Winfred	San Francisco, Calif.	1899
Reagan, Ronald	Tampico, Ill.	1911	Shawn, Ted Edwin	Kansas City, Mo.	1891
Reed, Michael	London, England	1908	Shearer, Moira	Scotland	1927
Redman, Joyce	Co. Mayo, Ireland	1918	Shearer, Norma	Montreal, Canada	1904
Reed, Alan	New York, N. Y.	1907	Sheffield, Rezinoid	London, England	1901
Reed, Donna	Denison, Iowa		Sheldon, Herb	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1913
Reed, Florence	Philadelphia, Pa.	1883	Sheridan, Ann	Denton, Tex.	1915
Regan, Phil	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1908	Shirley, Anne	New York, N. Y.	1918
Reiner, Fritz	Budapest, Hungary	1888	Shore, Dinah	Winchester, Tenn.	1917
Renaldo, Duncan	Camden, N. J.	1904	Shurmer, Herb	Toledo, Ohio	1918
Reinle, James	Toronto, Canada	1890	Sibelius, Jean	Javasthus, Finland	1865
Rennie, Michael	Bradford, England	1894	Sidney, Sylvia	New York, N. Y.	1910
Rethberg, Elisabeth	Germany	1906	Silvers, Phil	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Revere, Anne	New York, N. Y.	1932	Silvers, Phil	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1904
Reynolds, Debbie	New York, N. Y.	1924	Simons, Jean		
Reynolds, Joyce	San Antonio, Tex.	1921	Simon, Simone	Marseilles, France	1914
Reynolds, Marjorie	Buhl, Idaho	1916	Sinatra, Frank	Hoboken, N. J.	1918
Riabouchinska, Tatiana	Moscow, Russia	1916	Singair, Upton	Baltimore, Md.	1878
Rich, Irene	Buffalo, N. Y.	1897	Singler, Martial	France	1904
Richards, Addison	Zanesville, Ohio		Singleton, Penny	Philadelphia, Pa.	1912
Richardson, Ralph	Cheltenham, England	1902	Skelton Red (Richard)	Vincennes, Ind.	1913
Richman, Harry	Cincinnati, Ohio	1895	Skinner, Cornelia Otis	Chicago, Ill.	1903
Rico, Roger	France	1910	Skulnik, Menasha	Russia	1895
Ridgely, John	Chicago, Ill.	1909	Slavenska, Mia	Zagreb, Yugoslavia	1902
Riley, Janet	Buffalo, N. Y.	1877	Slezak, Walter	Vienna, Austria	1921
Ring, Blanche	Boston, Mass.	1887	Smith, Alexis	Penitentiary, Canada	1892
Rierson, Elisabeth	London, England	1907	Smith, Cyril	Peterborough, Canada	1921
Ritter, Tex	Murvaui, Tex.	1905	Smith, Ethel	Pittsburgh, Pa.	1892
Ritter, Thelma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1903	Smith, Kate	Greenville, Va.	1909
Ritz, Al	New York, N. Y.	1908	Smith, Loring	Straford, Conn.	1900
Ritz, Harry	Newark, N. J.	1905	Sokoloff, Nikolai	nr. Kiev, Russia	1886
Ritz, Jimmy	Newark, N. J.	1905	Somes, Michael	nr. Stroud, England	1917
Robbins, Gale	Mitchell, Ind.	1924	Sothern, Ann	Valley City, N. Dak.	1909
Robbins, Jerome	Weehawken, N. J.	1918	Sparks, Ned	Ontario, Canada	



Name	Birthplace	Born	Name	Birthplace	Born
Specht, Bobby	Superior, Wis.	1921	Turner, Lana	Wallace, Idaho	1920
Spewack, Bella	Hungary	1899	U		
Spewack, Samuel	Russia	1899	U		
Spitzer, Ed	Romanoff, Russia		Urie, Lenore	New Uim, Minn.	1894
Spivack, Murray	New York, N. Y.	1900	V		
Stadford, Jo	Coalhica, Calif.		Vallee, Rudy	Island Pond, Vt.	1901
Stander, Lionel	New York, N. Y.		Van Doron, Mamie	Rownen, S. D.	1933
Stang, Arnold	Chelsea, Mass.	1923	Van Fleet, Jo	Stockton, Calif.	1922
Stanley, Kim	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1907	Van, Gus	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1887
Stanwick, Barbara	Troy, N. Y.	1925	Van Gordon, Brenda	Camden, N. J.	1895
Stapleton, Maureen	Oneonta, N. Y.	1886	Van Horne, Harriet	Syracuse, N. Y.	1922
Starr, Frances	Athol, Mass.		Van Steeden, Peter	Netherlands	
Staretz, Charles	Whooling, V. Va.	1916	Varcel, Victor	Kisvard, Hungary	1896
Stcher, Lleanor	Pondleton, Ore.	1907	Varden, Evelyn	Adair, Okla.	1893
Steele, Bob	Grenada, B. W. I.	1874	Venable, Evelyn	Cincinnati, Ohio	1911
Stephenson, Henry	Kremineas, Russia	1920	Vera, Ellen	San Francisco, Calif.	1911
Stern, Isaac	Cleveland, Ohio	1922	Verdon, Gwen	Cincinnati, Ohio	1926
Stevens, Mark	Los Angeles, Calif.	1902	Vidor, King Louis	Culver City, Calif.	1894
Stevens, Onslow	Bronx, N. Y.	1913	Vinay, Ramon	Chillian, Tex.	1912
Stevens, Rise	Indiana, Pa.	1908	Vinay, Helen	Beaumont, Tex.	1885
Stewart, James	Dickinson, N. Dak.	1883	Von Strobelm, Erich	Vienna, Austria	1885
Stickney Dorothy	Vienna	1883	Von Zell, Harry R.	Indianapolis, Ind.	1906
Stiedry, Fritz	Naples, Italy	1882	W		
Strober, Ebe	London, England	1916	Wakefield, Henrietta	New York, N. Y.	1889
Stokowi, Leopold	New York, N. Y.	1905	Walker, Charlotte	Galveston, Tex.	1878
Stone, Carol	Bensonhurst, N. Y.	1917	Walker, June	New York, N. Y.	1904
Stone, Dorothy	New Bedford, Mass.	1873	Walker, Nancy	Philadelphia, Pa.	1922
Stone, Ezra	Denver, Colo.	1911	Wallach, Ell	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1915
Stone, Fred	Detroit, Mich.		Walbrook, Anton	Vienna, Austria	1900
Stone, Harvey	New York, N. Y.	1886	Wallenstein, Alfred	Chicago, Ill.	1898
Stone, Paula	Graz, Austria	1922	Walsh, George	New York, N. Y.	1892
Stolz, Robert	Bloomington, Tex.	1918	Walston, Ray	New Orleans, La.	1900
Storm, Gale	Old Westbury, N. Y.	1882	Waring, Fred	London, England	1876
Straight, Beatrice	St. Petersburg, Russia	1911	Warner, H. B.	New York, N. Y.	1911
Stratney, Conr F.	Santa Monica, Calif.	1898	Warren, Leonard	Sacramento, Calif.	1878
Stuart, Gloria	Chicago, Ill.	1902	Warrenskjold, Dorothy	Chenest, Pa.	1900
Sturges, Preston	Norfolk, Va.	1903	Warwick, Robert	Boston, Mass.	1908
Sullivan, Margaret	New York, N. Y.	1902	Waters, Ethel	Quebec, Canada	1879
Sullivan, Barry	New York, N. Y.	1899	Watkins, Linda	Traverse City, Mich.	1914
Sullivan, Ed	London, England	1904	Watson, David	Waterloo, Ont.	1906
Sullivan, Francis L.	Ichocan (Lima, Peru)	1896	Wayne, John	York, England	1907
Sumac, Yma	Chicago, Ill.	1897	Webb, Alan	Indianapolis, Ind.	1894
Swanson, Gloria	Chicago, Ill.	1892	Webb, Clifton	Santa Monica, Calif.	1920
Swarthout, Gladys	Chicago, Ill.	1892	Webster, Margaret	New York, N. Y.	1905
Sweet, Blanche	Budapest	1892	Welder, Virginia	Hollywood, Calif.	1927
Szell, George	Budapest, Hungary		Wells, John	Chicago, Ill.	1913
Szigeti, Joseph	Budapest, Hungary		Wells, John	Bozslow, Bulgaria	1913
T			Wells, John	Strasbourg, N. Dak.	1915
Tagliavini, Ferruccio	Reggio Emilia, Italy	1913	Wells, John	Kenosha, Wis.	1892
Tajo, Italo	Pinerolo, Italy	1915	Welles, Orson	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1920
Talbot, Nita	New York, N. Y.	1930	West, Mae	Patterson, N. Y.	1890
Tallichief, Maria	Fairfax, Okla.	1925	Wheeler, Bert	Stockton, Calif.	1920
Talley, Marion	Fairfax, Okla.	1900	White, George	Toronto, Canada	1890
Talmadge, Clarence	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1897	Whiteman, Paul	Denver, Colo.	1890
Talmadge, Norma	Brooklyn, N. Y.	1905	Whitling, Jack	Philadelphia, Pa.	1901
Tamiris, Helen	New York, N. Y.	1909	Whitman, Richard	Whitman, Mass.	1906
Tamiroff, Aktin	Russia	1889	Whitman, Richard	Sauere, Minn.	1905
Tandy, Jessica	London, England	1885	Whitman, Richard	British West Indies	1915
Taudy, Norman	Chicago, Ill.	1937	Whitman, Richard	Essex, England	1905
Taylor, Deems	New York, N. Y.	1907	Whitman, Richard	Mostyn, Wales	1923
Taylor, Elizabeth	London, England	1907	Whitman, Richard	St. Paul, Minn.	1897
Taylor, Kent	Nashua, Iowa	1928	Whitman, Richard	Wales	1916
Taylor, Robert	Nashua, Iowa	1928	Whitman, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1923
Taylor, Shigley	Santa Monica, Ca.	1901	Whitman, Richard	New York, N. Y.	1897
Templeton, Alice	Cardiff, Wales	1901	Whitman, Richard	Coffee City, Kans.	1884
Terris, Norma	Columbus, Kans.	1926	Whitman, Richard	St. Louis, Mo.	1884
Tetzels, Joan	New York, N. Y.	1889	Whitman, Richard	Lee, England	1927
Teyte, Maggie	Wolverhampton, I.	1919	Whitman, Richard	Bro	

## Stars of the Past

(Including theater and film producers, as of October, 1955)

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1892	1948	Achorn, Isador	1896	1946	Butterworth, Charles	1869	1943	Dressler, Marie
1873	1953	Adair, Jean	1872	1943	Byron, Arthur	1827	1862	Drew, John
1872	1953	Adams, Maude	1843	1920	Byron, Oliver D.	1820	1897	Drew, Mrs. John
1855	1926	Adler, Jacob P.			C	1853	1927	Drew, John (son)
1858	1953	Adler, Sarah Levitzka	1900	1938	Cabot, Elliot	1879	1920	Drew, Sydney
1898	1943	Adoree, Renee	1886	1955	Cahill, Lily	1909	1951	Duchin, Eddy
1879	1945	Ainley, Henry	1874	1933	Cahill, Marie	1873	1954	Duncan, Augustin
1869	1948	Allen, Viola	1865	1940	Campbell, Mrs. Patrick	1877	1927	Duncan, Isadora
1883	1950	Allgood, Sara	1878	1947	Carey, Harry	1881	1942	Duncan, Malcolm
1886	1954	Anderson, John Murray	1876	1941	Carle, Richard	1873	1947	Dupree, Minnie
1859	1940	Anderson, Mary	1897	1954	Carney, "Uncle Don"	1859	1924	Duse, Eleonora
1866	1931	Arbuckle, Maclyn	1878	1946	Carr, Alexander			E
1887	1943	Arbuckle, Roscoe	1862	1937	Carter, Mrs. Leslie	1894	1929	Eagels, Jeanne
1868	1946	Arlliss, George	1879	1927	Carr, Emma	1896	1930	Eames, Clara
1878	1945	Armetta, Henry	1883	1947	Casella, Alfredo	1875	1937	Earle, Virginia
1869	1950	Armstrong, Harry	1887	1918	Castle, Vernon	1902	1948	Elton, Mary
1871	1946	Asche, Oscar	1887	1950	Cavanaugh, Hobart	1881	1929	Edlinger, Wallace
1885	1946	Atwill, Lionel	1868	1949	Cawthorn, Joseph	1868	1931	Edson, Robert
1898	1950	Aunt Jemima (Tess Gardella)	1858	1906	Cayvan, Georgia	1871	1934	Eds, Connie
			1883	1940	Chase, Charles	1893	1954	Edwards, Alan
			1872	1931	Cherri, Charles	1879	1945	Edwards, Gus
			1861	1923	Chevalier, Albert	1874	1950	Edwards, Louisa
			1900	1951	Christians, Mady	1871	1949	Elliot, Gertrude
			1876	1940	Churchill, Bertron	1855	1942	Ellis, Maxine
			1887	1940	Clark, Marguerite	1801	1884	Ellis, Fanny
			1850	1924	Claxton, Kate	1884	1941	Eltinge, Julian
			1885	1948	Clayton, Bessie	1853	1932	Emerson, (Jolly) W. F.
			1871	1931	Clayton, Herbert	1884	1891	Emmett, J. K.
			1887	1950	Clayton, Lou	1881	1951	Enrol, Leon
			1874	1939	Clemons, Katherine	1857	1945	Evans, Charles E.
			1891	1937	Cliff, Laddie			F
			1857	1934	Cline, Maggie	1883	1939	Fairbanks, Douglas
			1900	1937	Clive, Colin	1870	1929	Farnum, Dustin
			1880	1940	Clive, Edward E.	1876	1953	Farnum, William
			1884	1954	Coates, Albert	1865	1945	Farren, George F.
			1900	1937	Coburn, Mrs. Charles	1826	1908	Farren, William
			1887	1934	Cody, Lew	1881	1910	Faust, Lotta
			1838	1899	Coglian, Charles	1868	1940	Laversham, William
			1851	1932	Coglian, Rose	1861	1939	Fawcett, George
			1878	1942	Cohan, George M.	1887	1936	Fawcett, Irene
			1876	1916	Cohan, Josephine	1849	1923	Ferguson, Wm. J.
			1878	1955	Collier, Constance	1905	1950	Feld, Sidney
			1884	1948	Collier, Frank	1867	1941	Felds, Lew
			1866	1944	Collier, William Sr.	1884	1941	Felds, Stanley
			1866	1910	Collins, Lottie	1879	1946	Felds, W. C.
			1908	1934	Columbo, Russ		1940	Finch, Flora
			1907	1944	Compton, Betty	1869	1947	Fischer, Alice
			1888	1933	Connors, Barry	1865	1932	Fiske, Minnie Maddern
			1887	1940	Connolly, Walter	1856	1935	Fitz-Allen, Adelaide
			1876	1937	Conquest, Ida	1874	1941	Fitzgerald, Cissy
			1854	1896	Conway, Minnie	1831	1891	Florence, W. J.
			1876	1951	Cossart, Ernest	1881	1906	Florence, Mrs. W. J.
			1877	1950	Costello, Maurice	1880	1942	Fokine, Michel
			1891	1948	Cotton, Lucy	1905	1951	Forbes, Ralph
			1851	1933	Cottler, Mathilde	1853	1937	Forbes-Robertson
			1848	1936	Coutler, Fraser	1859	1933	Forrest, Arthur
			1875	1933	Courtney, William	1806	1872	Forrest, Edwin
			1869	1930	Courtleigh, William	1872	1913	Fox, Della
			1896	1941	Courtney, Fay	1854	1928	Foy, Eddie
			1890	1950	Cowl, Jane	1876	1941	Franklin, Irene
			1847	1924	Crabtree, Lotta	1885	1938	Frederick, Pauline
			1845	1928	Crane, William H.	1870	1955	Friganza, Trilze
			1875	1945	Craven, Frank	1860	1915	Frohman, Charles
			1948		Crawley, Sayre	1851	1940	Frohman, Daniel
			1917	1944	Cregar, Laird	1881	1950	Fulton, Maude
			1880	1942	Crews, Laura Hope	1885	1947	Fyffe, Will
			1865	1944	Crosman, Henrietta			G
			1888	1943	Crumit, Frank	1873	1929	Gallagher, Ed.
			1909	1953	Curtis, Alan	1900	1955	Gallagher, Richard
			1816	1876	Cushman, Charlotte			(Skeets)
					D	1898	1940	Gall, Rosina
			1864	1942	Dalton, Charles	1913	1952	Garnold, David
			1875	1927	Daly, Arnold	1717	1779	Garrick, David
			1838	1899	Daly, Augustin	1845	1935	Gay, Mabel
			1869	1941	Danforth, William	1904	1954	George, Gladys
			1860	1935	Daniels, Frank	1810	1889	Gilbert, John
			1863	1932	D'Arville, Camille	1897	1936	Gilbert, John
			1815	1877	Davenport, E. L.	1855	1937	Gillette, William
			1858	1932	Davenport, Eva	1870	1939	Gillingwater, Claude
			1829	1891	Davenport, Mrs. E. L.	1854	1921	Gillman, Ada
			1850	1898	Davenport, Fanny	1867	1943	Gillmore, Frank
			1866	1949	Davenport, Harry	1879	1939	Gilpin, Charles
			1872	1945	Davis, Fay	1888	1947	Gleason, Lucille
			1881	1950	De Angelis, Jefferson	1884	1936	Glendinning, Ernest
			1900	1943	De Cordoba, Pedro	1870	1938	Godowsky, Leopold
			1879	1943	DeLoach, Vaughn	1886	1954	Goez, E. Roy
			1878	1949	Dennison, Reynolds	1874	1955	Golden, John
			1865	1950	De Wolf, Elsie	1857	1919	Goodwin, Nat C.
			1917	1945	Dickson, Gloria	1884	1940	Gordon, C. Henry
			1879	1947	Diggs, Dudley	1887	1948	Gordon, Vera
			1900	1944	Dinehart, Alan	1869	1944	Gottschalk, Ferdinand
			1865	1928	Dittrichstein, Leo	1829	1869	Gottschalk, Louis
			1895	1949	Dix, Richard	1869	1950	Gould, Billy
			1859	1943	Dixey, Henry E.	1892	1949	Graham, Morland
			1856	1924	Dockslader, Lew	1879	1954	Greensleeve, Sydney
			1892	1941	Dolly, Jennie	1857	1936	Greet, Ben
			1887	1928	Dooley, Johnny	1883	1944	Grey, Jane
			1858	1944	Downing, Robert	1873	1950	Grey, Katherine
					E	1874	1948	Griffith, David Wark
					F			
					G			
					H			
					I			
					J			
					K			
					L			
					M			
					N			
					O			
					P			
					Q			
					R			
					S			
					T			
					U			
					V			
					W			
					X			
					Y			
					Z			

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1858	1934	Griffith, Kate	1863	1933	Kilgour, Joseph	1903	1947	Moore, Grace
1848	1912	Grossnath, George	1894	1944	King, Charles	1861	1931	Moore, Mary
1874	1935	Grossnath, George	1851	1892	Kilgour, George S.	1861	1939	Moore, Victor
1868	1944	Gulbert, Yvette	1889	1938	Kohler, Fred	1885	1955	Moore, Tom
1884	1933	Hall, Texas	1860	1943	Kohl, John W.	1882	1949	Moran, George
		H	1874	1947	Kolker, Henry	1884	1952	Moran, Polly
1800	1871	Hackett, James H.	1893	1954	Kraus, Clemens	1871	1948	Moreno, Marguerite
1869	1926	Hackett, James K.	1861	1950	Kyle, Howard	1890	1949	Morgan, Frank
1898	1939	Hale, Emma			L	1900	1941	Morgan, Helen
1870	1943	Hahner, Robert T.	1891	1936	La Argentina	1866	1953	Morley, Nellie
1892	1950	Hale, Alan	1862	1932	Lackaye, Wilton	1849	1928	Morris, Clara
1872	1933	Hale, Louise Closser	1904	1948	Landi, Elissa	1815	1906	Morrisson, Lewis
1859	1919	Hall, Pauline	1919	1948	Landi, C. Marie	1871	1940	Moscowich, Maurice
1883	1942	Hamilton, Hale	1879	1948	Lang, Matheson	1906	1955	Munson, Ona
1847	1919	Hammerstein, Oscar	1884	1944	Langdon, Harry			N
1879	1955	Hampden, Walter	1856	1929	Langtry, Lillian	1888	1950	Nash, Florence
1844	1921	Hare, Sir John	1870	1950	Lauder, Harry	1865	1915	Nash, George
1883	1939	Hart, T. T. (Emile)	1885	1937	Laughlin, Anna	1879	1945	Nazimova, Alla
1865	1940	Hartman, Otis	1892	1954	Laure, Joe, Jr.	1866	1905	Nellie
1911	1937	Hartow, Jean	1872	1945	Laverne, Lucille	1888	1980	Nelson, Lillian Adelaide
1872	1946	Harned, Virginia	1898	1952	Lawrence, Gertrude	1870	1951	Nethercole, Olga
1844	1911	Harrigan, Edward	1890	1929	Lawrence, Margaret	1874	1918	Nibbel, Fred
1905	1944	Harris, Mildred	1878	1935	Lean, Cecil	1890	1950	Nijinsky, Waslaw
1864	1945	Harrison, R. B.	1907	1952	Lee, Canada	1898	1930	Normand, Mabel
1870	1946	Hart, William S.	1896	1950	Lehr, Lew	1893	1951	Novello, Ivor
1907	1955	Harrison, Grace	1883	1949	Lehrer, Fritz			O
1876	1945	Hartwood, John	1852	1908	Leighton, Margaret	1898	1943	O'Connell, Hugh
1855	1903	Haworth, Joseph	1891	1931	Leitzel, Lillian	1872	1937	O'Dell, Maude
1896	1937	Healy, Ted	1831	1905	LeMay, W. J.	1878	1945	O'Hara, Fiske
1853	1938	Heath, T. K.	1870	1941	Leonard, Eddie	1880	1938	Oland, Warner
1879	1936	Heggie, O. P.	1881	1955	Levy, Ethel	1860	1932	Oleff, Chauncey
1873	1918	Held, Anna	1875	1925	Lewis, Ada	1885	1942	Olyver, Edna May
1879	1942	Herbert, H. P.	1847	1930	Lewis, Arthur	1847	1920	O'Neill, James
1887	1951	Herbert, Hugh	1888	1931	Lewis, Bertha			P
1859	1924	Hertel, Victor	1874	1944	Liebhine, Josef	1902	1939	Osterman, Jack
1868	1952	Herrford, Beatrice	1889	1952	Lincoln, Elmo	1887	1943	Oversman, Lyvne
1883	1950	Herne, Crystal	1869	1952	Linhman, Clara	1887	1949	Ouspenskaya, Maria
1857	1943	Herne, Katherine	1876	1922	Lloyd, Marie			P
1840	1901	Horne, James A.	1876	1943	Lofius, Cissie (Marie)	1860	1943	Paderewski, Ignace
1861	1907	Horne, Anna	1909	1942	Lombard, Carole	1889	1954	Pallister, Eugene
1878	1921	Horn, Ralph	1876	1935	Loraine, Robert	1860	1936	Pallister, Minnie
1895	1942	Hubbard, Edna	1890	1950	Lord, Pauline	1884	1954	Pascual, Gabriel
1857	1927	Hillard, Robert C.	1877	1943	Love, Montagu	1881	1940	Pasterback, Josef A.
1865	1929	Hilchoek, Raymond	1866	1940	Lowell, Helen	1891	1950	Patricola, Tom
1874	1932	Hodge, William	1894	1948	Lucas, Wilfred	1885	1931	Pavlova, Anna
1870	1944	Holland, Mildred	1853	1932	Lupino, George	1868	1934	Pavton, Corse
1883	1951	Holt, Jack	1893	1942	Lupino, Stanley	1885	1950	Pemberton, Brock
1884	1953	Hopkins, Charles R.	1885	1954	Lytell, Bert	1904	1941	Penner, Joe
1858	1935	Hopner, DeWolf	1867	1936	Lytton, Henry	1892	1937	Perkins, Osgood
1878	1959	Hopkins, Arthur			M	1893	1941	Phillips, Norma
1874	1926	Hopland, Harry	1863	1931	Mack, Andrew	1906	1938	Pinchot, Raymond
1893	1943	Howard, Leslie	1878	1934	Mack, Willard	1880	1939	Polaris, Mile
1886	1955	Howard, Tom	1861	1946	Macy, George Carleton	1869	1931	Power, Tyrone
1886	1949	Howard, Willie	1865	1931	Mann, Louis	1872	1935	Powers, Eugene
1880	1936	Howland, Johanna	1876	1953	Mannerling, Mary	1862	1943	Powers, James T.
1895	1945	Hunter, Glenn	1857	1907	Mansfield, Richard	1873	1943	Pree, Kate
1884	1950	Huston, Walter	1854	1927	Mantell, Robert B.	1856	1919	Reardon, George
1871	1951	Hutcheson, Ernest	1897	1951	Margerson, Arthur	1882	1942	Reed, Arthur
1906	1948	Hymor, Warren	1860	1945	Marion, George	1908	1944	Purell, Dick
		I	1866	1950	Marlowe, Julia			R
1881	1934	Illington, Margaret	1864	1943	Marshall, Tully	1820	1858	Rachel, Mme.
1895	1950	Ingram, Rex	1895	1953	Martin, Chris-Pln	1873	1943	Rachmanninoff, Sergei
1887	1937	Ince, Ralph W.	1857	1919	Mason, John	1906	1946	Ragland, John (Rags)
1838	1905	Irvine, Henry	1860	1898	Mather, Margaret	1876	1944	Rankin, Jessie
1871	1944	Irvine, Isabel	1875	1955	Mattison, Edith W.	1884	1914	Rankin, S. McKee
1872	1914	Irvine, Laurence	1862	1951	Maudie, Cyril	1900	1947	Rankin, Arthur
1867	1937	Irwin, Edward	1886	1927	Maurice (M. Mouvet)	1883	1953	Rawlinson, Herbert
1859	1930	Irwin, Flo	1879	1948	May, Edna	1891	1943	Ray, Charles
1862	1938	Irwin, May	1853	1944	Mayhew, Kate	1852	1901	Reed, Roland
		J	1875	1934	Mayhew, Stella	1860	1916	Rehan, Ada
1875	1942	Jackson, Joe	1869	1932	Mayne, Frank G.	1893	1928	Reid, Wallace
1843	1910	James, Louis	1839	1896	Mayo, Frank	1873	1943	Reinhardt, Max
1886	1950	Janning, Phil	1884	1951	Mayo, Margaret	1857	1920	Reine, Mme.
1829	1905	Jefferson, Joseph	1888	1931	McCoy, Bessie	1870	1940	Reiman, Charles
1859	1923	Jefferson, Thomas	1877	1885	McCullough, John	1838	1912	Rignold, George
1872	1943	Jeffers, Ellis	1883	1936	McCullough, Paul	1821	1905	Ristor, Adolphe
1862	1930	Jewett, Henry	1895	1952	McDaniel, Hattie	1874	1930	Ritche, Adele
1886	1935	Johnson, Moffet	1866	1951	McGinn, Frank	1910	1938	Roberts, Lydia
1888	1950	Johnson, Al	1853	1935	McHenry, Nellie	1861	1928	Roberts, Theodore
1889	1940	Johnson, Billy	1879	1949	McIntyre, Frank J.	1878	1949	Robinson, Bill
1889	1942	Jones, Buck	1857	1937	McIntyre, James	1865	1912	Robinson, Frederic
1846	1931	Jones, Frank	1879	1937	McKie, Mabel	1879	1935	Rogers, Will
		K	1866	1932	McNaughton, Tom	1887	1951	Romberg, Edmund
1874	1939	Kelch, Bertha	1867	1927	McLure, Bruce	1852	1946	Rosenthal, Moriz
1811	1868	Keen, Charles	1890	1946	Meek, Donald	1832	1936	Rothafel, S. L. (Rox)
1806	1880	Keen, Mrs. Charles	1835	1868	Meiken, Ada	1864	1936	Russell, Annie
1787	1833	Keen, Edmund	1882	1939	Merced, Beryl	1861	1922	Russell, Lillian
1885	1945	Keene, Doris	1866	1946	Merivale, Phillip	1880	1948	Ryan, Mary
1858	1929	Keenan, Frank	1879	1952	Mikar, Gerlie			S
1830	1873	Keene, Laura	1909	1944	Miller, Glenn	1855	1912	St. John, Florence
1841	1898	Keene, Thomas W.	1868	1926	Miller, Henry	1888	1955	Sakall, S. Z.
1857	1917	Kelcey, Herbert	1898	1936	Miller, Marilyn			("Cuddles")
1849	1922	Kellar, Harry	1893	1940	Miller, Walter	1885	1936	Sale, Chie (Charles)
1873	1939	Kelly, Walter C.	1895	1927	Mills, Florence	1861	1896	Salvini, Alexander
1823	1895	Kemble, Agnes	1903	1955	Minnevitich, Borrah	1828	1915	Salvini, Tommaso
1775	1854	Kemble, Charles	1917	1955	Miranda, Carmen	1856	1898	Schubert, Wm J.
1809	1983	Kemble, Fannie	1832	1918	Mitchell, Maggie	1870	1954	Schoff, Fritz
1848	1935	Kendall, Dame Madge	1880	1940	Mix, Tom	1892	1930	Schuck, Joe
1843	1917	Kendall, Wm H.	1845	1909	Mojska, Helena	1865	1930	Schuldrack, Rudolph
1890	1948	Kennedy, Edgar	1880	1935	Molloy, Alexander	1882	1951	Schubert, Arthur
1886	1945	Kent, William	1861	1932	Monroe, George W.	1910	1949	Schumann, Heinrich
1885	1945	Kern, Jerome David	1824	1861	Montez, Lola	1866	1945	Scott, Cyril
1860	1947	Kernan, J. Warren	1919	1951	Montez, Maria	1843	1896	Scott-Siddons, Mrs.
1886	1939	Kew, Nelson	1886	1935	Moore, Florence	1873	1935	Sears, Zelda
1867	1939	Kiddie, Kathryn						

Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name	Born	Died	Name
1889	1926	Semon, Larry	1873	1940	Tate, Harry	1873	1915	Walsh, Blanche
1856	1933	Seymour, William	1887	1946	Taylor, Laurette	1878	1936	Walthall, Henry B.
1867	1954	Shannon, Fide	1878	1938	Taylor, Conway	1872	1952	Ward, Fannie
1907	1941	Shannon, Peggy	1884	1953	Tearle, Godfrey	1855	1935	Ward, Sallie
1881	1951	Shattuck, Arthur	1892	1937	Tell, Alma	1877	1939	Ware, Helen
1860	1929	Shaw, Mary	1881	1934	Tellegen, Lou	1866	1951	Warfield, David
1861	1940	Shea, Thomas E.	1864	1942	Tempest, Marie	1857	1932	Waring, Herbert
1868	1949	Shean, Al	1865	1939	Tennipson, Fay	1867	1945	Watson, Billy
1892	1951	Shepley, Ruth	1844	1928	Terry, Dame Ellen	1850	1887	Weathersby, Eliza
1818	1908	Sheridan, John F.	1857	1914	Thomas, Brandon	1855	1931	Weathersby, Jennie
1885	1934	Sherman, Lowell	1835	1905	Thomas, Theodore	1867	1942	Weber, Joe
1876	1954	Shubert, Leo	1868	1939	Thomashefsky, Boris	1900	1950	Well, Kurt
1854	1935	Sherwin, Amy	1835	1911	Thompson, Denman	1876	1926	Welch, Ben
1755	1831	Siddons, Mrs. Sarah	1836	1908	Thompson, Lydia	1880	1952	Wenrich, Percy
1879	1952	Shields, Ella	1861	1938	Thornton, James	1859	1934	West, Basil
1882	1930	Silla, Milton	1869	1936	Thurston, Howard	1904	1935	Westcott, Gordon
1878	1946	Sis Hopkins (Rose Melville)	1864	1952	Tiley, Vera	1879	1942	Wheatley, Helen
1867	1943	Sitgreaves, Beverley	1887	1940	Finney Frank	1845	1936	Whiffen, Mrs. Thomas
1891	1934	Skelly, Hal	1874	1947	Toler, Sidney	1889	1938	White, Pearl
1858	1942	Skinner, Otis	1840	1906	Toole John I	1869	1942	Whitledge, Walker
1900	1952	Skilworth, Allison	1878	1933	Torrence, Ernest	1882	1943	Whiting, George
1863	1948	Smith, C. Aubrey	1853	1917	Tree, Herbert Beerbohm	1865	1948	Whitty, Dame May
1840	1912	Soldene, Emily	1883	1942	Tucker, Richard	1853	1914	Willard, E. S.
1843	1927	Sorna, Agnes	1879	1945	Turner, Clara	1895	1948	William, Warren
1859	1933	Sothern, Edward H.	1887	1946	Turner, Florence	1823	1876	Williams, Barney
1854	1932	Souss, John Philip	1874	1940	Turpin, Ben	1877	1922	Williams, Bert
1876	1948	Speaks, Oley	1862	1932	Umar, Geraldine	1867	1918	Williams, Evan
1875	1955	Spong, Hilda	1895	1926	Valentino, Rudolph	1865	1930	Williams, Fritz
1873	1937	Standing, Guy	1882	1927	Valli, Valie	1872	1942	Williams, Hattie
1863	1938	Standlavsky, Constantin	1870	1950	Van, Billy B.	1854	1935	Wilson, Francis
1898	1950	Starr, Muriel	1894	1943	Veldt, Conrad	1865	1928	Wise, Thomas A.
1882	1928	Stevens, Emily	1910	1944	Velez, Lupe	1881	1931	Wolheim, Louis
1862	1937	Stephens, Yorke	1873	1951	Victoria, Vesta	1822	1915	Wood, Mrs. John
1900	1941	Stephenson, James	1885	1944	Vivian, Robert	1889	1938	Woolsey, Robert
1883	1939	Sterling, Ford	1890	1942	Vogeding, Fredrik	1868	1943	Wright, Haldce
1851	1929	Stevenson, Charles A.	1853	1894	Vokes, Victoria	1844	1919	Wyndham, Charles
1879	1953	Stone, Lewis			W	1813	1894	Wyndham, R. H.
1871	1954	Straus, Oskar	1874	1946	Waldron, Charles D.	1882	1931	Wynne, Wili
1862	1934	Summerville, Amelia	1919	1951	Walker, Robert			Y
1892	1946	Summerville, G. J. (Slim)	1795	1864	Wallack, Jas. W.	1836	1912	Yeamans, Annie
1867	1940	Swickard, Joseph	1816	1873	Wallack, Jas. W., Jr.	1874	1929	Yeamans, Lydia
		T	1819	1888	Wallack, Lester	1869	1938	Yohe, May
1878	1947	Tanguay, Eva	1904	1943	Waller, Thomas (Fats)	1887	1953	Young, Roland
1899	1934	Tashman, Lilyan			Z	1869	1932	Ziegfeld, Florenz

## Operatic and Concert Singers of the Past

Born	Died	Name	Nat.	Born	Died	Name	Nat.	Born	Died	Name	Nat.
1878	1919	Abbot, Bessie...	U. S.	1884	1938	Gluck, Alma...	Rum.	1840	1889	Patti, Carlotta...	Ital.
1850	1891	Abbott, Emma...	U. S.	1811	1869	Grisi, Giulia...	Ital.	1829	1904	Pyne, Louisa...	Eng.
1861	1951	Agostini, Giusep...	Ital.	1889	1951	Gustafson, W...	Ital.	1885	1952	Pertile, Aurel...	Ital.
1852	1930	Albani, Emma...	Can.	1888	1942	Hackett, Charles	U. S.	1833	1862	Phillips, Adelaide	Fr.
1823	1894	Albani, Marietta...	Ital.	1813	1868	Harrison Wm...	Eng.	1854	1914	Placcon, Pol...	Fr.
1885	1952	Alba, Frances...	N. Z.	1878	1933	Harrold, Orville	U. S.	1861	1933	Renaud, Maurice	Fr.
1886	1952	Alglass, Max	Pol.	1852	1929	Hank, Minnie	U. S.	1889	1952	Rinaldi, Giacomo	Ital.
1856	1898	Alvary, Max...	Ger.	1823	1861	Haves, Cath...	Eng.	1874	1951	Roither, Leon...	Fr.
1878	1942	Amato, Pasquale	Ital.	1877	1954	Huckley, Allen	U. S.	1795	1854	Rubini, Giovan...	Ital.
1887	1950	Baker, Martha...	U. S.	1885	1933	Hinkle, Florence	U. S.	1878	1953	Ruffo, Titta	Ital.
1842	1931	Bellini, Laura...	U. S.	1844	1899	Hogarth, Wm	Eng.	1864	1903	Sanderson, Sybil	U. S.
1810	1884	Bishop, Ann...	U. S.	1871	1947	Homier, Louise	U. S.	1834	1922	Santley, Charles	Eng.
1857	1921	Blispham, David	U. S.	1868	1933	Journet, Marcel	Fr.	1848	1886	Searla, Emil	Ger.
1890	1930	Block, Max...	Ger.	1863	1939	Juch, Emma	Austr.	1876	1945	Schlegel, Carl	Ger.
1870	1940	Bonati, Alessandro	Ital.	1886	1942	Katinska, Maria	Rus.	1868	1931	Schmedes, Erik	Den.
1871	1950	Boratti, Giuseppe	Ital.	1842	1916	Kellogg, Clara L.	U. S.	1861	1936	Schumann...	
1887	1954	Bourskaya, Ina	Eng.	1892	1953	Kindermann, Lydia	Austr.			Heink, Ernestine	Austr.
1774	1856	Braham, John	Eng.	1871	1953	Knote, Heinrich	Pol.	1889	1952	Schumann...	Ger.
1842	1921	Brandt, Mari- anne	Ger.	1875	1933	Kura, Selma	Pol.			Libsabeth...	Ital.
1892	1935	Braslau, Sophie	U. S.	1894	1888	Labache, Luigi	Ital.	1869	1936	Scotti, Antonio	Eng.
1856	1925	Brema, Marie	Eng.	1848	1929	Lehmann, Carolina	U. S.	1810	1853	Segulin, Edward	Eng.
1821	1884	Brignoli, Pasq...	Ital.	1900	1941	Lewis, Mary	Ger.	1858	1935	Sombirch...	Pol.
1873	1936	Bull, Clara...	Eng.	1820	1887	Lind, Jenny	Swed.			Murella	Eng.
1858	1942	Calve, Emma	Fr.	1889	1944	Lundt, Aroldo	Swed.	1876	1946	Slezak, Leo	Austr.
1846	1896	Carpanini, Italo	Ital.	1841	1908	Luera, Pauline	Austr.	1806	1854	Sontag, Idetty	Ger.
1849	1922	Carleton, W. T.	U. S.	1879	1935	Maelehan, F	U. S.	1849	1927	Suenen, Rosa...	Ger.
1873	1941	Caruso, Enrico	Ital.	1808	1836	Mullbran, Maria	Fr.	1899	1936	Supervia, Cou-	Span.
1874	1944	Cavalieri, Lina	Ital.	1810	1883	Mario, Giuseppe	Ital.			chita	Austr.
1873	1938	Cavallini, Feod	Rus.	1891	1951	Mario, Queena	U. S.	1893	1948	Tauber, Richard	Ital.
1881	1947	Claussen, Maria	Belg	1875	1952	Martin...	U. S.	1863	1940	Ternina, Milka...	Croat.
1879	1941	Claussen, Julia...	Swed.			Riccardo...	U. S.	1874	1940	Tetrazzini, Luisa	Ital.
1826	1907	Cruvell, Johan-	Ger.	1845	1918	Materna, Amalia	Austr.	1831	1877	Titiens, Theres...	Hung
		ne Sophie	Welsh	1842	1876	Mathews, Julia	U. S.	1753	1833	Titi, Luiza...	Port.
1858	1943	Davies, Benj	Ital.	1884	1935	Maurel, Victor...	Irish	1845	1931	Thursary, Emma	U. S.
1876	1950	Debusse, Giusep	Pol.	1861	1931	McCormack, Jno	Fr.	1838	1928	Trebelt, Zella	Fr.
1855	1917	De Reszko...	Pol.	1903	1947	Moore, Nellie...	Auslia	1868	1935	Urus, Jacques	Ital.
1850	1925	De Reszko, Jean	Pol.	1878	1954	Muratore, Lucien	Fr.	1883	1951	Valle, Mario	Ital.
1878	1930	Destinn, Emmy	Boh.	1836	1889	Murska, Ilma...	Ital.	1870	1932	Van Rooy, Anton	Dutch.
1844	1931	Doria, Clara	Eng.	1892	1936	Muzio Claudia	U. S.	1821	1910	Viardot, Mi-	Span.
1865	1952	James, Emma	U. S.	1844	1898	Nicolini, Nicolas	Fr.			chelle Garcia...	Gr.
1885	1955	Paston, Florence	Eng.	1876	1943	Nielsen, Alice...	U. S.	1824	1893	Wachtel, Theod.	Eng.
1864	1935	Esty, Alice...	U. S.	1831	1917	Niemann, Albert	Ger.	1698	1744	Walker, Thomas	Eng.
1830	1944	Paure, Jean	Fr.	1843	1921	Nicholson, Christine	Swed.	1883	1953	Werrenrath...	U. S.
1810	1889	Fornes, Karl	Ger.	1859	1914	Nordica, Lillian	U. S.			Reinald...	U. S.
1848	1951	Frensdorf, Olive	Swed.	1818	1908	Novello, Clara	Eng.	1871	1932	Whitthill, Clara	U. S.
1888	1935	Eugere, Lucien	Fr.	1891	1943	Oenogin, Sigrid	Ger.	1836	1910	Whitney, Myron	Eng.
1872	1932	Gabor, Arnold	Ger.	1883	1942	Obolensky, Prince	Rus.	1800	1849	Wilson, John...	U. S.
1840	1905	Gadski, Johanna	Fr.	1858	1894	Oudin, Eugene...	Belg.	1873	1935	Witherspoon...	U. S.
1775	1832	Garcia, Manuel	Span.	1831	1910	Palmer, Bessie	U. S.			Herbert	U. S.
1855	1920	Gerster, Etelka	Hung.	1843	1919	Patti, Adelina...	Ital.	1800	1890	Wood, Joseph...	Eng.
								1869	1947	Yaw, Ellen Beach	U. S.

## ELECTION STATISTICS

## Popular and Electoral Vote for President, 1952

Compiled by The World Almanac from official returns of the States. Revised 1953.

State	Electoral vote		Popular vote								Total
	Eisen- hower	Steven- son	Eisen- hower, Rep.	Steven- son, Dem.	Mal- lin- son, Prog.	Ham- blen, Proh.	Hass, Soc. Lab.	Hoop- er, Soc.	Other **		
Ala.	...	11	149,231	275,075	.....	1,814	.....	.....	.....	426,120	
Arlz.	4	...	152,042	108,528	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	260,570	
Ark.	...	8	177,155	226,300	.....	896	1	.....	458	404,800	
Calif.	32	...	2,897,310	2,197,548	24,106	15,653	273	206	6,753	5,141,849	
Colo.	6	...	379,782	245,504	1,919	.....	352	365	2,181	630,103	
Conn.	8	...	611,012	481,649	1,466	.....	535	2,244	5	1,096,911	
Del.	3	...	90,059	83,315	155	234	242	20	.....	174,025	
Fla.	10	...	544,036	444,950	.....	.....	.....	.....	351	989,337	
Ga.	...	12	198,979	456,823	.....	.....	.....	.....	1	655,803	
Idaho	4	...	180,707	95,081	443	.....	.....	.....	.....	276,231	
Ill.	27	...	2,457,327	2,013,920	.....	.....	9,363	.....	448	4,481,058	
Ind.	13	...	1,136,259	801,530	1,222	15,335	979	.....	.....	1,955,325	
Iowa	10	...	808,906	451,513	5,085	2,882	139	219	29	1,268,773	
Kan.	8	...	616,302	273,296	.....	6,038	.....	530	.....	896,166	
Ky.	...	10	495,029	495,729	336	1,161	893	.....	.....	993,148	
La.	...	10	306,925	345,027	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	651,952	
Me.	5	...	232,353	118,806	332	.....	156	138	1	351,786	
Md.	9	...	499,424	395,337	7,313	.....	.....	.....	.....	902,074	
Mass.	16	...	1,292,325	1,083,525	4,636	886	1,957	.....	41,219	2,424,548	
Mich.	20	...	1,551,529	1,230,657	3,922	10,331	1,495	.....	658	2,798,592	
Minn.	11	...	763,211	608,468	2,666	2,147	2,383	.....	618	1,379,483	
Miss.	...	8	112,966	172,566	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	285,532	
Mo.	13	...	959,429	929,830	987	885	169	227	535	1,892,062	
Mont.	4	...	157,394	106,213	723	548	.....	159	.....	265,037	
Nebr.	6	...	421,603	188,057	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	609,660	
Nev.	3	...	50,502	31,688	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	82,190	
N. H.	4	...	166,287	106,663	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	272,950	
N. J.	16	...	1,373,613	1,015,902	5,589	989	5,815	8,593	8,053	2,418,554	
N. M.	4	...	132,170	105,661	225	297	35	.....	220	238,608	
N. Y.	45	...	3,952,815	3,104,601	64,211	.....	1,560	2,664	90,203	7,216,054	
N. C.	...	14	558,107	652,803	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,210,910	
N. D.	4	...	191,712	76,694	344	302	.....	.....	1,075	270,127	
Ohio.	25	...	2,100,391	1,800,367	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	3,700,758	
Okla.	8	...	518,045	430,939	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	948,984	
Ore.	6	...	420,815	270,579	3,665	.....	.....	.....	.....	695,059	
Pa.	32	...	2,415,789	2,146,289	4,200	8,771	1,347	2,684	1,657	4,580,717	
R. I.	4	...	210,935	203,293	187	.....	83	.....	.....	414,408	
S. C.	...	8	216,082	173,004	.....	1	.....	.....	.....	341,087	
S. D.	4	...	203,857	90,426	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	294,283	
Tenn.	11	...	446,147	443,710	885	1,432	.....	.....	379	892,553	
Texas.	24	...	1,102,878	969,228	294	1,983	.....	.....	1,563	2,075,946	
Utah.	4	...	194,190	135,364	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	329,554	
Vt.	3	...	109,717	43,355	282	.....	.....	185	.....	153,539	
Va.	12	...	349,037	268,677	311	.....	1,160	504	.....	619,689	
Wash.	9	...	599,107	492,845	2,460	.....	633	254	7,409	1,102,708	
W. Va.	...	8	419,970	453,578	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	873,548	
Wisc.	12	...	979,744	622,175	2,174	.....	770	1,157	1,350	1,607,370	
Wyo.	3	...	81,047	47,934	.....	194	36	40	.....	129,251	
Total...	442	89	33,936,252	27,314,992	140,138	72,769	30,376	20,189	165,166	61,679,882	

Total vote excluding 132,218 blank and void ballots, 61,547,664.

(a) Eisenhower, Independent Party 158,289; G.O.P. 9,793; total 168,082.

(b) Stevenson, Democrat, 2,687,890; Liberal, 416,711; total 3,104,601.

(c) Hallinan, American Labor Party 64,211

## \*\*OTHER:

MacArthur, Constitution and Christian Nationalist—Arkansas 458; California 3,504; Colorado 2,181; Missouri 535; New Mexico 220; North Dakota 1,075; Tennessee 379; Texas 1,563; Washington 7,290. Total 17,205.

Dobbs, Soc. Workers—Michigan 655; Minnesota 618; New Jersey 3,850; New York 2,212; Pennsylvania 1,502; Washington 119; Wisconsin 1,350. Total 10,306.

Krajewski, Poor Man's Party—New Jersey 4,203.

Scattered—Florida 351; Illinois 448; Iowa 29; Maine 1; Massachusetts 69; Michigan 3; New York 178; Pennsylvania 155. Total 1,234.

Blank and void ballots—California 3,249; Connecticut 5; Georgia 1; Massachusetts 41,150; New York 87,812. Total 132,218.

## Major Parties' Popular and Electoral Vote for President

(F) Federalist; (D) Democrat; (R) Republican; (DR) Democrat Republican; (NR) National Republican; (W) Whig; (P) People's; (Pr) Progressive; (IS) Independent Socialist; (SR) States' Rights

Year	President Elected	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote	Losing Candidate	Popular Vote	Electoral Vote
1789	George Washington (F)....	Unknown	69	No opposition.....	.....	.....
1792	George Washington (F)....	Unknown	132	No opposition.....	.....	.....
1796	John Adams (F).....	Unknown	71	Thomas Jefferson (DR)....	Unknown	68
1800	Thomas Jefferson (DR).... Elected by House of Representatives (due to the vote)	Unknown	73	Aaron Burr (DR).....	Unknown	73
1804	Thomas Jefferson (DR)....	Unknown	162	Charles Pinckney (F).....	Unknown	14
1808	James Madison (DR).....	Unknown	122	Charles Pinckney (F).....	Unknown	47
1812	James Madison (DR).....	Unknown	128	De Witt Clinton (F).....	Unknown	89
1816	James Monroe (DR).....	Unknown	183	Rufus King (F).....	Unknown	34
1820	James Monroe (DR).....	Unknown	231	John Quincy Adams (DR)...	Unknown	1
1824	John Quincy Adams (NR).... Elected by House of Representatives (no candidate having polled a majority)	105,321	84	Andrew Jackson (D).....	155,872	99
1828	Andrew Jackson (D).....	647,231	178	Henry Clay (DR).....	46,587	37
1832	Andrew Jackson (D)..... First national convention for Presidential candidates	857,502	219	William H. Crawford (DR)...	44,282	41
1836	Martin Van Buren (D).....	762,678	170	John Quincy Adams (NR)...	509,097	83
1840*	William H. Harrison (W).... (Died April 4, 1841)	1,275,017	234	Henry Clay (DR).....	530,189	49
1844	James K. Polk (D).....	1,337,243	170	William H. Harrison (W)...	548,007	73
1848*	Zachary Taylor (W)..... (Died July 9, 1850)	1,300,101	163	Martin Van Buren (D).....	1,128,702	60
1852	Franklin Pierce (D).....	1,601,474	254	Henry Clay (W).....	1,290,068	105
1856	James C. Buchanan (D).....	1,927,995	174	Lewis Cass (D).....	1,220,544	127
1860	Abraham Lincoln (R).....	1,868,352	180	Winfield Scott (W).....	1,386,578	42
1864*	Abraham Lincoln (R)..... (Died April 15, 1865)	2,216,067	212	John C. Fremont (R).....	1,391,555	114
1868	Ulysses S. Grant (R).....	3,015,071	214	Stephen A. Douglas (D)...	1,375,157	12
1872	Ulysses S. Grant (R).....	3,597,070	286	John C. Breckinridge (D)...	845,763	72
1876*	Rutherford B. Hayes (R)....	4,033,950	185	George McClellan (D).....	1,808,725	21
1880*	James A. Garfield (R)..... (Died Sept. 19, 1881)	4,449,053	214	Horatio Seymour.....	2,709,615	80
1884	Grover Cleveland (D).....	4,911,017	219	Horace Greeley (D-L).... (Died Nov. 29, 1872)	2,834,079	.....
1888*	Benjamin Harrison (R)....	5,444,337	233	Samuel J. Tilden (D).....	4,284,757	184
1892	Grover Cleveland (D).....	5,554,414	274	Winfield S. Hancock (D)...	4,442,030	155
1896	William McKinley (R).....	7,035,638	271	James G. Blaine (R).....	4,848,334	182
1900*	William McKinley (R)..... (Died Sept. 14, 1901)	7,219,530	292	Grover Cleveland (D)....	5,540,050	168
1904	Theodore Roosevelt (R)....	7,628,834	336	Benjamin Harrison (D)....	5,190,802	145
1908	William H. Taft (R).....	7,679,006	321	James Weaver (P).....	1,027,329	22
1912	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	6,286,214	435	William J. Bryan (D-P)...	6,467,946	176
1916	Woodrow Wilson (D).....	9,129,606	277	William J. Bryan (D).....	6,358,071	155
1920*	Warren G. Harding (R).... (Died Aug. 2, 1923)	16,152,200	404	Alton B. Parker (D).....	5,084,491	140
1924	Calvin Coolidge (R).....	15,725,016	382	William J. Bryan (D).....	6,409,106	162
1928	Herbert Hoover (R).....	21,392,190	444	Theodore Roosevelt (Pr)...	4,216,020	88
1932	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)...	22,821,857	472	William H. Taft (R).....	3,483,922	8
1936	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)...	27,476,673	523	Charles E. Hughes (R)....	8,538,221	254
1940	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)...	27,243,466	449	James M. Cox (D).....	9,147,353	127
1944*	Franklin D. Roosevelt (D)...	25,602,505	432	John W. Davis (D).....	8,385,586	136
1948	Harry S. Truman (D).....	24,105,812	303	Robert M. LaFollette (IS)...	4,822,856	13
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower (R)...	33,936,252	442	Alfred E. Smith (D).....	15,016,443	87
				Herbert Hoover (R).....	15,761,841	59
				Alfred Landon (R).....	16,679,583	8
				Wendell Willkie (R).....	22,304,755	82
				Thomas E. Dewey (R).....	22,006,278	99
				Thomas E. Dewey (R).....	21,970,065	189
				J. Strom Thurmond (SR)...	1,169,021	39
				Henry A. Wallace (SR)....	1,157,172	.....
				Adlai E. Stevenson (D)....	27,314,992	89

\*1840—President Harrison died a month after his inauguration on April 4, 1841, and Vice President John Tyler became President.

1848—President Taylor died in office on July 9, 1850, and was succeeded by Vice President Millard Fillmore.

1864—President Lincoln was shot April 14, 1865 at Ford's Theatre, Washington, by actor J. Wilkes Booth, and died April 15, whereupon Vice President Andrew Johnson became President.

1876—Florida, Louisiana, Oregon and South Carolina election returns were disputed. A board of Commissioners, referred to as The Electoral Commission, was created by act of Congress (approved Jan. 29, 1877) for the purpose of deciding disputed cases in the 1876 presidential election. It was in

candidate who received the disputed 22 electoral votes. The members of the commission voted on

and Wheeler elected President and Vice President by an electoral vote of 185 for Hayes and 184 for

separate body (March 3) that Tilden and Hendricks were elected on the face of the returns.

1880—President Garfield was shot July 2, 1881, at Washington, D. C., by Charles J. Guiteau of New

York and died Sept. 19, whereupon Vice President Chester A. Arthur became President.

1888—On the result of the popular vote Cleveland had more votes than Harrison but the 233 electoral

votes cast for Harrison against the 168 for Cleveland elected Harrison President.

1900—President McKinley was shot, Sept. 6, 1901, at the Pan American Exposition, Buffalo, N. Y. He

died on Sept. 14, and Vice President Theodore Roosevelt became President. The assassin, Leon Czolgosz,

President Calvin Coolidge.

1914—President Roosevelt died at Warm Springs, Ga., on April 12, 1945, whereupon Vice President

Harry S. Truman became President.

Thomas Nast, famous American cartoonist (1840-1902), was responsible for the two popular symbols

of the major political parties—the Republican elephant and the Democratic donkey. He published the

elephant first in Harper's Weekly, Nov. 7, 1874. The donkey appeared in a cartoon of Jan. 15, 1870,

entitled "A Live Jackass Kicking a Dead Lion," in which he represented the Democratic press at-

tacking Edwin M. Stanton after his death.

## Party Nominees for President and Vice President

Year	Republican		Democratic	
	President	Vice President	President	Vice President
1900	William McKinley	Theodore Roosevelt	William J. Bryan	Adlai E. Stevenson
1904	Theodore Roosevelt	Charles W. Fairbanks	Alton B. Parker	Henry G. Davis
1908	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman	William J. Bryan	John W. Kern
1912	William H. Taft	James S. Sherman*	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall
1916	Charles E. Hughes	Charles W. Fairbanks	Woodrow Wilson	Thomas R. Marshall
1920	Warren G. Harding	Calvin Coolidge	James M. Cox	Franklin D. Roosevelt
1924	Calvin Coolidge	Charles G. Dawes	John W. Davis	Charles W. Bryan
1928	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	Alfred E. Smith	Joseph T. Robinson
1932	Herbert Hoover	Charles Curtis	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner
1936	Alfred M. Landon	Frank Knox	Franklin D. Roosevelt	John N. Garner
1940	Wendell L. Willkie	Charles McNary	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Henry A. Wallace
1944	Thomas E. Dewey	John W. Bricker	Franklin D. Roosevelt	Harry S. Truman
1948	Thomas E. Dewey	Earl Warren	Harry S. Truman	Albert W. Barkley
1952	Dwight D. Eisenhower	Richard M. Nixon	Adlai E. Stevenson	John J. Sparkman

\*Died Oct. 30 and the Republican National Committee named Nicholas Murray Butler

## Electoral Votes for President, 1936-1952

State	1936		1940		1944		1948		1952		State	1936		1940		1944		1948		1952	
	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.		R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.	R.	D.
Ala.	11		11		11		9		11		N. H.			4		4		4		4	
Ark.	9		9		9		4		4		N. J.	16		16		16		16		16	
Calif.	22		22		25		26		32		N. M.	3		3		3		3		3	
Colo.	6		6		6		6		6		N. Y.	47		47		47		47		47	
Conn.	8		8		8		8		8		N. C.	13		13		13		14		14	
Del.	3		3		3		3		3		N. D.	4		4		4		4		4	
Fla.	3		3		3		3		3		Ohio	26		26		26		25		25	
Ga.	12		12		12		12		10		Okl.	11		11		10		10		8	
Idaho	4		4		4		4		4		Penn.	5		5		6		6		6	
Ill.	29		29		28		28		27		R. I.	38		30		35		35		32	
Ind.	14		14		13		13		13		S. C.	8		8		8		8		8	
Iowa	11		11		10		10		10		S. D.	4		4		4		4		4	
Kan.	9		9		9		8		8		Tenn.	11		11		12		11		11	
Ky.	11		11		10		11		10		Texas	23		23		23		23		24	
La.	10		10		10		5		10		Vt.	4		4		4		4		4	
Me.	5		5		5		5		5		Va.	3		3		3		3		3	
Md.	8		8		8		8		9		Wash.	11		11		11		11		12	
Mass.	17		17		16		16		16		W. Va.	8		8		8		8		8	
Mich.	19		19		19		19		20		Wis.	12		12		12		12		12	
Minn.	11		11		11		11		11		Wyo.	3		3		3		3		3	
Miss.	9		9		9		9		8		Totals	8,523		82,449		99,432		189,303		442,89	
Mo.	15		15		15		15		13		Plurality	515		367		333		114		353	
Mont.	4		4		4		4		4												
Neb.	7		7		6		6		6												
Nev.	3		3		3		3		3												

\*The 39 electoral votes of Alabama (11), Louisiana (10), Mississippi (9), South Carolina (8) and Tennessee (1), in 1948 were cast for the States' Rights Democratic candidates, James Strom Thurmond (S. C.), for president and Fielding L. Wright (Miss.) for vice president.

The Constitution, Article 2, Section 1 (consult index), provides for the appointment of electors, the counting of the electoral ballots and the procedure in the event of a tie.

## Impeachments in United States History

Source: Official Government Records

Under the Constitution, the President, Vice President, and all civil officers of the United States are liable to impeachment for "treason, bribery, or other high crimes and misdemeanors," and, on conviction, shall be removed from office.

Only the House of Representatives can impeach, and only the Senate can try the accused. A two-thirds vote is needed to convict. The convicted official may be removed from office and disqualified from holding any office of honor, trust or profit of the United States. The record:

(1) William Blount, one of the first Senators from Tennessee, was accused of treason and sedition in having plotted to aid Great Britain in wresting Florida and the Louisiana territory from Spain. The Senate, 25 to 1, expelled Blount, July 8, 1797. The House, Dec. 4, 1797, impeached him, and the impeachment trial began Dec. 17, 1798. His counsel said the Senate had lost jurisdiction when it expelled Blount. The Senate agreed to that view of the case, and dismissed the impeachment.

(2) John Pickens, Judge of the District Court for New Hampshire, impeached 1803 for drunkenness and disregard of the terms of the statutes; voted guilty, 18 to 7, removed from office.

(3) Samuel Chase, Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States, impeached 1804 for misconduct at trials of persons charged with breach of the Sedition Law; trial Nov. 30, 1804, to March 1, 1805; verdict acquittal.

(4) James Peck, Judge of the District Court for Missouri, impeached for tyrannous treatment of counsel, 1830; tried April 26, 1830, to Jan. 31, 1831; vote, 21 guilty, 22 not guilty; verdict, acquittal.

(5) West Humphreys, Judge of the District Court for Tennessee, impeached 1862 for supporting the secession movement and unlawfully acting

as Judge of the Confederate District Court; voted guilty, removed from office.

(6) Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, impeached for usurpation of the law, corrupt use of the veto power, interference at elections and high crimes and misdemeanors; trial, Feb. 25 to May 26, 1868; vote, guilty, 35, not guilty, 19; verdict, acquittal.

(7) William W. Belknap, Secretary of War, impeached for accepting bribes; trial, March 3 to Aug. 1, 1876; verdict, acquittal.

(8) Charles Swayne, Judge of the District Court for the Northern District of Florida; impeached 1905 for misconduct in office; trial Dec. 14, 1904 to Feb. 27, 1905; acquitted.

(9) Robert W. Archibald, Associate Judge of the Commerce Court, was impeached July 11, 1912, charged with corrupt collusion with coal mine owners and railroad officials. Tried, July 13, 1912, Jan. 13, 1913. Verdict guilty, removed from office.

(10) George W. English, U. S. District Judge, Eastern District, Ill. The House, April 1, 1926, voted his impeachment. He resigned.

(11) Harold Louderback, U. S. District Judge, at San Francisco, was impeached Feb. 27, 1933. It was charged that he had profited pecuniarily by the appointment of receivers and had shown favoritism. The Senate, on May 24, 1933, voted on the indictment, and he was acquitted.

(12) Halsted L. Ritter, U. S. District Judge in Southern District of Florida, was impeached Mar. 2, 1936, on charges of unethical transactions relating to fees. He was acquitted on 6 counts, voted guilty on one, 56 to 28 and removed from office but not disqualified from holding further office.

## Representative-at-Large Defined

The term Representative-at-Large is applied to a Representative in Congress selected by the voters of the entire State instead of by the voters of a specific district within a State. Representatives-

at-large are selected in this manner when the State fails to re-district after an apportionment of Representatives following a decennial census.

## PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION RETURNS BY STATES

Compiled by The World Almanac from official returns of the States.

## Alabama

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Thur., States' Rights	Dewey, Rep.
Autauga	787	1,505	1,160	110
Baldwin	3,179	3,386	2,577	767
Barbour	798	2,250	1,679	101
Bibb	784	1,971	1,188	123
Blount	1,720	3,155	1,768	771
Butlock	412	918	799	10
Butler	1,087	2,410	1,315	91
Calhoun	3,064	8,023	3,236	856
Chambers	990	6,155	1,520	218
Cherokee	539	2,664	1,055	217
Chilton	2,563	2,269	1,966	1,584
Choctaw	503	1,583	1,440	16
Clarke	1,303	3,121	2,059	47
Clay	1,183	1,927	1,106	387
Cleburne	792	1,557	700	317
Coffee	699	3,919	2,031	113
Colbert	1,384	5,920	2,609	488
Conecuh	749	1,678	1,339	38
Coosa	788	1,501	840	64
Covington	1,581	4,056	2,761	275
Crenshaw	544	2,485	1,386	154
Cullman	3,391	5,254	3,587	1,755
Dale	1,073	2,669	1,352	230
Dallas	2,550	2,082	2,720	132
DeKalb	3,997	5,209	3,573	2,743
Elmore	1,315	4,199	2,387	167
Escambia	1,187	3,395	1,681	188
Etowah	4,634	10,997	5,895	1,615
Fayette	1,481	2,287	1,023	580
Franklin	2,424	3,401	3,226	2,555
Geneva	950	2,703	1,823	266
Greene	430	764	621	31
Hale	758	1,910	1,041	43
Henry	421	1,966	1,040	47
Houston	2,517	3,779	2,715	426
Jackson	1,272	3,677	1,726	603
Jefferson	32,254	38,111	30,043	7,261
Lamar	605	2,512	1,434	180
Lauderdale	1,910	7,007	3,258	546
Lawrence	809	2,651	1,436	357
Lee	1,626	2,803	1,731	258
Limestone	549	3,844	1,853	112
Lowndes	631	809	752	13
Macon	621	1,457	1,098	110
Madison	1,623	8,216	2,947	466
Marion	1,362	1,790	1,873	67
Marion	1,180	2,850	1,616	813
Marshall	2,069	6,011	2,500	870
Mobile	14,153	14,473	10,831	2,685
Monroe	637	2,547	1,685	31
Montgomery	8,102	9,234	6,196	802
Morgan	2,335	7,029	3,841	512
Perry	756	1,352	1,032	30
Pickens	905	1,519	1,423	91
Pike	965	2,546	1,741	87
Randolph	1,047	2,904	1,249	469
Russell	867	3,564	1,666	94
Schley	2,156	2,473	1,878	921
St. Clair	1,590	2,326	1,903	1,063
Sumter	702	894	1,058	52
Talladega	3,688	5,028	3,077	593
Tallahassee	1,187	5,655	2,309	856
Tuscaloosa	3,872	7,077	4,697	1,552
Walker	3,490	6,802	4,007	1,552
Washington	623	1,977	1,304	31
Wilcox	725	988	1,162	14
Winston	2,017	1,390	865	1,588
<b>Totals</b>	<b>149,231</b>	<b>275,075</b>	<b>171,443</b>	<b>40,930</b>

## ALABAMA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 96,368; McKinley, Rep., 55,834; Woolley, Proh., 2,762.  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 79,857; Roosevelt, Rep., 22,472; Swallow, Proh., 612; Debs, Soc., 853.  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,374; Taft, Rep., 25,308; Chafin, Proh., 665; Debs, Soc., 1,399.  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 82,438; Taft, Rep., 9,732; Roosevelt, Proh., 22,680; Debs, Soc., 3,029.  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 89,409; Hughes, Rep., 22,809; Hanly, Proh., 1,034; Benson, Soc., 1,325.  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 163,254; Harding, Rep., 74,690; Watkins, Proh., 757; Debs, Soc., 2,369.  
 1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 112,966; Coolidge, Rep., 45,005; LaFollette, Proh., 8,084; Paris, Proh., 538.  
 1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 127,797; Hoover, Rep., 120,725; Thomas, Soc., 460.  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 207,910; Hoover, Rep., 34,675; Foster, Com., 406; Thomas, Soc., 2,030; Upshaw, Proh., 13.  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 238,195; Landon, Rep., 35,358; Colvin, Proh., 719; Browder, Com.,

## Alabama (continued)

679; Lemke, Union, 549; Thomas, Soc., 242.  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 250,728; Wolkie, Rep., 42,174; Babson, Proh., 698; Browder, Com., 509; Thomas, Soc., 100.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 198,918; Dewey, Rep., 44,540; Watson, Proh., 1,095; Thomas, Soc., 190.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, States' Rights, 171,443; Dewey, Rep., 40,930; Wallace, Proh., 1,522; Watson, Proh., 1,085.  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 149,231; Stevenson, Dem., 275,075; Hamblen, Proh., 1,814.

## Arizona

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Apache	1,767	1,193	1,480	970
Cochise	6,495	5,610	6,198	3,864
Cocconino	3,827	2,108	2,309	2,003
Gila	3,770	4,928	4,780	2,323
Graham	2,191	2,200	2,139	1,209
Greenlee	1,379	3,019	2,069	680
Maricopa	77,249	50,285	40,198	30,585
Mohave	1,716	1,066	1,199	1,167
Navajo	3,478	2,593	2,069	1,841
Pima	32,113	21,237	17,092	16,068
Pinal	4,985	4,522	3,672	2,232
Santa Cruz	1,716	1,365	1,424	1,058
Yavapai	6,567	3,628	4,439	4,287
Yuma	4,761	4,444	4,483	2,324
<b>Totals</b>	<b>152,042</b>	<b>108,528</b>	<b>95,251</b>	<b>77,597</b>

## ARIZONA VOTE SINCE 1912

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 10,324; Taft, Rep., 3,021; Roosevelt, Proh., 6,949; Debs, Soc., 3,152.  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,170; Hughes, Rep., 20,524; Hanly, Proh., 1,153; Benson, Soc., 3,174.  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 29,546; Harding, Rep., 37,016; Watkins, Proh., 4; Debs, Soc., 222; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 15.  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 30,516; Davis, Dem., 28,235; LaFollette, Proh., 17,210.  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 52,533; Smith, Dem., 38,537; Foster, Com., 184.  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 79,264; Hoover, Rep., 36,104; Thomas, Soc., 2,030; Foster, Com., 406.  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 88,722; Landon, Rep., 33,433; Lemke, Union, 3,307; Colvin, Proh., 384; Thomas, Soc., 317.  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,207; Wolkie, Rep., 54,030; Babson, Proh., 742.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 80,926; Dewey, Rep., 56,287; Watson, Proh., 421.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 95,251; Dewey, Rep., 77,597; Wallace, Proh., 3,310; Watson, Proh., 786; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 121.  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 152,042; Stevenson, Dem., 108,528.

## Arkansas

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Arkansas	2,697	2,618	1,781	737
Ashley	1,249	2,471	1,844	197
Baxter	1,387	1,388	1,098	553
Benton	7,916	3,558	3,281	2,911
Boone	3,301	2,780	3,190	1,499
Bradley	868	2,117	1,426	213
Calhoun	272	1,332	708	55
Carroll	2,752	2,458	2,032	1,625
Cleburne	1,191	2,458	932	203
Clark	1,679	2,063	1,750	383
Clay	2,105	2,277	2,069	878
Cleburne	918	1,045	1,061	812
Cleveland	477	1,218	670	79
Columbia	1,931	3,359	1,788	217
Conway	2,133	3,174	1,771	425
Crawford	4,199	5,975	3,248	759
Crawford	2,782	2,477	1,730	1,002
Crittenden	1,865	2,082	594	137
Cross	1,461	2,344	1,100	213
Dallas	2,737	2,202	2,174	152
Desha	1,037	3,150	1,222	233
Drew	1,040	2,261	1,204	182
Faulkner	1,995	3,401	2,653	626
Franklin	1,215	1,762	1,591	391
Fulton	890	1,018	850	339
Garland	7,848	5,165	3,764	2,236
Grant	637	1,487	883	121
Greene	1,875	3,571	2,657	502
Hempstead	2,115	2,771	1,693	386



Arkansas (continued) 1952					1948				
County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.					
Hot Springs...	1,842	3,474	1,932	555					
Howard...	944	1,492	1,250	199					
Independence...	2,499	2,485	2,340	855					
Izard...	629	1,085	1,283	240					
Jackson...	1,516	4,401	2,696	338					
Jefferson...	5,925	8,300	5,086	1,176					
Johnson...	1,728	2,921	1,661	523					
Lafayette...	723	1,637	1,700	113					
Lawrence...	1,570	2,206	2,001	497					
Lee...	1,054	1,923	528	95					
Lincoln...	595	1,871	1,108	378					
Little River...	783	1,522	900	169					
Logan...	2,103	2,567	2,130	602					
Louisa...	1,570	3,517	2,067	593					
Madison...	2,868	2,110	2,041	1,316					
Marion...	844	1,099	1,133	381					
Miller...	3,137	5,337	2,850	458					
Mississippi...	4,586	6,968	3,783	771					
Monroe...	947	1,834	1,431	239					
Montgomery...	815	807	935	256					
Nevada...	1,037	1,972	1,047	202					
Newton...	1,282	1,107	848	879					
Ouachita...	2,171	5,036	3,315	476					
Perry...	502	802	731	201					
Phillips...	2,592	3,741	1,018	351					
Pike...	742	1,163	997	256					
Poinsett...	2,010	4,303	2,415	435					
Polk...	1,750	1,379	564	397					
Pope...	2,229	3,036	2,555	760					
Prairie...	871	1,064	1,020	264					
Pulaski...	23,460	24,448	13,120	5,910					
Randolph...	1,302	1,941	2,139	377					
Saline...	1,766	4,046	1,011	178					
Scott...	893	1,085	2,070	391					
Searcy...	1,906	1,007	1,093	260					
Sebastian...	10,114	7,802	1,205	1,064					
Sevier...	1,130	1,673	5,075	2,928					
Sharp...	655	1,039	1,814	267					
St. Francis...	1,792	2,466	1,078	295					
Stone...	700	573	1,186	644					
Union...	5,266	7,515	5,588	1,039					
Van Buren...	1,530	1,659	1,324	611					
Washington...	8,650	4,323	3,193	2,859					
White...	2,884	4,179	3,193	833					
Woodruff...	818	2,017	1,008	207					
Yell...	1,243	1,894	1,866	408					
<b>Total...</b>	<b>177,155</b>	<b>226,300</b>	<b>149,659</b>	<b>50,959</b>					

## ARKANSAS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 81,091; McKinley, Rep., 44,770; Woolley, Proh., 584; Debs, Soc., 27.				
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 64,434; Roosevelt, Rep., 46,860; Swallow, Proh., 893; Debs, Soc., 1,816.				
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 87,015; Taft, Rep., 56,760; Chaffin, Proh., 1,194; Debs, Soc., 5,842.				
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 68,838; Taft, Rep., 24,467; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,973.				
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 87,148; Hughes, Rep., 47,148; Hanly, Proh., 2,015; Benson, Soc., 6,599.				
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,408; Harding, Rep., 72,117; Debs, Soc., 5,111.				
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 84,795; Coolidge, Rep., 40,564; LaFollette, Prog., 13,173.				
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 119,196; Hoover, Rep., 77,751; Thomas, Soc., 429; Foster, Com., 317.				
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 189,602; Hoover, Rep., 28,467; Thomas, Soc., 1,269; Harvey, Ind., 1,049; Foster, Com., 175.				
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 146,765; Landon, Rep., 32,039; Thomas, Soc., 446; Browder, Com., 164; Lemke, Union, 4.				
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 158,622; Willkie, Rep., 42,121; Babson, Proh., 793; Thomas, Soc., 305.				
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 148,965; Dewey, Rep., 63,561; Thomas, Soc., 438.				
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 149,659; Dewey, Rep., 50,959; Thurmond, States' Rights, 40,068; Thomas, Soc., 1,037; Wallace, Prog., 751; Watson, Proh., 1.				
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 177,155; Stevenson, Dem., 226,300; Hamblen, Proh., 886; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 458; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1.				

## California

1952					1948				
County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.					
Alameda...	192,941	173,835	154,649	150,588					
Alpine...	129	19	25	106					
Amador...	2,303	2,070	2,334	1,678					
Butte...	18,390	10,491	10,133	10,948					
Calaveras...	2,942	1,838	1,995	1,888					
Colusa...	2,678	1,818	2,020	1,803					
Contra Costa...	67,453	69,060	50,277	36,954					
Del Norte...	2,757	1,578	1,172	1,541					
El Dorado...	4,828	3,152	3,493	2,894					

California (continued) 1952			1948	
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Fresno.....	52,025	54,541	47,762	30,379
Glenn.....	4,224	2,342	2,678	2,819
Humboldt.....	18,913	12,490	11,268	10,979
Imperial.....	10,462	6,333	5,301	6,217
Inyo.....	3,549	1,855	1,639	2,135
Kern.....	44,800	36,151	33,000	24,064
Kings.....	7,336	7,639	6,909	4,289
Lake.....	4,113	1,941	1,409	1,654
Lassen.....	3,119	4,104	3,632	1,960
Los Angeles.....	1,226,971	950,093	812,690	804,232
Madera.....	5,933	6,042	6,226	3,116
Marin.....	29,671	14,236	12,540	18,747
Mariposa.....	1,941	960	983	1,378
Merced.....	10,388	6,580	5,553	6,368
Modoc.....	12,865	11,316	9,109	7,745
Monroe.....	2,475	1,548	1,607	1,480
Mono.....	754	220	255	541
Monterey.....	28,780	17,411	15,704	17,233
Napa.....	13,273	8,816	7,207	8,724
Nevada.....	6,252	3,476	3,914	3,917
Orange.....	77,548	82,530	29,018	48,587
Placer.....	8,474	8,887	8,887	7,627
Plumas.....	2,491	8,174	8,125	1,657
Riverside.....	48,574	26,016	23,305	32,209
Sacramento.....	63,788	67,063	54,197	36,074
San Benito.....	3,503	1,891	2,996	2,775
San Bernardino.....	73,281	54,615	45,691	40,570
San Diego.....	175,281	101,880	98,217	101,552
San Francisco.....	188,531	167,240	167,240	160,135
San Joaquin.....	44,033	34,510	27,908	29,135
San Luis Obispo.....	16,733	8,761	8,135	10,333
San Mateo.....	87,780	50,802	34,215	48,909
San Barbara.....	29,984	14,793	13,085	19,998
Santa Clara.....	87,554	59,350	41,905	52,923
Santa Cruz.....	22,910	11,080	9,862	15,995
Shasta.....	9,507	7,888	7,177	5,010
Sierra.....	723	632	680	546
Siskiyou.....	8,195	6,346	6,749	5,315
Solano.....	18,456	25,569	23,257	12,345
Sonoma.....	34,088	17,046	16,026	22,077
Stanislaus.....	28,090	22,271	18,550	18,564
Sutter.....	5,740	3,250	3,362	3,913
Tehama.....	5,436	2,953	2,920	3,343
Trinity.....	1,526	1,120	1,053	975
Tulare.....	28,802	21,603	19,681	18,414
Tuolumne.....	3,753	2,593	2,561	2,639
Ventura.....	22,932	21,489	18,000	13,930
Yolo.....	8,967	7,895	6,655	5,650
Yuba.....	5,800	3,389	3,608	3,403

## Colorado

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	8,995	7,321	6,210	4,419
Alamosa	2,728	1,026	2,395	1,950
Archuleta	15,402	9,543	7,913	6,962
Baca	691	377	597	479
Bent	2,122	1,094	1,368	1,260
Bola	1,950	1,317	1,658	1,296
Boulder	15,069	7,767	8,792	10,335
Chaffee	2,171	1,643	2,065	1,476
Cheyenne	1,004	515	657	713
Clear Creek	1,115	540	810	836
Conejos	2,194	1,610	2,236	1,532
Costilla	1,070	1,369	1,563	921
Crowley	1,346	726	1,004	1,027
Custer	662	231	384	547
Delta	4,987	2,349	3,171	3,158
Denver	119,792	92,237	89,489	76,361
Dolores	542	323	435	352
Douglas	1,427	637	767	979
Eagle	1,212	1,058	1,098	738
El Paso	1,579	886	873	1,155
Elbert	25,272	11,203	12,294	15,705
Fremont	5,964	3,476	4,077	4,421
Garden	3,914	1,777	2,964	2,416
Gunn	357	228	296	302
Grand	1,333	554	763	777
Gunnison	1,533	1,045	1,326	1,103
Hinsdale	151	54	75	133
Huerfano	2,178	2,773	3,448	1,841
Jackson	579	305	291	327
Jefferson	10,971	11,509	9,145	9,903
Kiowa	1,047	412	659	738
Kit Carson	2,511	998	1,281	1,873
Lake	1,303	1,585	1,581	838
La Plata	4,425	2,210	2,536	2,735
Larimer	14,484	5,266	7,062	9,813
Los Animas	4,167	6,446	7,986	3,452
Lincoln	1,813	927	1,231	1,271
Logan	5,237	2,459	3,149	3,223
Mesa	11,883	6,883	8,491	6,586
Mineral	209	98	140	144
Moitaf	1,922	808	1,101	1,261
Montezuma	2,466	1,127	1,653	1,630
Montrose	4,279	2,037	2,544	2,473
Morgan	5,371	2,297	2,912	3,417
Otero	6,552	3,721	8,640	4,311
Ouray	697	413	461	574
Park	775	343	505	637
Phillips	1,670	789	932	1,076
Pitkin	556	309	409	319
Prowers	3,978	2,087	2,497	2,595
Pueblo	20,333	20,613	21,637	12,756
Rio Blanco	1,612	633	752	981
Rio Grande	3,201	1,350	1,814	2,049
Routt	2,143	1,575	2,088	1,492
Saguache	1,344	714	1,009	914
San Juan	432	327	413	329
San Miguel	654	524	613	451
Sedwick	1,528	686	834	1,020
Summit	442	271	378	292
Teller	1,042	572	779	748
Washington	2,398	1,099	1,304	1,636
Weld	18,002	8,890	10,934	12,446
Yuma	3,404	1,292	1,907	2,277
Totals	379,782	245,504	267,288	239,714

## COLORADO VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,733; McKinley, Rep., 93,039; Woolley, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 714.  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,105; Roosevelt, Rep., 134,687; Swallow, Proh., 3,432; Debs, Soc., 4,304.  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 126,644; Taft, Rep., 123,700; Chaffin, Proh., 5,559; Debs, Soc., 7,974.  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 114,232; Roosevelt, Proh., 72,306; Taft, Rep., 68,386; Debs, Soc., 10,418; Chaffin, Proh., 5,063; Reimer, Soc.-Lab., 475.  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 178,816; Hughes, Rep., 102,308; Benson, Soc., 10,049; Hanly, Proh., 2,793.  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 104,936; Harding, Rep., 173,248; Watkins, Proh., 2,807; Debs, Soc., 8,046; Christensen, F.-Lab., 3,016.  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 195,171; Davis, Dem., 75,238; LaFollette, Proh., 57,368; Faris, Proh., 966; Foster, Workers, 562; Johns, Soc. Lab., 378.  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 253,872; Smith, Dem., 133,131; Thomas, Soc., 3,472; Foster, Com., 675; Farm-Lab., 1,092.  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 250,877; Hoover, Rep., 189,617; Thomas, Soc., 10,018; Upshaw, Proh., 1,928.  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 295,081; Landon, Rep., 181,267; Lemke, Union, 9,982; Thomas, Soc., 1,593; Browder, Com., 497; Aiken, Soc. Labor, 336.  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 265,554; Willkie, Rep.,

## Colorado (continued)

279,576; Thomas, Soc., 1,899; Babson, Proh., 1,597; Browder, Com., 378.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 234,331; Dewey, Rep., 288,731; Thomas, Soc., 1,977.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 267,288; Dewey, Rep., 239,714; Wallace, Proh., 6,115; Thomas, Soc., 1,678; Dobbs, Soc. Workers., 228; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 214.

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 379,782; Stevenson, Dem., 245,504; MacArthur, Constitution, 2,181; Hallinan, Proh., 1,819; Hoopes, Soc., 365; Hass, Soc. Lab., 352.

## Connecticut

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Fairfield	167,278	106,403	90,767	118,636
Hartford	150,332	148,551	124,874	105,262
Litchfield	35,735	20,163	18,628	26,848
Middlesex	22,157	15,722	14,509	16,119
New Haven	165,917	136,170	121,591	120,769
New London	38,134	31,374	29,425	27,416
Tolland	13,466	9,425	7,970	9,012
Windham	17,979	15,535	15,433	13,692
Totals	611,012	481,649	423,297	437,754

## CONNECTICUT VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,014; McKinley, Rep., 102,572; Woolley, Proh., 1,617; Debs, Soc., 1,029.  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 72,909; Roosevelt, Rep., 111,089; Swallow, Proh., 1,506; Debs, Soc., 4,543.  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 68,255; Taft, Rep., 112,915; Chaffin, Proh., 2,380; Debs, Soc., 5,113.  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 74,561; Taft, Rep., 68,324; Roosevelt, Proh., 34,129; Debs, Soc., 10,056.  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 99,786; Hughes, Rep., 106,514; Hanly, Proh., 1,789; Benson, Soc., 5,179.  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 100,721; Harding, Rep., 229,238; Watkins, Proh., 1,771; Debs, Soc., 10,350; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,947.  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 246,322; Davis, Dem., 110,184; LaFollette, Proh., 42,416; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,373.  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 296,614; Smith, Dem., 252,040; Thomas, Soc., 3,019; Foster, Com., 730; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 622.  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 281,632; Hoover, Rep., 288,420; Thomas, Soc., 22,767.  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 382,129; Landon, Rep., 278,685; Lemke, Union., 21,805; Thomas, Soc., 5,883; Browder, Com., 1,193.  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 417,621; Willkie, Rep., 361,021; Browder, Com., 1,091; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 971; Willkie, Union, 798.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 435,146; Dewey, Rep., 390,527; Thomas, Soc., 5,097; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,220.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 423,297; Dewey, Rep., 437,754; Wallace, Proh., 13,713; Thomas, Soc., 6,964; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,184; Dobbs, Soc. Workers., 608.  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 611,012; Stevenson, Dem., 481,649; Hoopes, Soc., 2,244; Hallinan, Peoples, 1,466; Hass, Soc. Lab., 535; Write-in, 5.

## Delaware

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
New Castle	62,658	58,387	48,117	47,451
(Inc. Wilmington)	10,144	9,874	8,174	8,501
Kent	17,257	15,054	11,522	13,836
Sussex				
Totals	90,059	83,315	67,813	69,589

## DELAWARE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 18,386; McKinley, Rep., 22,535; Woolley, Proh., 546; Debs, Soc., 57.  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 19,359; Roosevelt, Rep., 23,712; Swallow, Proh., 607; Debs, Soc., 146.  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 22,071; Taft, Rep., 25,114; Chaffin, Proh., 670; Debs, Soc., 239.  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,631; Taft, Rep., 15,397; Roosevelt, Proh., 8,836; Debs, Soc., 556.  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 24,753; Hughes, Rep., 26,011; Hanly, Proh., 568; Benson, Soc., 480.  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 39,911; Harding, Rep., 62,858; Watkins, Proh., 988; Debs, Soc., 958; Christensen, F.-Lab., 93.  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 52,441; Davis, Dem., 33,445; LaFollette, Proh., 8,497.  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 68,860; Smith, Dem., 36,543.  
 1932 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 57,074; Roosevelt, Dem., 54,319; Thomas, Soc., 1,376; Foster, Com., 133.

## Delaware (continued)

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 69,702; Landon, Rep., 54,014; Lemke, Union., 442; Thomas, Soc., 179; Browder, Com., 52.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 74,599; Wilkie, Rep., 61,440; Babson, Proh., 220; Thomas, Soc., 115.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 68,166; Dewey, Rep., 56,747; Watson, Proh., 294; Thomas, Soc., 154.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 67,813; Dewey, Rep., 69,588; Wallace, Prog., 1,050; Watson, Prog., 343; Thomas, Soc., 250; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 29.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 90,059; Stevenson, Dem., 83,315; Hass, Soc. Lab., 242; Hamblen, Proh., 234; Hallinan, Prog., 155; Hoopes, Soc., 20.

## Florida

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alachua	8,432	5,990	3,745	2,403
Baker	1,419	1,182	819	112
Bay	4,812	8,789	5,168	928
Bradford	976	2,312	1,228	357
Brevard	6,756	4,157	2,348	2,315
Broward	26,506	11,854	7,096	9,935
Calhoun	590	1,827	1,404	128
Charlotte	1,134	795	520	559
Citrus	1,246	1,391	940	461
Clay	2,116	2,196	1,544	722
Collier	1,086	1,104	362	247
Columbia	2,041	3,229	1,797	553
Dade	122,174	93,022	59,681	41,301
De Soto	1,256	1,792	1,827	569
Dixie	440	824	111	111
Duval	50,346	33,949	28,567	15,379
Escambia	1,176	20,495	18,952	3,267
Flagler	512	486	153	154
Franklin	611	1,238	635	130
Gadsden	1,835	2,706	1,427	376
Gilchrist	195	992	854	46
Glades	264	401	274	150
Gulf	490	1,796	1,219	146
Hamilton	1,502	2,069	1,871	202
Hardee	918	1,052	699	689
Heard	1,279	1,104	825	340
Hernando	2,952	2,736	2,237	441
Highlands	36,316	33,252	18,554	15,529
Hillsborough	1,230	3,236	1,799	492
Holmes	3,655	1,578	1,055	1,134
Indian River	2,398	5,722	3,169	648
Jackson	665	1,171	700	153
Jefferson	269	981	975	52
Lafayette	9,132	3,797	3,474	3,579
Lake	5,528	3,828	1,583	2,276
Lee	5,604	8,000	3,607	1,149
Leon	1,066	2,010	1,128	225
Levy	237	1,037	737	30
Liberty	1,209	1,625	1,189	207
Madison	9,055	4,583	2,760	3,371
Manatee	6,131	5,854	4,650	1,820
Marion	2,308	1,262	815	948
Martin	2,944	4,941	3,759	548
Monroe	1,741	2,510	1,518	540
Nassau	2,355	5,375	2,519	486
Okaloosa	534	881	784	174
Okechobee	29,813	12,141	10,063	11,871
Orange	3,133	1,900	1,577	1,575
Oscola	28,595	13,728	9,408	10,996
Palm Beach	4,562	3,549	2,375	1,839
Pasco	35,041	22,965	15,721	24,900
Pinellas	20,874	19,556	12,034	7,692
Polk	3,767	4,325	1,947	1,435
Putnam	1,711	4,375	1,994	1,840
Santa Rosa	9,538	3,945	1,704	1,689
Sarasota	4,633	3,120	2,310	3,559
Seminole	4,702	4,306	2,302	1,665
St. Johns	4,667	2,782	2,261	251
St. Lucie	1,054	2,277	1,411	398
Sumter	1,611	2,827	3,033	216
Suwannee	744	1,787	1,351	764
Taylor	268	968	594	7,764
Union	19,815	11,910	9,202	72
Volusia	375	1,172	2,366	652
Wakulla	1,502	3,538	1,380	297
Walton	1,100	2,263		
Washington				
Totals	544,036	444,950	281,988	194,280

## FLORIDA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 28,007; McKinley, Rep., 7,314; Woolley, Proh., 2,234; Debs, Soc., 601
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 27,046; Roosevelt, Rep., 8,124; Swallow, Proh., 5; Debs, Soc., 2,337
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 31,104; Taft, Rep., 10,654; Chafin, Proh., 533; Debs, Soc., 3,747
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 36,317; Taft, Rep., 4,279; Roosevelt, Prog., 4,535; Debs, Soc., 4,806
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 55,984; Hughes, Rep., 14,611; Hanly, Proh., 4,855; Benson, Soc., 5,353
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 90,515; Harding, Rep., 44,853; Watkins, Proh., 5,124; Debs, Soc., 5,189
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 62,083; Coolidge, Rep.,

## Florida (continued)

30,633; LaFollette, Prog., 8,625; Faris, Proh., 5,488; Nations, Amer., 2,315.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 144,168; Smith, Dem., 101,764; Thomas, Soc., 4,036; Foster, Com., 3,704.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 206,307; Hoover, Rep., 69,170; Thomas, Soc., 775.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 249,117; Landon, Rep., 78,248; Thomas, Soc., 775.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 359,334; Wilkie, Rep., 126,158.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 339,377; Dewey, Rep., 143,215.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 281,988; Dewey, Rep., 194,280; Thurmond, States Rights, 89,755; Wallace, Prog., 21,820.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 544,036; Stevenson, Dem., 444,950; Scattered, 351.

## Georgia

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Appling	713	2,179	2,268	289
Atkinson	194	1,560	938	66
Bacon	543	1,512	785	104
Baker	155	1,005	218	7
Baldwin	1,023	2,318	1,132	550
Banks	204	1,255	533	3
Barrow	236	2,367	1,554	155
Bartow	1,183	3,973	2,384	440
Ben Hill	697	2,048	1,438	223
Berrien	364	2,187	1,772	107
Bibb	6,121	14,687	7,011	3,043
Bleckley	187	1,517	536	71
Brantley	276	1,082	463	79
Brooks	800	1,866	975	188
Bryan	831	971	1,147	135
Bullock	909	3,619	2,036	276
Butts	932	1,160	357	107
Calhoun	189	1,910	987	36
Camden	619	1,855	522	201
Candler	422	1,448	589	125
Carroll	1,194	5,207	2,671	526
Catoosa	1,371	2,227	1,051	278
Charlton	288	815	339	70
Chatahoo	15,532	14,370	10,864	5,966
Chatahoo	771	3,616	3,396	361
Chatahoo	1,613	2,152	1,267	631
Cherokee	1,588	4,904	3,095	707
Clarke	176	481	295	89
Clayton	1,230	4,054	2,192	339
Clayton	350	1,168	1,283	168
Cobb	4,163	10,182	4,766	1,624
Coffee	1,073	3,222	3,168	309
Colquitt	1,111	4,517	2,232	537
Columbia	530	819	164	59
Coweta	395	2,347	1,192	123
Crawford	652	3,837	2,121	219
Crisp	145	918	359	64
Dade	949	2,166	1,225	221
Dawson	686	1,296	1,458	338
Decatur	470	770	660	756
De Kalb	1,001	2,581	1,209	296
Dodge	15,588	20,865	10,826	5,765
Doolley	454	3,445	1,725	210
Dougherty	197	1,784	514	22
Douglas	2,635	4,435	2,517	1,012
Early	685	2,102	1,336	1,019
Effingham	807	1,503	1,110	94
Elbert	94	532	332	32
Emmanuel	829	500	347	160
Emanuel	552	3,279	1,617	152
Evans	661	2,642	1,136	241
Fannin	433	1,213	1,033	118
Fayette	2,904	1,913	1,098	2,789
Floyd	1,905	1,214	825	54
Franklin	4,532	8,477	5,247	1,689
Fulton	536	1,391	1,813	573
Gilmer	373	2,902	1,036	438
Glascock	35,197	52,459	29,818	14,976
Glynn	1,324	1,359	1,203	1,203
Grady	1,235	3,81	123	13
Greene	2,575	3,348	2,444	1,090
Gwinnett	880	2,203	1,523	377
Habersham	643	2,782	1,516	244
Hall	397	2,323	1,213	92
Hancock	1,015	6,028	2,823	308
Hardin	921	6,028	1,477	366
Harris	1,267	3,245	2,41	111
Hart	204	3,244	2,263	831
Heard	544	1,374	759	138
Henry	204	3,244	1,362	77
Houston	184	1,189	670	77
Irwin	553	2,589	1,400	229
Jackson	511	2,789	1,337	204
Jasper	409	3,341	1,866	145
Jeff Davis	228	1,105	562	87
	367	1,323	611	70

## Georgia (continued) 1952

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Jefferson	744	1,476	544	137
Jennings	364	1,166	595	94
Jones	344	1,808	685	67
Jones	278	1,427	588	103
Lamar	429	1,552	909	164
Lander	170	815	486	62
Laurens	1,046	5,001	2,325	208
Lee	205	390	215	36
Liberty	517	1,448	820	121
Lincoln	327	641	99	32
Long	420	691	337	25
Lowndes	2,079	3,245	1,847	634
Lumpkin	370	907	517	142
Macon	319	1,472	675	127
Madison	225	1,899	1,160	62
Marion	182	651	283	45
McBulfe	933	1,172	182	51
McIntosh	503	724	425	233
Meriwether	531	3,551	1,967	201
Miller	223	1,617	723	82
Mitchell	601	3,051	1,453	152
Monroe	501	2,406	881	169
Montgomery	290	1,758	1,048	117
Morgan	247	1,649	1,117	115
Murray	756	1,840	1,653	616
Muscogee	7,814	11,220	5,920	2,413
Newton	431	3,529	2,113	243
Oconee	337	1,182	579	91
Oglethorpe	208	1,461	819	62
Paulding	788	2,152	881	333
Peach	371	1,523	612	165
Pleikens	1,328	1,912	1,239	1,255
Pierce	592	1,903	908	108
Pike	286	1,218	256	72
Polk	1,209	4,447	2,918	491
Pulaski	165	1,572	567	64
Putnam	250	1,251	609	110
Quitman	93	332	216	19
Rabun	449	1,320	747	165
Rainey	507	1,419	575	131
Richmond	9,347	8,584	2,159	1,528
Rockdale	321	1,665	1,209	126
Savannah	148	436	257	43
Seminole	692	1,584	838	172
Spalding	176	1,126	722	105
Stephens	1,249	5,296	3,411	506
Stewart	661	3,539	912	278
Sumter	311	816	276	46
Taliaferro	1,068	2,455	1,918	236
Thomson	175	678	362	92
Tift	103	873	504	21
Townsend	1,114	2,433	1,071	216
Union	277	1,679	638	99
Upson	243	2,695	717	75
Van	360	1,431	608	106
Ware	2,273	3,971	1,429	925
Washington	1,318	2,954	3,158	637
Wayne	723	2,641	1,161	193
Wilcox	983	1,111	516	302
Worth	101	1,416	413	26
Yamacraw	1,887	7,130	8,895	536
Yamacraw	402	1,357	774	147
Yamacraw	191	1,080	359	52
Yamacraw	1,330	1,360	1,420	1,274
Yamacraw	648	3,837	2,432	262
Yamacraw	2,866	4,366	3,418	980
Yamacraw	324	8,672	2,440	164
Yamacraw	2,415	5,627	2,611	655
Yamacraw	374	693	256	33
Yamacraw	795	2,341	1,169	201
Yamacraw	832	1,929	1,277	190
Yamacraw	138	335	159	79
Yamacraw	282	1,280	500	59
Yamacraw	282	1,139	497	59
Yamacraw	2,795	4,604	3,79	1,249
Yamacraw	301	1,878	701	75
Yamacraw	286	1,500	701	95
Yamacraw	378	1,629	501	90
Yamacraw	443	1,986	1,159	124
Totals	198,979	456,823	254,646	76,691

## GEORGIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,733; McKinley, Rep., 35,056; Woolley, Proh., 1,396
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 8,472; Roosevelt, Rep., 24,003; Swallow, Proh., 685; Debs, Soc., 197
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 74,374; Taft, Rep., 41,692; Chaffin, Proh., 1,059; Debs, Soc., 584
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 93,016; Taft, Rep., 5,191; Roosevelt, Prog., 21,980; Debs, Soc., 1,026
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 123,845; Hughes, Rep., 11,235; Roosevelt, Prog., 20,653; Benson, Soc., 667
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 107,162; Harding, Rep., 43,720; Debs, Soc., 465
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 123,200; Coolidge, Rep., 30,300; LaFollette, Prog., 12,691; Faris, Proh., 231; Nations, Amer., 155
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 129,502; Hoover, Rep., 63,498; Hoover (anti-Smith, Dems.), 35,871

## Georgia (continued)

Hoover total, 99,369; Thomas, Soc., 124; Foster, Com., 64.  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 234,118; Hoover, Rep., 19,893; Upshaw, Proh., 1,125; Thomas, Soc., 461; Foster, Com., 23.  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 255,364; Landon, Rep., 36,942; Colvin, Proh., 660; Lemke, Union, 141; Thomas, Soc., 68.  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 285,194; Wilkie, Rep., 23,944; Ind. Dem., 22,428; total, 46,362; Babson, Proh., 983.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 268,187; Dewey, Rep., 56,506; Watson, Proh., 36.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 254,646; Dewey, Rep., 76,691; Thurmond, States' Rights, 85,055; Wallace, Prog., 1,636; Watson, Proh., 732.  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 198,979; Stevenson, Dem., 456,823; Liberty Party, 1.

## Idaho

	1952		1948	
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Ada	27,415	10,281	11,253	14,072
Adams	933	517	617	603
Bannock	10,861	8,771	9,672	5,580
Bear Lake	2,300	1,274	1,664	1,690
Benewah	1,568	1,136	1,590	1,038
Bingham	6,114	3,024	3,197	3,162
Blaine	1,609	1,033	1,182	945
Boise	655	309	470	437
Bonner	4,309	3,293	2,916	1,666
Bonneville	10,252	4,737	5,382	4,099
Boundary	1,641	1,040	1,027	910
Butte	916	473	426	412
Canyon	425	224	278	289
Caribou	17,065	6,810	7,908	9,700
Cassia	1,788	809	475	447
Clark	1,481	1,076	2,178	2,424
Clearwater	1,494	1,226	1,655	2,024
Custer	1,494	1,826	1,671	820
Elmore	1,058	452	625	612
Franklin	1,653	1,484	1,589	854
Fremont	3,252	1,181	1,763	2,028
Gem	2,710	1,500	2,014	1,777
Gooding	2,568	1,555	1,729	1,585
Idaho	3,452	1,404	1,844	2,111
Jefferson	3,051	2,269	2,300	1,790
Jerome	2,970	1,474	2,017	1,499
Kootenai	3,807	1,318	2,124	2,128
Latah	7,272	6,414	5,254	4,265
Lewis	5,440	3,254	3,810	3,805
Lincoln	2,100	848	864	1,037
Louisiana	1,004	1,276	1,224	487
Madison	1,363	562	748	851
Mandala	2,756	1,348	2,024	1,602
Moose	3,128	1,253	1,668	1,654
Naselle	5,659	5,552	5,747	3,168
Owyhee	1,547	739	1,008	962
Payette	1,813	759	925	969
Power	3,936	1,491	1,558	2,430
Shoshone	1,808	603	705	875
Teton	5,119	4,604	4,472	3,200
Twin Falls	964	491	672	593
Valley	14,471	4,548	6,019	7,833
Washington	1,456	552	828	939
Washington	2,610	1,411	1,700	1,713
Totals	180,707	95,081	107,370	101,514

## IDAHO VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 29,414; McKinley, Rep., 27,198; Woolley, Proh., 857
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 18,480; Roosevelt, Rep., 17,783; Swallow, Proh., 1,013; Debs, Soc., 4,949
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 36,162; Taft, Rep., 52,621; Chaffin, Proh., 1,986; Debs, Soc., 6,400
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,921; Taft, Rep., 32,810; Roosevelt, Prog., 25,527; Debs, Soc., 11,960
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 70,054; Hughes, Rep., 55,368; Hanly, Proh., 1,127; Benson, Soc., 8,066
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,579; Harding, Rep., 88,975; Watkins, Proh., 9; Debs, Soc., 38; Christensen, F.-Lab., 6
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 69,879; LaFollette, Prog., 34,180; Davis, Dem., 24,256
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 99,848; Smith, Dem., 53,074; Thomas, Soc., 1,308
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 109,479; Hoover, Rep., 71,312; Harvey, Lib., 4,712; Thomas, Soc., 526; Foster, Com., 491
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 125,683; Landon, Rep., 66,256; Lemke, Union, 7,684
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 127,842; Wilkie, Rep., 106,553; Thomas, Soc., 497; Browder, Com., 276
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 107,399; Dewey, Rep., 100,137; Watson, Proh., 503; Thomas, Soc., 282
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 107,370; Dewey, Rep.,

Idaho (continued)

101,514; Wallace, Prog., 4,972; Watson, Proh., 628; Thomas, Soc., 332.  
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 180,707; Stevenson, Dem., 95,081; Hallinan, Prog., 443.

Illinois

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams.....	19,652	13,301	14,960	14,329
Alexander.....	5,219	4,305	4,641	4,561
Bond.....	4,566	2,776	2,837	3,438
Boone.....	6,628	2,267	1,941	4,916
Brown.....	2,137	1,557	1,805	1,562
Bureau.....	14,306	6,173	1,403	11,207
Calhoun.....	1,916	1,454	1,377	1,526
Carroll.....	6,978	2,584	2,809	5,318
Cass.....	4,152	3,405	3,776	3,391
Campaign.....	27,188	13,951	11,572	19,156
Christian.....	9,908	9,844	9,366	7,676
Clark.....	5,700	3,621	3,714	4,477
Clay.....	5,254	3,432	3,160	3,782
Clinton.....	4,660	4,853	4,773	5,128
Coles.....	12,660	7,876	8,393	8,638
Cook.....	1,188,497	1,172,454	1,216,636	1,015,800
Crawford.....	6,768	3,947	4,150	5,111
Cumberland.....	3,302	2,200	2,853	2,451
De Kalb.....	14,807	5,110	5,082	11,880
De Witt.....	5,212	3,221	4,290	4,178
Douglas.....	5,530	2,706	2,898	4,181
Du Page.....	71,134	22,489	15,628	45,794
Edgar.....	8,323	4,658	5,121	6,282
Edwards.....	3,501	1,162	1,206	2,491
Effingham.....	6,530	4,745	4,940	4,823
Fayette.....	7,028	5,209	5,171	4,903
Ford.....	8,216	12,121	10,079	4,903
Franklin.....	11,723	11,981	11,750	9,407
Fulton.....	13,302	8,414	8,226	9,504
Gallatin.....	2,300	2,153	2,385	1,789
Greene.....	5,019	4,106	4,035	3,639
Grundy.....	7,347	3,118	3,266	6,954
Hamilton.....	4,047	2,662	2,750	2,887
Hancock.....	9,181	4,681	5,559	7,098
Hardin.....	1,984	1,563	1,358	1,713
Henderson.....	2,839	1,458	1,465	2,336
Henry.....	16,301	8,558	8,459	12,362
Iroquois.....	12,456	4,634	4,823	9,051
Jackson.....	10,193	7,457	6,599	8,285
Jasper.....	3,723	2,228	2,936	4,257
Jefferson.....	9,841	8,698	8,928	7,393
Jersey.....	4,031	3,424	3,092	3,021
Jo Daviess.....	7,132	2,858	3,220	5,299
Johnson.....	3,327	1,614	1,510	2,778
Kane.....	50,810	24,058	39,284	27,284
Kankakee.....	20,279	12,636	11,305	15,699
Kendall.....	4,982	1,476	1,517	3,925
Knox.....	15,569	10,354	9,772	15,016
Lake.....	54,929	32,353	22,192	39,456
LaSalle.....	32,857	21,321	19,666	24,453
Lawrence.....	6,207	3,875	4,391	4,472
Lee.....	11,941	4,700	4,308	9,001
Lee.....	14,095	5,612	5,618	11,184
Livingston.....	9,162	5,048	4,832	7,431
Logan.....	25,744	22,277	21,487	18,719
Macon.....	12,336	12,944	11,742	10,198
Macoupin.....	36,206	50,734	40,897	25,059
Marion.....	10,804	9,317	8,878	7,798
Marshall.....	4,850	2,343	2,514	3,785
Mason.....	4,982	3,061	3,503	3,525
Massac.....	4,212	2,711	1,842	3,201
McDonough.....	10,126	3,922	4,206	8,058
McHenry.....	20,975	7,218	6,459	15,387
McLean.....	24,494	13,296	12,904	18,430
Menard.....	3,307	2,946	2,899	3,507
Merce.....	6,416	2,679	3,117	5,267
Mourne.....	4,528	2,430	2,026	3,403
Montgomery.....	10,014	8,195	7,902	8,348
Morgan.....	10,405	6,637	6,798	8,398
Moultrie.....	3,880	2,676	3,037	3,013
Ogle.....	13,351	3,796	3,796	9,519
Peoria.....	49,245	33,956	31,026	35,018
Perry.....	6,580	3,340	5,043	5,109
Platt.....	4,701	2,220	2,361	3,640
Pike.....	6,382	5,219	5,674	4,722
Pope.....	1,947	933	916	1,764
Pulaski.....	3,447	2,397	2,344	2,658
Putnam.....	1,691	1,010	1,010	1,495
Randolph.....	8,427	6,998	6,852	6,667
Richland.....	5,569	2,565	2,438	3,884
Rock Island.....	32,933	27,879	24,542	22,192
Saline.....	9,206	7,771	7,718	7,676
Sangamon.....	39,392	33,526	29,196	33,714
Schuyler.....	3,295	2,076	2,464	2,514
Scott.....	2,298	1,506	1,725	1,840
Shelby.....	7,130	5,268	6,589	5,222
Stark.....	3,398	1,100	1,163	2,537
St Clair.....	39,712	60,311	54,260	30,881
Stephenson.....	14,446	6,605	7,409	10,361
Tazewell.....	20,763	16,862	14,131	12,501
Union.....	4,658	4,296	4,479	3,864
Vermilion.....	25,367	18,771	16,173	18,997
Wabash.....	4,246	2,661	2,857	2,916

Illinois (continued)

1952

1948

County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Warren.....	8,020	2,973	3,367	6,738
Washington.....	5,516	2,824	2,737	4,544
Wayne.....	6,495	3,911	4,070	4,984
White.....	5,141	4,284	4,761	4,408
Whiteside.....	17,294	6,333	5,299	12,922
Will.....	38,533	29,749	26,130	28,601
Williamson.....	13,348	10,838	9,841	10,386
Winnebago.....	43,468	31,409	27,145	29,537
Woodford.....	8,022	3,273	3,446	5,784
Total.....	2,457,327	2,013,920	1,994,715	1,961,103

ILLINOIS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 503,061; McKinley, Rep., 597,985; Woolley, Proh., 17,626; Dens, Soc., 6,587.  
1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 632,645; Parker, Dem., 327,606; Debs, Soc., 69,226; Swallow, Proh., 34,770.  
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 450,810; Taft, Rep., 629,932; Chafin, Proh., 29,364; Debs, Soc., 34,711.  
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 405,048; Taft, Rep., 253,593; Roosevelt, Prog., 386,478; Debs, Soc., 81,278; Proh., 15,710.  
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 950,239; Hughes, Rep., 1,152,548; Hanly, Proh., 26,047; Benson, Soc., 61,304.  
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 534,395; Harding, Rep., 1,420,487; Wilson, Proh., 11,216; Debs, Soc., 74,147; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 49,630.  
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 1,453,231; Davis, Dem., 576,975; LaFollette, Prog., 432,027; Johns, Soc. Lab., 2,334; Foster, Workers, 2,622; Faris, Proh., 2,367; Wallace, Comm. Land., 421.  
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 1,769,141; Smith, Dem., 1,313,817; Thomas, Soc., 19,138; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,812; Foster, Com., 381.  
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,882,304; Hoover, Rep., 1,432,756; Thomas, Soc., 67,258; Foster, Com., 15,582; Upshaw, Proh., 6,388; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 3,638.  
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,282,999; Landon, Rep., 1,570,393; Lemmon, Union, 39,433; Thomas, Soc., 7,530; Colvin, Proh., 3,439; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,921.  
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,149,934; Willkie, Rep., 2,047,240; Thomas, Soc., 10,914; Babson, Proh., 8,190.  
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,079,479; Dewey, Rep., 1,939,314; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 8,677; Watson, Proh., 7,411; Thomas, Soc., 180.  
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,994,715; Dewey, Rep., 1,961,103; Watson, Proh., 11,959; Thomas, Soc., 11,522; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 3,118.  
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 2,457,327; Stevenson, Dem., 2,013,920; Hass, Soc. Lab., 9,363; Write-ins, 448.

Indiana

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams.....	6,204	3,744	4,640	4,832
Allen.....	54,877	27,508	39,239	27,494
Bartholmew.....	11,462	7,844	7,960	7,804
Benton.....	4,125	1,815	2,317	3,224
Blackford.....	3,759	3,144	3,611	2,640
Boone.....	8,619	4,986	5,037	6,450
Brown.....	1,517	1,414	1,459	1,092
Carroll.....	5,093	3,203	3,040	4,597
Cass.....	12,969	7,982	10,086	9,105
Clark.....	11,190	11,703	10,953	7,001
Clay.....	7,118	6,078	5,965	5,654
Clinton.....	10,057	6,469	7,001	7,762
Crawford.....	2,750	2,467	2,825	2,427
Daviess.....	8,328	5,247	5,869	7,030
Dearborn.....	11,309	10,469	9,040	5,553
Decatur.....	6,490	3,393	3,808	5,163
Delaware.....	8,713	4,347	5,439	6,941
Dubois.....	24,272	18,733	17,000	15,662
Dunklin.....	6,538	5,658	6,564	4,295
Elkhart.....	25,277	12,002	13,703	18,999
Fayette.....	7,000	5,176	6,876	5,399
Franklin.....	11,309	10,469	9,040	5,553
Fulton.....	6,208	3,871	4,215	5,150
Gibson.....	4,430	2,548	2,890	3,566
Grant.....	6,827	2,799	3,233	4,930
Greene.....	9,171	7,017	7,988	7,431
Hancock.....	16,678	10,646	12,212	13,138
Hamilton.....	8,620	7,417	7,709	7,453
Harrison.....	10,367	4,544	4,484	6,867
Hendricks.....	9,964	4,539	4,948	4,721
Hennrichs.....	5,069	4,213	4,465	4,104
Henry.....	9,712	4,793	4,280	6,327
Howard.....	14,184	8,378	8,523	10,877
Huntington.....	15,212	12,938	12,937	10,474
Jackson.....	10,508	6,114	7,202	8,178
Jasper.....	8,067	6,460	7,258	6,082
Jasper.....	5,566	2,102	2,216	4,320

Indiana (continued) 1952					1948					Iowa 1952					1948				
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Jay .....	7,270	4,764	5,520	5,635	Adair .....	4,497	1,817	2,567	2,879	Adair .....	4,497	1,817	2,567	2,879	Adair .....	4,497	1,817	2,567	2,879
Jefferson .....	6,899	4,251	4,302	5,166	Adams .....	3,129	1,833	1,817	2,142	Adams .....	3,129	1,833	1,817	2,142	Adams .....	3,129	1,833	1,817	2,142
Jennings .....	4,460	2,777	3,084	3,485	Albany .....	6,087	2,341	3,172	4,474	Albany .....	6,087	2,341	3,172	4,474	Albany .....	6,087	2,341	3,172	4,474
Johnson .....	9,119	5,909	6,216	6,151	Appanoose .....	5,129	4,276	4,998	4,078	Appanoose .....	5,129	4,276	4,998	4,078	Appanoose .....	5,129	4,276	4,998	4,078
Knox .....	12,786	9,384	11,650	9,250	Audubon .....	3,605	2,320	2,840	2,177	Audubon .....	3,605	2,320	2,840	2,177	Audubon .....	3,605	2,320	2,840	2,177
Kosciusko .....	11,521	4,677	5,102	9,327	Benton .....	6,310	3,831	4,209	3,770	Benton .....	6,310	3,831	4,209	3,770	Benton .....	6,310	3,831	4,209	3,770
La Grange .....	3,822	1,604	1,628	3,106	Black Hawk .....	28,671	17,360	19,603	16,041	Black Hawk .....	28,671	17,360	19,603	16,041	Black Hawk .....	28,671	17,360	19,603	16,041
Lake .....	74,073	90,721	77,025	51,413	Boone .....	7,901	4,896	5,541	4,183	Boone .....	7,901	4,896	5,541	4,183	Boone .....	7,901	4,896	5,541	4,183
Laporte .....	22,576	15,011	13,923	15,661	Bremer .....	6,806	2,363	3,502	3,837	Bremer .....	6,806	2,363	3,502	3,837	Bremer .....	6,806	2,363	3,502	3,837
Lawrence .....	11,296	6,044	6,131	8,643	Buchanan .....	6,431	3,019	4,127	4,310	Buchanan .....	6,431	3,019	4,127	4,310	Buchanan .....	6,431	3,019	4,127	4,310
Madison .....	28,730	25,125	24,439	19,117	Buena Vista .....	7,539	3,254	4,310	3,959	Buena Vista .....	7,539	3,254	4,310	3,959	Buena Vista .....	7,539	3,254	4,310	3,959
Marion .....	104,166	106,387	97,015	103,603	Butler .....	6,360	1,836	3,008	3,380	Butler .....	6,360	1,836	3,008	3,380	Butler .....	6,360	1,836	3,008	3,380
Marshall .....	9,990	5,538	5,661	7,873	Calhoun .....	5,391	2,411	3,164	3,083	Calhoun .....	5,391	2,411	3,164	3,083	Calhoun .....	5,391	2,411	3,164	3,083
Martin .....	2,757	2,516	2,788	2,230	Carroll .....	7,473	4,139	5,711	3,974	Carroll .....	7,473	4,139	5,711	3,974	Carroll .....	7,473	4,139	5,711	3,974
Miami .....	9,254	6,164	6,538	7,083	Cass .....	7,355	2,349	3,372	5,108	Cass .....	7,355	2,349	3,372	5,108	Cass .....	7,355	2,349	3,372	5,108
Monroe .....	12,072	7,745	7,375	9,579	Cedar .....	6,176	2,447	2,958	3,957	Cedar .....	6,176	2,447	2,958	3,957	Cedar .....	6,176	2,447	2,958	3,957
Montgomery .....	10,569	5,386	5,492	7,800	Cerro Gordo .....	13,207	8,454	9,544	7,840	Cerro Gordo .....	13,207	8,454	9,544	7,840	Cerro Gordo .....	13,207	8,454	9,544	7,840
Morgan .....	8,222	4,755	4,428	5,677	Cherokee .....	6,018	2,502	3,739	3,318	Cherokee .....	6,018	2,502	3,739	3,318	Cherokee .....	6,018	2,502	3,739	3,318
Newton .....	4,159	1,373	1,483	3,312	Chickasaw .....	5,022	2,921	4,071	3,449	Chickasaw .....	5,022	2,921	4,071	3,449	Chickasaw .....	5,022	2,921	4,071	3,449
Noble .....	8,203	4,151	4,676	6,503	Clarke .....	3,215	1,653	2,101	2,195	Clarke .....	3,215	1,653	2,101	2,195	Clarke .....	3,215	1,653	2,101	2,195
Ohio .....	1,219	1,119	1,173	1,031	Clay .....	6,271	2,258	3,457	5,151	Clay .....	6,271	2,258	3,457	5,151	Clay .....	6,271	2,258	3,457	5,151
Orange .....	5,551	3,272	3,359	4,571	Clayton .....	7,669	3,730	6,534	9,959	Clayton .....	7,669	3,730	6,534	9,959	Clayton .....	7,669	3,730	6,534	9,959
Owen .....	3,713	2,727	2,738	3,002	Clinton .....	15,372	7,975	9,883	3,267	Clinton .....	15,372	7,975	9,883	3,267	Clinton .....	15,372	7,975	9,883	3,267
Parke .....	5,069	3,574	3,681	4,426	Crawford .....	5,646	3,167	3,983	4,810	Crawford .....	5,646	3,167	3,983	4,810	Crawford .....	5,646	3,167	3,983	4,810
Perry .....	4,816	4,001	4,509	3,781	Dallas .....	8,008	4,501	5,681	3,267	Dallas .....	8,008	4,501	5,681	3,267	Dallas .....	8,008	4,501	5,681	3,267
Pike .....	4,253	3,478	2,595	3,696	Davis .....	3,195	2,283	2,982	2,276	Davis .....	3,195	2,283	2,982	2,276	Davis .....	3,195	2,283	2,982	2,276
Porter .....	13,194	5,009	5,161	8,907	Decatur .....	3,621	2,521	3,172	2,547	Decatur .....	3,621	2,521	3,172	2,547	Decatur .....	3,621	2,521	3,172	2,547
Posey .....	5,293	3,835	4,729	3,879	Delaware .....	6,440	2,851	2,876	4,555	Delaware .....	6,440	2,851	2,876	4,555	Delaware .....	6,440	2,851	2,876	4,555
Putnam .....	4,030	2,446	2,736	3,039	Des Moines .....	12,182	6,680	8,792	7,621	Des Moines .....	12,182	6,680	8,792	7,621	Des Moines .....	12,182	6,680	8,792	7,621
Randolph .....	6,632	4,446	4,814	6,072	Dickinson .....	4,401	1,748	2,324	2,304	Dickinson .....	4,401	1,748	2,324	2,304	Dickinson .....	4,401	1,748	2,324	2,304
Ripley .....	9,150	4,461	4,655	7,122	Dubuque .....	18,075	14,542	15,521	10,111	Dubuque .....	18,075	14,542	15,521	10,111	Dubuque .....	18,075	14,542	15,521	10,111
Rush .....	6,650	4,031	4,674	5,313	Emmett .....	4,935	1,947	2,752	2,464	Emmett .....	4,935	1,947	2,752	2,464	Emmett .....	4,935	1,947	2,752	2,464
St. Joseph .....	6,918	3,348	3,814	5,362	Fayette .....	9,152	4,403	5,303	6,296	Fayette .....	9,152	4,403	5,303	6,296	Fayette .....	9,152	4,403	5,303	6,296
Scott .....	53,537	53,269	49,866	89,593	Floyd .....	7,042	2,999	3,688	4,844	Floyd .....	7,042	2,999	3,688	4,844	Floyd .....	7,042	2,999	3,688	4,844
Shelby .....	2,984	2,931	3,128	2,429	Franklin .....	5,432	1,911	2,871	2,716	Franklin .....	5,432	1,911	2,871	2,716	Franklin .....	5,432	1,911	2,871	2,716
Spencer .....	8,961	6,552	6,992	6,068	Freemont .....	3,802	2,085	2,637	3,698	Freemont .....	3,802	2,085	2,637	3,698	Freemont .....	3,802	2,085	2,637	3,698
Starke .....	5,497	3,401	4,163	4,496	Greene .....	5,378	2,228	2,946	3,058	Greene .....	5,378	2,228	2,946	3,058	Greene .....	5,378	2,228	2,946	3,058
Steuben .....	4,871	3,274	3,312	3,518	Grundy .....	5,652	1,483	2,344	3,154	Grundy .....	5,652	1,483	2,344	3,154	Grundy .....	5,652	1,483	2,344	3,154
Sullivan .....	5,322	1,886	1,096	4,341	Guthrie .....	5,377	2,281	3,392	3,389	Guthrie .....	5,377	2,281	3,392	3,389	Guthrie .....	5,377	2,281	3,392	3,389
Switzerland .....	5,929	6,954	6,705	4,824	Hamilton .....	7,006	2,788	3,613	3,535	Hamilton .....	7,006	2,788	3,613	3,535	Hamilton .....	7,006	2,788	3,613	3,535
Tipton .....	2,070	2,167	2,375	1,839	Hancock .....	5,115	2,053	3,996	2,802	Hancock .....	5,115	2,053	3,996	2,802	Hancock .....	5,115	2,053	3,996	2,802
Tippecanoe .....	23,447	9,678	10,825	17,034	Hardin .....	7,850	3,205	4,023	4,653	Hardin .....	7,850	3,205	4,023	4,653	Hardin .....	7,850	3,205	4,023	4,653
Union .....	5,299	3,362	3,925	4,169	Harrison .....	5,972	3,370	4,608	4,341	Harrison .....	5,972	3,370	4,608	4,341	Harrison .....	5,972	3,370	4,608	4,341
Vanderburgh .....	2,159	1,029	1,049	1,859	Henry .....	6,424	2,438	3,778	2,630	Henry .....	6,424	2,438	3,778	2,630	Henry .....	6,424	2,438	3,778	2,630
Vermillion .....	42,010	29,718	32,640	27,584	Howard .....	4,305	2,564	3,855	2,548	Howard .....	4,305	2,564	3,855	2,548	Howard .....	4,305	2,564	3,855	2,548
Vigo .....	5,283	5,708	5,426	4,685	Ida .....	4,534	2,124	2,365	2,257	Ida .....	4,534	2,124	2,365	2,257	Ida .....	4,534	2,124	2,365	2,257
Washington .....	25,806	25,541	25,908	19,049	Iowa .....	3,800	1,603	3,030	3,659	Iowa .....	3,800	1,603	3,030	3,659	Iowa .....	3,800	1,603	3,030	3,659
Wayne .....	9,980	4,395	4,692	8,149	Jackson .....	6,625	2,514	3,263	3,597	Jackson .....	6,625	2,514	3,263	3,597	Jackson .....	6,625	2,514	3,263	3,597
Wells .....	3,191	1,332	1,391	2,444	Jackson .....	6,625	2,514	3,263	3,597	Jackson .....	6,625	2,514	3,263	3,597	Jackson .....	6,625	2,514	3,263	3,597
White .....	6,064	4,639	4,750	4,602	Jasper .....	9,610	6,756	6,684	5,710	Jasper .....	9,610	6,756	6,684	5,710	Jasper .....	9,610	6,756	6,684	5,710
Whitley .....	4,849	3,844	4,033	3,660	Jefferson .....	5,630	2,607	3,033	3,906	Jefferson .....	5,630	2,607	3,033	3,906	Jefferson .....	5,630	2,607	3,033	3,906
Totals .....	1,136,259	801,530	807,833	821,079	Johnson .....	11,231	6,467	8,611	7,139	Johnson .....	11,231	6,467	8,611	7,139	Johnson .....	11,231	6,467	8,611	7,139

## INDIANA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 309,584; McKinley, Rep., 336,663; Woolley, Proh., 13,718; Debs, Soc., 2,374.	1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 274,345; Roosevelt, Rep., 368,289; Swallow, Proh., 23,496; Debs, Soc., 11,762.	1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 338,262; Taft, Rep., 348,993; Chaffin, Proh., 18,045; Debs, Soc., 13,476.	1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 281,890; Taft, Rep., 151,267; Roosevelt, Prog., 162,007; Debs, Soc., 39,931.	1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 334,063; Hughes, Rep., 341,005; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,898; Hanly, Proh., 10,368; Benson, Soc., 21,855.	1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 511,364; Harding, Rep., 696,370; Watkins, Proh., 13,462; Debs, Soc., 24,703; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 16,499.	1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 703,042; Davis, Dem., 492,245; LaFollette, Prog., 71,700; Faris, Proh., 4,416; Foster, Workers, 987.	1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 848,290; Smith, Dem., 562,691; Varney, Proh., 5,496; Thomas, Soc., 3,871; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 645.	1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 862,054; Hoover, Rep., 677,184; Thomas, Soc., 21,389; Upshaw, Proh., 10,399; Foster, Com., 2,187; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 2,070.	1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 934,974; Landon, Rep., 691,570; Lemke, Union, 19,407; Thomas, Soc., 3,856; Browder, Com., 1,090.	1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 874,063; Wilkie, Rep., 899,466; Babson, Proh., 6,437; Thomas, Soc., 2,075; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 706.	1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 781,403; Dewey, Rep., 875,891; Watson, Proh., 12,574; Thomas, Soc., 2,223.	1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 807,833; Dewey, Rep., 821,079; Watson, Proh., 14,711; Wallace, Proh., 9,649; Thomas, Soc., 2,179; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 763.	1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,136,259; Stevenson, Dem., 801,530; Hamblen, Proh., 15,335; Hallinan, Prog., 1,222; Hass, Soc. Lab., 979.	Totals .....	808,906	451,513	522,380	494,018
---	--	--	--	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	---	--	--------------	---------	---------	---------	---------

Iowa (continued)

IOWA VOTE SINCE 1900				
1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 209,265; McKinley Rep., 307,808; Woolley, Proh., 9,502; Debs, Soc. 2,742.				
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 149,141; Roosevelt Rep., 307,907; Swallow, Proh., 11,601; Debs, Soc. 14,847.				
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 200,771; Taft, Rep., 275,216; Chafin, Proh., 9,837; Debs, Soc. 8,267.				
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 185,325; Taft, Rep., 119,805; Roosevelt, Prog., 161,809; Debs, Soc. 16,967; Chafin, Proh., 8,404.				
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 221,699; Hughes, Rep., 280,439; Hanly, Proh., 3,371; Benson, Soc., 10,976.				
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 227,921; Harding, Rep., 634,674; Watkins, Prog., 4,197; Debs, Soc., 16,981; Christensen, F-Lab., 10,321.				
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 537,635; LaFollette Prog., 272,243; Davis, Dem., 162,600; Foster Workers, 4,037.				
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 623,818; Smith, Dem., 378,936; Thomas, Soc., 2,960; Webb, Farm, Lab., 3,088; Foster, Com., 328; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 230.				
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 598,019; Hoover Rep., 414,433; Thomas, Soc., 20,467; Upshaw Proh., 2,111; Coxey, Farm, Lab., 1,094; Foster Com., 589.				
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 621,765; Landon Rep., 487,977; Lemke, Union, 29,687; Thomas, Soc., 1,373; Colvin, Proh., 1,182; Browder, Com., 506; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 252.				
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 578,800; Willkie Rep., 632,370; Babson, Proh., 2,284; Browder Com., 1,524; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 452.				
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 499,876; Dewey, Rep., 547,267; Watson, Proh., 3,752; Thomas, Soc., 1,511; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 193.				
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 522,386; Dewey, Rep., 494,018; Wallace, Prog., 12,125; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 4,274; Watson, Proh., 3,382; Thomas, Soc., 1,829; Debs, Soc. Workers, 256.				
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 808,906; Stevenson, Dem., 451,513; Hallinan, Prog., 5,065; Hamblen, Proh., 2,832; Hoopes, Soc., 219; Hass, Soc. Lab., 139; Scattering, 29.				

Kansas

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Allen	6,045	2,160	2,891	4,704
Anderson	3,672	1,333	2,071	2,787
Atchison	6,004	3,283	3,910	4,111
Barber	3,071	1,028	1,891	2,013
Barton	9,936	3,817	5,307	6,191
Bourbon	5,785	3,023	3,879	4,235
Brown	6,031	1,440	2,060	4,618
Butler	10,179	5,359	6,269	6,551
Chase	1,815	513	961	1,432
Chautauqua	2,542	837	1,261	1,925
Cherokee	6,261	4,597	4,854	4,616
Cheyenne	1,815	997	978	1,219
Clark	1,410	479	777	999
Clay	5,039	831	1,804	3,763
Cloth	5,550	1,793	2,891	4,018
Colfax	3,731	1,239	1,796	2,955
Comanche	1,443	374	680	1,077
Cowley	11,454	5,242	7,012	8,102
Crawford	10,646	8,349	9,005	8,229
Decatur	8,465	821	1,402	1,645
Dickinson	2,969	1,967	3,815	5,918
Doniphan	3,711	1,175	1,535	2,785
Douglas	11,095	5,765	6,287	7,778
Edwards	2,192	647	1,083	1,627
Ellis	2,380	717	1,087	1,962
Ellsworth	4,882	2,528	3,863	2,676
Finney	3,219	1,088	1,879	2,155
Ford	4,290	1,597	2,367	2,508
Franklin	6,359	2,748	4,066	4,089
Geary	6,983	2,832	3,487	5,145
Gove	4,814	1,750	2,810	2,864
Graham	1,453	153	719	1,030
Grant	1,859	686	913	1,380
Gray	1,277	502	625	732
Greene	1,515	537	869	1,035
Greenwood	725	181	326	391
Hamilton	4,474	1,743	2,574	3,553
Harper	1,209	437	722	749
Harvey	3,675	927	1,762	2,702
Haskell	7,154	2,726	3,615	5,270
Hodgeman	870	283	466	592
Hoffman	1,330	392	590	945
Jackson	4,161	1,358	1,958	3,166
Jefferson	3,950	1,411	2,010	2,986
Jewell	4,162	885	1,574	3,143
Johnson	29,103	10,890	8,982	14,191
Kearny	1,012	362	511	676
Kiowa	3,230	1,096	2,008	2,640
Labette	1,380	432	722	1,258
Lane	8,624	5,219	6,113	6,298
Leavenworth	1,142	311	525	764
Lincoln	9,046	5,698	6,740	6,474
	2,841	507	1,094	2,181

Kansas (continued) 1952

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Linn	3,527	1,220	1,675	2,632
Logan	1,544	369	579	1,105
Lyon	8,544	3,944	5,708	5,941
Marion	6,228	1,361	2,121	4,724
Marshall	6,851	2,216	3,148	5,122
McPherson	8,053	2,371	3,879	5,922
Meade	2,061	568	831	1,406
Miami	5,623	3,373	3,630	3,650
Minchell	4,167	961	1,750	2,998
Montgomery	14,261	7,679	8,621	10,336
Morris	3,263	1,124	1,701	2,285
Morton	3,893	362	515	644
Nebraska	5,118	2,118	2,110	3,529
Neosho	6,695	2,947	3,770	5,072
Ness	2,598	664	1,130	1,689
Norton	3,530	1,047	1,414	2,461
Osage	4,589	2,036	2,659	3,474
Osborne	3,577	754	1,120	2,163
Ottawa	2,446	801	1,424	2,203
Pawnee	3,341	1,340	1,915	2,221
Phillips	3,713	884	1,223	2,715
Pottawatomie	4,944	1,367	2,167	3,709
Pratt	3,998	1,743	2,781	2,877
Rawlins	2,120	670	1,095	1,389
Rebo	17,762	6,555	9,957	11,187
Republic	4,573	1,358	2,109	3,375
Rice	5,572	1,832	2,752	4,002
Riley	9,799	2,352	4,032	9,227
Rooks	3,331	1,105	1,806	2,927
Rush	2,630	843	1,306	1,840
Russell	4,133	1,099	2,343	3,113
Sallie	12,326	4,093	6,798	7,928
Scott	1,681	443	739	1,040
Sedgewick	70,983	34,926	38,621	39,165
Seward	3,136	1,146	1,611	1,821
Shawnee	33,201	17,618	20,346	23,633
Sheldahl	3,131	555	960	1,097
Sherman	2,403	941	1,289	1,850
Smith	3,623	986	1,500	2,760
Stafford	3,162	1,174	2,019	2,804
Stanton	664	215	300	407
Stevens	1,480	428	666	822
Sumner	8,134	3,867	4,571	5,922
Thomas	2,190	1,069	1,470	1,497
Trego	1,915	608	1,117	1,237
Wabaunsee	3,182	736	1,162	2,437
Wallace	945	249	438	687
Washington	5,135	1,498	1,941	3,891
Weld	4,110	276	443	606
Wilson	5,180	1,845	2,538	3,898
Woodson	2,694	786	1,145	1,997
Wyandotte	34,646	38,751	41,366	24,398

Totals 616,302 273,296 351,902 423,939

KANSAS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 162,601; McKinley, Rep., 185,956; Woolley, Proh., 3,805; Debs, Soc., 1,605.				
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 86,174; Roosevelt, Rep., 212,955; Swallow, Proh., 3,308; Debs, Soc., 15,868.				
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 161,209; Taft, Rep., 197,216; Chafin, Proh., 5,033; Debs, Soc., 12,420.				
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 143,663; Taft, Rep., 74,845; Roosevelt, Prog., 120,210; Debs, Soc., 26,779.				
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 314,588; Hughes, Rep., 277,658; Hanly, Proh., 12,882; Benson, Soc., 24,685.				
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 185,464; Harding, Rep., 369,268; Debs, Soc., 15,511.				
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 407,671; Davis, Dem., 156,319; La Follette, Prog., 88,461.				
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 513,672; Smith, Dem., 193,003; Thomas, Soc., 6,205; Foster, Com., 320.				
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 424,204; Hoover, Rep., 349,498; Thomas, Soc., 18,276.				
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 464,520; Landon, Rep., 397,727; Thomas, Soc., 2,766; Lemke, Union, 494.				
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 364,725; Willkie, Rep., 489,169; Babson, Proh., 4,056; Thomas, Soc., 2,347.				
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 281,458; Dewey, Rep., 442,096; Watson, Proh., 2,609; Thomas, Soc., 1,613.				
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 351,902; Dewey, Rep., 423,039; Watson, Proh., 6,468; Wallace, Prog., 4,603; Thomas, Soc., 2,807.				
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 616,302; Stevenson, Dem., 273,296; Hamblen, Proh., 6,038; Hoopes, Soc., 530.				

Kentucky

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adair	2,737	2,184	2,144	2,839
Allen	2,946	1,750	1,603	2,280
Anderson	1,445	2,153	2,135	971

Kentucky (continued) 1952

1948

County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Ballard	851	2,910	2,702	454
Barren	3,713	4,618	4,075	2,357
Bath	1,737	2,400	2,275	1,276
Bell	6,461	5,276	5,098	4,347
Benton	2,309	2,620	2,320	1,131
Bourbon	10,129	3,339	3,562	1,610
Boyd	10,126	10,245	9,006	6,707
Boyle	2,969	3,771	3,318	1,897
Boyle	1,690	1,753	1,863	1,239
Breathitt	1,381	3,383	3,295	957
Breckinridge	3,078	2,828	2,623	2,407
Bullitt	1,292	2,121	1,681	673
Butler	2,996	1,167	1,105	2,494
Caldwell	2,507	2,133	2,210	1,626
Calloway	1,820	5,434	4,896	681
Campbell	17,705	12,976	13,008	11,851
Carr	656	1,867	1,899	279
Carroll	1,019	2,605	2,626	639
Carter	4,221	3,019	3,082	2,472
Cass	3,831	1,522	1,495	3,380
Christian	4,858	6,787	6,582	3,212
Clark	2,592	3,620	3,292	1,508
Clay	4,161	1,865	1,468	3,142
Clinton	2,856	678	709	2,295
Crittenden	2,171	1,427	1,497	1,927
Cumberland	2,426	969	794	1,017
Daviess	10,462	7,522	8,682	4,873
Edmonson	2,379	662	1,041	1,984
Elliot	2,024	2,074	2,045	410
Estill	2,630	1,000	1,047	2,056
Fayette	17,376	14,275	13,202	10,956
Fleming	2,592	2,446	2,722	2,088
Floyd	4,238	8,940	8,823	1,127
Franklin	3,097	7,309	6,679	1,982
Fulton	1,266	2,673	2,197	450
Gallatin	465	1,383	1,381	342
Garrard	2,398	1,027	1,725	1,890
Grant	1,609	2,545	2,638	1,154
Graves	2,925	9,592	8,682	1,442
Grayson	4,011	2,341	2,174	2,880
Green	2,773	1,857	1,628	2,186
Greenup	4,354	4,716	4,184	3,168
Hancock	1,311	1,177	1,116	985
Hardin	3,914	4,599	3,990	2,297
Harlan	7,294	10,025	9,158	4,402
Harrison	1,866	3,367	3,494	1,224
Hart	2,934	2,952	2,495	2,311
Henderson	4,929	5,913	5,499	1,904
Henry	1,584	3,168	3,398	1,193
Hickman	871	1,988	2,143	326
Hopkins	4,285	7,157	6,199	2,608
Jackson	3,104	471	429	2,781
Jefferson	99,069	81,642	70,756	69,646
Jessamine	2,193	2,578	2,301	1,414
Johnson	5,199	2,654	2,378	3,993
Kenton	19,200	19,457	18,818	10,771
Knott	1,124	4,437	4,660	754
Knox	5,470	2,766	2,814	4,241
Larue	1,701	2,161	1,861	1,277
Laurel	5,776	2,263	2,187	4,107
Lawrence	2,696	2,597	2,372	2,117
Lee	1,572	1,100	1,058	1,233
Leslie	3,239	705	783	2,397
Letcher	4,689	5,097	4,741	3,560
Lewis	3,317	1,556	1,449	2,708
Lincoln	3,186	2,910	2,920	2,593
Livingston	1,102	1,551	1,622	671
Logan	2,758	4,917	4,355	1,352
Lyon	716	1,101	1,505	582
Madison	5,896	5,901	5,344	4,619
Magoffin	2,093	2,243	2,253	1,882
Marion	2,262	3,159	3,008	1,171
Marshall	1,474	3,445	2,942	1,171
Martin	2,611	1,174	911	1,964
Mason	3,606	3,611	3,620	2,510
McCracken	6,051	12,302	11,183	3,251
McCrory	3,360	937	933	3,031
McLean	1,791	1,961	2,104	1,112
Meade	1,265	2,040	1,915	773
Menifee	638	1,219	1,112	435
Mercer	2,545	2,740	2,682	1,599
Mertelf	2,176	1,818	1,683	1,640
Monroe	3,675	1,084	1,219	2,812
Montgomery	1,981	2,653	2,731	1,083
Morgan	1,311	3,161	3,488	987
Muhlenberg	4,761	5,037	4,426	3,478
Nelson	3,044	3,417	3,551	1,715
Nicholas	1,156	1,859	1,815	815
Ohio	4,428	2,900	2,726	3,300
Oldham	1,723	1,735	1,703	1,036
Owen	819	3,174	3,056	504
Owsley	1,954	419	437	1,718
Pendleton	1,895	1,993	1,958	1,373
Perry	5,210	5,538	5,014	3,755
Pike	9,778	12,761	11,423	8,097
Powell	992	1,218	975	719
Pulaski	9,651	4,032	3,844	7,549
Robertson	623	827	864	442
Rockcastle	3,503	1,326	1,309	3,236
Rowan	1,985	2,220	2,097	1,502
Russell	2,913	1,171	1,119	2,404
Scott	2,077	3,171	3,548	1,332

Kentucky (continued) 1952

1948

County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Shelby	2,474	4,076	3,840	1,626
Simonson	1,310	2,724	2,752	762
Spencer	723	1,283	1,298	493
Taylor	3,126	2,149	2,115	2,087
Todd	1,101	2,999	2,929	827
Trigg	1,131	2,585	2,485	816
Trimble	370	1,555	1,746	194
Union	1,967	3,149	3,007	741
Warren	7,267	7,106	6,768	3,919
Washington	2,340	2,114	2,121	1,813
Wayne	3,396	3,491	2,029	2,480
Webster	1,858	3,406	3,288	1,087
Waller	7,030	2,958	2,932	6,611
Wolfe	876	1,557	1,918	813
Woodford	1,845	2,319	2,175	1,229
Totals	495,029	495,729	466,756	341,210

## KENTUCKY VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.)	Bryan, Dem.	234,899;	McKinley, Rep., 226,801; Woolley, Proh., 2,814; Debs, Soc., 770
1904 (Pres.)	Parker, Dem.	217,170;	Roosevelt, Rep., 205,277; Swallow, Proh., 6,609; Debs, Soc., 3,602
1908 (Pres.)	Bryan, Dem.	244,092;	Taft, Rep., 235,711; Chafin, Proh., 5,887; Debs, Soc., 4,060
1912 (Pres.)	Wilson, Dem.	219,584;	Taft, Rep., 115,512; Roosevelt, Proh., 102,760
1916 (Pres.)	Wilson, Dem.	269,950;	Hughes, Rep., 241,654; Haulk, Proh., 3,436; Benson, Soc., 1,734
1920 (Pres.)	Cox, Dem.	456,497;	Harding, Rep., 452,460; Watkins, Proh., 3,325; Debs, Soc., 6,409
1924 (Pres.)	Coolidge, Rep.	398,968;	Davis, Dem., 374,855; LaFollette, Proh., 38,465; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,499; Nations, Amer., 1,299; Wallace, Comm. Land, 248
1928 (Pres.)	Hoover, Rep.	558,064;	Smith, Dem., 381,070; Thomas, Soc., 837; Soc. Lab., 340; Com., 293
1932 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem.	580,574;	Hoover, Rep., 394,716; Upshaw, Proh., 2,252; Thomas, Soc., 3,853; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,396; Foster, Com., 272
1936 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem.	541,944;	Landon, Rep., 369,702; Lemke, Union., 12,501; Colvin, Proh., 929; Thomas, Soc., 827; Soc. Lab., 294; Browder, Com., 204
1940 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem.	557,222;	Wilkie, Rep., 410,384; Babson, Proh., 1,443; Thomas, Soc., 1,014
1944 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem.	472,589;	Dewey, Rep., 392,448; Watson, Proh., 2,623; Thomas, Soc., 535; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 326
1948 (Pres.)	Truman, Dem.	466,756;	Dewey, Rep., 341,210; Thurmond, States' Rights, 10,411; Wallace, Proh., 1,567; Thomas, Soc., 1,284; Watson, Proh., 1,245; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 185
1952 (Pres.)	Eisenhower, Rep.	495,029;	Stevenson, Dem., 495,729; Hamblen, Proh., 1,161; Hass, Soc. Lab., 893; Hallinan, Proh., 336

## Louisiana

Parish	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Thur., States' Rights	Truman, Dem.
Acadia	4,167	5,883	3,497	2,389
Allen	1,461	3,754	980	1,996
Assension	1,787	3,693	1,420	1,122
Assumption	1,210	1,647	1,000	360
Ayovelles	2,479	4,406	6,417	1,353
Beauregard	789	990	1,365	1,651
Bentville	1,936	1,754	2,382	427
Bossier	3,677	2,683	2,390	1,145
Caddo	27,450	14,554	11,292	5,981
Calcasieu	11,102	15,811	3,100	7,077
Caldwell	961	1,162	818	772
Cameron	684	1,005	293	745
Catahoula	884	1,336	1,062	517
Claborn	2,796	1,630	2,061	459
Concordia	1,110	1,252	1,140	327
De Soto	2,303	1,678	1,889	610
East Baton Rouge	19,693	23,105	8,166	8,563
East Carroll	757	918	663	327
East Feliciana	876	1,019	830	269
East Feliciana	2,445	3,398	4,419	1,117
Franklin	1,611	2,833	1,872	1,840
Grant	1,413	2,616	1,439	1,125
Iberia	5,669	1,010	2,221	1,817
Iberville	1,710	3,497	856	1,093
Jackson	1,614	2,817	1,400	714
Jefferson	17,090	19,365	8,222	4,657
Jefferson Davis	3,447	3,584	1,122	1,717
Lafayette	6,470	6,143	3,724	1,786
Lafourche	3,739	5,396	3,052	1,586
La Salle	1,692	2,001	1,767	716
Lincoln	3,074	2,009	2,196	852



Louisiana (continued)		1952		1948	
Parish	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Thur- mond, State's Rights	Truman Dem.	
Livingston.....	1,438	3,578	1,351	1,841	
Madison.....	1,253	695	1,033	991	
Morehouse.....	2,567	3,006	1,391	1,177	
Natchitoches.....	3,104	3,876	2,887	1,692	
Orleans.....	85,572	89,999	50,234	41,900	
Ouachita.....	8,842	9,776	4,848	4,213	
Plaquemines.....	3,370	255	2,597	77	
Pointe Coupee.....	1,174	1,385	1,375	402	
Rapides.....	9,749	13,576	6,681	4,730	
Red River.....	774	1,822	1,535	462	
Richland.....	1,645	2,499	1,448	960	
Sabine.....	2,039	3,282	2,249	1,405	
St. Bernard.....	2,267	2,117	2,242	91	
St. Charles.....	1,086	2,679	1,206	91	
St. Helena.....	586	895	662	489	
St. James.....	1,353	2,165	800	859	
St. John.....	654	2,132	695	799	
St. Landry.....	5,303	4,761	5,730	1,179	
St. Martin.....	1,554	2,012	2,822	307	
St. Mary.....	4,417	4,249	1,751	918	
St. Tammany.....	3,598	4,465	3,063	1,744	
Tangipahoa.....	5,166	5,850	3,919	2,184	
Tensas.....	703	688	732	239	
Terrebonne.....	3,848	4,252	2,011	1,262	
Union.....	1,894	2,055	1,870	724	
Vermilion.....	3,868	5,261	3,236	1,806	
Vernon.....	2,430	3,632	2,331	1,939	
Washington.....	2,132	7,420	4,141	3,267	
Webster.....	3,442	4,544	2,895	1,433	
W. Baton Rouge.....	704	1,280	466	557	
West Carroll.....	1,398	2,040	1,221	921	
West Feliciana.....	503	279	877	101	
Winn.....	1,915	2,206	1,648	940	
Totals.....	306,925	345,027	204,290	136,344	

## LOUISIANA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 53,671; McKinley, Rep., 14,233.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 47,708; Roosevelt, Rep., 5,205; Debs, Soc., 995.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 63,568; Taft, Rep., 8,958; Debs, Soc., 2,538.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 60,971; Taft, Rep., 3,334; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,323; Debs, Soc., 5,249.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 73,875; Hughes, Rep., 6,466; Roosevelt, Prog., 6,349; Benson, Soc., 292.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 87,519; Harding, Rep., 38,538.	
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 93,218; Coolidge, Rep., 24,670; LaFollette, Prog., 4,053.	
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 164,655; Hoover, Rep., 51,160.	
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 249,418; Hoover, Rep., 18,863.	
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 292,894; Landon, Rep., 36,791.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 319,751; Willkie, Rep., 52,446.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 281,564; Dewey, Rep., 67,750.	
1948 (Pres.), Thurmond, States' Rights, 204,290; Truman, Dem., 136,344; Dewey, Rep., 72,657; Wallace, Prog., 3,035.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 306,925; Stevenson, Dem., 345,027.	

## Maine

		1948	
County	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.
Androscog'n.....	18,049	17,560	11,445
Arroostook.....	7,651	7,183	9,459
Cumberland.....	46,957	20,831	18,913
Hancock.....	5,885	2,137	2,135
Franklin.....	10,596	2,111	1,878
Kennebec.....	21,207	12,113	11,163
Knox.....	8,793	2,414	1,464
Lincoln.....	6,769	1,269	1,743
Oxford.....	11,575	5,757	5,183
Penobscot.....	24,614	11,222	10,705
Piscataquis.....	4,652	2,261	2,181
Sagadahoc.....	5,799	2,850	2,556
Somerset.....	9,805	4,815	4,034
Waldo.....	6,363	1,546	1,469
Washington.....	7,366	3,806	3,538
York.....	27,015	20,524	20,554
<b>Totals.....</b>	<b>232,353</b>	<b>118,806</b>	<b>111,916</b>

## MAINE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 36,233; McKinley, Rep., 65,435; Woolley, Proh., 2,555; Debs, Soc., 878.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 27,648; Roosevelt, Rep., 64,438; Swallow, Proh., 1,510; Debs, Soc., 2,103.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 35,403; Taft, Rep., 66,987; Chadn, Proh., 1,487; Debs, Soc., 1,758.	

Maine (continued)	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 51,113; Taft, Rep., 25,545; Roosevelt, Prog., 48,495; Debs, Soc., 2,541.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 64,127; Hughes, Rep., 69,506; Hanly, Proh., 597; Benson, Soc., 2,177.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 58,961; Harding, Rep., 136,355; LaFollette, Prog., 1; Debs, Soc., 2,214.	
1924 (Pres.), Cox, Rep., 138,440; Davis, Dem., 41,964; LaFollette, Prog., 11,382; Johns, Soc., Lab., 406.	
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 179,823; Smith, Dem., 81,179; Thomas, Soc., 1,068.	
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 128,907; Hoover, Rep., 166,631; Thomas, Soc., 2,439; Reynolds, Soc., Lab., 255; Foster, Com., 163.	
1936 (Pres.), Landon, Rep., 168,823; Roosevelt, Dem., 128,333; Lemke, Union., 7,561; Thomas, Soc., 783; Colvin, Proh., 334; Browder, Com., 267; Aiken, Soc., Lab., 129.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 156,478; Willkie, Rep., 165,951; Browder, Com., 411.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 140,631; Dewey, Rep., 155,434; Teichert, Soc., Lab., 335.	
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 111,916; Dewey, Rep., 150,234; Wallace, Prog., 1,884; Thomas, Soc., 547; Teichert, Soc., Lab., 205.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 232,353; Stevenson, Dem., 118,806; Hallinan, Proh., 332; Hass, Soc., Lab., 156; Hoopes, Soc., 138; Scattered, 1.	

## Maryland

	1952		1948	
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Allegany...	19,186	14,529	14,398	14,379
A. Arundel...	23,273	14,739	8,713	10,973
Balto. Co...	81,898	48,476	31,883	41,846
Balto. City...	166,805	178,469	134,615	110,879
Calvert...	2,769	2,209	1,851	1,915
Caroline...	4,155	2,733	2,430	2,746
Carroll...	11,063	4,934	4,226	8,003
Cecil...	6,482	5,590	4,323	3,866
Charles...	4,334	3,338	1,878	2,703
Dorchester...	5,524	4,823	4,507	3,751
Frederick...	14,562	7,846	7,842	9,934
Garrett...	4,880	2,281	1,909	3,536
Harford...	10,770	6,809	5,494	6,168
Howard...	5,497	3,693	2,725	3,113
Kent...	3,656	2,504	2,524	2,489
Montgomery...	47,805	28,381	14,336	23,174
Pr. George's...	38,060	29,119	14,874	14,718
Qu'Anne's...	3,170	3,058	2,660	2,038
St. Mary's...	3,479	3,588	2,293	2,427
Somerset...	4,113	3,951	3,112	3,129
Talbot...	5,357	3,019	2,344	3,585
Washington...	17,653	12,857	10,588	11,887
Wicomico...	9,061	5,878	5,415	5,062
Worcester...	4,681	2,708	2,281	2,673
Totals	499,424	395,337	286,521	294,814

## MARYLAND VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,237; McKinley, Rep., 136,185; Woolley, Proh., 4,574; Debs, Soc., 904.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 109,440; Roosevelt, Rep., 109,497; Swallow, Proh., 3,034; Debs, Soc., 2,247.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 115,908; Taft, Rep., 116,513; Chadn, Proh., 3,302; Debs, Soc., 2,233.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 112,674; Taft, Rep., 54,956; Roosevelt, Prog., 57,789; Debs, Soc., 3,996; Chadn, Proh., 2,244.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 133,359; Hughes, Rep., 117,347; Hanly, Proh., 2,803; Benson, Soc., 2,674; Reimer, Lab., 766.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 180,626; Harding, Rep., 236,117; Debs, Soc., 8,878; Christensen, 3rd Party, 1,645; Cox, Lab., 1,178.	
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 162,414; Davis, Dem., 148,072; LaFollette, Prog., 47,157; Johns, Soc., Lab., 987.	
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 301,479; Smith, Dem., 223,626; Thomas, Soc., 1,701; Reynolds, Soc., Lab., 906; Foster, Com., 636.	
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 314,314; Hoover, Rep., 184,184; Thomas, Soc., 10,489; Reynolds, Soc., Lab., 1,036; Foster, Com., 831.	
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 389,612; Landon, Rep., 221,435; Thomas, Soc., 1,629; Aiken, Soc., Lab., 1,305; Browder, Com., 915.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 384,546; Willkie, Rep., 269,534; Thomas, Soc., 4,003; Browder, Com., 1,274; Aiken, Labor, 657.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 315,490; Dewey, Rep., 292,948.	
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 286,521; Dewey, Rep., 294,814; Wallace, Prog., 8,983; Thomas, Soc., 2,941; Thurmond, States' Rights, 2,476; Wright, Write-in, 2,294.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 499,424; Stevenson, Dem., 395,337; Hallinan, Proh., 7,313.	

Massachusetts

County	1948			
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barnstable...	20,943	4,984	4,618	14,633
Berkshire...	38,413	29,765	30,668	27,482
Bristol...	98,105	93,444	106,741	63,216
Dukes...	2,432	760	1,731	730
Essex...	156,030	123,334	132,016	108,894
Franklin...	19,189	18,729	9,231	14,919
Hampden...	98,641	90,336	94,609	70,256
Hampshire...	24,141	17,247	18,012	17,331
Middlesex...	316,069	236,910	248,240	228,262
Nantucket...	1,400	405	409	1,013
Norfolk...	140,409	74,321	72,327	100,280
Portsmouth...	67,922	32,815	34,765	48,925
Suffolk...	162,147	240,937	265,611	105,671
Worcester...	146,084	128,898	133,823	106,757
Totals...	1,292,325	1,083,525	1,151,788	909,370

MASSACHUSETTS VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 157,016; McKinley, Rep., 239,147; Woolley, Proh., 6,208; Debs, Soc., 9,716.  
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 165,722; Roosevelt, Rep., 257,822; Swallow, Proh., 4,286; Debs, Soc., 13,602.  
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 155,543; Taft, Rep., 265,966; Chafin, Proh., 4,379; Debs, Soc., 10,781.  
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 173,408; Taft, Rep., 155,492; Roosevelt, Proh., 142,238; Debs, Soc., 12,616.  
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 247,885; Hughes, Rep., 268,784; Hanly, Proh., 2,993; Benson, Soc., 11,058.  
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 276,691; Harding, Rep., 681,153; Debs, Soc., 32,267.  
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 703,489; Davis, Dem., 260,884; LaFollette, Prog., 141,225; Foster, Workers, 2,637; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,668.  
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 792,758; Hoover, Rep., 775,566; Thomas, Soc., 6,262; Foster, Com., 2,464; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 773.  
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 800,148; Hoover, Rep., 736,959; Thomas, Soc., 34,305; Foster, Com., 4,821; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 2,668; Upshaw, Proh., 1,142.  
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 942,716; Landon, Rep., 768,613; Lemke, Union, 9,930; Aiken, Soc. Soc., 5,111; Browder, Proh., 1,032.  
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,076,522; Willkie, Rep., 939,760; Thomas, Soc., 4,091; Browder, Com., 3,806; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,492; Babson, Proh., 1,370.  
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,035,296; Dewey, Rep., 921,350; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 2,780; Watson, Proh., 973.  
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,151,788; Dewey, Rep., 909,370; Wallace, Prog., 38,157; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 5,535; Watson, Proh., 1,663.  
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,292,325; Stevenson, Dem., 1,083,525; Hallinan, Prog., 4,636; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1,957; Hamblen, Proh., 886; Scattering, 69; Blanks, 41,150.

Michigan

County	1948			
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alcona...	1,441	766	708	4251
Alcona...	2,066	2,058	2,008	1,702
Alcona...	15,663	6,437	4,594	10,430
Alcona...	6,218	3,344	2,743	4,313
Alcona...	3,533	1,046	1,129	2,688
Alcona...	2,763	1,206	1,203	1,790
Alcona...	2,103	1,540	1,656	1,878
Alcona...	8,933	3,230	2,726	5,677
Alcona...	20,087	14,113	14,349	13,321
Alcona...	2,752	980	964	2,013
Alcona...	32,932	19,088	14,516	22,003
Alcona...	9,215	3,564	3,405	6,323
Alcona...	31,941	19,171	15,077	19,285
Alcona...	8,479	4,579	4,034	5,615
Alcona...	3,895	1,778	1,847	2,911
Alcona...	4,365	1,900	1,812	3,184
Alcona...	7,075	4,257	3,860	4,977
Alcona...	3,529	1,059	1,197	2,512
Alcona...	10,510	2,977	2,523	7,610
Alcona...	1,331	490	455	849
Alcona...	7,488	6,921	6,943	5,414
Alcona...	6,045	5,710	6,206	4,417
Alcona...	13,723	6,170	4,264	8,637
Alcona...	5,113	1,871	1,922	3,665
Alcona...	62,220	56,753	45,032	38,270
Alcona...	3,031	936	3,021	2,062
Alcona...	6,195	6,803	6,722	5,204
Alcona...	9,034	2,639	2,365	6,473
Alcona...	10,034	2,887	2,659	7,035
Alcona...	10,680	3,340	3,095	7,232
Alcona...	10,563	7,100	6,925	9,541
Alcona...	10,639	2,421	2,562	7,978

Michigan (continued) 1952

1948

County	Eisen-hower (R)		Steven-son (D)		Truman, Dem.		Dewey, Rep.	
Ingham...	51,503	24,125	19,366	31,888				
Ionia...	10,970	4,722	4,150	7,970				
Ionia...	3,772	1,271	1,115	2,599				
Ionia...	4,564	4,597	4,125	3,659				
Ionia...	8,222	2,881	2,187	5,455				
Jackson...	32,810	15,065	12,809	21,449				
Kalamazoo...	38,847	18,067	16,393	23,700				
Kalamazoo...	1,326	433	400	837				
Kalamazoo...	79,647	47,221	43,205	53,689				
Kalamazoo...	801	747	671	814				
Kalamazoo...	1,519	1,127	1,077	1,348				
Kalamazoo...	9,910	3,614	4,608	8,358				
Kalamazoo...	2,926	999	835	1,928				
Kalamazoo...	20,035	7,397	6,529	14,369				
Kalamazoo...	9,700	3,086	2,813	7,368				
Kalamazoo...	1,603	553	570	1,273				
Kalamazoo...	3,058	1,255	1,138	2,182				
Kalamazoo...	37,474	36,544	25,265	21,205				
Kalamazoo...	5,235	3,111	3,339	3,913				
Kalamazoo...	11,618	9,919	10,003	8,591				
Kalamazoo...	6,179	3,298	2,088	4,147				
Kalamazoo...	5,136	1,587	1,572	3,803				
Kalamazoo...	6,117	4,884	5,094	4,420				
Kalamazoo...	10,508	3,945	3,261	5,611				
Kalamazoo...	2,525	600	750	1,742				
Kalamazoo...	17,159	12,758	10,434	11,070				
Kalamazoo...	4,916	3,844	2,999	6,081				
Kalamazoo...	1,449	544	553	1,054				
Kalamazoo...	25,967	23,261	20,631	15,382				
Kalamazoo...	6,715	2,541	2,027	4,394				
Kalamazoo...	115,503	73,871	51,491	62,616				
Kalamazoo...	4,704	1,799	1,714	2,943				
Kalamazoo...	2,983	1,030	1,038	2,062				
Kalamazoo...	2,961	2,134	2,163	2,561				
Kalamazoo...	4,607	1,160	1,276	3,122				
Kalamazoo...	1,047	246	285	755				
Kalamazoo...	1,941	865	888	1,392				
Kalamazoo...	22,328	7,835	8,789	16,028				
Kalamazoo...	2,962	1,825	1,872	2,271				
Kalamazoo...	2,547	676	687	2,055				
Kalamazoo...	36,604	20,883	16,995	22,923				
Kalamazoo...	11,181	3,298	2,167	8,237				
Kalamazoo...	2,352	1,692	1,651	1,713				
Kalamazoo...	13,562	6,056	4,852	10,377				
Kalamazoo...	27,894	12,268	10,447	17,883				
Kalamazoo...	12,191	4,509	3,928	8,166				
Kalamazoo...	11,788	3,251	2,676	8,125				
Kalamazoo...	13,231	5,309	4,082	9,511				
Kalamazoo...	35,826	17,671	12,721	21,588				
Kalamazoo...	456,371	622,236	489,634	321,773				
Kalamazoo...	5,569	2,407	2,635	3,833				
Totals...	1,551,529	1,230,657	1,003,448	1,038,595				

MICHIGAN VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 211,685; McKinley, Rep., 318,269; Woolley, Proh., 11,859; Debs, Soc., 4,826.  
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 135,392; Roosevelt, Rep., 364,957; Swallow, Proh., 13,441; Debs, Soc., 9,942.  
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 175,771; Taft, Rep., 335,580; Chafin, Proh., 16,974; Debs, Soc., 11,586.  
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 150,751; Taft, Rep., 152,244; Roosevelt, Prog., 214,584; Debs, Soc., 23,211.  
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 285,151; Hughes, Rep., 339,097; Hanly, Proh., 8,139; Benson, Soc., 16,120.  
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 233,450; Harding, Rep., 662,865; Watkins, Proh., 9,456; Debs, Soc., 28,947; Christensen, Farm, Lab., 10,372.  
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 874,631; Davis, Dem., 152,238; LaFollette, Prog., 120,014; Faris, Proh., 6,085; Johns, Soc. Lab., 5,330.  
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 965,396; Smith, Dem., 396,702; Thomas, Soc., 3,516; Foster, Com., 2,881; Proh., 2,728; Soc. Lab., 799.  
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 871,700; Hoover, Rep., 739,894; Thomas, Soc., 39,205; Foster, Com., 9,318; Upshaw, Proh., 2,893; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,041; Harvey, Lib., 217.  
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,016,794; Landon, Rep., 699,733; Lemke, Union, 75,795; Thomas, Soc., 8,202; Browder, Com., 3,384; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 600; Colvin, Proh., 579.  
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,032,991; Willkie, Rep., 1,039,917; Thomas, Soc., 7,593; Browder, Com., 2,834; Babson, Proh., 1,795; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 795.  
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,106,899; Dewey, Rep., 1,084,423; Watson, Proh., 6,503; Thomas, Soc., 4,598; Smith, America First, 1,530; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,264.  
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,003,448; Dewey, Rep., 1,336,595; Wallace, Prog., 46,515; Watson, Proh., 13,952; Thomas, Soc., 6,063; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,263; Debs, Soc. Workers, 672.  
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,551,529; Stevenson, Dem., 1,230,657; Hamblen, Proh., 10,331; Hallinan, Prog., 3,922; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1,495; Debs, Soc. Workers, 655; Scattering, 3.

## Minnesota

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Altkin....	3,384	2,577	3,277	2,466
Anoka....	7,425	9,344	7,730	3,853
Becker....	5,815	4,539	5,020	3,495
Beltrami....	4,817	4,092	4,030	3,126
Benton....	3,855	2,577	3,632	2,297
Big Stone....	2,260	2,107	2,460	1,321
Blue Earth....	11,867	4,952	7,272	7,520
Brown....	8,152	3,129	4,804	5,068
Carlton....	4,175	6,132	6,967	2,742
Carver....	6,647	2,159	2,816	4,582
Cass....	4,501	2,818	3,933	3,179
Chippewa....	4,411	3,171	3,888	2,569
Chicago....	3,892	2,536	3,184	2,702
Clay....	7,178	5,036	6,624	4,301
Clearwater....	1,971	2,089	2,793	1,671
Cook....	946	603	688	3,222
Cottonwood....	5,485	2,130	3,333	3,702
Crow Wing....	9,892	6,593	6,773	4,702
Dakota....	11,591	12,890	12,487	6,819
Dodge....	3,893	1,682	2,523	2,381
Douglas....	6,037	3,768	5,022	3,744
Faribault....	7,763	3,120	5,261	4,619
Fillmore....	8,405	2,612	4,414	5,387
Freeborn....	8,450	6,525	7,825	5,238
Goodhue....	10,422	5,037	7,313	6,704
Grant....	2,655	1,791	2,378	1,789
Hennepin....	180,338	155,388	151,920	121,169
Houston....	5,365	1,830	2,625	3,540
Hubbard....	3,099	1,960	2,044	2,071
Isanti....	2,682	2,393	2,758	1,918
Itasca....	6,673	9,128	9,653	4,334
Jackson....	4,558	2,771	4,511	2,288
Kanabec....	2,205	1,714	2,305	1,531
Kandiyohi....	6,370	6,264	7,204	3,666
Kittson....	1,837	2,387	2,970	1,035
Koochiching....	2,742	4,078	4,968	1,718
Lac Qui Parle....	3,924	2,753	3,690	2,330
Lake....	1,451	2,814	2,555	924
Le Sueur....	898	1,117	1,302	583
Lincoln....	5,776	3,348	4,890	3,858
Lyon....	2,748	1,892	2,694	1,312
McLeod....	6,015	4,030	6,144	3,064
Mahnomen....	7,446	2,781	3,987	4,623
Marshall....	1,220	1,436	2,125	579
Martin....	3,516	3,132	4,126	2,090
Mower....	9,411	2,673	6,015	4,662
Miller....	5,750	2,833	4,333	3,620
Mille Lacs....	3,766	2,639	3,343	2,502
Morrison....	6,050	4,551	6,026	3,922
Mower....	9,862	8,551	9,468	5,672
Murray....	4,054	2,145	3,591	1,951
Nicollet....	5,775	2,581	3,863	3,576
Nobles....	6,340	3,351	5,090	3,203
Norman....	3,069	2,465	3,245	1,690
Olustad....	14,566	6,792	9,155	8,131
Otter Tail....	16,417	5,388	6,586	11,131
Pennington....	2,726	2,802	3,402	1,759
Platte....	4,255	3,692	4,978	3,069
Pipestone....	4,507	1,701	2,804	2,281
Polk....	8,326	7,241	9,279	4,662
Pope....	3,593	2,381	3,251	2,114
Ramsey....	76,093	93,783	88,528	45,142
Red Lake....	1,031	1,131	1,771	592
Redwood....	7,093	2,695	4,182	4,160
Renville....	6,742	8,828	5,227	4,297
Rice....	9,334	4,330	5,832	6,301
Rock....	3,774	1,286	2,134	2,035
Roseau....	2,596	3,062	3,671	1,458
St. Louis....	38,900	63,032	62,533	28,490
Scott....	4,277	3,315	4,273	2,583
Sherburne....	2,839	1,649	1,958	1,828
Sibley....	6,333	1,871	2,818	3,260
Stearns....	18,267	9,907	15,261	10,153
Steele....	6,456	2,819	4,305	4,451
Stevens....	3,288	1,529	2,313	1,928
Swift....	3,532	3,291	4,082	2,109
Todd....	6,741	3,139	5,157	4,166
Traverse....	1,879	1,756	2,151	1,008
Wabasha....	5,461	2,356	3,730	3,297
Wadena....	3,662	1,665	2,556	2,271
Waseca....	4,962	2,332	3,120	3,511
Washington....	9,408	7,765	8,039	5,680
Watonswan....	4,519	1,752	3,089	2,681
Wilkin....	2,949	1,564	2,291	1,700
Winona....	10,723	5,834	8,281	6,880
Wright....	8,406	4,373	5,523	5,589
Yellow Med....	4,322	3,113	4,161	2,693
Totals....	763,211	608,458	692,966	483,617

## MINNESOTA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 112,901; McKinley, Rep., 190,461; Woolley, Proh., 8,555; Debs, Soc. 3,065.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 55,187; Roosevelt, Rep., 216,651; Swallow, Proh., 6,352; Debs, Soc., 11,692.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 109,401; Taft, Rep., 185,843; Chafin, Proh., 11,107; Debs, Soc., 14,527.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 106,426; Taft, Rep.,

## Minnesota (continued)

64,334; Roosevelt, Prog., 125,856; Debs, Soc., 27,605.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 179,152; Hughes, Rep., 179,544; Roosevelt, Prog., 290; Hanly, Proh., 7,793; Benson, Soc., 20,117.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 142,994; Harding, Rep., 519,421; Watkins, Proh., 11,489; Debs, Soc., 56,106.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 420,759; LaFollette, Prog., 339,192; Davis, Dem., 55,813; Foster, Workers, 4,427; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,855.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 560,977; Smith, Dem., 396,451; Thomas, Soc., 6,774; Foster Com., 4,653; Industrial, 1,921.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 600,806; Hoover, Rep., 303,959; Thomas, Soc., 25,476; Foster Com., 6,101; Cokey, Farm-Lab., 5,731; Reynolds, Ind., 770.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 698,811; Landon, Rep., 350,461; Lemke, Union., 74,296; Thomas, Soc., 2,872; Browder, Com., 2,574; Aiken, Soc., 961.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 644,196; Wilkie, Rep., 596,274; Thomas, Soc., 2,553; Browder Com., 2,711; Aiken, Ind., 2,553.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 589,804; Dewey, Rep., 527,416; Thomas, Soc., 5,073; Telchert, Ind. Gov't., 3,178.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 692,966; Dewey, Rep., 483,617; Wallace, Prog., 27,866; Thomas, Soc., 4,646; Telchert, Soc. Lab., 2,525; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 606.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 763,211; Stevenson, Dem., 608,458; Hallinan, Prog., 2,666; Hass, Soc. Lab., 2,383; Hamblen, Proh., 2,147; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 618.

## Mississippi

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Thur- States' Rights	Truman, Dem.
Adams....	2,372	1,697	2,032	71
Alcorn....	1,155	3,275	1,954	1,013
Amite....	777	1,121	1,558	55
Attala....	2,255	2,299	2,299	130
Benton....	216	963	679	118
Bilpar....	2,096	1,843	2,579	219
Calhoun....	691	2,281	1,074	786
Carroll....	535	1,168	1,138	74
Chickasaw....	685	1,305	1,826	115
Choctaw....	524	1,387	1,110	131
Cladborne....	560	490	741	19
Clarke....	754	2,000	1,763	144
Clay....	1,077	1,230	1,604	59
Coahoma....	1,619	2,115	1,458	246
Copiah....	1,527	2,050	2,528	135
Covington....	770	1,535	1,299	137
De Soto....	764	1,288	5,296	400
Forrest....	511	1,166	1,160	55
Franklin....	603	1,351	1,032	108
George....	506	1,247	885	118
Greene....	1,000	1,171	1,405	109
Grenada....	1,347	1,578	1,400	222
Hancock....	5,960	7,181	6,325	692
Harrison....	12,520	10,933	13,705	1,041
Hinds....	1,305	1,423	1,423	61
Holmes....	589	858	1,116	17
Humphreys....	127	170	1,050	634
Issaquena....	556	2,280	2,671	783
Itawamba....	2,170	4,146	1,795	121
Jackson....	668	1,572	967	15
Jasper....	610	1,626	1,452	41
Jefferson....	473	5,884	5,700	599
Jeff Davis....	4,039	1,593	1,389	98
Jones....	868	2,363	1,184	744
Lafayette....	1,031	1,260	1,312	91
Lauderdale....	4,137	5,811	5,322	578
Lawrence....	556	1,117	1,261	66
Leake....	603	2,667	2,387	180
Lee....	2,002	4,174	3,127	636
Leflore....	2,434	1,845	2,749	139
Lincoln....	2,028	2,271	3,082	52
Lowndes....	2,670	1,618	2,755	116
Madison....	1,496	1,425	1,831	81
Marion....	1,420	2,507	2,491	205
Marshall....	601	1,817	1,215	152
Metro....	1,417	3,512	2,281	624
Monroe....	1,417	3,512	1,573	105
Montgomery....	1,051	3,567	2,833	260
Neshoba....	851	2,460	2,439	169
Newton....	887	758	1,031	74
Noxubee....	1,435	1,666	1,786	158
Oktibbeha....	1,032	2,017	1,935	195
Panola....	1,741	2,060	1,925	146
Pearl River....	511	782	764	87
Perry....	2,908	2,495	3,648	221
Pontotoc....	648	2,281	1,535	348
Prentiss....	731	2,672	1,688	602
Quitman....	492	1,158	1,046	91
Rankin....	1,545	1,817	2,677	57
Scott....	1,123	2,208	2,339	170

Mississippi (continued) 1952

1948

Missouri (continued) 1952

1948

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Thur- states' Rights	Truman, Dem.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Sharkey	600	348	745	23	Greene	29,673	19,234	20,762	18,836
Simpson	878	2,707	2,342	171	Grundy	4,790	2,717	3,177	3,331
Smith	738	2,388	1,900	295	Harrison	5,191	2,261	2,854	3,646
Stone	569	965	1,053	50	Henry	6,628	4,576	5,551	4,019
Stonewall	2,007	2,049	2,482	136	Hickory	2,054	622	7,331	1,728
Tal hatchle	748	2,350	2,122	287	Holt	3,476	1,487	2,040	2,607
Tate	617	1,575	1,196	199	Howard	2,340	3,635	4,143	1,538
Tilgha	381	2,878	1,658	425	Howell	6,608	3,319	3,599	4,427
Tishomingo	679	1,595	1,073	711	Iron	1,831	2,286	2,552	1,435
Tunica	383	530	715	23	Jackson	133,093	138,792	139,156	86,471
Union	917	2,719	1,420	478	Jasper	23,065	11,665	15,401	14,593
Walthall	491	1,357	1,202	85	Jefferson	9,167	12,808	10,280	6,085
Warren	3,458	2,366	3,602	320	Johnson	6,990	4,294	4,888	4,903
Washington	3,301	2,618	2,447	260	Knox	2,229	1,988	3,241	1,620
Wayne	717	1,604	1,235	137	Laclede	5,312	2,830	2,988	3,773
Webster	453	1,765	1,078	237	Lafayette	8,865	6,029	5,988	5,392
Wilkinson	699	563	809	43	Lawrence	8,029	4,232	4,619	1,564
Winston	771	2,559	1,829	240	Lewis	2,416	2,896	3,155	2,135
Yalobusha	753	1,316	1,382	135	Lincoln	3,458	4,020	4,190	4,034
Yazoo	1,683	1,702	2,297	70	Llan	5,551	5,189	5,788	3,835
Totals	112,966	172,566	167,538	19,384	Livingston	5,591	3,757	4,182	2,979

## MISSISSIPPI VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 51,706; McKinley, Rep., 5,753.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 53,374; Roosevelt, Rep., 3,187; Debs, Soc., 392.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 60,287; Taft, Rep., 4,363; Debs, Soc., 978.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 57,227; Taft, Rep., 1,595; Roosevelt, Prog., 3,645; Debs, Soc., 2,601.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 80,422; Hughes, Rep., 4,253; Benson, Soc., 1,481.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 69,277; Harding, Rep., 11,576; Debs, Soc., 1,639.	
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 100,475; Coolidge, Rep., 8,546; LaFollette, Prog., 3,494.	
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 124,539; Hoover, Rep., 27,353.	
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 140,168; Hoover, Rep., 5,180; Thomas, Soc., 686.	
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 157,318; Landon, Rep. Howard faction, 2,760; Rowlands faction, 1,675; total, 4,435; Thomas, Soc., 329.	
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 168,252; Wilkie, Ind. Rep., 4,550; Rep., 2,814; total, 7,364; Thomas, Soc., 103.	
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 158,515; Dewey, Rep., 3,742; Reg. Dem., 9,964; Ind. Rep., 7,859.	
1948 (Pres.), Thurmond, States' Rights, 167,538; Truman, Dem., 19,384; Dewey, Rep., 5,043; Wallace, Prog., 225.	
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Ind. vote pledged to Rep. candidate, 112,966; Stevenson, Dem., 172,566.	

## Missouri

County	1952	1948	County	1952	1948
Adair	5,748	3,339	4,136	4,021	
Andrew	4,452	2,104	3,142	3,117	
Atchinson	3,259	2,028	2,198	2,222	
Audrain	4,767	6,775	7,195	2,739	
Barry	6,664	4,124	4,724	4,812	
Barton	4,056	2,661	3,008	2,577	
Bates	6,602	3,995	4,371	4,156	
Ben ton	3,470	1,303	1,360	2,768	
Bollinger	3,060	2,182	2,075	2,187	
Boone	7,545	10,206	10,200	4,289	
Buchanan	22,087	19,854	22,975	13,002	
Butler	7,813	6,426	5,319	4,276	
Camden	3,755	1,840	1,985	2,687	
Callaway	3,818	5,184	6,215	2,423	
Cameron	2,780	1,226	1,284	2,020	
Cape Girar.	10,729	7,933	7,872	7,084	
Carroll	5,410	3,146	3,401	4,212	
Carter	1,100	1,123	1,255	964	
Cass	6,000	5,089	5,415	3,614	
Cedar	3,814	1,483	2,062	2,928	
Charlton	3,843	3,730	4,170	2,615	
Christian	4,440	1,374	1,600	3,129	
Clark	2,850	2,045	2,352	2,264	
Clay	13,043	12,562	11,855	6,408	
Clinton	3,688	2,948	3,381	2,227	
Cole	9,700	7,507	7,891	6,909	
Cooper	5,208	3,475	3,885	4,094	
Crawford	3,753	2,453	2,289	2,650	
Dade	3,395	1,340	1,733	2,783	
Dallas	3,459	1,258	1,590	2,695	
Davies	3,845	2,424	2,868	2,823	
DeKalb	3,073	1,773	2,033	2,098	
Dent	2,765	2,738	2,973	2,003	
Douglas	4,051	909	1,163	2,734	
Dunklin	5,400	9,515	10,979	2,466	
Franklin	11,367	8,619	7,752	7,725	
Gasconade	5,339	1,285	1,204	4,268	
Gentry	3,429	2,508	3,410	2,633	

## MISSOURI VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.)—Bryan, Dem., 351,922; McKinley, Rep., 314,092; Woolley, Proh., 5,985; Debs, Soc., 6,139.	
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 296,312; Roosevelt, Rep., 321,449; Swallow, Proh., 7,181; Debs, Soc., 13,009.	
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 346,574; Taft, Rep., 347,203; Chafin, Proh., 4,231; Debs, Soc., 15,431.	
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 330,746; Taft, Rep., 207,821; Roosevelt, Prog., 124,371; Debs, Soc., 28,468.	
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 398,025; Hughes, Rep., 369,339; Hanly, Proh., 3,884; Benson, Soc., 14,612.	
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 574,799; Harding, Rep., 727,162; Watkins, Proh., 5,142; Debs, Soc., 20,242; Christensen, P.-Lab., 3,291.	
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 648,486; Davis, Dem., 572,753; LaFollette, Prog., 84,160; Faris, Proh., 1,418; Johns, Soc. Lab., 909; Wallace, Comm., Lind, 259.	

## Missouri (continued)

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 834,080; Smith, Dem., 662,562; Thomas, Soc., 3,739; Reynolds, Soc., Lab., 340.  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,025,406; Hoover, Rep., 664,713; Thomas, Soc., 16,374; Upshaw, Proh., 2,420; Foster, Com., 568; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 404.  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,111,403; Landon, Rep., 697,891; Lemke, Union, 14,830; Thomas, Soc., 3,454; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 292.  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 958,478; Willkie, Rep., 871,009; Thomas, Soc., 2,226; Babson, Proh., 1,800; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 209.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 807,357; Dewey, Rep., 761,175; Thomas, Soc., 1,750; Watson, Proh., 1,175; Telchert, Soc. Lab., 221.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 917,315; Dewey, Rep., 655,039; Wallace, Proh., 3,998; Thomas, Soc., 2,222.  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 859,429; Stevenson, Dem., 929,830; Hallinan, Proh., 987; Hamblen, Proh., 866; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 302; America First, 233; Hoopes, Soc., 227; Haas, Soc. Lab., 169.

## Montana

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Beaverhead...	2,196	920	1,356	1,583
Big Horn...	2,165	1,114	1,328	1,334
Blaine...	1,890	1,207	1,660	992
Broadwater...	962	435	530	704
Carbon...	2,734	1,713	1,997	1,901
Carter...	921	351	568	501
Cascade...	12,176	11,051	12,082	6,330
Chouteau...	2,098	1,423	1,832	1,118
Custer...	3,161	2,050	2,359	1,845
Danville...	1,092	649	826	621
Dawson...	2,396	1,247	1,397	1,355
Deer Lodge...	3,046	4,162	3,802	2,036
Fallon...	4,402	2,271	3,059	2,111
Flathead...	7,372	4,994	4,516	4,240
Gallatin...	6,998	2,697	3,548	4,220
Garfield...	723	269	451	501
Glacier...	2,061	1,698	2,238	1,231
Gold N. Val'y...	471	198	205	352
Granite...	923	473	597	659
Hill...	3,474	2,748	3,321	1,645
Jefferson...	1,084	687	836	750
Judith Basin...	1,074	716	934	609
Lake...	3,651	1,893	2,177	2,295
Lewistown...	7,663	4,563	4,745	5,174
Liberty...	671	411	542	354
Lincoln...	1,881	1,907	1,689	1,300
Madison...	1,993	751	1,008	1,300
McOne...	900	674	702	618
Meagher...	792	326	497	338
Mineral...	553	491	475	338
Missoula...	10,053	6,901	7,005	6,426
Musselshell...	1,253	1,240	1,188	1,010
Park...	4,152	1,969	2,222	2,411
Petroleum...	319	155	235	211
Phillips...	1,771	1,224	1,506	961
Pondera...	1,719	1,246	1,555	902
Powder Riv.	888	327	480	781
Russell...	1,783	1,281	1,427	1,163
Shaw...	771	338	527	199
Rivall...	3,537	1,750	2,159	2,351
Richland...	2,506	1,196	1,673	1,332
Roosevelt...	1,968	1,466	1,820	1,142
Rosebud...	734	805	1,031	1,109
Sanders...	1,724	1,311	1,425	1,191
Shelburn...	1,330	1,347	1,515	699
Silver Bow...	10,196	13,114	12,715	7,305
Stillwater...	1,689	816	891	1,117
Sweet Grass...	1,315	372	499	813
Teton...	1,978	1,389	1,632	1,005
Toole...	1,853	1,426	1,756	1,092
Treasure...	392	205	291	233
Valley...	2,162	2,130	2,535	1,875
Wheatland...	1,026	572	733	780
Wibaux...	656	324	471	421
Yellowstone...	17,556	8,750	9,718	10,342
<b>Totals...</b>	<b>157,394</b>	<b>106,213</b>	<b>119,671</b>	<b>96,770</b>

## MONTANA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 25,373; Bryan, Dem., 37,146; Woolley, Proh., 298; Debs, Soc., 708.  
 1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 34,932; Parker, Dem., 21,773; Swallow, Proh., 335; Debs, Soc., 5,076.  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 29,326; Taft, Rep., 32,333; Chaffin, Proh., 827; Debs, Soc., 8,555.  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 27,912; Taft, Rep., 18,512; Roosevelt, Proh., 22,456; Debs, Soc., 10,885.  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 101,063; Hughes, Rep., 66,750; Roosevelt, Proh., 298; Benson, Soc., 9,364.  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 57,372; Harding, Rep., 100,430; Christensen, F.-Lab., 12,204.  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 74,138; LaFollette,

## Montana (continued)

Proh., 61,105; Davis, Dem., 33,805; Foster, Workers, 357; Johns, Soc. Lab., 247.  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 113,300; Smith, Dem., 78,578; Thomas, Soc., 1,607; Foster, Com., 563.  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 127,286; Hoover, Rep., 78,078; Thomas, Soc., 7,891; Foster, Com., 1,775; Harvey, Lib., 1,449.  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 159,690; Landon, Rep., 63,598; Lemke, Union, 5,549; Thomas, Soc., 1,066; Browder, Com., 385; Colvin, Proh., 224.  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 145,698; Willkie, Rep., 99,579; Thomas, Soc., 1,443; Babson, Proh., 664; Browder, Com., 489.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 112,556; Dewey, Rep., 93,163; Thomas, Soc., 1,295; Watson, Proh., 340.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 119,071; Dewey, Rep., 98,770; Wallace, Proh., 7,313; Thomas, Soc., 695; Watson, Proh., 429.  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 157,394; Stevenson, Dem., 106,213; Hallinan, Proh., 723; Hamblen, Proh., 548; Hoopes, Soc., 159.

## Nebraska

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams...	9,033	2,745	4,652	5,560
Antelope...	4,377	1,068	1,873	2,868
Arthur...	307	62	147	199
Banner...	484	139	229	300
Blaine...	458	137	248	252
Boone...	3,453	1,263	1,778	2,235
Box Butte...	4,426	1,299	2,023	2,351
Burd...	1,656	757	1,035	1,060
Brown...	1,950	543	700	1,174
Buffalo...	8,467	2,501	3,716	4,862
Burt...	4,151	1,243	1,900	2,656
Butler...	3,459	1,954	2,605	2,105
Cass...	5,088	2,602	3,041	3,527
Cedar...	4,753	1,417	2,578	2,616
Chase...	1,911	463	736	1,094
Cherry...	3,148	960	1,492	2,141
Cheyenne...	4,206	2,217	2,139	2,161
Clay...	3,559	1,115	1,389	2,511
Colfax...	3,332	1,468	1,807	1,928
Cuming...	4,557	1,095	1,657	2,930
Custer...	7,143	2,113	3,356	4,057
Dakota...	2,643	1,063	2,372	1,370
Dawes...	3,583	1,157	1,499	2,399
Dawson...	7,130	1,820	2,603	4,203
Deuel...	1,372	241	412	1,043
Dixon...	2,977	1,249	1,722	1,899
Dodge...	9,256	3,682	4,870	5,548
Douglas...	71,157	55,591	49,258	47,175
Dundy...	1,670	397	646	935
Fillmore...	3,603	1,216	1,896	2,677
Franklin...	2,438	775	1,340	1,555
Frontier...	1,980	589	1,307	1,307
Furnas...	3,464	1,018	1,494	2,258
Gage...	8,917	3,154	4,124	5,311
Gardner...	1,457	341	519	923
Garfield...	1,012	253	542	702
Gosper...	1,017	293	572	621
Grant...	452	105	139	273
Greely...	1,513	924	1,265	829
Hall...	10,435	4,608	4,590	5,694
Harrison...	3,579	1,130	1,509	2,406
Haskell...	2,800	730	1,220	1,490
Havens...	932	220	418	520
Hitchcock...	2,008	689	923	1,209
Holt...	5,088	1,726	2,622	3,147
Hooker...	411	145	183	240
Howard...	2,115	1,455	1,893	1,133
Huffman...	4,941	1,550	2,208	3,352
Johnson...	2,787	1,291	1,817	1,817
Johnston...	2,422	930	1,400	1,440
Kearney...	2,790	769	1,109	1,600
Keith...	72	80	24	86
Kearney...	785	208	397	538
Kimball...	1,646	475	672	1,024
Lincoln...	4,840	1,573	2,597	2,778
Loup...	36,797	17,728	18,338	23,620
Logan...	8,292	872	4,131	4,410
Loup...	447	156	233	254
Loup...	507	109	263	294
McPherson...	365	63	98	200
Madison...	8,294	2,589	3,304	5,158
Maxwell...	3,288	965	1,207	2,074
McClure...	2,485	897	1,320	1,478
McPherson...	2,112	751	1,019	1,339
Nemaha...	3,795	1,432	1,687	2,413
Nickajack...	2,251	1,371	1,827	2,086
North...	3,082	1,939	2,515	4,060
Platte...	2,432	810	1,271	1,725
Pawnee...	1,637	451	663	904
Phelps...	3,822	1,079	1,815	2,489
Pierce...	3,234	909	1,383	1,866
Platte...	6,695	2,645	3,317	3,812
Polk...	3,008	916	1,396	2,026
Red Willow...	4,433	1,631	2,238	2,610
Richardson...	5,688	2,362	3,519	3,778
Rock...	1,226	267	455	809
Saline...	4,221	2,792	3,698	2,641

## Nebraska (continued) 1952

1948

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barry	3,649	2,529	2,835	2,367
Benning	5,323	2,902	3,979	3,660
Scotts Bluff	9,674	3,589	4,386	5,409
Seward	4,257	1,685	2,274	2,918
Sheridan	3,512	841	1,181	2,180
Sherman	1,784	1,186	1,608	1,003
Siou	1,093	300	520	657
Stanton	1,983	672	989	1,259
Thayer	3,992	1,266	1,931	2,601
Thosmas	490	120	238	312
Thurston	1,918	1,174	1,890	1,149
Valley	2,630	1,027	1,385	1,670
Washington	3,770	1,685	1,906	2,400
Wayne	3,338	866	1,358	2,323
Webster	2,719	925	1,061	1,964
Wheeler	455	241	327	264
York	5,742	1,681	2,091	3,960
<b>Totals</b>	<b>421,603</b>	<b>188,057</b>	<b>224,165</b>	<b>264,774</b>

## NEBRASKA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 114,013; McKinley, Rep., 121,835; Woolley, Proh., 3,155; Debs, Soc., 823  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 52,921; Roosevelt, Rep., 138,558; Swallow, Proh., 6,323; Debs, Soc., 7,412  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 131,099; Taft, Rep., 128,997; Chaffin, Proh., 5,179; Debs, Soc., 3,524  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 109,008; Taft, Rep., 54,029; Roosevelt, Proh., 72,614; Debs, Soc., 10,174  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 158,827; Hughes, Rep., 117,257; Hanly, Proh., 2,952; Benson, Soc., 7,141  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 119,608; Harding, Rep., 247,498; Watkins, Proh., 5,947; Debs, Soc., 9,600  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 218,385; Davis, Dem., 137,289; LaFollette, Proh., 106,701; Faris, Proh., 1,594  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 349,745; Smith, Dem., 197,959; Thomas, Soc., 3,434  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 359,082; Hoover, Rep., 201,177; Thomas, Soc., 9,876  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 347,454; Landon, Rep., 248,731; Lemke, Union, 12,847  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 263,677; Willkie, Rep., 352,201  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 233,246; Dewey, Rep., 329,880  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 224,165; Dewey, Rep., 264,774  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 421,603; Stevenson, Dem., 188,057

## Nevada

1952

1948

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Churchill	1,948	903	1,055	1,206
Clark	13,333	11,856	10,777	6,352
Douglas	948	177	298	719
Elko	3,104	1,755	2,026	1,683
Esmeralda	1,711	139	183	161
Eureka	379	157	278	312
Humboldt	1,398	691	886	901
Lander	501	237	298	307
Lincoln	903	941	1,004	520
Lyon	1,453	576	629	967
Mineral	1,297	1,369	1,194	706
Nye	1,037	567	595	722
Ormsby	1,653	579	641	1,095
Presiding	919	322	541	677
Storey	206	149	184	187
Washoe	19,064	8,888	8,365	11,323
White Pine	2,205	2,183	2,287	1,396
<b>Totals</b>	<b>50,502</b>	<b>31,688</b>	<b>31,291</b>	<b>29,357</b>

## NEVADA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 6,347; McKinley, Rep., 3,849  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 3,982; Roosevelt, Rep., 6,864; Debs, Soc., 925  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 11,212; Taft, Rep., 10,775; Debs, Soc., 2,103  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 7,986; Taft, Rep., 3,196; Roosevelt, Proh., 5,820; Debs, Soc., 3,313  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 17,776; Hughes, Rep., 12,127; Hanly, Proh., 348; Benson, Soc., 3,065  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 9,851; Harding, Rep., 15,479; Debs, Soc., 1,864  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 11,243; LaFollette, Rep., 9,769; Davis, Dem., 5,909  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 18,327; Smith, Dem., 14,090  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 28,756; Hoover, Rep., 12,674  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 31,925; Landon, Rep., 11,923  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 31,945; Willkie, Rep., 21,229

## Nevada (continued)

1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 29,623; Dewey, Rep., 24,611  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 31,291; Dewey, Rep., 29,367; Wallace, Proh., 1,469  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 50,502; Stevenson, Dem., 31,688

## New Hampshire

1952

1948

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Belknap	9,567	3,755	3,822	7,152
Carroll	7,198	1,378	1,869	6,127
Cheshire	11,847	6,710	6,347	9,043
Cos	9,975	7,818	7,930	7,005
Grafton	15,937	6,124	6,811	12,219
Hillborough	41,263	41,862	11,789	28,257
Merrimack	21,824	10,310	11,171	16,586
Rockingham	26,280	12,010	11,947	18,890
Stafford	13,729	11,753	11,603	9,988
Sullivan	8,317	4,713	4,696	6,003
<b>Totals</b>	<b>166,287</b>	<b>106,663</b>	<b>107,995</b>	<b>121,299</b>

## NEW HAMPSHIRE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 35,489; McKinley, Rep., 54,798; Woolley, Proh., 1,271; Debs, Soc., 790  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 33,905; Roosevelt, Rep., 54,180; Swallow, Proh., 749; Debs, Soc., 1,090  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 33,655; Taft, Rep., 53,149; Chaffin, Proh., 908; Debs, Soc., 1,299  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 34,724; Taft, Rep., 32,927; Roosevelt, Proh., 17,784; Debs, Soc., 1,980  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 43,781; Hughes, Rep., 43,728; Hanly, Proh., 303; Benson, Soc., 1,318  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 62,662; Harding, Rep., 85,196; Debs, Soc., 1,234  
 1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 98,575; Davis, Dem., 57,201; LaFollette, Proh., 8,993  
 1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 115,404; Smith, Dem., 85,715; Thomas, Soc., 455; Foster, Com., 173  
 1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 100,690; Hoover, Rep., 103,629; Thomas, Soc., 947; Foster, Com., 264  
 1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 108,460; Landon, Rep., 104,642; Lemke, Union, 4,819; Browder, Com., 193  
 1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 125,292; Willkie, Rep., 110,127  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 119,663; Dewey, Rep., 109,916; Thomas, Soc., 46  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 107,995; Dewey, Rep., 121,299; Wallace, Proh., 1,970; Thomas, Soc., 66; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 83; Thurmond, States' Rights, 7  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 166,287; Stevenson, Dem., 106,663

## New Jersey

1952

1948

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Atlantic	40,269	28,953	25,313	31,608
Bergen	212,842	93,473	69,132	112,657
Burlington	30,202	25,482	20,801	21,183
Camden	72,335	81,144	66,388	51,977
Cape May	15,218	6,984	6,031	11,227
Cumberland	21,819	15,929	15,195	16,556
Essex	219,863	180,501	155,408	166,963
Gloucester	25,103	20,536	15,785	10,477
Hudson	153,583	161,169	182,479	111,113
Hunterdon	14,439	6,878	6,515	10,654
Mercer	50,428	57,751	49,690	37,741
Middlesex	73,577	70,231	61,634	49,810
Monmouth	73,228	37,096	30,507	52,908
Morris	62,847	23,662	18,864	42,578
Ocean	23,499	8,860	6,366	16,710
Passaic	89,083	70,727	69,147	59,675
Salem	12,026	11,562	9,278	8,961
Somerset	31,230	18,007	14,104	22,634
Sussex	13,115	4,534	4,527	9,269
Union	122,885	78,336	66,759	87,492
Warren	15,737	11,074	9,972	10,558
<b>Totals</b>	<b>1,373,613</b>	<b>1,015,902</b>	<b>895,455</b>	<b>981,124</b>

## NEW JERSEY VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 164,879; McKinley, Rep., 221,754; Woolley, Proh., 7,190; Debs, Soc., 4,611  
 1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 164,367; Roosevelt, Rep., 245,164; Swallow, Proh., 6,845; Debs, Soc., 9,587  
 1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 162,567; Taft, Rep., 265,326; Chaffin, Proh., 4,934; Debs, Soc., 10,253  
 1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 170,282; Taft, Rep., 88,834; Roosevelt, Proh., 145,409; Debs, Soc., 1,900  
 1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 211,645; Hughes, Rep., 269,352; Hanly, Proh., 3,187; Benson, Soc., 10,462  
 1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 258,228; Harding, Rep., 611,670; Watkins, Proh., 4,711; Debs, Soc., 21,217; Christensen, Farm Lab., 2,173

## New Jersey (continued)

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 676,277; Davis, Dem., 298,043; LaFollette, Prog., 109,028; Paris, Proh., 1,660; Foster, Workers, 1,560; Johns, Soc. Lab., 358.
1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 616,517; Hoover, Rep., 328,050; Foster, Com., 1,257; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 597.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 806,530; Hoover, Rep., 775,684; Thomas, Soc., 42,998; Foster, Com., 2,915; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,062; Uphaw, Proh., 774.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,093,549; Landon, Rep., 719,421; Lemke, Union, 9,405; Thomas, Soc., 3,895; Browder, Com., 1,590; Colvin, Proh., 918; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 346.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,016,404; Willkie, Rep., 944,876; Browder, Com., 8,814; Thomas, Soc., 2,823; Babson, Proh., 851; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 449.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 987,874; Dewey, Rep., 961,335; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 8,939; Watson, Nat'l. Proh., 4,265; Thomas, Soc., 3,358.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 895,455; Dewey, Rep., 981,124; Wallace, Prog., 42,683; Watson, Proh., 10,593; Thomas, Soc., 10,521; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 5,825; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 3,354.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 1,373,613; Stevenson, Dem., 1,015,902; Hoopes, Soc., 8,593; Hass, Soc. Lab., 5,815; Hallinan, Prog., 5,589; Kravewski, Poor Man's, 4,203; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 3,850; Hamblen, Proh., 989.

## New Mexico

County	1948			
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Bernalillo....	33,964	23,104	18,305	10,668
Carson.....	741	404	648	521
Chaves.....	7,018	3,880	4,569	3,123
Colfax.....	3,397	3,184	3,871	2,575
Curry.....	5,023	3,422	5,759	2,132
Do Baca.....	782	591	670	458
Dona Ana....	5,902	4,556	5,116	3,440
Eddy.....	6,041	7,495	7,593	2,305
Grant.....	3,421	4,315	3,592	1,999
Guadalupe...	1,575	1,347	1,550	1,565
Harding.....	760	436	653	649
Hidalgo.....	781	757	859	374
Lea.....	4,738	5,204	4,708	1,273
Lincoln.....	2,004	1,095	1,406	1,575
Los Alamos...	2,226	2,281	1,629	941
Luna.....	1,728	1,332	2,095	2,109
McKinley....	3,091	3,097	1,541	1,893
Mora.....	1,849	1,413	2,361	1,354
Otero.....	2,456	2,462	3,063	1,392
Quay.....	2,711	2,375	4,753	4,273
Rio Arriba...	4,336	4,664	3,067	956
Roosevelt...	4,030	2,298	1,851	1,675
Sandoval....	1,795	1,647	1,644	2,407
San Juan....	3,864	1,659	4,953	4,655
San Miguel...	5,360	4,451	6,172	7,491
Santa Fe....	9,011	1,158	1,359	1,274
Sierra.....	2,033	1,777	1,650	2,139
Socorro.....	2,224	2,763	2,977	2,852
Taos.....	1,747	1,422	1,696	1,709
Torrance....	1,998	1,142	1,590	1,246
Union.....	3,810	3,310	2,914	3,280
Valencia....				
Totals....	132,170	105,661	105,464	80,303

## NEW MEXICO VOTE SINCE 1912

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 22,139; Taft, Rep., 17,900; Roosevelt, Prog., 8,347; Debs, Soc., 2,859.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 33,693; Hughes, Rep., 31,163; Hanly, Proh., 112; Benson, Soc., 1,999.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 46,668; Harding, Rep., 57,634; Christensen, F.-Lab., 1,097.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 54,745; Davis, Dem., 48,542; LaFollette, Prog., 9,543.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 69,645; Smith, Dem., 48,211; Foster, Com., 158.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 95,089; Hoover, Rep., 54,217; Thomas, Soc., 1,776; Harvey, Lib., 389; Foster, Com., 135.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 105,838; Landon, Rep., 81,710; Lemke, Union, 924; Thomas, Soc., 343; Browder, Com., 43.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 103,699; Willkie, Rep., 79,315.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 81,389; Dewey, Rep., 70,698; Watson, Proh., 148.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 105,464; Dewey, Rep., 80,303; Wallace, Prog., 1,037; Watson, Proh., 127; Thomas, Soc., 83; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 49.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 132,170; Stevenson, Dem., 105,661; Hamblen, Proh., 297; Hallinan, Ind. Prog., 225; MacArthur, Christian National, 220; Hass, Soc. Lab., 35.

## New York

County	1952		1948	
	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Albany.....	79,871	69,706	74,623	59,965
Allegany....	16,365	3,819	4,641	12,689
Broome.....	61,738	24,323	25,141	43,110
Cattaraugus.	24,808	10,617	10,858	18,246
Cayuga.....	25,037	11,152	13,807	19,017
Chautauqua.	42,043	22,211	20,121	29,969
Chemung....	30,188	12,622	12,951	22,754
Chemango...	10,062	3,874	4,870	11,981
Clinton....	14,535	7,286	9,970	9,694
Columbia...	17,539	5,765	6,276	13,758
Cortland....	13,985	3,903	4,539	10,433
Delaware...	17,737	3,914	4,789	14,226
Dutchess...	46,381	1,753	17,168	34,067
Erle.....	253,297	188,227	194,162	175,118
Essex.....	12,800	3,698	3,974	10,287
Franklin....	12,212	5,084	6,615	8,993
Fulton.....	18,068	7,143	7,479	12,787
Genesee....	18,600	6,497	6,940	12,550
Greene.....	12,907	4,269	4,888	10,568
Hamilton...	2,615	513	731	2,000
Herkimer...	20,980	10,812	12,223	14,688
Jefferson...	27,932	11,464	12,782	19,661
Lewis.....	7,622	2,773	3,121	5,692
Livingston.	14,760	5,564	6,310	11,310
Madison....	17,715	5,168	5,841	13,413
Monroe....	159,172	106,770	109,568	109,608
Montgom'y.	19,554	11,842	13,841	14,212
Nassau....	305,900	118,307	87,191	184,284
Ningara....	54,843	34,787	33,430	35,558
Oneida....	69,652	42,707	47,536	46,755
Onondaga...	119,268	60,717	64,666	84,370
Ontario....	21,639	8,849	8,760	16,156
Orange.....	51,217	19,370	19,938	38,351
Orleans....	11,686	3,657	3,950	9,566
Oswego....	27,609	10,443	12,563	15,437
Otsego....	20,304	5,780	7,048	8,222
Putnam....	11,038	4,323	3,816	8,222
Rensselaer.	51,453	23,769	27,834	40,375
Rockland...	27,657	13,584	12,640	20,661
Saratoga....	28,036	12,359	12,971	20,160
Schoharie...	29,712	10,352	11,054	20,708
Schenectady.	54,272	25,090	27,588	35,495
Seneca....	8,972	3,309	3,971	6,751
Shenoy....	5,604	1,659	1,800	4,452
Schoharie...	9,669	3,993	4,781	7,286
Steuben....	32,123	10,375	12,726	22,938
Suffolk....	115,570	38,423	28,499	75,519
Sullivan...	14,926	7,257	6,983	11,253
Tioga.....	11,799	3,110	3,326	8,673
Tompkins...	18,673	5,760	5,521	13,719
Ulster.....	36,141	14,266	13,924	28,941
Warren....	17,016	4,753	5,370	12,884
Washington.	17,551	5,717	5,811	13,975
Wayne....	21,603	6,028	6,589	10,707
Westchester.	237,105	100,588	90,508	177,077
Wyoming...	12,154	3,858	4,447	9,871
Yates.....	7,831	1,709	1,985	5,997
Outside				
N. Y. C....	2,457,322	1,169,908	1,154,263	1,732,785
Bronx.....	241,898	309,482	285,512	173,044
Kings.....	416,708	531,659	505,192	330,494
New York...	300,284	304,557	333,304	241,752
Queens....	450,610	281,735	249,863	323,450
Richmond.	55,993	26,549	29,508	30,539
Greater				
N. Y. C....	1,495,493	1,517,982	1,403,379	1,108,288
Totals....	3,952,815	2,687,890	2,557,642	2,841,163

Total Truman vote (1948) Dem., 2,557,642; Liberal, 222,562; total 2,780,204.  
Total Stevenson vote (1952) Dem., 2,687,890; Liberal, 416,711; total, 3,104,601.

## NEW YORK STATE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 678,428; McKinley, Rep., 822,013; Woolley, Proh., 22,077; Debs, Soc., 12,807.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 883,981; Roosevelt, Rep., 859,533; Swallow, Proh., 20,787; Debs, Soc., 36,883.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 667,468; Taft, Rep., 870,070; Chaffin, Proh., 22,667; Debs, Soc., 38,451.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 855,475; Taft, Rep., 455,428; Roosevelt, Prog., 390,021; Soc., 63,381.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 759,426; Hughes, Rep., 869,115; Roosevelt, Prog., 10,172; Hanly, Proh., 19,031; Benson, Soc., 45,944.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 731,238; Harding, Rep., 1,871,167; Watkins, Proh., 19,653; Debs, Soc., 203,201; Christensen, F.-Lab., 18,413.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 950,786; Coolidge, Rep., 1,820,058; LaFollette, Prog., 268,510; LaFollette, Soc., 198,783; Johnson, Soc. Lab., 9,228; Foster, Workers, 8,228.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 2,193,344; Smith, Dem., 2,089,863; Thomas, Soc., 107,332; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 4,206; Foster, Com., 10,884.

## Oklahoma

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adair	3,037	2,725	3,067	2,407
Adair	4,155	1,118	1,838	2,765
Atoka	2,004	2,654	3,104	1,033
Beaver	2,539	810	1,506	1,420
Beckham	1,504	3,972	4,544	1,810
Blaine	4,851	1,828	2,595	2,835
Bryan	3,340	6,739	7,715	1,366
Calder	6,844	6,155	8,110	3,793
Canadian	7,252	4,203	5,568	3,729
Carter	10,276	9,474	2,147	
Cherokee	3,326	3,234	4,219	2,785
Chester	2,251	4,260	4,950	1,036
Chilton	1,458	705	871	650
Cleveland	8,149	6,190	6,576	3,671
Coal	1,106	1,755	2,121	461
Comanche	8,756	9,029	7,975	2,787
Cotton	1,897	2,117	2,613	738
Craig	3,830	3,135	4,182	2,807
Creek	9,257	8,818	9,198	5,532
Custer	5,617	3,226	4,618	2,538
Delaware	3,399	2,686	3,157	2,343
Dewey	2,584	1,281	2,049	1,491
Ellis	17,389	7,047	8,217	10,352
Garfield	4,402	6,844	6,779	1,681
Garvin	6,348	7,710	8,138	2,882
Grant	3,906	1,821	2,126	2,471
Greer	2,147	2,321	3,044	713
Harmon	1,057	1,904	2,340	266
Harper	2,957	736	1,281	1,221
Haskell	1,872	2,619	3,202	1,390
Hughes	3,012	4,639	5,496	1,676
Jackson	2,627	1,921	3,150	923
Jefferson	1,381	2,872	3,326	551
Johnston	1,349	2,495	2,996	583
Kay	16,160	8,852	10,119	8,959
Kiowa	4,873	1,459	2,488	2,931
Krebs	4,100	3,489	4,263	1,530
Ladner	1,668	2,283	2,539	919
LeFlore	4,631	6,349	6,785	2,821
Lincoln	5,778	1,071	4,013	3,898
Logan	6,172	3,444	4,109	3,817
Love	806	1,972	2,191	217
McClain	2,326	3,201	3,451	908
McCurtain	2,718	5,793	6,223	1,091
McIntosh	2,295	3,007	3,674	1,412
Major	3,497	2,288	1,227	2,467
Marshall	1,204	2,285	2,455	469
Mayes	4,704	3,837	4,355	2,854
Murray	11,810	2,868	3,034	798
Muskogee	11,810	13,010	13,860	6,592
Noble	4,422	1,504	2,770	2,430
Nowata	3,226	2,657	2,688	2,119
Okfuskee	2,469	2,775	3,335	1,621
Oklahoma	95,492	70,199	59,954	40,161
Oklawaha	6,717	10,115	10,467	4,568
Oson	7,731	6,714	7,150	3,951
Ottawa	7,211	6,692	7,243	4,304
Pawnee	3,975	2,274	2,721	2,671
Payne	10,605	6,490	7,390	5,749
Pittsburg	5,608	9,516	9,576	4,864
Pottawatomie	7,289	7,208	7,340	2,289
Pottawatomie	10,699	9,455	10,220	4,760
Puskatoma	1,610	2,578	2,977	789
Roger Mills	1,067	1,479	2,176	509
Rogers	4,873	3,830	4,197	2,819
Seminole	6,668	7,076	8,122	3,423
Sequoyah	3,288	4,072	4,149	2,077
Stephens	6,161	8,029	6,702	1,909
Texas	4,196	1,915	2,693	1,676
Thillman	2,657	3,639	4,071	1,058
Tulsa	73,862	46,728	38,518	42,892
Wagoner	3,321	2,964	3,589	2,416
Washington	11,334	6,238	5,508	6,046
Washington	3,941	3,177	4,326	1,637
Woods	4,892	1,999	2,882	2,871
Woodward	4,463	1,690	2,180	2,391
Totals	518,045	430,939	452,782	268,817

## OKLAHOMA VOTE SINCE 1908

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 122,363; Taft, Rep., 110,474; Debs, Soc., 21,734.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 119,156; Taft, Rep., 90,766; Debs, Soc., 41,674.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 148,113; Hughes, Rep., 97,233; Roosevelt, Prog., 234,131; Debs, Soc., 45,190.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 215,808; Harding, Rep., 243,464; Debs, Soc., 25,679.
1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 259,798; Coolidge, Rep., 220,242; LaFollette, Prog., 41,141; Johns, Soc. Lab., 5,234.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 394,046; Smith, Dem., 219,174; Thomas, Soc., 3,924; Farm-Lab., 1,283.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 516,468; Hoover, Rep., 198,165.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 501,069; Landon, Rep., 245,122; Thomas, Soc., 2,221; Colvin, Proh., 1,328.

## Oklahoma (continued)

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 474,313; Winkie, Rep., 34,872; Ba son, Proh., 3,027.  
 1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 401,549; Dewey, Rep., 319,424; Watson, Proh., 1,663.  
 1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 452,782; Dewey, Rep., 268,817.  
 1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 518,045; Stevenson, Dem., 430,939.

## Oregon

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Baker	4,253	2,562	3,035	2,841
Benton	9,229	2,966	3,135	6,839
Blackmas	21,174	10,219	14,263	11,431
Clatsop	7,509	5,814	5,574	5,078
Columbia	4,696	5,196	4,768	3,049
Cook	10,122	8,118	5,453	5,530
Curry	2,121	1,490	1,149	1,112
Deschutes	5,776	3,174	3,607	3,563
Delaware	14,109	7,837	5,500	7,071
Gilliam	911	415	544	623
Grant	1,911	1,190	1,156	1,090
Harney	1,378	983	802	781
Hood River	3,310	1,630	1,761	2,134
Linn	18,279	8,674	7,312	11,226
Linn	1,488	723	559	622
Jefferson	8,200	3,353	3,290	5,004
Josephine	11,517	6,407	7,520	7,072
Klamath	7,127	1,205	1,104	1,084
Lake	35,693	19,960	15,066	20,843
Lane	5,559	3,632	3,720	3,587
Lincoln	13,761	8,058	7,260	7,936
Linn	5,414	2,245	2,699	3,265
Malheur	29,887	12,337	13,183	18,997
Marion	1,254	786	898	751
Morrow	132,661	107,415	93,703	86,519
Multnomah	6,549	2,983	3,451	4,322
Polk	7,747	3,555	4,454	6,831
Sherman	4,931	3,101	3,128	2,952
Tillamook	10,529	7,098	5,891	5,726
Union	4,114	3,526	3,808	2,668
Walla Walla	1,891	1,271	1,408	1,196
Wasco	4,362	2,517	2,438	2,740
Washington	20,250	11,191	9,424	11,455
Wheeler	719	468	111	111
Yamhill	9,332	4,472	4,794	6,370
Totals	420,815	270,579	243,147	260,904

## OREGON VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), McKinley, Rep., 46,526; Bryan, Dem., 33,385; Woolley, Proh., 2,536; Debs, Soc., 1,494.
1904 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Rep., 60,455; Parker, Dem., 17,521; Swallow, Proh., 3,806; Debs, Soc., 7,619.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 38,049; Taft, Rep., 62,530; Chaffin, Proh., 2,682; Debs, Soc., 7,339.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 47,064; Taft, Rep., 34,673; Roosevelt, Prog., 37,600; Debs, Soc., 13,343.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 120,087; Hughes, Rep., 126,813; Hanly, Proh., 4,729; Benson, Soc., 9,711.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 80,019; Harding, Rep., 143,592; Watkins, Proh., 3,595; Debs, Soc., 9,801.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 142,579; LaFollette, Prog., 63,403; Davis, Dem., 67,569; Johns, Soc. Lab., 617.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 205,341; Smith, Dem., 109,223; Thomas, Soc., 2,720; Reynolds, Soc. Labor, 1,564; Foster, Com., 1,094.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 213,871; Hoover, Rep., 136,019; Thomas, Soc., 15,450; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,730; Foster, Com., 1,681.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 266,733; Landon, Rep., 122,706; Lemke, Union, 21,831; Thomas, Soc., 2,143; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 500; Broadner, Com., 104; Colvin, Proh., 4.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 258,415; Winkie, Rep., 23,555; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 2,487; Thomas, Soc., 398; Browder, Com., 191; Babson, Proh., 154.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 248,635; Dewey, Rep., 225,365; Thomas, Soc., 3,785; Watson, Proh., 2,362.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 243,147; Dewey, Rep., 260,804; Wallace, Prog., 14,978; Thomas, Soc., 5,051.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 420,815; Stevenson, Dem., 270,579; Hallinan, Ind., 3,665.

## Pennsylvania

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	11,016	5,691	5,409	7,988
Allegheny	359,224	370,915	326,303	253,272
Armstrong	16,953	13,221	9,900	11,712
Beaver	31,700	38,136	26,629	22,324



Pennsylvania (continued) 1952				
County	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Bedford	9,419	5,255	3,851	6,028
Berks	51,720	45,874	43,075	35,608
Blair	32,113	16,851	14,050	22,382
Bradford	15,894	4,959	4,421	11,783
Bucks	40,753	24,301	10,655	29,411
Butler	25,243	15,293	9,818	17,449
Cambria	39,294	50,771	41,533	27,725
Cameron	2,307	1,020	858	1,596
Carbon	12,243	10,571	9,438	9,744
Centre	11,700	7,391	14,670	29,258
Chester	39,941	21,490	4,984	6,866
Clarion	9,310	5,212	11,347	11,810
Clearfield	16,045	13,376	5,013	5,618
Citrus	8,125	9,167	9,367	9,417
Columbia	13,008	5,758	9,174	14,161
Crawford	19,079	9,871	11,421	18,028
Cumberland	26,302	12,762	27,729	46,861
Dauphin	58,345	30,985	57,156	93,412
Delaware	129,743	80,316	5,863	5,148
Elk	7,702	6,148	28,159	33,806
Eric	48,836	36,619	34,971	20,401
Fayette	27,348	43,921	3,191	1,309
Forest	1,511	627	7,352	12,151
Franklin	10,474	8,808	1,684	4,717
Fulton	2,127	1,718	8,015	4,760
Greene	6,964	10,125	3,504	6,943
Huntingdon	9,580	4,318	5,632	12,640
Indiana	16,673	11,620	2,299	3,121
Jefferson	11,833	6,365	64,495	46,283
Juniata	3,463	2,705	21,308	46,306
Lackawanna	61,644	64,926	14,632	17,186
Lancaster	64,193	25,146	9,418	15,553
Lawrence	23,319	11,614	26,826	32,202
Lebanon	20,726	11,614	61,569	71,674
Lehigh	45,143	33,033	13,692	19,118
Luzerne	88,967	72,579	4,785	10,218
Lycoming	25,733	15,870	16,108	18,916
McKean	15,256	5,373	4,762	5,666
Mercer	26,424	20,770	5,913	6,674
Mifflin	8,620	5,889	41,112	85,576
Monroe	9,502	5,760	1,964	2,690
Montgomery	115,899	57,701	33,209	27,030
Montour	3,725	2,264	16,478	25,335
Northampton	39,131	36,993	2,596	8,441
North Berk	25,861	17,749	432,609	425,962
Perry	6,733	3,042	1,208	2,893
Philadelphia	396,874	557,352	1,229	3,672
Pike	3,810	1,383	28,194	44,176
Potter	5,117	1,974	1,490	5,181
Schuylkill	51,437	34,987	8,727	13,910
Snyder	6,836	1,086	1,084	1,752
Somerset	18,589	13,167	3,621	7,945
Sullivan	2,011	1,239	2,986	10,016
Susquehanna	10,529	3,653	1,412	5,058
Tioga	11,203	3,006	5,144	11,920
Union	6,558	1,610	4,103	8,378
Venango	17,006	6,356	46,327	26,860
Warren	11,555	4,442	2,284	7,708
Washington	36,011	55,725	61,901	41,709
Wayne	9,623	2,530	1,674	4,332
Westmoreland	58,923	80,068	33,321	32,494
Wyoming	5,772	1,815		
York	44,489	30,508		
<b>Totals</b>	<b>2,415,789</b>	<b>2,146,269</b>	<b>1,752,426</b>	<b>1,902,197</b>

## PENNSYLVANIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 424,232; McKinley, Rep., 712,665; Woolley, Proh., 27,908; Debs, Soc., 4,831
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 335,330; Roosevelt, Rep., 840,949; Swallow, Proh., 33,717; Cox, 21,863
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 448,785; Taft, Rep., 745,779; Chafin, Proh., 36,694; Debs, Soc., 33,913
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 395,619; Taft, Rep., 273,305; Roosevelt, Proh., 35,313; Cox, 80,915
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 521,784; Hughes, Rep., 703,734; Hauls, Proh., 28,525; Soc., 42,637
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 503,202; Harding, Rep., 1,218,215; Watkins, Proh., 42,612; Debs, Soc., 70,321; Christensen, Lab., 16,642
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 1,401,481; Davis, Dem., 409,192; LaFollette, Soc., 93,441; Labor, 214,126; Nations, Amer., 13,035; Faris, Proh., 9,779; Foster, Workers, 2,735
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 2,055,382; Smith, Dem., 1,067,586; Thomas, Soc., 18,847; Foster, Labor, (Workers, 2,687; Com., 2,039) 4,726
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,295,948; Hoover, Rep., 1,453,540; Thomas, Soc., 91,119; Upshaw, Proh., 11,319; Foster, Com., 5,658; Cox, Jobless, 725; Reynolds, Indust., 869
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,353,788; Landon, Rep., 1,690,300; Lemke, Royal Oak, 87,467; Thomas, Soc., 14,755; Colvin, Proh., 6,691; Browder, Com., 4,060; Aiken, Ind. Lab., 1,424
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 2,171,035; Willkie, Rep., 1,889,848; Thomas, Soc., 10,967; Browder, Com., 4,519; Aiken, Ind. Gov., 1,518
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 1,940,479; Dewey, Rep., 1,835,054; Thomas, Soc., 11,721; Watson, Proh., 5,750; Teichert, Ind. Gov., 1,789

## Pennsylvania (continued)

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 1,752,426; Dewey, Rep., 1,902,197; Wallace, Proh., 55,161; Thomas, Soc., 11,325; Watson, Proh., 10,338; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 2,133; Teichert, Ind. Gov., 1,461

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 2,415,789; Stevenson, Dem., 2,146,269; Hamblen, Proh., 8,771; Hallinan, Proh., 4,200; Hoopes, Soc., 2,684; Dobbs, Militant Workers, 1,502; Hass, Ind. Gov., 1,347; Scattered, 155.

## Rhode Island

1952				
County	Eisen-hower (R)	Steven-son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Bristol	8,468	8,313	7,562	5,349
Kent	27,745	17,824	15,257	16,299
Newport	15,136	11,110	9,254	10,756
Providence	146,197	157,592	149,254	93,867
Washington	13,389	8,448	7,370	9,522
<b>Totals</b>	<b>210,935</b>	<b>203,293</b>	<b>188,736</b>	<b>135,787</b>

## RHODE ISLAND VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 19,812; McKinley, Rep., 33,784; Woolley, Proh., 1,529

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 24,839; Roosevelt, Rep., 41,606; Swallow, Proh., 768; Debs, Soc., 956

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 24,706; Taft, Rep., 43,942; Chafin, Proh., 1,016; Debs, Soc., 1,365

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 30,412; Taft, Rep., 27,703; Roosevelt, Proh., 16,878; Debs, Soc., 2,049

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 40,394; Hughes, Rep., 44,858; Hauls, Proh., 470; Benson, Soc., 1,914

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 55,062; Harding, Rep., 107,463; Watkins, Proh., 510; Debs, Soc., 4,351

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 125,286; Davis, Dem., 76,606; LaFollette, Proh., 7,628; Foster, Workers, 280; Johns, Soc. Lab., 268

1928 (Pres.), Smith, Dem., 118,973; Hoover, Rep., 117,522; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 416; Foster, Com., 883

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 146,604; Hoover, Rep., 115,266; Thomas, Soc., 138; Foster, Com., 546; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 433; Upshaw, Proh., 183

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 165,238; Landon, Rep., 125,031; Lemke, Union, 19,569; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 929; Browder, Com., 411

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 182,182; Willkie, Rep., 138,653; Browder, Com., 239; Babson, Proh., 74

1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 175,356; Dewey, Rep., 123,487; Watson, Proh., 493

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 188,736; Dewey, Rep., 135,787; Wallace, Proh., 2,619; Thomas, Soc., 429; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 131

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 210,935; Stevenson, Dem., 203,293; Hallinan, Proh., 187; Hass, Soc. Lab., 83

## South Carolina

1952				
County	Eisen-hower (Ind)	Steven-son (D)	Thur., States Rights	Truman, Dem.
Abbeville	898	2,776	787	254
Aiken	3,944	4,346	4,607	572
Allendale	62	440	1,041	55
Anderson	3,007	11,661	1,342	2,581
Bamberg	1,867	7,50	1,714	124
Barnwell	597	1,598	1,920	115
Beaufort	1,509	1,106	850	263
Berkely	2,330	1,708	1,534	323
Catawba	1,063	3,81	840	36
Charleston	19,156	9,959	10,603	2,660
Cherokee	1,269	5,515	1,075	605
Chester	2,511	2,843	1,527	436
Chesterfield	1,502	4,668	1,554	912
Clarendon	1,999	953	1,467	107
Colleton	2,615	1,905	2,337	223
Darlington	3,227	5,718	1,930	726
Dillon	1,341	1,578	967	808
Dorchester	2,258	852	2,717	143
Edgefield	1,691	753	1,797	27
Fairfield	1,514	5,590	1,073	211
Florence	4,930	5,340	3,729	1,189
Georgetown	2,314	1,370	1,913	432
Greenville	17,092	14,863	5,922	2,745
Greenwood	3,186	3,815	2,508	440
Hampton	1,569	787	1,530	81
Harry	3,323	4,489	3,345	503
Jasper	750	639	715	141
Kershaw	2,724	2,052	1,615	302
Lancaster	2,634	4,989	1,649	855
Laurens	3,240	3,697	2,047	513
Lee	1,610	927	1,155	142
Lexington	3,755	3,513	2,237	566
Marion	2,220	1,610	1,219	301
Marlboro	1,410	1,699	1,053	351
McClintock	830	624	713	30
Newberry	3,895	3,418	2,758	349
Oconee	1,421	3,230	1,155	666

County	1852		1948	
	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Anderson	10,489	8,939	5,915	5,372
Bedford	2,611	4,362	2,393	771
Benton	1,304	2,452	1,757	998
Blochess	1,229	1,158	1,092	1,103
Blount	11,708	5,643	3,141	6,152
Bradley	4,606	6,166	2,036	2,942
Campbell	4,537	2,346	2,207	2,022
Cannon	930	1,401	1,408	558
Carroll	3,741	2,841	2,818	2,651
Carter	9,019	2,707	1,809	4,943
Cheatham	536	2,222	2,731	193
Chester	1,674	1,434	980	766
Chilborne	3,221	2,132	2,080	2,507
Clay	842	968	1,146	703
Coker	5,688	1,247	939	3,570
Coffee	2,110	3,537	2,041	599
Crockett	1,348	2,155	1,415	601
Cumberland	2,232	2,059	1,607	1,985
Davidson	39,216	51,562	20,877	84,416
Decatur	1,406	1,631	1,555	1,291
DeKalb	1,814	1,949	2,412	1,751
Dickson	1,415	4,196	2,337	4,851
Dyer	3,231	4,531	3,503	983
Fayette	1,029	1,173	226	66
Fentress	2,143	934	962	1,587
Franklin	2,015	4,780	2,948	583
Gilson	3,768	6,687	3,917	1,131
Giles	1,649	4,640	3,676	713
Granger	3,630	937	644	1,621
Greene	6,583	3,656	3,282	4,373
Grundy	709	2,583	2,009	431
Hambien	5,031	2,395	1,552	2,116
Hamilton	29,681	23,832	16,968	10,433
Hancock	1,830	458	416	1,595
Hardenman	1,256	2,747	1,609	3,917

Tennessee (continued) 1952			1948		Texas				
County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.	County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Hardin	2,459	1,677	1,270	1,779	Anderson	4,637	3,462	3,242	1,199
Hawkins	5,295	2,404	2,019	3,637	Andrews	805	920	816	1,011
Haywood	949	2,432	1,050	148	Angelina	4,705	6,224	4,377	1,000
Henderson	3,317	1,601	1,153	2,278	Aransas	818	503	418	235
Henry	2,421	5,677	3,292	604	Archer	937	1,272	1,599	191
Hickman	1,014	2,625	2,140	478	Armstrong	562	125	688	97
Houston	465	1,229	1,157	201	Atascosa	2,147	2,124	.....	.....
Humphreys	898	2,670	1,327	355	Austin	2,964	1,415	1,252	1,260
Jackson	1,138	1,886	1,802	536	Baylor	1,118	1,039	1,116	234
Jefferson	4,122	1,228	900	2,679	Bender	1,350	358	445	570
Johnson	3,590	506	433	2,413	Brewster	1,540	3,148	2,518	443
Knox	44,358	26,081	15,946	21,074	Brewster	879	1,112	1,522	101
Lake	487	1,475	834	179	Bee	2,536	1,583	1,441	801
Lauderdale	1,390	4,310	2,556	298	Bell	4,862	9,184	7,548	1,069
Lawrence	4,561	4,299	4,851	3,837	Bexar	65,391	50,260	35,970	26,202
Lewis	540	1,308	1,148	381	Blanco	919	997	1,003	497
Lincoln	1,654	4,510	2,969	361	Borden	182	210	203	18
Loudon	4,311	2,138	1,673	2,605	Bosque	1,982	1,940	2,303	501
McMinn	5,778	3,410	3,016	4,132	Bowie	6,501	10,437	7,028	1,161
McNairy	3,426	2,698	2,267	2,390	Brazoria	8,360	8,386	4,783	2,133
Macon	2,602	1,158	738	1,768	Brazos	4,881	4,213	3,459	1,533
Madison	7,243	8,623	4,722	1,681	Brewster	1,096	609	940	312
Marion	2,227	2,938	2,551	1,738	Briscoe	692	508	.....	.....
Marshall	1,525	3,837	3,059	517	Brooks	809	1,577	1,029	217
Maury	3,582	7,377	2,906	895	Brown	4,635	3,778	5,059	1,071
Meigs	850	754	788	748	Burleson	1,052	2,347	2,051	240
Memphis	4,581	3,643	3,553	3,902	Burnet	1,270	1,431	.....	.....
Meigs	2,573	5,759	3,310	646	Caldwell	2,552	2,887	.....	.....
Moore	354	826	523	102	Calhoun	1,406	813	.....	.....
Morgan	2,833	1,492	1,500	1,570	Callahan	1,431	1,502	1,844	258
Obion	2,832	4,423	3,490	842	Cameron	14,018	7,559	6,778	4,689
Overtown	1,453	2,209	1,835	917	Camp	951	1,555	.....	.....
Perry	762	1,192	1,196	459	Carson	1,471	1,071	1,301	413
Pickett	1,003	547	568	849	Cass	2,502	3,160	2,540	487
Polk	2,283	1,521	1,412	1,529	Castro	1,169	825	1,158	189
Putnam	3,183	4,096	3,134	1,879	Chambers	1,497	1,116	787	302
Rhea	2,520	2,090	1,879	2,077	Cherokee	3,825	3,868	3,079	1,154
Roane	5,583	3,702	2,306	8,236	Childress	1,890	1,879	2,415	273
Robertson	1,834	5,063	3,044	376	Clay	1,272	2,014	2,131	332
Rutherford	3,196	6,793	4,151	854	Clayton	780	906	971	119
Scott	3,274	1,181	972	2,016	Cochran	576	736	909	65
Sequatchie	535	882	907	420	Coke	2,555	1,824	2,695	545
Sevier	7,244	1,066	840	5,049	Coleman	4,047	5,906	6,516	1,155
Shelby	65,170	71,779	23,854	14,566	Collin	1,334	1,321	1,779	198
Smith	1,412	2,622	1,764	773	Colorado	3,237	2,043	1,316	900
Snow	641	2,170	1,962	331	Comal	3,350	1,252	1,212	1,752
Sullivan	15,596	11,849	7,626	6,984	Comanche	2,411	2,181	2,915	408
Sumner	2,233	5,674	3,688	793	Concho	808	708	1,156	174
Tipton	1,312	5,351	3,066	206	Cooke	4,385	2,637	.....	.....
Trousdale	1,261	1,236	1,014	104	Coryell	1,658	2,432	2,350	310
Union	3,453	1,763	844	1,927	Cottle	494	1,368	1,318	102
Van Buren	2,087	2,947	513	1,603	Crane	621	857	.....	.....
Van Horn	393	674	636	298	Crockett	654	306	400	127
Warren	1,912	3,568	2,969	807	Crosby	1,053	1,550	1,731	168
Washington	12,023	5,215	4,023	7,056	Childers	231	1,197	1,504	399
Wayne	2,439	1,008	820	1,957	Dallas	1,484	69,304	47,464	35,664
Wentley	3,043	4,198	3,099	1,310	Dallas	118,218	2,093	2,605	393
White	1,374	2,319	1,719	635	Dawson	2,388	1,066	1,496	535
Williamson	2,325	4,085	2,294	556	De Witt	2,468	1,585	.....	.....
Wilson	2,449	5,070	3,133	834	Denton	5,840	5,289	4,549	1,531
Totals	446,147	443,710	270,402	202,914	De Witt	4,075	1,934	1,808	1,612

## TENNESSEE VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 145,356; McKinley, Rep., 123,180; Woolley, Proh., 3,582; Debs, Soc., 413.	1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 131,653; Roosevelt, Rep., 105,369; Swallow, Proh., 1,906; Debs, Soc., 1,564.	1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 135,608; Taft, Rep., 118,324; Chafin, Proh., 300; Debs, Soc., 1,870.	1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 130,335; Taft, Rep., 59,444; Roosevelt, Proh., 23,725; Debs, Soc., 3,492.	1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 153,282; Hughes, Rep., 116,223; Hanly, Proh., 147; Benson, Soc., 2,942.	1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 206,558; Harding, Rep., 219,829; Debs, Soc., 2,239.	1924 (Pres.), Davis, Dem., 158,404; Coolidge, Rep., 130,882; LaFollette, Proh., 10,656; Faris, Proh., 15.	1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 195,388; Smith, Dem., 167,343; Thomas, Soc., 631; Foster, Com., 111.	1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 259,817; Hoover, Rep., 126,806; Ushaw, Proh., 1,995; Thomas, Soc., 1,786; Foster, Com., 234.	1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 327,083; Landon, Rep., 146,516; Thomas, Soc., 685; Colvin, Proh., 632; Bowder, Com., 49; Lemke, Union, 296.	1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 351,601; W. K. K., Rep., 169,153; Babson, Proh., 1,606; Thomas, Soc., 163.	1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 308,707; Dewey, Rep., 200,311; Watson, Proh., 882; Thomas, Soc., 892.	1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 270,402; Dewey, Rep., 202,914; Thurmond, States' Rights, 73,815; Wallace, Proh., 1,864; Thomas, Soc., 1,288.	1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 446,147; Stevenson, Dem., 443,710; Hamblen, Proh., 1,432; Hallinan, Proh., 885; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 379.
--	--	---	---	---	--	---	--	---	--	---	--	--	--

## Virginia (continued) 1952

County	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Pulaski	2,815	1,715	1,412	1,691
Rappahannock	619	518	617	311
Richmond	727	326	240	296
Roanoke	6,017	2,689	2,876	3,988
Rockbridge	2,068	1,059	994	1,062
Rockingham	4,350	1,591	1,650	3,219
Russell	2,937	3,253	2,659	2,447
Scott	4,703	2,990	2,603	3,520
Shenandoah	4,284	1,734	1,603	3,349
Smith	3,684	1,972	1,750	2,897
Southampton	1,168	2,000	1,462	617
Spotsylvania	1,174	1,194	818	510
Stafford	1,111	1,077	708	732
Surry	414	572	460	134
Tazewell	888	956	614	244
Taxewell	3,232	2,527	2,258	2,278
Warren	1,888	1,362	1,291	1,014
Washington	3,810	2,778	2,510	2,972
Westmoreland	1,117	754	503	568
Wise	3,911	4,729	4,862	2,836
Wythe	3,580	1,654	976	2,077
York	1,355	1,287	826	418

Total Counties... 222,674 176,143 136,710 118,417

City	Eisen- hower (R)	Steven- son (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Alexandria	8,579	6,471	3,917	3,903
Bristol	1,574	1,432	1,451	879
Buena Vista	513	392	297	234
Charlottesville	3,292	2,174	1,527	1,419
Clinchburg	936	811	818	451
Colonial Heights	896	835		
Danville	4,765	3,323	2,334	1,579
Falls Church	1,380	930		
Fredricksburg	1,336	970	816	810
Hampton	5,505	4,946	727	371
Harrisburg	2,238	635	751	1,877
Hopewell	1,640	1,657	1,242	570
Lynchburg	7,090	3,848	2,480	2,373
Martinsville	1,772	1,391	814	642
Norfolk	2,769	4,051	3,420	1,453
Norfolk	14,166	11,862	9,370	7,556
Petersburg	2,832	2,342	2,019	1,189
Portsmouth	3,621	6,182	4,012	2,056
Radford	1,523	1,108	826	850
Richmond	29,300	19,235	16,466	14,549
Roanoke	15,673	8,042	5,343	6,542
So. Norfolk	1,098	1,782	857	347
Staunton	2,578	945	914	1,323
Suffolk	1,622	1,209	1,030	741
Virginia Beach	1,310	881		
Warwick	3,307	2,806	1,822	1,014
Waynesboro	1,680	730	839	833
Williamsburg	797	483	312	334
Winchester	2,375	1,055	891	1,272

Total, Cities... 126,363 92,534 64,076 53,653

Counties & Cities... 349,037 268,677 200,786 172,070

## VIRGINIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.)	Bryan, Dem., 146,080; McKinley, Rep., 115,865; Woolley, Proh., 2,150; Debs, Soc., 145
1904 (Pres.)	Parker, Dem., 86,548; Roosevelt, Rep., 47,880; Swallow, Proh., 1,383; Debs, Soc., 56
1908 (Pres.)	Bryan, Dem., 82,846; Taft, Rep., 52,673; Chafin, Proh., 1,111; Debs, Soc., 255
1912 (Pres.)	Wilson, Dem., 90,332; Taft, Rep., 23,286; Roosevelt, Proh., 21,777; Debs, Soc., 520
1916 (Pres.)	Wilson, Dem., 102,824; Hughes, Rep., 49,356; Hanly, Proh., 783; Benson, Soc., 1,060
1920 (Pres.)	Cox, Dem., 141,670; Harding, Rep., 87,456; Watkins, Proh., 826; Debs, Soc., 807; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 240
1924 (Pres.)	Davis, Dem., 139,797; Coolidge, Rep., 73,359; LaFollette, Proh., 10,379; Johns, Soc. Lab., 181
1928 (Pres.)	Hoover, Rep., 164,609; Smith, Dem., 140,146; Thomas, Soc., 250; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 180; Foster, Com., 173
1932 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 203,979; Hoover, Rep., 89,637; Thomas, Soc., 2,382; Upshaw, Proh., 1,843; Foster, Com., 88; Cox, Ind., 15
1936 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 234,980; Landon, Rep., 98,366; Colvin, Proh., 594; Thomas, Soc., 313; Lemke, Union, 233; Browder, Com., 98
1940 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 235,961; Willkie, Rep., 109,363; Babson, Proh., 882; Thomas, Soc., 282; Browder, Com., 71; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 48
1944 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 242,276; Dewey, Rep., 145,243; Watson, Proh., 459; Thomas, Soc., 417; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 90
1948 (Pres.)	Truman, Dem., 200,786; Dewey, Rep., 172,070; Thurmond, States' Rights, 43,393; Wal-

## Virginia (continued)

lace, Proh., 2,047; Thomas, Soc., 726; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 234

1952 (Pres.) Eisenhower, Rep., 349,037; Stevenson, Dem., 268,677; Hass, Soc. Lab., 1,160; Hoopes, Social Dem., 504; Hallinan, Proh., 311

## Washington

County	1952 Eisen- hower (R)	1952 Steven- son (D)	1948 Truman, Dem.	1948 Dewey, Rep.
Adams	2,181	1,104	1,267	1,394
Asotin	2,722	2,160	2,064	1,384
Benton	13,412	9,889	8,458	5,832
Chelan	11,164	6,867	7,702	7,392
Clallam	6,442	5,890	5,412	4,178
Clark	18,973	18,153	17,154	11,546
Columbia	1,511	765	1,015	1,062
Cowlitz	12,366	11,242	11,075	7,098
Douglas	2,954	2,361	2,251	1,703
Ferry	687	754	824	473
Franklin	3,291	2,798	2,525	1,541
Garfield	1,157	559	747	749
Grant	4,512	4,881	4,067	2,081
Grays Harbor	12,168	12,317	13,660	8,357
Island	2,901	1,772	1,694	1,805
Jefferson	2,355	1,933	1,911	1,610
King	200,507	165,553	143,295	131,039
Kitsap	18,876	20,531	19,588	9,896
Kittitas	5,201	3,937	4,588	3,446
Klickitat	2,845	2,140	2,206	1,951
Lewis	12,287	7,115	8,394	9,047
Lincoln	3,422	1,974	2,518	2,348
Mason	3,827	3,830	3,613	2,524
Okanogan	6,085	4,817	5,644	4,083
Pacific	3,846	3,778	3,902	2,739
Pend Oreille	1,560	1,380	1,465	1,009
Pierce	56,515	56,132	56,674	34,396
San Juan	1,133	619	633	381
Skaft	11,446	8,321	9,080	8,176
Skamania	1,072	978	1,067	707
Snohomish	26,719	28,518	25,924	17,018
Spokane	56,958	46,827	49,619	37,086
Stevens	4,158	3,355	4,205	2,977
Thurston	13,904	9,764	10,461	9,511
Wahkiakum	815	928	877	622
Walla Walla	11,987	5,738	7,102	7,993
Whatcom	17,590	12,877	12,736	12,850
Whitman	8,905	4,611	6,015	6,411
Yakima	32,317	17,647	19,760	21,396

Totals... 599,107 492,845 476,165 386,315

## WASHINGTON VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.)	Bryan, Dem., 44,833; McKinley, Rep., 57,456; Woolley, Proh., 2,363; Debs, Soc., 2,006
1904 (Pres.)	Parker, Dem., 28,098; Roosevelt, Rep., 101,540; Swallow, Proh., 3,329; Debs, Soc., 10,023
1908 (Pres.)	Bryan, Dem., 58,691; Taft, Rep., 106,062; Chafin, Proh., 4,700; Debs, Soc., 14,177
1912 (Pres.)	Wilson, Dem., 86,840; Taft, Rep., 70,445; Roosevelt, Proh., 113,698; Debs, Soc., 40,134
1916 (Pres.)	Wilson, Dem., 183,388; Hughes, Rep., 167,244; Hanly, Proh., 6,868; Benson, Soc., 22,800
1920 (Pres.)	Cox, Dem., 84,298; Harding, Rep., 223,137; Watkins, Proh., 3,790; Debs, Soc., 8,913; Christensen, Farm-Lab., 77,246
1924 (Pres.)	Coolidge, Rep., 220,224; LaFollette, Proh., 150,727; Davis, Dem., 42,842; Nations, Amer., 6,891; Johns, Soc. Lab., 1,004; Foster, Workers, 761
1928 (Pres.)	Hoover, Rep., 335,884; Smith, Dem., 158,772; Thomas, Soc., 2,614; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 4,068; Foster, Com., 1,541
1932 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 353,260; Hoover, Rep., 208,645; Harvey, Lib., 30,308; Thomas, Soc., 17,080; Foster, Com., 2,972; Upshaw, Proh., 1,540; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 1,009
1936 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 459,579; Landon, Rep., 206,892; Lemke, Union, 17,463; Thomas, Soc., 3,496; Browder, Com., 1,907; Pelly, Christian, 1,598; Colvin, Proh., 1,041; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 362
1940 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 462,145; Willkie, Rep., 322,123; Thomas, Soc., 4,588; Browder, Com., 2,525; Babson, Proh., 1,686; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 667
1944 (Pres.)	Roosevelt, Dem., 486,774; Dewey, Rep., 361,689; Thomas, Soc., 3,824; Watson, Proh., 2,396; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,645
1948 (Pres.)	Truman, Dem., 476,165; Dewey, Rep., 386,315; Wallace, Proh., 31,692; Watson, Proh., 6,117; Thomas, Soc., 3,534; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,133; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 103
1952 (Pres.)	Eisenhower, Rep., 599,107; Stevenson, Dem., 492,845; MacArthur, Christian Nationalist, 7,290; Hallinan, Proh., 2,460; Hass, Soc. Lab., 633; Hoopes, Soc., 254; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 119

## West Virginia

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Barbour	4,504	1,459	4,238	3,831
Berkeley	8,149	7,111	6,797	6,015
Bonne	4,100	8,209	6,769	2,909
Brooke	3,682	4,250	4,287	2,864
Braxton	5,073	7,591	6,680	3,718
Cabell	27,461	22,179	23,680	18,599
Calhoun	2,101	2,138	2,120	1,519
Clay	2,134	2,814	2,978	2,366
Doddridge	2,711	1,040	1,160	2,433
Euyette	9,190	22,307	21,707	7,431
Gilmer	1,413	2,291	2,355	1,421
Grant	3,282	674	664	2,816
Greenbrier	7,374	8,080	7,598	4,035
Hamshire	2,173	2,391	2,357	1,251
Hancock	6,520	9,772	8,242	4,561
Hardy	2,037	2,411	2,435	1,133
Harrison	21,193	20,527	21,109	14,534
Jackson	1,415	2,597	2,639	4,277
Jefferson	3,134	4,036	3,797	2,199
Kanawha	56,861	54,510	53,213	41,111
Lewis	6,254	3,240	3,477	4,829
Lincoln	1,784	5,099	4,433	4,065
Logan	9,148	19,302	16,121	7,362
Marion	14,979	10,800	19,886	11,201
Marshall	9,271	8,659	7,989	6,986
Mason	6,102	3,824	4,038	5,453
McDowell	10,663	24,657	21,545	9,687
Mercer	14,267	16,694	15,201	10,665
Mineral	5,398	4,545	4,866	4,382
Mingo	1,852	12,852	10,362	4,896
Monongalia	13,111	13,152	12,138	9,329
Monroe	3,447	2,856	2,632	2,056
Morgan	2,699	1,114	1,104	2,159
Nicholas	4,486	5,615	5,018	3,391
Ohio	20,575	16,516	16,995	15,757
Pendleton	1,859	1,991	1,944	1,592
Pleasants	1,900	1,632	1,536	1,548
Pocahontas	2,841	2,743	2,754	2,373
Preston	8,059	4,278	3,527	6,020
Putnam	4,944	4,802	4,426	3,722
Raleigh	14,005	22,704	19,697	10,414
Randolph	5,452	6,976	6,586	3,802
Richie	4,238	1,665	1,712	3,619
Roane	4,922	3,603	3,684	4,213
Summers	3,496	4,163	4,630	2,752
Taylor	4,711	3,752	3,888	3,958
Tucker	2,235	2,577	2,557	2,102
Tyler	3,438	1,523	1,579	3,160
Upshur	5,438	2,234	2,323	5,068
Wayne	5,039	8,679	7,618	4,391
Webster	2,229	3,767	2,557	1,527
Wetzel	4,476	4,375	4,377	3,326
Wirt	1,174	1,050	1,233	1,291
Wood	19,917	14,154	14,224	14,198
Wyoming	6,124	9,029	6,725	4,198
Totals	419,970	453,578	429,188	316,251

## WEST VIRGINIA VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 88,807; McKinley, Rep., 119,629; Woolley, Proh., 1,692; Debs, Soc., 219.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 100,381; Roosevelt, Rep., 132,628; Swallow, Proh., 4,504; Debs, Soc., 1,574.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 111,418; Taft, Rep., 137,889; Chaffin, Proh., 5,139; Debs, Soc., 3,679.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 113,046; Taft, Rep., 66,667; Roosevelt, Proh., 78,977; Debs, Soc., 15,336.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 140,403; Hughes, Rep., 143,124; Hanly, Proh., 175; Benson, Soc., 6,150.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 229,789; Harding, Rep., 282,007; Watkins, Proh., 1,528; Debs, Soc., 5,618.
1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 288,635; Davis, Dem., 257,232; LaFollette, Proh., 36,723; Nations, Amer., 1,072.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 375,561; Smith, Dem., 283,748; Thomas, Soc., 1,313; Varney, Proh., 1,703; Foster, Com., 401.
1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 405,124; Hoover, Rep., 330,731; Thomas, Soc., 5,133; Upshaw, Proh., 2,342; Foster, Com., 446.
1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 502,582; Landon, Rep., 328,358; Colvin, Proh., 1,173; Thomas, Soc., 832.
1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 495,662; Wilkie, Rep., 372,414.
1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 392,777; Dewey, Rep., 322,819.
1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 429,188; Dewey, Rep., 316,251; Wallace, Proh., 3,311.
1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 419,970; Stevenson, Dem., 453,578.

## Wisconsin

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Adams	2,259	1,180	1,419	1,259
Ashland	4,451	3,828	4,110	3,135
Barron	10,018	4,902	6,148	5,616
Barrfield	3,419	2,610	3,081	2,338
Brown	30,400	14,342	18,449	17,729
Burlington	4,233	1,988	2,563	2,350
Burnett	2,083	1,741	2,177	1,990
Calumet	6,640	1,970	2,662	4,185
Chippewa	11,159	6,380	7,702	6,146
Clark	9,106	3,662	4,840	5,885
Columbia	11,133	5,272	5,615	6,496
Crawford	5,323	2,256	3,639	3,465
Dane	38,724	37,987	35,488	22,034
Dodge	19,298	7,001	8,212	10,831
Dor	7,621	1,790	2,440	4,911
Douglas	9,677	11,538	12,278	6,252
Dunn	7,475	3,593	4,894	4,319
Eau Claire	14,069	9,554	9,971	7,825
Florence	1,147	809	885	756
Franklin	22,794	7,724	8,904	13,760
Forest	1,990	1,791	2,208	1,251
Grant	14,327	4,197	6,575	8,299
Green	7,949	3,326	3,881	4,103
Green Lake	6,117	1,590	1,722	3,939
Iowa	6,211	2,722	3,917	3,745
Iron	1,733	2,092	2,665	1,281
Jackson	4,236	2,819	2,921	2,553
Jefferson	13,884	6,827	7,256	8,214
Juneau	2,378	2,103	2,589	3,793
Kenosha	18,917	19,768	17,987	12,760
Kewaunee	6,182	1,972	2,740	3,616
Lafayette	19,271	11,808	12,345	10,525
Lafayette	3,731	2,905	3,740	3,288
Langlade	5,841	3,371	4,346	3,441
Lincoln	6,877	3,092	3,368	4,339
Manitowish	18,950	11,579	13,401	10,947
Marathon	20,702	14,541	16,898	11,494
Marquette	9,313	5,727	6,498	5,869
Marquette	3,379	835	1,095	2,033
Menominee	219,177	201,474	187,637	138,672
Monroe	8,744	3,717	4,970	5,347
Oconto	7,807	3,382	4,269	4,865
Ondaga	6,224	3,808	4,293	3,729
Ottawa	26,603	9,373	11,233	16,161
Outagamie	8,605	4,211	4,159	4,866
Pepin	2,348	896	1,381	1,333
Pierce	6,763	3,241	4,395	3,753
Pierce	6,066	4,273	5,330	3,974
Portage	8,499	7,537	8,154	5,424
Price	4,376	3,048	3,373	2,952
Racine	30,628	25,241	23,266	19,029
Richland	6,605	2,260	2,990	3,836
Rock	27,337	15,183	16,150	17,068
Rusk	1,134	2,777	3,401	2,623
St. Croix	7,607	5,094	6,173	4,326
Sauk	12,347	5,267	5,831	7,140
Sawyer	3,116	1,527	2,177	2,257
Shawano	11,131	3,334	4,102	6,280
Sheboygan	22,084	15,136	15,339	12,559
Taylor	4,892	2,768	3,184	2,579
Trempealeau	6,501	4,021	4,211	3,650
Vernon	7,619	4,042	5,226	4,139
Vilas	3,687	1,987	1,688	2,665
Walworth	16,906	5,417	5,377	10,509
Washington	3,184	2,039	2,708	2,959
Washington	12,620	4,140	4,495	6,876
Waushara	30,238	15,766	13,962	17,324
Waupaca	13,693	3,105	4,020	8,764
Waushara	5,417	1,242	1,430	3,594
Winnebago	28,172	13,016	13,116	17,165
Wood	14,707	6,914	7,999	8,073
Totals	979,744	622,175	647,310	590,599

## WISCONSIN VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 159,279; McKinley, Rep., 265,756; Woolley, Proh., 10,022; Debs, Soc., 7,051.
1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 124,108; Roosevelt, Rep., 280,194; Swallow, Proh., 9,770; Debs, Soc., 28,220.
1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 166,632; Taft, Rep., 247,747; Chaffin, Proh., 11,572; Debs, Soc., 28,170.
1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 164,228; Taft, Rep., 130,695; Roosevelt, Proh., 82,460; Debs, Soc., 33,481.
1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 193,042; Hughes, Rep., 221,323; Hanly, Proh., 7,166; Benson, Soc., 37,846.
1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 113,422; Harding, Rep., 398,576; Watkins, Proh., 8,647; Debs, Soc., 85,041.
1924 (Pres.), LaFollette, Proh., 453,678; Coolidge, Rep., 311,614; Davis, Dem., 68,115; Foster, Workers, 3,773; Fatis, Proh., 2,918; Johns, Soc. Lab., 411; Wallace, Comm. Land, 270.
1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 544,205; Smith, Dem., 450,259; Thomas, Soc., 18,213; Foster, Com., 1,528; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 381; Varney, Proh., 2,245.

## Wisconsin (continued)

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 707,410; Hoover, Rep., 347,741; Thomas, Soc., 53,379; Foster, Com., 3,112; Upshaw, Proh., 2,672; Reynolds, Soc. Lab., 494.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 802,984; Landon, Rep., 380,828; Lemke Union 60,297; Thomas Soc., 10,626; Browder, Com., 2,197; Colvin, Proh., 1,071; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 357.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 704,821; Willkie, Rep., 679,260; Thomas, Soc., 15,071; Browder, Com., 2,394; Babson Proh., 2,148; Aiken, Soc. Lab., 1,882.

1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 650,413; Dewey, Rep., 674,532; Thomas, Soc., 13,205; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 1,002.

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 647,310; Dewey, Rep., 590,959; Wallace, Prog., 25,282; Thomas, Soc., 12,547; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 399; Dobbs, Soc. Workers, 303.

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 979,744; Stevenson, Dem., 622,175; Hallinan, Ind., 2,174; Dobbs Ind., 1,350; Hoopes, Ind., 1,157; Hass, Ind., 770.

## Wyoming

County	1948			
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Albany....	4,560	3,082	3,141	2,858
Big Horn....	3,859	1,755	2,370	2,429
Campbell....	1,823	666	856	1,201
Carbon....	3,403	3,242	3,139	2,319
Converse....	2,056	850	996	1,327
Crook....	1,734	423	712	1,166
Fronton....	5,881	2,161	3,019	3,357
Goshen....	3,396	1,648	1,843	2,029
Hot Springs....	1,573	656	791	1,251
Johnson....	1,850	543	652	1,351
Laramie....	10,735	8,187	8,226	6,200
Lincoln....	2,321	1,709	1,925	1,730
Natrona....	10,663	6,021	6,183	5,341
Niobrara....	1,652	588	753	975
Park....	5,067	2,084	2,461	2,655
Platte....	2,148	1,364	1,165	1,366
Sheridan....	6,522	3,124	3,852	3,698
Sublette....	1,013	344	496	622

## Wyoming (continued) 1952

County	1952		1948	
	Eisenhower (R)	Stevenson (D)	Truman, Dem.	Dewey, Rep.
Sweetwater....	3,567	5,807	5,146	2,538
Teton....	1,166	317	556	719
Uinta....	1,801	1,444	1,632	1,239
Washakie....	2,148	880	851	1,074
Weston....	1,931	839	822	962
Totals....	81,047	47,934	52,354	47,947

## WYOMING VOTE SINCE 1900

1900 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 10,164; McKinley, Rep., 14,482.

1904 (Pres.), Parker, Dem., 8,930; Roosevelt, Rep., 20,489; Swallow, Proh., 217; Debs, Soc., 1,077.

1908 (Pres.), Bryan, Dem., 14,918; Taft, Rep., 20,846; Chafin, Proh., 66; Debs, Soc., 1,715.

1912 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 15,310; Taft, Rep., 14,560; Roosevelt, Prog., 9,232; Debs, Soc., 2,760.

1916 (Pres.), Wilson, Dem., 28,316; Hughes, Rep., 21,698; Hanly, Proh., 373; Benson, Soc., 1,453.

1920 (Pres.), Cox, Dem., 17,429; Harding, Rep., 35,091; Watkins, Proh., 265; Debs., Soc., 1,288; Christensen, F.-Lab., 2,180.

1924 (Pres.), Coolidge, Rep., 41,858; LaFollette, Prog., 25,174; Davis, Dem., 12,868.

1928 (Pres.), Hoover, Rep., 52,748; Smith, Dem., 29,299; Thomas, Soc., 789.

1932 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 54,370; Hoover, Rep., 39,563; Thomas, Soc., 2,829; Foster, Com., 180.

1936 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 62,624; Landon, Rep., 38,739; Lemke, Union, 1,653; Thomas, Soc., 200; Browder, Com., 91; Colvin, Proh., 75.

1940 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 59,287; Willkie, Rep., 52,633; Babson, Proh., 172; Thomas, Soc., 148.

1944 (Pres.), Roosevelt, Dem., 49,419; Dewey, Rep., 51,921.

1948 (Pres.), Truman, Dem., 52,354; Dewey, Rep., 47,947; Wallace, Prog., 931; Thomas, Soc., 137; Teichert, Soc. Lab., 58.

1952 (Pres.), Eisenhower, Rep., 81,047; Stevenson, Dem., 47,934; Hamblen, Proh., 184; Hoopes, Soc., 40; Hass, Soc. Lab., 36.

## Internal Security Act, as Amended

Originally known as the McCarran Act, passed by Congress over the President's veto Sept. 23, 1950; amended Mar., 1951, June, 1952, and Aug., 1954. Part I, the Subversive Activities Control Act, (1) classifies Communist organizations; (2) creates the Subversive Activities Control Board to identify such organizations; (3) makes it unlawful to conspire to establish a totalitarian dictatorship; to transmit secrets to a foreign agent without authority, if a Government employee, or to obtain such secrets unauthorized, if a foreign agent; (4) broadens espionage and sabotage laws, extends the time limit for prosecution under those laws, and (5) requires all trained in espionage and sabotage by a foreign government to register with the Attorney General.

A Communist-action organization is defined as one (1) substantially directed, dominated or controlled by the government or organization controlling the world Communist movement, and (2) operating to advance this movement. A Communist-front organization is (1) directed, dominated or controlled by a Communist-action organization or (2) operated to give aid to such organization, government, or movement. A Communist-infiltrated organization is one which is (1) directed, dominated, or controlled by individuals who within three years have given active aid to any Communist-action organization, a Communist foreign government, or the world Communist movement, and (2) within three years has served as a means for giving aid to any such organization, government or movement or for impairing the military or industrial strength of the United States, except that any labor organization affiliated with any anti-Communist national labor federation is presumed not to be Communist-infiltrated.

Registration with the Attorney General is required of Communist-action organizations and their members, and Communist-front organizations and their officers. These organizations must file periodic financial statements and identify

their literature, radio and television programs. Contributions to such organizations may not be deducted from income tax. Members of those organizations may not hold nonelective Government office or employment; hold office in or work for a labor organization; or represent an employer before the National Labor Relations Board. It is unlawful to conceal membership in such organizations when seeking Government employment; to contribute to such organizations, if a Government employee; or to work in a defense facility or use a United States passport, if a Communist.

A Communist-infiltrated organization is deprived of rights conferred by the National Labor Relations Act, as amended, upon labor organizations and employers. Members of a Communist-infiltrated labor organization may obtain an election to select a new representative for collective bargaining purposes.

Supplemental provisions of the Communist Control Act of 1954, approved Aug. 24, 1954, declare (1) the Communist Party of the United States to be an instrumentality for the overthrow of the Government, and (2) members of that party, or any other organization for the overthrow of the Government, having knowledge of its purposes, to be members of a Communist-action organization subject to the Subversive Activities Control Act. That party, and any such organization, also are deprived of all rights, privileges, and immunities conferred by law upon legal bodies.

Part II, Emergency Detention Act, stipulates that the President may proclaim an internal security emergency in the event of invasion of U. S. territory or its possessions, declaration of war by Congress, or insurrection in the U. S. in aid of a foreign enemy. Those suspected of conspiracy for espionage or sabotage may be detained, subject to a hearing, a review by a bipartisan Detention Review Board, and access to the courts. The act does not suspend writs of habeas corpus, and persons arrested under it will not be confined with criminals or required to do forced labor.

## Congressional Apportionment Changed by 1950 Census

Source: United States Bureau of Census: based on 1950 and 1940 population returns

State	1950	1940	State	1950	1940	State	1950	1940	State	1950	1940
Ala....	9	9	Kan....	6	6	Nev....	1	1	S. C....	6	6
Ariz....	2	2	Ky....	8	9	N. H....	2	2	S. D....	2	2
Ark....	6	7	La....	8	8	N. J....	14	14	Tenn....	9	10
Calif....	30	28	Me....	3	3	N. M....	2	2	Texas....	22	21
Colo....	4	4	Md....	7	6	N. Y....	43	45	Utah....	2	2
Conn....	6	6	Mass....	14	14	N. C....	12	12	Vt....	1	1
Del....	1	1	Mich....	18	17	N. D....	2	2	Va....	10	9
Fla....	6	6	Minn....	9	9	Ohio....	23	28	Wash....	7	8
Ga....	10	10	Miss....	6	7	Okl....	4	4	W. Va....	6	6
Idaho....	2	2	Mo....	11	13	Ore....	4	4	Wis....	10	10
Ill....	26	26	Mont....	2	2	Pa....	30	33	Wyo....	1	1
Ind....	11	11	Neb....	4	4	R. L....	2	2			
Ia....	8	8							Totals	435	435

## Method of Congressional Apportionment

The number of representatives of each state in Congress is determined by the population of the state, every state being entitled to at least one representative. A representative must be a resident of the state from which he is chosen, must be at least 25 years of age and have been a citizen for at least 7 years. Adjustments are made when the decennial census of the United States indicates population changes.

A law that became effective Nov. 15, 1941, directed that all apportionment of representatives in Congress should be made by the method of equal

proportions. This method sets up the following criterion of a good apportionment. Suppose an actual apportionment bill, allotting any given number of seats (say 435) among the several states, is before Congress for consideration, and suppose an attempt is made to improve the bill by transferring a seat from one state to some other state. Such proposed transfer of a seat from one state to another state should be made if, and only if, the percentage difference between the congressional districts in these two states would be reduced by the transfer.

## Qualifications for Voting by States

A voter must be at least 21 years of age (18 in Georgia), a citizen; not a convict; able to read or write; must be registered. In some states paupers are ineligible.

## PREVIOUS RESIDENCE REQUIRED

State	In State	In County	In Precinct	State	In State	In County	In Precinct
Alabama*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	Nebraska	6 mos.	40 days	10 days
Arizona	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	Nevada	6 mos.	30 days	10 days
Arkansas*	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	New Hampshire	6 mos.	6 mos.	6 mos.
California*	1 yr.	90 days	64 days	New Jersey	1 yr.	5 mos.	5 mos.
Colorado	1 yr.	90 days	10 days	New Mexico	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Connecticut	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	New York	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days
Delaware	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	North Carolina	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days
Florida	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	North Dakota	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Georgia	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days	Ohio	1 yr.	40 days	40 days
Idaho	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	Oklahoma	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Illinois	1 yr.	90 days	30 days	Oregon	6 mos.	30 days	30 days
Indiana	6 mos.	60 days	30 days	Pennsylvania	1 yr.	2 mos.	2 mos.
Iowa	6 mos.	60 days	10 days	Rhode Island	2 yrs.	6 mos.	6 mos.
Kansas	6 mos.	30 days	30 days	South Carolina*	2 yrs.	1 yr.	4 mos.
Kentucky	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days	South Dakota	1 yr.	60 days	30 days
Louisiana	2 yrs.	1 yr.	3 mos.	Tennessee	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Maine	6 mos.	6 mos.	1 day	Texas*	1 yr.	6 mos.	60 days
Maryland	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Utah	1 yr.	4 mos.	30 days
Massachusetts	1 yr.	6 mos.	6 mos.	Vermont	1 yr.	3 mos.	3 mos.
Michigan	6 mos.	20 days	20 days	Virginia*	1 yr.	6 mos.	30 days
Minnesota	6 mos.	6 mos.	30 days	Washington	1 yr.	90 days	30 days
Mississippi	2 yrs.	1 yr.	1 yr.	West Virginia	1 yr.	60 days	30 days
Missouri	1 yr.	60 days	60 days	Wisconsin	1 yr.	10 days	10 days
Montana	1 yr.	30 days	30 days	Wyoming	1 yr.	1 mo.	10 days

\*Requires payment of poll tax as a prerequisite to voting.

(a) Township (b) Residence in Municipality (c) Ward, 6 mos. (d) Town.

## Law on Succession to the Presidency

Approved July 18, 1947

If by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, inability, or failure to qualify there is neither a President nor Vice President to discharge the powers and duties of the office of President, then the Speaker of the House of Representatives shall, upon his resignation as Speaker and as Representative, act as President. The same rule shall apply in the case of the death, resignation, removal from office, or inability of an individual acting as President.

If, at the time when a Speaker is to begin the discharge of the powers and duties of the office of President there is no Speaker, or the Speaker fails to qualify as Acting President, then the President pro tempore of the Senate, upon his resignation as President pro tempore and as Senator, shall act as President.

An individual acting as President shall continue to act until the expiration of the then current Presidential term, except that (1) if his discharge

of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part in the failure of both the President-elect and the Vice President-elect to qualify, then he shall act only until a President or Vice President qualifies, and (2) if his discharge of the powers and duties of the office is founded in whole or in part on the inability of the President or Vice President, then he shall act only until the removal of the disability of one of such individuals.

If, by reason of death, resignation, removal from office, or failure to qualify, there is no President pro tempore to act as President, then the officer of the United States who is highest on the following list, and who is not under disability to discharge the powers and duties of President, shall act as President: Secretary of State, Secretary of the Treasury, Secretary of Defense, Attorney General, Postmaster General, Secretary of the Interior, Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Commerce, Secretary of Labor.

## Major National Convention Cities 1856-1956

For the 1956 convention the Republicans designated San Francisco, opening date Aug. 20; the Democrats, Chicago, opening date Aug. 13.

Chicago, Ill., 22—Rep., 1860, 1868, 1880, 1884, 1898, 1904, 1908, 1912, 1916, 1920, 1932, 1944, 1952.

Dem., 1864, 1884, 1892, 1896, 1932, 1940, 1944, 1952.

St. Louis, Mo., 5—Rep., 1896, Dem., 1876, 1888, 1904, 1916.

Philadelphia, Pa., 7—Rep., 1856, 1872, 1900, 1940, 1948; Dem., 1936, 1948.

Cincinnati, O., 3—Rep., 1876; Dem., 1856, 1880.

Baltimore, Md., 3—Rep., 1864, Dem., 1872, 1912.

Cleveland, O., 2—Rep., 1924, 1936.

New York City, 2—Dem., 1868, 1924.

Kansas City, Mo., 2—Rep., 1928; Dem., 1900.

Minneapolis, Minn., 1—Rep., 1892.

Charleston, S. C., 1—Dem., 1860.

San Francisco, Calif., 2—Rep., 1956; Dem., 1920.

Denver, Col., 1—Dem., 1908.

Houston, Tex., 1—Dem., 1928.

## Independence Hall and the Liberty Bell

Independence Hall is the central and main building of a group in Philadelphia, located in Independence Square and facing Chestnut St. It is connected by arcades with two 2-story buildings, the East and West Wings, and two separate corner buildings. Of the latter Congress Hall is at Sixth St., and Old City Hall at Fifth St.

Independence Hall originally was the State House. It was begun in 1732 and completed in 1759. The East and West Wings were intended to house offices. Tower and spire were completed by June 1753.

The Pennsylvania Assembly occupied Assembly Hall in 1736, when the whole structure was far from completed. In 1775 it gave up the room to the Continental Congress. Here, in 1776, the Declaration of Independence was adopted. Here, in 1787, the Constitutional Convention drew up the Constitution of the United States.

Congress Hall, at the west end of the group, was erected in 1787 and was the seat of the United States Congress from 1790 to 1800, when the Congress moved to Washington, D. C. The Court House, or Old City Hall, at the east end, was built in 1790 for the municipal courts, and was the first seat of the United States Supreme Court.

Little attention was paid to the building as a national treasure until the Marquis de la Fayette arrived as the guest of the United States in 1824. The Assembly Room was then formally called the Hall of Independence. It was redecorated, the windows receiving scarlet and blue drapes studded with stars. Portraits of presidents and heroes were placed around the walls. The steeple, which had been removed in 1781, was reerected. The name Independence Hall was officially bestowed on the building in 1852. On July 4, 1876, it was opened as a national museum. The buildings were designated a national shrine in 1943. Independence Square was made a national park in 1948.

In 1955 the General Federation of Women's Clubs took over the restoration of the famous Assembly Hall to the state it was in when the Continental Congress met. Although most of the furniture has been lost, the records give a clear indication of how Windsor chairs, tables with candles and venetian blinds were used. A silver inkstand made in 1752 by a Philadelphia silversmith is believed to have served the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

### Casting of the Bell

A new Province bell was ordered from and cast by Thomas Lister of Whitechapel, London, to celebrate the 50th year of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania. The bell arrived in Philadelphia, Aug., 1752, and cracked during its testing. It was recast twice by Pass and Stow, two Philadelphia workmen, who placed it in position in the State House in June 1753; the State House was completed six years later. The bell bears the inscription from Leviticus, XXV, 10: "Proclaim Liberty throughout all the land unto all the inhabitants thereof."

The recast Province bell, later known as the Liberty Bell, was hung on trusses in the State House yard (now called Independence Square) to try out its sound before raising it to the tower. Early in September "it was cracked by a stroke of the clapper during a test without any other violence."

In the recasting the English model was broken up and the same metal was used with the addition of an ounce and one-half of American copper to a pound of the old bell metal to reduce the brittleness of the bell. The same form and lettering were preserved with the substitution of the names of

the founders, the place and the years of recasting.

The third casting of the bell with the original metal proved satisfactory and it is the relic that the visitor views today. The bell was hung this time permanently, in a steeple of the State House (Independence Hall) where it remained until the steeple was taken down, July 16, 1781, and the bell was lowered into the brick tower, where it remained until 1848. At this date it was placed on public exhibition as a relic in the Declaration Chamber in Independence Hall. It remained there until 1876 when it was placed on its old walnut frame in the tower hallway, remaining there until 1877 when it was hung from the ceiling of the clere story of the tower by a chain of 13 links. It was returned again to the Declaration Chamber and was placed in a glass case the following year, and in 1896 was taken back to the tower hall. In 1915 the case was removed so that the public might have the opportunity to touch it.

The measurements of the bell follow:

Circumference around the lip, 12 feet.

Circumference around the crown, 7 ft. 6 in.

Lip to the crown, 3 feet.

Height over the crown, 2 ft. 3 in.

Thickness at lip, 3 inches.

Thickness at crown, 1½ inches.

Weight, 2080 pounds.

Length of clapper, 3 ft. 2 in.

Cost, \$60 14s 5d.

The bell—always brittle—cracked in 1835 when it tolled at the funeral procession of Chief Justice John Marshall of the United States Supreme Court.

### Travels and Exhibitions

The bell has been removed from Independence Hall on the following occasions:

Sept. 18, 1777—When the British Army was about to occupy the City of Philadelphia. The bell was removed from the State House for its preservation. It was conveyed with the heavy baggage of the American Army in a supply train of 700 wagons guarded by 200 North Carolina and Virginia cavalry mounted troops, to Allentown, Pa., where it was hidden in Zion's Church until June 27, 1778, when it was returned to Philadelphia and rehung in the tower of Independence Hall.

Jan. 23, 1885—Philadelphia to New Orleans, La., World's Industrial and Cotton Exposition.

July 25, 1893—Philadelphia to Chicago, Ill., World's Columbian Exposition.

Oct. 24, 1895—Philadelphia to Atlanta, Ga., Cotton States and Atlanta Exposition.

Jan. 6, 1892—Philadelphia to Charleston, S. C., Interstate and West Indian Exposition.

June 15, 1903—Philadelphia to Boston, Mass., Bunker Hill celebration.

1904—Philadelphia to St. Louis, Mo., Louisiana Purchase Exposition.

Oct. 23, 1913—Philadelphia Historical Street Parade, Founder's Week celebration.

July 4, 1915—Philadelphia to San Francisco, Calif.; Panama-Pacific Exposition.

Oct. 10, 1917—Philadelphia Street Parade, First Liberty Loan Day.

### Broadcasts

D-Day—June 6, 1944—The bell was tapped with a rubber mallet on two broadcasts by Mayor Bernard Samuel. The first broadcast was at 7 to 7:15 a.m. The program started at another point but the mayor spoke from Independence Hall at about 7:12 a.m. As the program ended the mayor tapped the bell, once for each letter in the word Independence.

The second broadcast was carried at 7:15 till 7:30 a.m. During this broadcast the bell was again tapped by Mayor Samuel seven times, once for each letter in the word Liberty.

## The Monroe Doctrine

President James Monroe on Dec. 2, 1823, announced "as a principle in which the rights and interests of the United States are involved, that the American continents, by the free and independent condition which they have assumed and maintain, are henceforth not to be considered as subjects for future colonization by any European powers." Monroe explained that if any European power tried to interfere with the American governments, the United States would consider it an unfriendly act, "dangerous to our peace and safety." He also pointed out that Spain could never subdue the new governments.

The immediate provocation for the message was the proposal in Europe to overthrow new democratic governments erected from former colonies

of Spain. The Holy Alliance of Austria, Russia and Prussia, supported by France, undertook "to put an end to the system of representative government." Monroe published his doctrine after consultation with his cabinet, which included John Quincy Adams, secretary of state, John C. Calhoun and William Wirt, and with Thomas Jefferson. The British foreign secretary, George Canning, also had urged such a statement. The Monroe administration also in 1823 denounced a ukase by the Russian emperor prohibiting citizens of other nations from navigating and fishing within 100 miles of the Northwest coast of North America, from Behring Straits to Lat. N. 51. The American reply declared "the American continents are no longer subjects for any new colonial establishments."



## Constitution of the United States

## Index to Articles and Amendments

	Ar.	Sec.	Pg.		Ar.	Sec.	Pg.
Acts, Records, Judicial Proceedings.....	4	1	617	Militia, Right of States to Maintain,			618
Amendments, Since Bill of Rights.....			618	2nd Amendment.....			618
Amendments, 10 Original.....			617	Money, Appropriations of.....	1	8	615
Appointments, President's Powers.....	2	2	616	Money, Power to Regulate.....	1	8	615
Apportionment, of Representatives.....	1	2	614	Naturalization.....	1	8	615
Arms, Right to Bear, 2nd Amendment.....			618	Navy, Creation, Regulations for.....	1	8	615
Assembly, Right of People, 1st Amend- ment.....			618	Nobility, Bar Against Granting Titles.....	1	10	616
Attainder, Bills of, Prohibition.....	19, 10		618	Oath, Constitution to Support, Officers Bound by.....	6		617
Ball, Excessive, Prohibited, 8th Amend- ment.....			616	Oath, President's.....	2	1	616
Bill of Rights.....	1	8	613	Pardons, President May Grant.....	2	2	616
Bankruptcy, Uniform Law.....	1	2	614	Patents, Laws Securing.....	1	8	615
Census, When to be Taken.....	4	2	617	Petition, Right Not to be Abolished, 1st Amendment.....	1	9	615
Citizens, Privileges and Immunities.....			619	Ports, Preference Not to be Given.....	1	9	615
Citizens, Right to Vote, 15th Amend- ment.....			619	Post Offices, Post Roads, Congress to Establish.....	1	8	615
Citizens, Rights Not to be Abridged.....			619	Powers Denied Congress.....	1	9	615
14th Amendment.....			619	Powers, Executive.....	2	2, 3	616
Coinage, Money, Power of Congress.....	18, 10		615	Powers, Judicial.....	3		616
Commerce, Regulation by Congress.....			616	Powers, Legislative.....	1	8	615
Common Law Suit, 7th Amendment.....			616	Powers, Not Delegated, Reserved to People, 10th Amendment.....			618
Congress, Adjournment of.....	2	3	616	Presents, From Foreign Powers, Pro- hibited.....	1	9	615
Congress, Legislative Powers.....	1		614	President, Compensation.....	2	1	616
Congress, Pay.....	1	6	615	President, Duties, Tenure, Qualifica- tions.....	2		616
Congress, Presidential Message to.....	2	3	616	President, Election of, 12th Amendment.....			618
Congress, Time of Session, 20th Amend- ment.....			620	President, Limiting Terms of Office, 22nd Amendment.....			620
Constitution, How Amended.....	5		617	President, Oath of.....	2	1	616
Contracts, Obligations Not to be Im- paired.....	1	10	616	President, Report on State of Nation.....	2	3	617
Copyright, Congress to Provide.....	1	8	615	President, Succession, 20th Amendment.....			620
Crimes, Parties Accused, 5th Amend- ment.....			618	Press, Freedom of, 1st Amendment.....			618
Crimes, Trial by Jury.....	3	2	616	Prohibition, 13th Amendment.....			620
Customs, Duties, Barred to States.....	19, 10		615	Prohibition Repeal, 21st Amendment.....			620
Customs, Duties, Congress May Impose.....			616	Property, Not to be taken without com- pensation, 5th Amendment.....			618
District of Columbia, Seat of Govern- ment, Legislative Powers.....	1	8	615	Property, Private, Secure from Seizure, 4th Amendment.....	4	4	617
18th Amendment (Prohibition).....			620	Protection Guaranteed States.....	4	1	617
Election, Members of Congress.....	12, 3		614	Public Acts and Records, State.....	4	1	617
Election, President and Vice-President.....	2	1	616	Punishments, Cruel and Unusual Pro- hibited, 8th Amendment.....			618
Election, Presidential, 12th Amendment.....			618	Ratification.....	7		617
Election, Senators, Direct., 17th Amend- ment.....			620	Reconstruction Amendments.....			619
Elections, Time to Hold.....	1	4	615	Records and Public Acts, State.....	4	1	617
Electors, Presidential.....	2	1	616	Revenue, Bills to Originate in House.....	1	7	615
Electors, Procedure, 12th Amendment.....			618	Rights of Citizens, Protection, 5th Amendment.....			618
Electors, Qualifications, 14th Amend- ment.....			619	Rights, Not Delegated, Reserved, 10th Amendment.....			618
Emancipation of Slaves, 13th, 14th Amendments.....			619	Rules, Each House to Determine Own.....	1	5	615
Exports, Duty by States Barred.....	1	9	615	Search and Seizure, Security Against, 4th Amendment.....	2	2	616
Ex Post Facto Law Prohibited.....	1	10	615	Senate, Appointments.....			618
Felonies on High Seas.....	1	8	615	Senate, Membership, President of, Duties, Powers.....	1	3	614
Felonies, Provisions for Accused.....	4	2	617	Senate, Popular Election, 17th Amend- ment.....			620
Fines, Excessive, Not to be Imposed, 8th Amendment.....			618	Senate, Vacancies in Filling, 17th Amend- ment.....			620
Freedom of Speech, Press, 1st Amend- ment.....			618	Senators, Compensation of.....	1	6	615
General Welfare, Congress to Provide.....	1	8	615	Senators, Qualifications.....	1	3	614
Government, Republican Form Guar- anteed.....	4	4	617	Senators, Term of Office, 20th Amend- ment.....			620
Grand Jury, Indictments by, 5th Amend- ment.....			618	Slavery Abolished, 13th Amendment.....			619
Habeas Corpus, Writ of.....	1	9	615	Soldiers Not to be Quartered Without Consent, 3rd Amendment.....			618
Impeachment, No Trial by Jury.....	1	3	616	Speaker of House, How to Choose.....	1	2	614
Impeachment, Power of, Trials.....	2	2	614	Speech, Freedom of, 1st Amendment.....			618
Impeachment, Removal From Office on.....	2	4	616	States, Formation and Admission of, New Sufrage, 19th Amendment.....	4	3	617
Imports, Duty by States Barred.....	1	10	616	Supreme Court, Powers, Tenure, Com- pensation.....	3		616
Income Tax, Power to Lay, Collect, 16th Amendment.....			619	Tax, Direct, in Proportion to Census.....	1	9	615
Inauguration Day, Date Changed, 20th Amendment.....			620	Tax, Income, Power to Lay and Collect 16th Amendment.....			619
Invasion and Domestic Violence.....	4	4	617	Taxes, Congress, Power to Levy and Collect.....	1	8	615
Judges, Appointment of.....	2	2	616	Territories and Possessions, Rule to Regulate.....	4	3	617
Judges, Bound by Constitution, Oath of.....	6		617	Treaties, Definition of Punishment for.....	3	3	617
Judges, Compensation, Tenure of Office.....	3	1	616	Treaties, How Negotiated.....	2	2	616
Judicial Power.....	3, 1, 2		616	Treaties, Supreme Law.....	6		617
Judicial Powers Construed, 11th Amend- ment.....			618	Trial by Jury, 7th Amendment.....			618
Jury, Speedy and Public Trials, 6th Amendment.....			618	Trials, Jury, Except Impeachment.....	3	2	616
Laws, Congress, Powers to Make.....	1	8	615	Vacancies, How Filled in Representation.....	1	2	614
Laws, President to See Faithful Execution.....	2	3	616	Veto, President Has Power.....	1	7	615
Legislative Powers to Congress.....	1	1	614	Vice President, Succession to Presi- dency.....	2	1	616
Loans, Congress, Authorized to Make.....	1	8	615	Vice President, Term of Office, 20th Amendment.....			620
Marque and Reprisal.....	1	8	615	Vote, Citizens Right, 15th Amendment.....			619
Militia, Calling Forth of.....	1	8	615	War, Congress Has Power to Declare.....	1	8	615
Militia, Commander of.....	2	2	616	Weights and Measures, Congress to Fix Standards.....	1	8	615

## Origin of the Constitution

The War of Independence was conducted by delegates from the original 13 states, called the Congress of the United States of America and generally known as the Continental Congress. In 1778 the Congress submitted to the legislatures of the states the Articles of Confederation and Perpetual Union, which were ratified by New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia, and finally, in 1781, by Maryland.

The first article of the instrument read: "The stile of this confederacy shall be the United States of America." This did not signify a sovereign nation, because the states delegated only those powers they could not handle individually, such as power to wage war, establish a uniform currency, make treaties with foreign nations and contract debts for general expenses, such as paying the army. Taxes for the payment of such debts were levied by the individual states. The president under the Articles signed himself "President of the United States in Congress assembled," but here the United States were considered in the plural, a cooperating group. Canada was invited to join the union on equal terms but did not act.

When the war was won it became evident that a stronger federal union was needed to protect the mutual interests of the states. The Congress left the initiative to the legislatures. Virginia in January, 1786, appointed commissioners to meet with representatives of other states, with the result that delegates from Virginia, Delaware, New York, New Jersey and Pennsylvania met at Annapolis. Alexander Hamilton prepared their call asking delegates from all states to meet in Philadelphia in May, 1787, "to render the Constitution of the Federal government adequate to the exigencies of the union."

Congress endorsed the plan Feb. 21, 1787. Delegates were appointed by all states except Rhode Island.

The convention met May 14, 1787. George Washington was chosen president (presiding officer). The states certified 65 delegates, but 10 did not attend. The work was done by 55, not all of whom were present at all sessions. Of the 65 qualified delegates, 16 failed to sign, and 39 actually signed Sept. 17, 1787, some with reservations. Washington sent the Constitution to Congress with a covering letter and that body, Sept. 28, 1787, ordered it sent to the legislatures, "in order to be submitted to a convention of delegates chosen in each state by the people thereof."

In 1911 Max Farrand declared 74 delegates had been named and 19 failed to attend. His count was repeated by Charles Warren and other historians. Actually the 9 additional persons in Farrand's list refused to accept appointment and hence were never delegates, and were not counted as absentees by the convention.

The Constitution was ratified by votes of state conventions as follows: Delaware, Dec. 7, 1787, unanimous; Pennsylvania, Dec. 12, 1787, 43 to 23; New Jersey, Dec. 18, 1787, unanimous; Georgia, Jan. 2, 1788, unanimous; Connecticut, Jan. 9, 1788, 128 to 40; Massachusetts, Feb. 6, 1788, 187 to 168; Maryland, April 28, 1788, 63 to 11; South Carolina, May 23, 1788, 149 to 73; New Hampshire, June 21, 1788, 57 to 46; Virginia, June 26, 1788, 89 to 79; New York, July 26, 1788, 30 to 27. Nine states were needed to establish the operation of the Constitution "between the states so ratifying the same" and New Hampshire was the ninth state. The government did not declare the Constitution in effect until the first Wednesday in March, 1789, which was March 4. After that North Carolina ratified it Nov. 21, 1789, 197 to 77; and Rhode Island May 29, 1790, 34 to 32. Vermont in convention ratified it Jan. 10, 1790, and by act of Congress approved Feb. 19, 1791, was admitted into the Union as the 14th state.

## Text of the Constitution

### Original Seven Articles

#### ARTICLE I

We, the people of the United States, in order to form a more perfect Union, establish justice, insure domestic tranquility, provide for the common defense, promote the general welfare, and secure the blessings of liberty to ourselves and our posterity, do ordain and establish this Constitution for the United States of America.

#### ARTICLE I.

Section 1—(Legislative powers; in whom vested;)

All legislative powers herein granted shall be vested in a Congress of the United States, which shall consist of a Senate and House of Representatives.

Section 2—(House of Representatives, how and by whom chosen. Qualifications of a Representative. Representatives and direct taxes, how apportioned. Enumeration. Vacancies to be filled. Power of choosing officers, and of impeachment.)

1. The House of Representatives shall be composed of members chosen every second year by the people of the several States, and the electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislature.

2. No person shall be a Representative who shall not have attained to the age of twenty-five years and been seven years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State in which he shall be chosen.

3. Representatives and direct taxes shall be apportioned among the several States which may be included within this Union according to their respective numbers, which shall be determined by adding to the whole number of free persons, including those bound to service for a term of years, and excluding Indians not taxed, three-fifths of all other persons. The actual enumeration shall be

made within three years after the first meeting of the Congress of the United States, and within every subsequent term of ten years, in such manner as they shall by law direct. The number of Representatives shall not exceed one for every thirty thousand, but each State shall have at least one Representative; and until such enumeration shall be made, the State of New Hampshire shall be entitled to choose 3; Massachusetts, 8; Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, 1; Connecticut, 5; New York, 6; New Jersey, 4; Pennsylvania, 8; Delaware, 1; Maryland, 6; Virginia, 10; North Carolina, 5; South Carolina, 5, and Georgia, 3.

4. When vacancies happen in the representation from any State, the Executive Authority thereof shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies.

5. The House of Representatives shall choose their Speaker and other officers, and shall have the sole power of impeachment.

Section 3—(Senators, how and by whom chosen. How classified. State Executive, when to make temporary appointments, in case, etc. Qualifications of a Senator. President of the Senate, his right to vote. President pro tem., and other officers of the Senate, how chosen. Power to try impeachments. When President is tried. Chief Justice to preside. Sentence.)

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, chosen by the Legislature thereof, for six years; and each Senator shall have one vote.

2. Immediately after they shall be assembled in consequence of the first election, they shall be divided as equally as may be into three classes. The seats of the Senators of the first class shall be vacated at the expiration of the second year, of the second class at the expiration of the fourth year, and of the third class at the expiration of the sixth year, so that one-third may be chosen every second year; and if vacancies happen by resignation or otherwise during the recess of the

Legislature of any State, the Executive thereof may make temporary appointment until the next meeting of the Legislature, which shall then fill such vacancies.

3. No person shall be a Senator who shall not have attained to the age of thirty years, and been nine years a citizen of the United States, and who shall not, when elected, be an inhabitant of that State for which he shall be chosen.

4. The Vice-President of the United States shall be President of the Senate, but shall have no vote unless they be equally divided.

5. The Senate shall choose their other officers, and also a President pro tempore, in the absence of the Vice-President, or when he shall exercise the office of the President of the United States.

6. The Senate shall have the sole power to try all impeachments. When sitting for that purpose, they shall be on oath or affirmation. When the President of the United States is tried, the Chief Justice shall preside; and no person shall be convicted without the concurrence of two-thirds of the members present.

7. Judgment in cases of impeachment shall not extend further than to removal from office, and disqualification to hold and enjoy any office of honor, trust, or profit under the United States; but the party convicted shall nevertheless be liable and subject to indictment, trial, judgment, and punishment, according to law.

Section 4—(Times, etc., of holding elections.

how prescribed. On one session in each year.)  
1. The times, places and manner of holding elections for Senators and Representatives shall be prescribed in each State by the Legislature thereof; but the Congress may at any time by law make or alter such regulations, except as to places of choosing Senators.

2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall be on the first Monday in December, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 5—(Memberships, Quorum, Adjournments, Rules, Power to punish or expel, Journal, Time of adjournments, how limited, etc.)

1. Each House shall be the judge of the elections, returns, and qualifications of its own members, and a majority of each shall constitute a quorum to do business; but a smaller number may adjourn from day to day, and may be authorized to compel the attendance of absent members in such manner and under such penalties as each House may provide.

2. Each House may determine the rules of its proceedings, punish its members for disorderly behavior, and with the concurrence of two-thirds expel a member.

3. Each House shall keep a journal of its proceedings, and from time to time publish the same, excepting such parts as may in their judgment require secrecy; and the yeas and nays of the members of either House on any question shall, at the desire of one-fifth of those present, be entered on the journal.

4. Neither House, during the session on Congress shall, without the consent of the other, adjourn for more than three days, nor to any other place than that in which the two Houses shall be sitting.

Section 6—(Compensation, Privileges, Disqualifications in certain cases.)

1. The Senators and Representatives shall receive a compensation for their services to be ascertained by law, and paid out of the Treasury of the United States. They shall in all cases, except treason, felony, and breach of the peace, be privileged from arrest during their attendance at the session of their respective Houses, and in going to and returning from the same; and for any speech or debate in either House they shall not be questioned in any other place.

2. No Senator or Representative shall, during the time for which he was elected, be appointed to any civil office under the authority of the United States which shall have been created, or the emoluments whereof shall have been increased during such time; and no person holding any office under the United States shall be a member of either House during his continuance in office.

Section 7—(House to originate all revenue bills. Veto. Bill may be passed by two-thirds of each House, notwithstanding, etc. Bill, not returned in ten days, to become a law. Provisions as to orders, concurrent resolutions, etc.)

1. All bills for raising revenue shall originate in the House of Representatives, but the Senate may propose or concur with amendments, as on other bills.

2. Every bill which shall have passed the House of Representatives and the Senate shall, before it becomes a law, be presented to the President of the United States; if he approve, he shall sign it, but if not, he shall return it with his objections, to that House in which it shall have originated, who shall enter the objections at large on their journal, and proceed to reconsider it. If after such reconsideration two-thirds of that House shall agree to pass the bill, it shall be sent, together with the objections, to the other House, by which it shall likewise

be reconsidered; and if approved by two-thirds of that House it shall become a law. But in all such cases the votes of both Houses shall be determined by yeas and nays, and the names of the persons voting for and against the bill shall be entered on the journal of each House respectively. If any bill shall not be returned by the President within ten days (Sundays excepted) after it shall have been presented to him, the same shall be a law in like manner as if he had signed it, unless the Congress by their adjournment prevent its return; in which case it shall not be a law.

3. Every order, resolution, or vote to which the concurrence of the Senate and House of Representatives may be necessary (except on a question of adjournment) shall be presented to the President of the United States, and before the same shall take effect shall be approved by him, or being disapproved by him, shall be repassed by two-thirds of the Senate and the House of Representatives, according to the rules and limitations prescribed in the case of a bill.

Section 8—(Powers of Congress.)

1. The Congress shall have power  
To lay and collect taxes, duties, imposts, and excises to pay the debts and provide for the common defense and general welfare of the United States; but all duties, imposts, and excises shall be uniform throughout the United States.

2. To borrow money on the credit of the United States.

3. To regulate commerce with foreign nations, and among the several States and with the Indian tribes.

4. To establish a uniform rule of naturalization and uniform laws on the subject of bankruptcies throughout the United States.

5. To coin money, regulate the value thereof, and of foreign coin, and fix the standard of weights and measures.

6. To provide for the punishment of counterfeiting the securities and current coin of the United States.

7. To establish post-offices and post-roads.

8. To promote the progress of science and useful arts by securing for limited times to authors and inventors the exclusive rights to their respective writings and discoveries.

9. To constitute tribunals inferior to the Supreme Court.

10. To define and punish piracies and felonies committed on the high seas, and offences against the law of nations.

11. To declare war, grant letters of marque and reprisal, and make rules concerning captures on land and water.

12. To raise and support armies, but no appropriation of money to that use shall be for a longer term than two years.

13. To provide and maintain a navy.

14. To make rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces.

15. To provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress insurrections, and repel invasions.

16. To provide for organizing, arming, and disciplining the militia, and for governing such part of them as may be employed in the service of the United States, reserving to the States respectively the appointment of the officers, and the authority of training the militia according to the discipline prescribed by Congress.

17. To exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever over such district (not exceeding ten miles square) as may, by cession of particular States and the acceptance of Congress, become the seat of Government of the United States, and to exercise like authority over all places purchased by the consent of the Legislature of the State in which the same shall be, for the erection of forts, magazines, arsenals, dockyards, and other needful buildings; and

18. To make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution the foregoing powers and all other powers vested by this Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or officer thereof.

Section 9—(Provision as to migration or importation of certain persons, Habeas Corpus. Bills of attainder, etc. Taxes, how apportioned. No export duty. No commercial preference. Money, how drawn from Treasury, etc. No titular nobility. Officers not to receive presents, etc.)

1. The migration or importation of such persons as any of the States now existing shall think proper to admit shall not be prohibited by the Congress prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight, but a tax or duty may be imposed on such importation, not exceeding ten dollars for each person.

2. The privilege of the writ of habeas corpus shall not be suspended, unless when in cases of rebellion or invasion the public safety may require it.

3. No bill of attainder or ex post facto law shall be passed.

4. No capitation or other direct tax shall be laid,

unless in proportion to the census or enumeration heretofore directed to be taken.

5. No tax or duty shall be laid on articles exported from any State.

6. No preference shall be given by any regulation of commerce or revenue to the ports of one State over those of another, nor shall vessels bound to or from one State be obliged to enter, clear, or pay duties to another.

7. No money shall be drawn from the Treasury but in consequence of appropriations made by law; and a regular statement and account of the receipts and expenditures of all public money shall be published from time to time.

8. No title of nobility shall be granted by the United States, and no person holding any office of profit or trust under them shall, without the consent of the Congress, accept of any present, emolument, office, or title of any kind whatever from any King, Prince, or foreign State.

Section 10—(States prohibited from the exercise of certain powers.)

1. No State shall enter into any treaty, alliance, or confederation, grant letters of marque and reprisal, coin money, emit bills of credit, make anything but gold and silver coin a tender in payment of debts, pass any bill of attainder, ex post facto law, or law impairing the obligation of contracts, or grant any title of nobility.

2. No State shall, without the consent of the Congress, lay any imposts or duties on imports or exports, except what may be absolutely necessary for executing its inspection laws, and the net produce of all duties and imposts, laid by any State on imports or exports, shall be for the use of the Treasury of the United States; and all such laws shall be subject to the revision and control of the Congress.

3. No State shall, without the consent of Congress, lay any duty of tonnage, keep troops or ships of war in time of peace, enter into agreement or compact with another State, or with a foreign power, or engage in war, unless actually invaded, or in such imminent danger as will not admit of delay.

## ARTICLE II.

Section 1—(President: his term of office. Electors of President; number and how appointed. Electors to vote on same day. Qualification of President. On which his duties devolve in case of his removal, death, etc. President's compensation. His title of office.)

1. The Executive power shall be vested in a President of the United States of America. He shall hold his office during the term of four years, and together with the Vice President, chosen for the same term, be elected as follows:

2. Each State shall appoint, in such manner as the Legislature thereof may direct, a number of electors equal to the whole number of Senators and Representatives to which the State may be entitled in the Congress; but no Senator or Representative or person holding an office of trust or profit under the United States shall be appointed an elector.

(\*The electors shall meet in their respective States and vote by ballot for two persons, of whom one at least shall not be an inhabitant of the same State with themselves. And they shall make a list of all the persons voted for, and of the number of votes for each, which list they shall sign and certify and transmit, sealed, to the seat of the Government of the United States, directed to the President of the Senate. The President of the Senate shall, in the presence of the Senate and House of Representatives, open all the certificates, and the votes shall then be counted. The person having the greatest number of votes shall be the President, if a number be a majority of the whole number of electors appointed; and if there be more than one who have such a majority, and have an equal number of votes, then the House of Representatives shall immediately choose by ballot one of them for President; and if no person have a majority, then from the five highest on the list the said House shall in like manner choose the President. But in choosing the President, the vote shall be taken by States, the representation from each State having one vote. A quorum, for this purpose, shall consist of a member or members from two-thirds of the States, and a majority of all the States shall be necessary to a choice. In every case, after the choice of the President, the person having the greatest number of votes of the electors shall be the Vice-President. But if there should remain two or more who have equal votes, the Senate shall choose from them by ballot the Vice President.)

(\*This clause has been superseded by the 12th amendment.)

3. The Congress may determine the time of choosing the electors, and the day on which they shall give their votes, which day shall be the same throughout the United States.

4. No person except a natural born citizen, or a citizen of the United States at the time of the adoption of this Constitution, shall be eligible to the office of President; neither shall any person be eligible to that office who shall not have attained

to the age of thirty-five years and been fourteen years a resident within the United States.

(For qualification of the Vice President, see Article XIII of the amendments.)

5. In case of the removal of the President from office, or of his death, resignation, or inability to discharge the powers and duties of the said office, the same shall devolve on the Vice President, and the Congress may by law provide for the case of removal, death, resignation, or inability, both of the President and Vice-President, declaring what officer shall then act as President, and such officer shall act accordingly until the disability be removed or a President shall be elected.

(This clause has been amended by Article XX, sections 3 and 4, of the amendments.)

6. The President shall, at stated times, receive for his services a compensation which shall neither be increased nor diminished during the period for which he shall have been elected, and he shall not receive within that period any other emolument from the United States or any of them.

7. Before he enter on the execution of his office he shall take the following oath or affirmation: "I do solemnly swear (or affirm) that I will faithfully execute the office of President of the United States, and will, to the best of my ability, preserve, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States."

Section 2—(President to be Commander-in-Chief. He may require opinions of Cabinet Officers, etc. may pardon. Treaty-making power. Nomination of certain officers. When President may fill vacancies.)

1. The President shall be Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy of the United States, and of the militia of the several States when called into the actual service of the United States; he may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officer in each of the executive departments upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices, and he shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offenses against the United States except in cases of impeachment.

2. He shall have power by and with the advice and consent of the Senate to make treaties, provided two-thirds of the Senators present concur; and he shall nominate and by and with the advice and consent of the Senate shall appoint ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls, judges of the Supreme Court, and all other officers of the United States whose appointments are not herein otherwise provided for, and which shall be established by law; but the Congress may by law vest the appointment of such inferior officers as they think proper in the President alone, in the courts of law, or in the heads of departments.

3. The President shall have power to fill up all vacancies that may happen during the recess of the Senate by granting commissions, which shall expire at the end of their next session.

Section 3—(President shall communicate to Congress. He may convene and adjourn Congress, in case of disagreement, etc. Shall receive Ambassadors, execute laws, and commission officers.)

He shall from time to time give to the Congress information of the state of the Union, and recommend to their consideration such measures as he shall judge necessary and expedient; he may, on extraordinary occasions, convene both Houses, or either of them, and in case of disagreement between them with respect to the time of adjournment, he may adjourn them to such time as he shall think proper; he shall receive ambassadors and other public ministers; he shall take care that the laws be faithfully executed, and shall commission all the officers of the United States.

Section 4—(All civil officers forfeited for certain crimes.)

The President, Vice-President, and all civil officers of the United States shall be removed from office on impeachment for and conviction of treason, bribery or other high crimes and misdemeanors.

## ARTICLE III

Section 1—(Judicial powers. Tenure. Compensation.)

The judicial power of the United States shall be vested in one Supreme Court, and in such inferior courts as the Congress may from time to time ordain and establish. The judges, both of the Supreme and inferior courts, shall hold their offices during good behavior, and shall at stated times receive for their services a compensation which shall not be diminished during their continuance in office.

Section 2—(Judicial power; to what cases it extends. Original jurisdiction of Supreme Court. Appellate. Trial by jury, etc. Trial, where.)

1. The judicial power shall extend to all cases in law and equity arising under this Constitution, the laws of the United States, and treaties made, or which shall be made, under their authority; to all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers and consuls; to all cases of admiralty and maritime jurisdiction; to controversies to which the United

States shall be a party; to controversies between two or more States, between a State and citizens of another State, between citizens of different States, between citizens of the same State claiming lands under grants of different States, and between a State, or the citizens thereof, and foreign States, citizens, or subjects.

(This section is abridged by Article XI of the amendments.)

2 In all cases affecting ambassadors, other public ministers, and consuls, and those in which a State shall be party, the Supreme Court shall have original jurisdiction. In all the other cases before mentioned the Supreme Court shall have appellate jurisdiction both as to law and fact, with such exceptions and under such regulations as the Congress shall make.

3. The trial of all crimes, except in cases of impeachment, shall be by jury, and such trial shall be held in the State where the said crimes shall have been committed; but when not committed within any State the trial shall be at such place or places as the Congress may by law have directed.

Section 3—(Treason defined. Proof of Punishment of.)

1. Treason against the United States shall consist only in levying war against them, or in adhering to their enemies, giving them aid and comfort. No person shall be convicted of treason unless on the testimony of two witnesses to the same overt act, or on confession in open court.

2. The Congress shall have power to declare the punishment of treason, but no attainder of treason shall work corruption of blood or forfeiture except during the life of the person attainted.

#### ARTICLE IV.

Section 1—(Each State to give credit to the public acts, etc., of every other State.)

Full faith and credit shall be given in each State to the public acts, records, and judicial proceedings of every other State. And the Congress may by general laws prescribe the manner in which such acts, records, and proceedings shall be proved, and the effect thereof.

Section 2—(Privileges of citizens of each State. Fugitives from justice to be delivered up. Persons held to service having escaped, to be delivered up.)

1. The citizens of each State shall be entitled to all privileges and immunities of citizens in the several States.

2. A person charged in any State with treason, felony, or other crime, who shall flee from justice, and be found in another State, shall, on demand of the Executive authority of the State from which he fled, be delivered up, to be removed to the State having jurisdiction of the crime.

3. No person held to service or labor in one State, under the laws thereof, escaping into another shall in consequence of any law or regulation therein, be discharged from such service or labor, but shall be delivered up on claim of the party to whom such service or labor may be due (See 13th amendment.)

Section 3—(Admission of new States. Power of Congress over territory and other property.)

1. New States may be admitted by the Congress into this Union; but no new State shall be formed or erected within the jurisdiction of any other State, nor any State be formed by the junction of two or more States, or parts of States, without the consent of the Legislatures of the States concerned, as well as of the Congress.

2. The Congress shall have power to dispose of and make all needful rules and regulations respecting the territory or other property belonging to the United States; and nothing in this Constitution shall be so construed as to prejudice any claims of the United States, or of any particular State.

Section 4—(Republican form of government guaranteed. Each State to be protected.)

The United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union a Republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion, and, on application, of the Legislature, or of the

Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence.

#### ARTICLE V.

(Constitution: how amended. Proviso.)

The Congress, whenever two-thirds of both Houses shall deem it necessary, shall propose amendments to this Constitution, or, on the application of the Legislatures of two thirds of the several States, shall call a convention for proposing amendments, which in either case, shall be valid to all intents and purposes, as part of this Constitution, when ratified by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States, or by convention in three-fourths thereof, as the one or the other mode of ratification may be proposed by the Congress, provided that no amendment which may be made prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eight shall in any manner affect the first and fourth clauses in the Ninth Section of the First Article; and that no State, without its consent, shall be deprived of its equal suffrage in the Senate.

#### ARTICLE VI.

(Certain debts, etc., declared valid. Supremacy of Constitution, treaties, and laws of the United States. Oath to support Constitution, by whom taken. No religious test.)

1. All debts contracted and engagements entered into before the adoption of this Constitution shall be as valid against the United States under this Constitution as under the Confederation.

2. This Constitution and the laws of the United States which shall be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, or which shall be made, under the authority of the United States, shall be the supreme law of the land, and the judges in every State shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution or laws of any State to the contrary notwithstanding.

3. The Senators and Representatives before mentioned, and the members of the several State Legislatures, and all executive and judicial officers, both of the United States and of the several States, shall be bound by oath or affirmation to support this Constitution, but no religious test shall ever be required as a qualification to any office or public trust under the United States.

#### ARTICLE VII.

(What ratification shall establish Constitution.)

The ratification of the Conventions of nine States shall be sufficient for the establishment of this Constitution between the States so ratifying the same.

Done in convention by the unanimous consent of the States present the 17th day of September in the year of our Lord 1787, and of the independence of the United States of America the 12th. In witness whereof we have hereunto subscribed our names.

George Washington, president and deputy from Virginia.

New Hampshire—John Langdon, Nicholas Gilman.

Massachusetts—Nathaniel Gorham, Rufus King.

Connecticut—Wm. Saml. Johnson, Roger Sherman.

New York—Alexander Hamilton.

New Jersey—Wil. Livingston, David Brearley, Wm. Paterson, Jona. Dayton.

Pennsylvania—B. Franklin, Thomas Mifflin, Robt. Morris, Geo. Clymer.

Delaware—Geo. Read, Gunning Bedford, Jun., John Dickinson, Richard Basset, Jaco. Broom.

Maryland—James McHenry, Dan. Jenifer, of St. Thomas, Dan. Carroll.

Virginia—John Blair, James Madison, Jr.

North Carolina—Wm. Blount, Rich'd Dobbs Speight, Hugh Williamson.

South Carolina—J. Rutledge, Charles Cotesworth Pinckney, Charles Pinckney, Pierce Butler.

Georgia—William Few, Abn. Baldwin.

Attest: Willm'r Jackson, Secretary.

## Ten Original Amendments (Bill of Rights)

(In force December 15, 1791)

Opposition in and out of Congress to the Constitution, in that it was not sufficiently explicit as to individual and State rights, led to an agreement to submit to the people immediately after the adoption of the Constitution a number of safeguarding amendments.

And so it was that the First Congress, at its first session, in the City of New York, Sept. 25, 1789 submitted to the States twelve proposed amendments—A Bill of Rights as it has been popularly called.

In the preamble to the resolution offering the proposed amendments, Congress said: "The conventions of a number of the States having at the time of their adopting the Constitution, expressed a desire, in order to prevent its construction or abuse of its powers, that further declaratory and restrictive clauses should be added, and as extending the ground of public confidence in the government will best insure the beneficent ends of its institution, be it resolved," etc.

Ten of these amendments (now commonly known as one to ten inclusive, but in reality three to twelve inclusive) were ratified by the States as follows—New Jersey, (Nov. 20, 1789); Maryland, (Dec. 19, 1789); North Carolina, (Dec. 22, 1789); South Carolina, (Mar. 19, 1790); New Hampshire, (Jan. 25, 1790); Delaware, (Jan. 28, 1790); Pennsylvania, (March 10, 1790); New York, (Feb. 24, 1790); Rhode Island, (June 11, 1790); Vermont, (Nov. 3, 1791); Virginia, (Dec. 15, 1791); Massachusetts, (March 2, 1839); Georgia, (March 18, 1839); Connecticut, (April 19, 1839). These original ten ratified amendments appear in order on the next page as Article I to X inclusive.

States, and without regard to any census or enumeration.

#### ARTICLE XVII.

##### United States Senators to Be Elected by Direct Popular Vote.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-second Congress (May 16, 1912) and was declared to have been ratified in a proclamation by the Secretary of State (May 31, 1913). The amendment was adopted by 37 of the 48 States, but was rejected by Utah.

1. The Senate of the United States shall be composed of two Senators from each State, elected by the people thereof, for six years and each Senator shall have one vote. The electors in each State shall have the qualifications requisite for electors of the most numerous branch of the State Legislatures.

2. When vacancies happen in the representation of any State in the Senate, the executive authority of such State shall issue writs of election to fill such vacancies: Provided, That the Legislature of any State may empower the Executive thereof to make temporary appointment until the people fill the vacancies by election as the Legislature may direct.

3. This amendment shall not be so construed as to affect the election or term of any Senator chosen before it becomes valid as part of the Constitution.

#### ARTICLE XVIII.

##### Liquor Prohibition Amendment.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress (Dec. 18, 1917), and (Jan. 29, 1919) the United States Secretary of State proclaimed its adoption by 36 States, and declared it in effect (Jan. 16, 1920).

The total vote in the Senates of the various States was, 1,310 for, 237 against—84.6% dry. In the lower houses of the States the vote was, 3,782 for, 1,035 against—78.5% dry.

The amendment ultimately was adopted by all the States except Connecticut and Rhode Island.

1. After one year from the ratification of this article the manufacture, sale, or transportation of intoxicating liquors within, the importation thereof into, or the exportation thereof from the United States and all territory subject to the jurisdiction thereof for beverage purposes is hereby prohibited.

2. The Congress and the several States shall have concurrent power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

Repealed by Article XXI effective Dec. 5, 1933.

#### ARTICLE XIX.

##### Giving Nation-Wide Suffrage to Women.

The following amendment was presented to the Legislatures of the several States by the Sixty-fifth Congress having been adopted by the House of Representatives (May 12, 1919) and by the Senate (June 4, 1919). The Secretary of State (Aug. 26, 1920) proclaimed it in effect, having been adopted (June 10, 1919-August 18, 1920) by three-quarters of the States. In West Virginia, despite Senate rules of procedure which forbade reconsideration of a measure during the session in which it was defeated, the Senate ratified the proposed 19th amendment, subsequent to a rejection in the same session. The amendment was rejected by Alabama, Maryland, and Virginia.

1. The right of citizens of the United States to vote shall not be denied or abridged by the United States or by any State on account of sex.

2. Congress shall have power to enforce this article by appropriate legislation.

#### ARTICLE XX.

##### Terms of President and Vice-President to Begin on Jan. 20; Those of Senators and Representatives, on Jan. 3.

The following amendment was proposed to the Legislatures of the several States by the Seventy-second Congress (March, 1932), a joint resolution to that effect having been adopted, first by the House, and then (March 2) by the Senate. The Secretary of State (Feb. 6, 1933) proclaimed it in effect, 39 of the 48 States having ratified. By Oct. 15, 1933, it had been ratified by all of the 48 States.

Section 1. The terms of the President and Vice-President shall end at noon on the 20th day of January, and the terms of Senators and Representatives at noon on the 3rd day of January, of the years in which such terms would have ended if this article had not been ratified; and the terms of their successors shall then begin.

Section 2. The Congress shall assemble at least once in every year, and such meeting shall begin at noon on the 3rd day of January, unless they shall by law appoint a different day.

Section 3. If, at the time fixed for the beginning of the term of the President, the President elect shall have died, the Vice-President elect shall become President. If a President shall not have been chosen before the time fixed for the beginning of his term, or if the President elect shall have failed to qualify, then the Vice-President elect shall act as President until a President shall have qualified; and the Congress may by law provide for the case wherein neither a President elect nor a Vice-President elect shall have qualified, declaring who shall then act as President, or the manner in which one who is to act shall be selected, and such person shall act accordingly until a President or Vice-President shall have qualified.

Section 4. The Congress may by law provide for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the House of Representatives may choose a President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them, and for the case of the death of any of the persons from whom the Senate may choose a Vice-President whenever the right of choice shall have devolved upon them.

Section 5. Sections 1 and 2 shall take effect on the 15th day of October following the ratification of this article (Oct., 1933).

Section 6. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by the Legislatures of three-fourths of the several States within seven years from the date of its submission.

#### ARTICLE XXI.

##### Repeal of the Eighteenth (Prohibition) Amendment by Conventions in the States.

The following proposed amendment in the Constitution, embodied in a joint resolution of the 72nd Congress (Senate, Feb. 16, 1933, by 63 to 23; House, Feb. 20, 1933, by 289 to 121), was transmitted to the Secretary of State on Feb. 21 and he at once sent to the governors of the States copies of the resolution. The amendment went into effect on Dec. 5, 1933, having been adopted by 36 of the 48 States—Utah was the 36th State to ratify.

Section 1. The eighteenth article of amendment to the Constitution of the United States is hereby repealed.

Section 2. The transportation or importation into any State, Territory, or Possession of the United States for delivery or use therein of intoxicating liquors, in violation of the laws thereof, is hereby prohibited.

Section 3. This article shall be inoperative unless it shall have been ratified as an amendment to the Constitution by convention in the several States, as provided in the Constitution, within seven years from the date of the submission hereof to the States by the Congress.

#### ARTICLE XXII.

##### Limiting Presidential Terms of Office.

The following proposed amendment in the Constitution, embodied in a joint resolution of the 80th Congress (House, Feb. 6, 1947, by 285 to 121; Senate, March 12, 1947, by 59 to 23). Signed by the Speaker of the House, Mar. 24, 1947, and by the President pro tempore of the Senate, Mar. 24, 1947. Presented to the Secretary of State, Mar. 24, 1947. Went into effect Feb. 26, 1951, when Nevada became the 36th State to ratify. Utah had ratified earlier the same day, and Minnesota, Feb. 27th.

No person shall be elected to the office of the President more than twice, and no person who has held the office of President, or acted as President, for more than two years of a term to which some other person was elected President shall be elected to the office of the President more than once. But this Article shall not apply to any person holding the office of President when this Article was proposed by the Congress, and shall not prevent any person who may be holding the office of President, or acting as President, during the term within which this Article becomes operative from holding the office of President or acting as President during the remainder of such term.

## Lincoln's Gettysburg Address

President Abraham Lincoln delivered his address at Gettysburg, often called the peak of American eloquence, at the dedication of the military cemetery there Nov. 19, 1863. The battle had been fought July 1-3, 1863. He was preceded by Edward Everett, former president of Harvard, secretary of state and senator from Massachusetts, then 69 and one of the nation's great orators. Everett gave a full resume of the battle. Lincoln's speech was so short that the photographer did not get his camera adjusted in time. The report that newspapers ignored Lincoln's address is not entirely accurate; Everett's address swamped their columns, but the greatness of Lincoln's speech was immediately recognized. Everett wrote him: "I should be glad if I could flatter myself that I came as near the central idea of the occasion in two hours as you did in two minutes."

Five copies of the Gettysburg address in Lincoln's hand are extant. The first and second draft, prepared in Washington and Gettysburg just before

delivery, are in the Library of Congress; the second draft was exhibited on the Freedom Train. The third draft, written at the request of Everett to be sold at a fair in New York for the benefit of soldiers, was given the Illinois State Historical Library by popular subscription.

The fourth copy was written out by Lincoln for George Bancroft, the historian, and remained in custody of the Bancroft family until 1929, when it was acquired by Mrs. Nicholas H. Noyes, of Indianapolis, Ind. In 1949 Mrs. Noyes presented this copy to the Cornell University Library, Ithaca, N.Y. The fifth copy, usually described as the clearest and best, was also written by Lincoln for George Bancroft, for facsimile reproduction in a volume to be sold for the benefit of soldiers and sailors in Baltimore, where Bancroft lived. It is the second Bancroft copy. It passed to Bancroft's stepchildren, named Bliss, and was sold for \$54,000 by the estate of Dr. William J. A. Bliss in New York April 27, 1949, to Oscar B. Cintas, former Cuban ambassador to the United States.

### THE OFFICIAL VERSION OF THE GETTYSBURG ADDRESS

Fourscore and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal.

Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation or any nation so conceived, and so dedicated can long endure. We are met on a great battlefield of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting-place of those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this.

But, in a larger sense, we cannot dedicate—we cannot consecrate—we cannot hallow—this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember, what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.

## The National Anthem—The Star-Spangled Banner

The Star-Spangled Banner was ordered played by the military and naval services by President Woodrow Wilson in 1916. It was designated the National Anthem by Act of Congress, March 3, 1931. It was written by Francis Scott Key, of Georgetown, D. C., during the bombardment of Fort M'Henry, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 13-14, 1814. Key was a lawyer, a graduate of St. John's College, Annapolis, and a volunteer in a light artillery company. When a friend, Dr. Beanes, a physician of Upper Marlborough, Md., was taken aboard Admiral Cockburn's British squadron for interfering with ground troops, Key and J. S. Skinner, carrying a note from President Madison, went to the fleet under a flag of truce on a cartel ship to ask Beanes' release. Admiral Cockburn consented, but as the fleet was about to sail up the Patuxent to bombard Fort M'Henry he detained them, first on H. M. S. Surprise, and then on a supply ship.

Key witnessed the bombardment from his own vessel. It began at 7 a.m., Sept. 13, 1814, and lasted, with intermissions, for 25 hours. The British fired over 1,500 shells, each weighing as much as 220 lbs. They were unable to approach closely because the Americans had sunk 22 vessels in the channel. Only four Americans were killed and 24 wounded. A British bomb-ship was disabled.

During the bombardment Key wrote a stanza on the back of an envelope. Next day at the Fountain

inn, Baltimore, he wrote out the poem and gave it to his brother-in-law, Judge J. H. Nicholson. Nicholson suggested the tune, Anacraon in Heaven, and had the poem printed on broadsides, of which 20 survive. On Sept. 25 it appeared in the Baltimore American. Later Key made 3 copies; one is in the Library of Congress and one in the Pennsylvania Historical Society.

The copy that Key wrote in his hotel Sept. 14, 1814, remained in the Nicholson family for 93 years. In 1907 it was sold to Henry Walters of Baltimore. In 1934 it was bought at auction in New York from the Walters estate by the Walters Art Gallery, Baltimore, for \$28,400. The Walters Gallery in 1953 sold the manuscript to the Maryland Historical Society for the same price. The purchase price was donated by Mrs. Thos. Courtney Jenkins, Baltimore, in memory of her mother-in-law, Mrs. Catherine Key Jenkins, daughter of a first cousin of Francis Scott Key.

The flag that Key saw during the bombardment is preserved in Smithsonian Institution, Washington. It is 30 by 42 ft., and has 15 alternate red and white stripes and 15 stars, for the original 13 states plus Kentucky and Vermont. It was made by Mary Young Pickersgill. The Baltimore F'ag house, a museum, occupies her premises, which were restored in 1953.

### THE STAR-SPANGLED BANNER

#### III

And where is that band who so vauntingly swore  
That the havoc of war and the battle's confusion,  
A home and a country should leave us no more!  
Their blood has washed out their foul footsteps' pollution.

No refuge could save the hireling and slave  
From the terror of flight, or the gloom of the grave;

And the star-spangled banner in triumph doth wave

O'er the land of the free and the hope of the brave!

#### IV

Oh! thus be it ever, when freemen shall stand  
Between their loved homes and the war's desolation!

Blest with victory and peace, may the heav'n rescued land  
Praise the Power that hath made and preserved us a nation.

Then conquer we must, when our cause it is just,  
And this be our motto: "In God is our trust."

And the star-spangled banner in triumph shall wave

O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

Oh, say can you see by the dawn's early light  
What so proudly we hail'd at the twilight's last gleaming?

Whose broad stripes and bright stars, thru the perilous fight,  
O'er the ramparts we watch'd were so gallantly streaming?

And the rocket's red glare, the bombs bursting in air,  
Gave proof through the night that our flag was still there.

Oh, say does that star-spangled banner yet wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave?

#### II

On the shore, dimly seen through the mists of the deep,  
Where the foe's haughty host in dread silence reposes,

What is that which the breeze, o'er the towering steep,  
As it fitfully blows, now conceals, now discloses?

Now it catches the gleam of the morning's first beam,  
In full glory reflected now shines on the stream:

'Tis the star-spangled banner! O long may it wave  
O'er the land of the free and the home of the brave!

#



(b) Promoting international cooperation in the economic, social, cultural, educational and health fields and assisting in the realization of human rights and basic freedoms for all without distinctions as to race, sex, language or religion.

2. The further responsibilities, functions and powers of the General Assembly with respect to matters mentioned in Paragraph (b) above are set forth in Chapter IX and X.

Article 14—Subject to the provisions of Article 15, the General Assembly may recommend measures for the peaceful adjustment of any situation, regardless of origin, which it deems likely to impair the general welfare or friendly relations among nations, including situations resulting from a violation of the provisions of the present Charter setting forth the purposes and principles of the United Nations.

Article 15—1. The General Assembly shall receive and consider annual and special reports from the Security Council; these reports shall include an account of the measures that the Security Council has adopted or applied to maintain international peace and security.

2. The General Assembly shall receive and consider reports from the other bodies of the organization.

Article 16—"The General Assembly shall perform such functions with respect to the international trusteeship system as are assigned to it under Chapters XII and XIII, including the approval of the trusteeship agreements for areas not designated as strategic."

Article 17—1. The General Assembly shall consider and approve the budget of the organization.

2. The General Assembly shall consider and approve any financial and budgetary arrangements with specialized agencies referred to in Article 57 and shall examine the administrative budgets of such specialized agencies with a view to making recommendations to the agencies concerned.

3. The expenses of the organization shall be borne by the members as apportioned by the General Assembly.

#### VOTING

Article 18—1. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the General Assembly.

2. Decisions of the General Assembly on important questions shall be made by a two-thirds majority of those present and voting. These questions shall include: recommendations with respect to the maintenance of international peace and security, the election of the non-permanent members of the Security Council, the election of the members of the Economic and Social Council, the election of the members of the United Nations which are to designate the members on the Trusteeship Council in accordance with the provisions of Article 86 (C), the admission of new members to the United Nations, the expulsion of members, the suspension of the right and privileges of members, questions relating to the operations of the trusteeship system, and budgetary questions.

3. Decisions on other questions—including the determination of additional categories of questions to be decided by a two-thirds majority—shall be made by a majority of those present and voting.

Article 19—A member which is in arrears in the payments of its financial contributions to the organization shall have no vote if the amount of its arrears equals or exceeds the amount of the contributions due from it for the preceding two full years.

The General Assembly may, nevertheless, permit such a member to vote if it is satisfied that the failure to pay is due to conditions beyond the control of the member.

#### PROCEDURE

Article 20—The General Assembly shall meet in regular annual sessions and in such special sessions as occasion may require. Special sessions shall be convoked by the Secretary General at the request of the Security Council or of a majority of the members of the United Nations.

Article 21—The General Assembly shall adopt its own rules of procedure. It shall elect its president for each session.

Article 22—The General Assembly may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

#### CHAPTER V

##### THE SECURITY COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 23—1. The Security Council shall consist of eleven members of the United Nations. The United States of America, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the Republic of China, and France, shall be permanent members of the Security Council. The General Assembly shall elect six other members of the United Nations to be non-permanent members of the Security Council, two of whom shall be elected in the first instance to the contribution of members of the United Nations to the maintenance of international peace and security and to the other purposes of the organization, and also to equitable geographical distribution.

2. The non-permanent members of the Security

Council shall be elected for a term of two years. In the first election of the non-permanent members, however, three shall be chosen for a term of one year. A retiring member shall not be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. Each member of the Security Council shall have one representative.

#### PRIMARY RESPONSIBILITY

Article 24—1. In order to insure prompt and effective action by the United Nations, its members confer on the Security Council primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, and agree that in carrying out its duties under this responsibility the Security Council acts on their behalf.

2. In discharging these duties the Security Council shall act in accordance with the purposes and principles of the United Nations. The specific powers granted to the Security Council for the discharge of these duties are laid down in Chapters VI, VII, VIII and XII.

3. The Security Council shall submit annual and, when necessary, special reports to the General Assembly for its consideration.

Article 25—The members of the United Nations agree to accept and carry out the decisions of the Security Council in accordance with the provisions of the present charter.

Article 26—In order to promote the establishment and maintenance of international peace and security with the least diversion for armaments of the world's human and economic resources, the Security Council shall be responsible for formulating, with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee referred to in Article 47, plans to be submitted to the members of the United Nations for the establishment of a system for the regulation of armaments.

#### VOTING

Article 27—1. Each member of the Security Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Security Council on procedural matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members.

3. Decisions of the Security Council on all other matters shall be made by an affirmative vote of seven members including the concurring votes of the permanent members; provided that, in decisions under Chapter VI and under Paragraph 3 of Article 52 a party to a dispute shall abstain from voting.

#### PROCEDURE

Article 28—1. The Security Council shall be so organized as to be able to function continuously. Each member of the Security Council shall for this purpose be represented at all times at the seat of the organization.

2. The Security Council shall hold periodic meetings at which each of its members may, if it so desires, be represented by a member of the Government or by some other specially designated representative.

3. The Security Council may hold meetings at such places other than the seat of the organization as in its judgment may best facilitate its work.

Article 29—The Security Council may establish such subsidiary organs as it deems necessary for the performance of its functions.

Article 30—The Security Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

Article 31—Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council may participate without a vote in the discussion of any question brought before the Security Council whenever the latter considers that the interests of that member are specially affected.

Article 32—Any member of the United Nations which is not a member of the Security Council or any member which is not a member of the United Nations,

if it is a party to a dispute under consideration by the Security Council, shall be invited to participate in the discussion relating to the dispute. The Security Council shall lay down such conditions as it may deem just for the participation of a State which is not a member of the United Nations.

#### CHAPTER VI

##### PACIFIC SETTLEMENT OF DISPUTES

Article 33—1. The parties to any dispute, the continuance of which is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security shall, first of all, seek a solution by negotiation, inquiry, mediation, conciliation, arbitration, judicial settlement, resort to regional agencies or arrangements, or other peaceful means of their own choice.

2. The Security Council shall, when it deems necessary, call upon the parties to settle their dispute by such means.

Article 34—The Security Council may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether its continuance is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 35—1. Any member of the United Nations may bring any dispute or any situation of the

nature referred to in Article 34 to the attention of the Security Council, or of the General Assembly.

2. A state which is not a member of the United Nations may bring to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly any dispute to which it is a party, if it accepts in advance, for the purposes of the dispute, the obligations of pacific settlement provided in the present charter.

3. The proceedings of the General Assembly in respect of matters brought to its attention under this article will be subject to the provisions of Articles 11 and 12.

Article 36—1. The Security Council may, at any stage of a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 or of a situation of like nature, recommend appropriate procedures or methods of adjustment.

2. The Security Council should take into consideration any procedures for the settlement of the dispute which have already been adopted by the parties.

3. In making recommendations under this article the Security Council should take into consideration that legal disputes should as a general rule be referred by the parties to the International Court of Justice in accordance with the provisions of the statute of the court.

Article 37—1. Should the parties to a dispute of the nature referred to in Article 33 fail to settle it by the means indicated in that article, they shall refer it to the Security Council.

2. If the Security Council deems that the continuance of the dispute is in fact likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security, it shall decide whether to take action under Article 36 or to recommend such terms of settlement as it may consider appropriate.

Article 38—Without prejudice to the provisions of Articles 33-37 of this chapter, the Security Council may, if all the parties to any dispute so request, make recommendations to the parties with a view to a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

## CHAPTER VII

### ACTION WITH RESPECT TO THREATS TO THE PEACE, BREACHES OF THE PEACE AND ACTS OF AGGRESSION.

Article 39—The Security Council shall determine the existence of any threat to the peace, breach of the peace, or act of aggression and shall make recommendations, or decide what measures shall be taken in accordance with the provisions of Articles 41 and 42, to maintain or restore international peace and security.

Article 40—In order to prevent an aggravation of the situation, the Security Council may, before making the recommendations or deciding upon the measures provided for in Article 41, call upon the parties concerned to comply with such provisional measures as it deems necessary or desirable. Such provisional measures shall be without prejudice to the rights, claims, or position of the parties concerned. The Security Council shall duly take account of failure to comply with such provisional measures.

Article 41—The Security Council may decide what measures not involving the use of armed force are to be employed to give effect to its decisions, and it may call upon members of the United Nations to apply such measures. These may include complete or partial interruptions of economic relations and of rail, sea, air, postal, telegraphic, radio, and other means of communication, and the severance of diplomatic relations.

Article 42—Should the Security Council consider that measures provided for in Article 41 would be inadequate, or have proved to be inadequate, it may take such action by air, sea or land forces as may be necessary to maintain or restore international peace and security. Such action may include demonstrations, blockade, and other operations by air, sea or land forces of members of the United Nations.

Article 43—1. All members of the United Nations, in order to contribute to the maintenance of international peace and security, undertake to make available to the Security Council, on its call and in accordance with a special agreement or agreements, armed forces, assistance, and facilities, including rights of passage, necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

2. Such agreement or agreements shall govern the numbers and types of forces, their degree of readiness and general location, and the nature of the facilities and assistance to be provided.

3. The agreement or agreements shall be negotiated as soon as possible on the initiative of the Security Council. They shall be concluded between the Security Council and member states or between the Security Council and groups of member states and shall be subject to ratification by the signatory states in accordance with their constitutional processes.

Article 44—When the Security Council has decided to use force it shall, before calling upon a member not represented on it to provide armed

forces in fulfillment of the obligations assumed under Article 43, invite that member, if the member so desires, to participate in the decisions of the Security Council concerning the employment of contingents of that member's armed forces.

Article 45—In order to enable the United Nations to take urgent military measures, members shall hold immediately available national air force contingents for combined international enforcement action. The strength and degree of readiness of these contingents and plans for their combined action shall be determined, within the limits laid down in the special agreement or agreements referred to in Article 43, by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 46—Plans for the application of armed force shall be made by the Security Council with the assistance of the Military Staff Committee.

Article 47—1. There shall be established a Military Staff Committee to advise and assist the Security Council on all questions relating to the Security Council's military requirements for the maintenance of international peace and security, the employment and command of forces placed at its disposal, the regulation of armaments, and possible disarmament.

2. The Military Staff Committee shall consist of the Chiefs of Staff of the permanent members of the Security Council or their representatives. Any member of the United Nations not permanently represented on the committee shall be invited by the committee to be associated with it when the efficient discharge of the committee's responsibilities requires the participation of that member in its work.

3. The Military Staff Committee shall be responsible, under the Security Council, for the strategic direction of any armed forces placed at the disposal of the Security Council. Questions relating to the command of such forces shall be worked out subsequently.

4. The Military Staff Committee, with the authorization of the Security Council and after consultation with appropriate regional agencies, may establish regional subcommittees.

Article 48—1. The action required to carry out the decisions of the Security Council for the maintenance of international peace and security shall be taken by all the members of the United Nations, or by some of them, as the Security Council may determine.

2. Such decisions shall be carried out by the members of the United Nations directly and through their action in the appropriate international agencies of which they are members.

Article 49—The members of the United Nations shall join in affording mutual assistance in carrying out the measures decided upon by the Security Council.

Article 50—If preventive or enforcement measures against any state are taken by the Security Council, any other state, whether a member of the United Nations or not, which finds itself confronted with special economic problems arising from the carrying out of those measures shall have the right to consult the Security Council with regard to a solution of those problems.

Article 51—Nothing in the present charter shall impair the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense, if an armed attack occurs against a member of the organization, until the Security Council has taken the measures necessary to maintain international peace and security. Measures taken by members in the exercise of this right of self-defense shall be immediately reported to the Security Council and shall not in any way affect the authority and responsibility of the Security Council under the present charter to take at any time such action as it may deem necessary in order to maintain or restore international peace and security.

## CHAPTER VIII

### REGIONAL ARRANGEMENTS

Article 52—1. Nothing in the present Charter precludes the existence of regional arrangements or agencies for dealing with such matters relating to the maintenance of international peace and security as are appropriate for regional action, provided that such arrangements or agencies and their activities are consistent with the purposes and principles of the organization.

2. The members of the United Nations entering into such arrangements or constituting such agencies shall make every effort to achieve peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies before referring them to the Security Council.

3. The Security Council should encourage the development of peaceful settlement of local disputes through such regional arrangements or by such regional agencies either on the initiative of the states concerned or by reference from the Security Council.

4. This article in no way impairs the application of Articles 34 and 35.

Article 53—1. The Security Council shall, where appropriate, utilize such arrangements or agencies

for enforcement action under its authority. But no enforcement action shall be taken under regional arrangement or by regional agencies without the authorization of the Security Council, with the exception of measures against any enemy state, as described below, provided for pursuant to Article 107, or in regional arrangements directed against renewal of aggressive policy on the part of any such state, until such time as the organization may, on request of the governments concerned, be charged with the responsibility for preventing further aggression by such a state.

2. The term "enemy state" as used in Paragraph 1 of this article applies to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory of the present charter.

Article 54—The Security Council shall at all times be kept fully informed of activities undertaken, or in contemplation, under regional arrangements or by regional agencies for the maintenance of international peace and security.

## CHAPTER IX INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COOPERATION

Article 55—With a view to the creation of conditions of stability and well-being which are necessary for peaceful and friendly relations among nations based on respect for the principle of equal rights and self-determination of people, the United Nations shall promote:

(a) Higher standards of living, full employment, and conditions of economic and social progress and development;

(b) Solutions of international economic, social, health, and related problems and international cultural and educational cooperation and

(c) Universal respect for, and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language, or religion.

Article 56—All members pledge themselves to take joint and separate action in cooperation with the organization for the achievement of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 57—1. The various specialized agencies established by inter-governmental agreement, and having wide international responsibilities as defined in their basic instruments in economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related fields, shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations in accordance with the provisions of Article 63.

2. Specialized agencies thus brought into relationship with the organization are hereinafter referred to as "the specialized agencies."

Article 58—The organization shall make recommendations for the coordination of the policies and activities of the specialized agencies.

Article 59—The organization shall, where appropriate, initiate negotiations among the States concerned for the creation of any new specialized agency required for the accomplishment of the purposes set forth in Article 55.

Article 60—Responsibility for the discharge of the organization's functions set forth in this chapter shall be vested in the General Assembly and, under the authority of the General Assembly, in the Economic and Social Council, which shall have for this purpose the powers set forth in Chapter X.

## CHAPTER X ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 61—1. The Economic and Social Council shall consist of eighteen members of the United Nations elected by the General Assembly.

2. Subject to the provisions of Paragraph 3, six members of the Economic and Social Council shall be elected each year for a term of three years. A retiring member shall be eligible for immediate re-election.

3. At the first election, eighteen members of the Economic and Social Council shall be chosen. The term of office of six members so chosen shall expire at the end of one year and of six other members at the end of two years, in accordance with arrangements made by the General Assembly.

4. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one representative.

## FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 62—1. The Economic and Social Council may make or initiate studies and reports with respect to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health, and related matters and may make recommendations with respect to any such matters to the General Assembly, to the members of the United Nations, and to the specialized agencies concerned.

2. It may make recommendations for the purpose of promoting respect for and observance of, human rights and fundamental freedoms for all.

3. It may prepare draft conventions for submission to the General Assembly, with respect to matters falling within its competence.

4. It may call in accordance with the rules prescribed by the United Nations, international conferences on matters falling within its competence.

Article 63—1. The Economic and Social Council may enter into an agreement, approved by the General Assembly, with any of the agencies referred to in Article 57, defining the terms on which the agency concerned shall be brought into relationship with the United Nations.

2. It may coordinate the activities of the specialized agencies through consultation with and recommendations to such agencies and through recommendations to the General Assembly and to the members of the United Nations.

Article 64—1. The Economic and Social Council is authorized to take appropriate steps to obtain regular reports from the specialized agencies. It may make arrangements with the members of the United Nations and with the specialized agencies to obtain reports on the steps taken to give effect to its own recommendations and falling within its competence which are made by the General Assembly.

2. It may communicate its observance on these reports to the General Assembly.

Article 65—The Economic and Social Council may furnish information to the Security Council and shall assist the Security Council upon its request.

Article 66—1. The Economic and Social Council shall perform such functions as fall within its competence in connection with the carrying out of the recommendations of the General Assembly.

2. It may, with the approval of the General Assembly, perform services at the request of the members of the United Nations and at the request of the specialized agencies.

3. It may perform such other functions as are specified elsewhere in the present Charter and such functions as may be assigned to it by the General Assembly.

## VOTING

Article 67—1. Each member of the Economic and Social Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Economic and Social Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

## PROCEDURE

Article 68—The Economic and Social Council shall set up commissions in economic and social fields and for the promotion of human rights, and such other commissions as may be required for the performance of its functions.

Article 69—The Economic and Social Council shall invite any member of the United Nations to participate, without vote, in its deliberations on any matter of particular concern to that member.

Article 70—The Economic and Social Council may make arrangements for representatives of the specialized agencies to participate, without vote, in its deliberations and in those of the commissions established by it, and for its representatives to participate in the deliberations of the specialized agencies.

Article 71—The Economic and Social Council may make suitable arrangements for consultation with non-governmental organizations which are concerned with matters within its competence. Such arrangements may be made with international organizations, and, where appropriate, with national organizations after consultation with the member of the United Nations concerned.

Article 72—1. The Economic and Social Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Economic and Social Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provision for the convening of meetings on request of a majority of its members.

## CHAPTER XI DECLARATION REGARDING NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

Article 73 Members of the United Nations which have or assume responsibilities for the administration of territories whose peoples have not yet attained a full measure of self-government recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants of these territories are paramount and accept as a sacred trust the obligation to promote to the utmost, within the system of international peace and security established by the present charter, the well-being of the inhabitants of these territories, and, to this end:

(a) To insure, with due respect for the culture of the peoples concerned, their political, economic, social, and educational advancement, their just treatment, and their protection against abuses;

(b) To develop self-government, to take due account of the political aspirations of the peoples, and to assist them in the progressive development of their free political institutions, according to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and their varying stages of advancement;

(c) To further international peace and security, and to promote constructive measures of development, to encourage research, and to cooperate with one another and with appropriate international bodies with a view to the practical achievement of the social, economic, and scientific purposes set forth in this paragraph; and

(e) To transmit regularly to the secretary general for information purposes, subject to such limitation as security and constitutional considerations may require, statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social, and educational conditions in the territories for which they are respectively responsible other than those territories to which Chapters XII and XIII apply.

Article 74—Members of the United Nations agree that their policy in respect to the territories, to which this chapter applies, no less than in respect of their metropolitan areas, must be based on the general principle of good-neighborliness, due account being taken of the interests and well-being of the rest of the world, in social, economic and commercial matters.

## CHAPTER XII INTERNATIONAL TRUSTEESHIP SYSTEM

Article 75—The United Nations shall establish under its authority an international trusteeship system for the administration and supervision of such territories as may be placed thereunder by subsequent individual agreements. These territories are hereafter referred to as trust territories.

Article 76—The basic objectives of the trusteeship system in accordance with the purposes of the United Nations laid down in Article 1 of the present Charter, shall be:

(a) To further international peace and security;  
(b) To promote the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of the trust territories, and their progressive development toward self-government or independence as may be appropriate to the particular circumstances of each territory and its peoples and the freely expressed wishes of the peoples concerned, and as may be provided by the terms of each trusteeship agreement;

(c) To encourage respect for human rights and for fundamental freedoms for all without distinction as to race, sex, language or religion, and to encourage recognition of the interdependence of the peoples of the world; and

(d) To insure equal treatment in social, economic and commercial matters for all members of the United Nations and their nationals, and also equal treatment for the latter in the administration of justice, without prejudice to the attainment of the foregoing objectives, and subject to the provisions of Article 80.

Article 77—1. The trusteeship system shall apply to such territories in the following categories as may be placed thereunder by means of trusteeship agreements:

(a) Territories now held under mandate;  
(b) Territories which may be detached from enemy states as a result of the second World War; and

(c) Territories voluntarily placed under the system by states responsible for their administration.

2. It will be a matter for subsequent agreement as to which territories in the foregoing categories will be brought under the trusteeship system and upon what terms.

Article 78—The trusteeship system shall not apply to territories which have become members of the United Nations, relationship among which should be based on respect for the principle of sovereign equality.

Article 79—The terms of trusteeship for each territory to be placed under the trusteeship system, including any alteration or amendment, shall be agreed upon by the states directly concerned including the mandatory power in the case of territories held under mandate by a member of the United Nations, and shall be approved as provided for in Articles 83 and 85.

Article 80—1. Except as may be agreed upon in individual trusteeship agreements made in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, placing each territory under the trusteeship system, and until such agreements have been concluded, nothing in this chapter shall be construed in or of itself to alter in any manner the rights whatsoever of any states or any peoples or the terms of existing international instruments to which members of the United Nations may respectively be parties.

2. Paragraph 1 of this article shall not be interpreted as giving grounds for delay or postponement of the negotiation and conclusion of such agreements for placing mandated and other territories under the trusteeship system as provided for in Article 77.

Article 81—The trusteeship agreement shall in each case include the terms under which the trust territory will be administered and designate the authority which shall exercise the administration of the trust territory. Such authority, hereafter called the administering authority, may be one or more states of the United Nations itself.

Article 82—There may be designated, in any trusteeship agreement, a strategic area or areas which may include part or all of the trust territory to which the agreement applies, without preju-

dice to any special agreement or agreements made under Article 43.

Article 83—1. All functions of the United Nations relating to strategic areas, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the Security Council.

2. The basic objectives set forth in Article 76 shall be applicable to the people of each strategic area.

3. The Security Council shall, subject to the provisions of the trusteeship agreements and without prejudice to security considerations, avail itself of the assistance of the Trusteeship Council to perform those functions of the United Nations under the trusteeship system relating to political, economic, social and educational matters in the strategic areas.

Article 84—It shall be the duty of the administering authority to insure that the trust territory shall play its part in the maintenance of international peace and security. To this end the administering authority may make use of volunteer forces, facilities, and assistance from the trust territory in carrying out the obligations toward the Security Council undertaken in this regard by the administering authority, as well as for local defense and the maintenance of law and order within the trust territory.

Article 85—1. The functions of the United Nations with regard to trusteeship agreements for all areas not designated as strategic, including the approval of the terms of the trusteeship agreements and of their alteration or amendment, shall be exercised by the General Assembly.

2. The Trusteeship Council, operating under the authority of the General Assembly, shall assist the General Assembly in carrying out these functions.

## CHAPTER XIII THE TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL COMPOSITION

Article 86—1. The Trusteeship Council shall consist of the following members of the United Nations:

(a) Those members administering trust territories;

(b) Such of those members mentioned by name in Article 23 as are not administering trust territories; and

(c) As many other members elected for three-year terms by the General Assembly as may be necessary to insure that the total number of members of the Trusteeship Council is equally divided between those members of the United Nations which administer trust territories and those which do not.

2. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall designate one specially qualified person to represent it therein.

## FUNCTIONS AND POWERS

Article 87—The General Assembly and, under its authority, the Trusteeship Council, in carrying out their functions, may:

(a) Consider reports submitted by the administering authority;

(b) Accept petitions and examine them in consultation with the administering authority;

(c) Provide for periodic visits to the respective trust territories at times agreed upon within the administering authority; and

(d) Take these and other actions in conformity with the terms of the trusteeship agreements.

Article 88—The Trusteeship Council shall formulate a questionnaire on the political, economic, social and educational advancement of the inhabitants of each trust territory, and the administering authority for each trust territory within the competence of the General Assembly shall make an annual report to the General Assembly upon the basis of such questionnaire.

## VOTING

Article 89—1. Each member of the Trusteeship Council shall have one vote.

2. Decisions of the Trusteeship Council shall be taken by a majority of the members present and voting.

## PROCEDURE

Article 90—1. The Trusteeship Council shall adopt its own rules of procedure, including the method of selecting its president.

2. The Trusteeship Council shall meet as required in accordance with its rules, which shall include provisions for the convening of meetings on the request of a majority of its members.

Article 91—The Trusteeship Council shall, when appropriate, avail itself of the assistance of the Economic and Social Council and of the specialized agencies in regard to matters with which they are respectively concerned.

## CHAPTER XIV THE INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

Article 92—The International Court of Justice shall be the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. It shall function in accordance with the annexed statute, which is based upon the statute of the Permanent Court of International Justice

and forms an integral part of the present chapter.

Article 93—1. All members of the United Nations are ipso facto parties to the statute of the International Court of Justice.

2. A State which is not a member of the United Nations may become a party to the statute of the International Court of Justice on conditions to be determined in each case by the General Assembly upon recommendation of the Security Council.

Article 94—1. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to comply with the decision of the International Court of Justice in any case to which it is a party.

2. If any party to a case fails to perform the obligations incumbent upon it under a judgment rendered by the court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may, if it deems necessary, make recommendations or decide upon measures to be taken to give effect to the judgment.

Article 95—Nothing in the present Charter shall prevent members of the United Nations from entrusting the solution of their differences to other tribunals by virtue of agreements already in existence or which may be concluded in the future.

Article 96—1. The General Assembly or the Security Council may request the International Court of Justice to give an advisory opinion on any legal question.

2. Other organs of the United Nations and specialized agencies which may at any time be so authorized by the General Assembly, may also request advisory opinions of the court on legal questions arising within the scope of their activities.

## CHAPTER XV THE SECRETARIAT

Article 97—There shall be a secretariat comprising a secretary general and such staff as the organization may require. The secretary general shall be appointed by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council. He shall be the chief administrative officer of the organization.

Article 98—The secretary general shall act in that capacity in all meetings of the General Assembly, of the Security Council, of the Economic and Social Council and of the Trusteeship Council, and shall perform such other functions as are entrusted to him by these organs. The secretary general shall make an annual report to the General Assembly on the work of the organization.

Article 99—The secretary general may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter which in his opinion may threaten the maintenance of international peace and security.

Article 100—1. In the performance of their duties the secretary general and the staff shall not seek or receive instructions from any Government or from any other authority external to the organization. They shall refrain from any action which might reflect on their position as international officials responsible only to the organization.

2. Each member of the United Nations undertakes to respect the exclusively international character of the responsibilities of the secretary general and the staff, and not to seek to influence them in the discharge of their responsibilities.

Article 101—1. The staff shall be appointed by the secretary general under regulations established by the General Assembly.

2. Appropriate staffs shall be permanently assigned to the Economic and Social Council, the Trusteeship Council, and as required, to other organs of the United Nations. These staffs shall form a part of the Secretariat.

3. The paramount consideration in the employment of the staff and in the determination of the conditions of service shall be the necessity of securing the highest standards of efficiency, competence and integrity. Due regard shall be paid to the importance of recruiting the staff on as wide a geographical basis as possible.

## CHAPTER XVI MISCELLANEOUS PROVISIONS

Article 102—1. Every treaty and every international agreement entered into by any member of the United Nations after the present charter comes into force shall as soon as possible be registered with the Secretariat and published by it.

2. No party to any such treaty or international agreement which has not been registered in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this article may invoke that treaty or agreement before any organ of the United Nations.

Article 103—In the event of a conflict between the obligations of the members of the United Nations under the present charter and any other international obligations to which they are subject, their obligations under the present charter shall prevail.

Article 104—The organization shall enjoy in the territory of each of its members such legal capacity as may be necessary for the exercise of its functions and the fulfilment of its purposes.

Article 105—1. The organization shall enjoy

in the territory of each of its members such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the fulfilment of its purposes.

2. Representatives of the members of the United Nations and officials of the organization shall similarly enjoy such privileges and immunities as are necessary for the independent exercise of their functions in connection with the organization.

3. The General Assembly may make recommendations with a view to determining the details of the application of Paragraphs 1 and 2 of this article or may propose conventions to the members of the United Nations for this purpose.

## CHAPTER XVII TRANSITIONAL SECURITY ARRANGEMENTS

Article 106—Pending the coming into force of such special agreements referred to in Article 43, as in the opinion of the Security Council enable it to begin the exercise of its responsibilities under Article 42, the parties to the four-nation declaration signed at Moscow, Oct. 30, 1943, and France, shall, in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 5 of that declaration, consult with one another and, as occasion requires, with other members of the organization with a view to such joint action on behalf of the organization as may be necessary for the purpose of maintaining international peace and security.

Article 107—Nothing in the present charter shall invalidate or preclude action in relation to any state which during the second World War has been an enemy of any signatory to the present charter, taken or authorized as a result of that war by the governments having responsibility for such action.

## CHAPTER XVIII AMENDMENTS

Article 108—Amendments to the present charter shall come into force for all members of the organization when they have been adopted by a vote of two-thirds of the members of the General Assembly and ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations, including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

Article 109—1. A general conference of the members of the United Nations for the purpose of reviewing the present charter, may be held at a date and place to be fixed by a two-thirds vote of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council. Each member of the United Nations shall have one vote in the conference.

2. Any alteration of the present charter recommended by a two-thirds vote of the conference shall take effect when ratified in accordance with their respective constitutional processes by two-thirds of the members of the United Nations including all the permanent members of the Security Council.

3. If such a conference has not been held before the tenth annual session of the General Assembly following the coming into force of the present charter the proposal to call such a conference shall be placed on the agenda of that session of the General Assembly, and the conference shall be held if so decided by a majority vote of the members of the General Assembly and by a vote of any seven members of the Security Council.

## CHAPTER XIX RATIFICATION AND SIGNATURE

Article 110—1. The present charter shall be ratified by the signatory states in accordance with their respective constitutional processes.

2. The ratifications shall be deposited with the Government of the United States of America, which shall notify all the signatory states of each deposit as well as the secretary general of the organization when he has been elected.

3. The present charter shall come into force upon the deposit of ratifications by the Republic of China, France, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, and the United States of America, and by a majority of the other signatory states.

4. The states signatory to the present charter which ratify it after it has come into force will become original members of the United Nations on the date of the deposit of their respective ratifications.

Article 111—The present charter, of which the Chinese, English, French, Russian and Spanish texts are equally authentic, shall remain deposited in the archives of the Government of the United States of America. Duly certified copies thereof shall be transmitted by that Government to the Governments of the other signatory states.

In faith whereof the representatives of the United Nations have signed the present charter.

Done in the city of San Francisco the twenty-sixth day of June, one thousand nine hundred and forty-five.

# The United States Immigration Law

Sources: The Federal Statutes and Proclamations

Aliens seeking to enter the United States for permanent residence must apply for immigrant visas to consular officers of the United States at offices outside this country. They must present valid unexpired passports, or other suitable travel documents or documents of identity and nationality, if required.

Aliens desiring to sojourn in the United States (nonimmigrants) must apply for nonimmigrant visas to consular officers abroad (or, if residents of foreign contiguous territory, for border crossing identification cards to consular officers or immigration officers) and must present valid passports unless either or both those requirements have been waived.

All arriving aliens must be inspected at U. S. ports by officers of the Immigration and Naturalization Service of the Dept. of Justice. No alien, to whom a visa or other document has been issued, is entitled to enter if he is found to be inadmissible under the laws of the United States.

## CLASSES OF ALIENS

Aliens entering the United States are divided into 3 classes: quota immigrants, nonquota immigrants, and nonimmigrants.

**Quota immigrants.** A quota immigrant is anyone who is not a nonquota immigrant. Aliens totaling 154,657 are admissible under quotas from specific quota areas. See Table p. 633.

Nonquota immigrants include:

(A) An immigrant who is the unmarried child under 21 or the spouse of a U. S. citizen.

(B) An immigrant, lawfully admitted for permanent residence, who is returning from a temporary visit abroad.

(C) An immigrant who was born in Canada, Mexico, Cuba, Haiti, the Dominican Republic, the Canal Zone, or an independent country of Central or South America, and his spouse or his unmarried children under 21, accompanying or following to join him.

When an immigrant is attributable by as much as one-half of his ancestry to a people or peoples indigenous to the Asia-Pacific triangle he is not within this nonquota status, but his unmarried children under 21 are, if accompanying or following to join him.

(D) An immigrant who was a U. S. citizen and may apply for reacquisition of citizenship under provisions relating to those who lost citizenship through marriage or service in foreign armies.

(E) An immigrant who for 2 years immediately preceding his application for admission has been a minister of a religious denomination, who wants to carry on his vocation, and whose services are needed by a bona fide organization in the U. S.; and his spouse or unmarried children under 21, accompanying or following to join him.

(F) An immigrant who is an active or honorably retired employe of the U. S. Government abroad, with 15 years of service, and his accompanying spouse and unmarried children under 21, if approved.

**Nonimmigrants.** A nonimmigrant is:

An ambassador or other diplomatic and consular officer accredited by a foreign government recognized de jure by the U. S. and accepted by the President or the Secretary of State, and his immediate family. Also other officials and employees, and their families, by reciprocity.

A principal resident representative of a foreign government recognized de jure by the U. S., which comes under the International Organizations Immunities Act, accredited resident members of his staff and their immediate families. Also other accredited representatives of foreign governments to international organizations, and their families, and officers, or employees of such organizations, personal attendants and their families.

An alien coming to perform temporary services requiring merit and ability, or other services if unemployed persons capable of performing such services cannot be found in this country, or one who is coming for industrial training.

By reciprocity, an alien who is a bona fide representative of foreign press, radio, film or other information media, who enters to engage in such vocation, and the spouse and unmarried children under 21 who either accompany or follow him.

An alien visiting the U. S. temporarily.

An alien in continuous transit through the U. S., or one entitled to travel between U. N. Hq. and foreign countries.

An alien student who enters to study at a recognized institution, approved by the Attorney General after consultation with the Office of Education.

An alien crewman on a vessel other than a fishing vessel based on the U. S., or on aircraft, who lands and departs via that vessel or aircraft.

## EXCLUDED ALIENS

The following aliens are excluded:

Persons feeble-minded, insane, previously insane, psychopathic, epileptic, mentally defective; also those afflicted with tuberculosis, leprosy or other dangerous contagion, or having a physical defect impairing the ability to earn a living; also those who accompany them to protect them.

Also chronic alcoholics, narcotic drug addicts, persons convicted of narcotic violations or suspected of illicit traffic in prohibited drugs.

Also paupers, beggars, slowways; those convicted of or admitting moral turpitude, other than a political offense, with certain exceptions for those under 18. Also those convicted of two or more offenses other than political and sentenced for a total of 5 years or more. Also prostitutes and those engaged in commercialized vice.

Persons seeking to enter the U. S. to perform skilled or unskilled labor, if U. S. workers are available for such labor and if the employment of aliens would adversely affect them, with the exception of aliens whose admission would benefit the nation.

The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 permits an alien to arrange for his employment before he comes to the U. S., and enables him to submit evidence that he is not likely to become a public charge. Only if the Secretary of Labor certifies that there exists an oversupply of a given skill in a given locality will the immigrant be barred.

Also excluded are those who try to enter the U. S. by fraud and misrepresentation, and those who abet such acts; those over 18 and physically capable of reading who cannot read and understand some language or dialect; those trying to enter the country from contiguous foreign territory or adjacent islands within two years after arrival there on a transport line that has not complied with the U. S. immigration laws.

Also those who left the U. S. to avoid military service in time of war or national emergency, unless they were nonimmigrants.

## SUBVERSIVE ACTIVITIES

Excluded from the United States are persons who seek to enter to engage in activities against the public interest and likely to endanger the welfare, safety and security of the country. Any persons who probably would engage in espionage, sabotage, disorder or other activities inimical to the U. S., or who are members of organizations that must register under the Subversive Activities Control Act of 1950, are barred.

Also excluded are persons—except certain non-immigrant officials of foreign governments—who are or have been anarchists, opposed to organized government, members of or affiliated with a communist or other totalitarian party; advocates of world communism or the establishment of a totalitarian dictatorship in the U. S.; those who teach or advocate the overthrow of the U. S. Government by force or violence or other unconstitutional means and advocate sabotage, destruction of property and killing of government officials, or who are members of or affiliated with organizations with these aims.

Involuntary membership or affiliation with such organizations is not considered a reason for exclusion, nor is membership or affiliation by anyone under 16, or by operation of law, or for obtaining employment, food rations and other essentials of living. The Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 permits the issuance of a visa to a former voluntary member of a proscribed organization if the alien since the termination of his membership and for at least 5 years before the date of his application for a visa has been actively opposed to the principles of that organization.

## REVISION OF 1954

An Act of Congress revising the Immigration and Nationality Act of 1952 (McCarren-Walter Act) was signed by President Eisenhower Sept. 3, 1954. It was intended to overcome hardships on aliens worked by certain strict provisions of the original law. It provides that a petty offender who may have committed a misdemeanor involving moral turpitude only once and is otherwise admissible may receive a visa for entry into the United States.

Rep. Francis E. Walter (D.-Pa.) explained that previously persons who because of starvation in Germany and elsewhere had taken a loaf of bread or failed to return a ration card were barred from entering the United States along with the worst of criminals. These persons included wives of American soldiers, who had married abroad. It had become necessary to get special action by Congress on each individual case. Under the 1954 amendment consular offices abroad will have the right to grant visas despite such disabilities.

## Normal Immigration Quotas

Asterisk (\*) indicates Trust Territory

Quota area	Quota	Quota area	Quota	Quota area	Quota	Quota area	Quota
Afghanistan....	100	Estonia.....	115	Lithuania.....	384	San Marino....	100
Albania.....	100	Ethiopia.....	100	Luxembourg.....	100	Saudi Arabia....	100
Andorra.....	100	Finland.....	596	Monaco.....	100	Somaland.....	100
Arab Peninsula.	100	France.....	3,069	Morocco.....	100	(Italy*).....	100
Asia-Pacific		Germany.....	25,811	Muscat (Oman)..	100	So.-West Africa.	100
triangle.....	100	Gt. Brit. No. Ire.	65,381	Nauru (Aus-		Spain.....	250
Australia.....	100	Greece.....	308	tralia*).....	100	Sweden.....	3,295
Austria.....	1,405	Hungary.....	885	Nepal.....	100	Switzerland....	1,698
Belgium.....	1,297	Iceland.....	100	Netherlands....	3,136	Syria.....	100
Bhutan.....	100	India.....	100	New Guinea.....		Tanganyika.....	100
Bulgaria.....	100	Indonesia.....	100	(Australia*)...	100	(U. Kingdom*)	100
Burma.....	100	Iran (Persia)...	100	New Zealand....		Thailand (Siam)..	100
Cambodia.....	100	Iraq.....	17,750	Norway.....	2,364	Togo (France*)..	100
Cameroons		Ireland (Eire)..	100	Pacific Islands		Togoland (United	100
(United		Israel.....	1,804	( S. *).....	100	Kingdom*)....	100
Kingdom*)...	100	Italy.....	5,645	Pakistan.....	100	Trieste.....	100
Cameroon		Japan.....	185	Palestine.....	100	Turkey.....	225
(France*).....	100	Jordan.....	100	Philippines....	100	U. of S. Africa..	100
Ceylon.....	100	Korea.....	100	Poland.....	6,488	U.S.S.R.....	2,697
China.....	100	Laos.....	100	Portugal.....	434	Vietnam.....	100
Chinese.....	105	Latvia.....	235	Rianda-Crundi		Yemen.....	100
Czechoslovakia.	2,859	Lebanon.....	100	(Belgium*)....	289	Yugoslavia.....	993
Danzig.....	100	Liberia.....	100	Rumsia.....		Total.....	154,657
Denmark.....	1,175	Libya.....	100	Samoa, Western			
Egypt.....	100	Liechtenstein...	100	(New Zealand*)	100		

## IMMIGRANTS ADMITTED FROM ALL COUNTRIES: FISCAL YEARS

Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number	Yr.	Number
1820	8,385	1873	459,803	1890	455,302	1907	1,285,349	1924	706,896	1941	51,776
1830	23,322	1874	313,339	1891	560,319	1908	782,870	1925	294,314	1942	28,781
1840	84,006	1875	227,198	1892	579,663	1909	751,786	1926	301,488	1943	28,725
1850	369,980	1876	169,980	1893	439,730	1910	1,041,570	1927	335,175	1944	28,551
1860	153,610	1877	141,857	1894	255,631	1911	878,587	1928	307,255	1945	38,119
1861	91,918	1878	138,169	1895	258,536	1912	838,172	1929	279,678	1946	108,721
1862	91,985	1879	177,826	1896	343,267	1913	1,197,892	1930	241,709	1947	147,292
1863	176,282	1880	457,257	1897	230,832	1914	1,218,180	1931	97,139	1948	170,570
1864	193,118	1881	669,131	1898	229,099	1915	826,700	1932	35,576	1949	188,317
1865	248,120	1882	758,992	1899	311,715	1916	29,826	1933	23,068	1950	249,187
1866	318,568	1883	603,322	1900	48,572	1917	295,403	1934	29,170	1951	205,717
1867	315,722	1884	518,592	1901	487,018	1918	110,618	1935	34,156	1952	265,520
1868	138,840	1885	395,346	1902	684,743	1919	141,132	1936	36,329	1953	170,434
1869	352,768	1886	321,203	1903	857,046	1920	430,001	1937	50,244	1954	208,177
1870	387,293	1887	490,109	1904	812,876	1921	805,228	1938	67,896		
1871	321,350	1888	548,889	1905	1,026,199	1922	309,556	1939	82,998	Total	40,175,330
1872	404,796	1889	444,127	1906	1,100,735	1923	522,919	1940	70,756		

Immigration from the close of the Revolutionary War to 1820 is estimated at 250,000.

## Special Immigration Quotas for Refugee Relief

The Refugee Relief Act was signed by President Eisenhower Aug. 7, 1953, authorizing 214,000 special-quota immigrant visas to permit entry of that number of refugee aliens above the normal quota within 3 years, ending Dec. 31, 1956. Many of these refugees are displaced persons and orphans, including some who escaped from Communist-dominated countries. The Act also authorized the issuance of 209,000 special nonquota immigrant visas and provided for the adjustment of status to that of permanent residents of 5,000 aliens in the United States in a temporary status.

On Aug. 31, 1954, President Eisenhower signed an amendment to the Refugee Act of 1953, effective Sept. 3, 1954. This revised the quotas for Italy, Greece and the Netherlands, so that previous allocations for refugees can be issued interchangeably for both refugees and close relatives of U. S. citizens and resident aliens.

No refugee may enter the U. S. without an assurance of housing, employment and against becoming a public charge. These conditions are met under the direction of the Governors' Advisory Committees for Refugee Relief. The governors acted at the request of President Eisenhower who personally sponsored the legislation. In addition a number of religious and welfare organizations had been certified by the Dept. of State and were procuring the requisite assurances.

Relatives applying under the quotas originally

allocated for refugees will be required to have satisfactory assurances of housing and employment from their sponsors. Sponsors will send these directly to the U. S. consulates abroad where their relatives are applying for immigration.

Alien relatives can qualify only if they are members of the immediate family of the sponsor in the United States. Spouses or unmarried sons or daughters under 21 may be sponsored by spouses or parents lawfully admitted to residence in this country. Parents, brothers, sisters, sons or daughters may be sponsored by American citizens who are over 21.

The amendment exempts orphans from the requirement for a certificate of readmission under which they could be returned to the country where the visa was issued if it were proved that the visa had been obtained through fraud. Since a person must be under 10 years old to qualify under the world-wide quota of 4,000 orphans, this safeguard was thought unnecessary.

The administrator of the Refugee Relief Act is Scott McLeod. As of Sept. 2, 1955, the State Dept. reported that 35,523 persons had entered the U. S. under the Refugee Relief program. Nearly 20,000 more persons had received visas to enter but had not arrived by that time. The total number granted visas, 52,060, was a gain of 35,018 over the total on Jan. 1, 1955. Therefore one-fourth of the quota set by the law had been met.

## Restitution of Property Seized by Nazi Government and Armies

The Federal Republic of Germany (West Germany), under provisions of the Settlement Convention, will honor claims of citizens of the United States and of other nations represented in the United Nations, for the return or restoration of property taken by the Nazi government. Claims must be filed before May 5, 1956, with the Bundesamt für die Prüfung ausländischer Rückgabe und Wiederherstellungsansprüche, Rosenberg, Bonn, Germany.

The Federal Republic of Germany also has established an agency for restitution of property removed by the Nazi armies during World War II. This agency has charge of searching for and returning jewelry, silverware, antique furniture and cultural property removed from territory occupied by Germany, and deciding on compensation if such property was used or destroyed. Address of the agency: Bundesamt für Aüssere Restitutionsen, 63 Luisenstrasse, Bad Homburg v. d. H., Germany.

# Law Defining United States Nationals and Citizens

Source: United States Department of Justice

The Immigration and Nationality Act, enacted 1952 and amended 1954, distinguishes between citizens at birth and those whose citizenship was acquired after birth. The latter are designated naturalized citizens. It also distinguishes between citizens and noncitizen nationals who though not citizens, owe permanent allegiance to this country.

Sec. 301. (a) The following shall be nationals and citizens of the United States at birth:

(1) A person born in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof.

(2) A person born in the United States to a member of an Indian, Eskimo, Aleutian, or other aboriginal tribe: Provided, that the granting of citizenship under this subsection shall not in any manner impair or otherwise affect the right of such person to tribal or other property.

(3) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are citizens and one of whom has had a residence in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions, prior to the birth.

(4) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year prior to the birth, and the other of whom is a national, but not a citizen of the United States.

(5) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States of parents one of whom is a citizen of the United States who has been physically present in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions, for a continuous period of one year at any time prior to the birth.

(6) A person of unknown parentage found in the United States while under the age of 5 years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of 21 years, not to have been born in the United States.

(7) A person born outside the geographical limits of the United States and its outlying possessions of parents one of whom is an alien, and the other a citizen of the United States who, prior to the birth of such person, was physically present in the United States or its outlying possessions for a total of not less than 10 years, at least 5 of them after the age of 14. The parent's period of service in the Armed Forces of the United States may be included in computing the total.

## Citizenship Retention

(b) Any person who is a national and citizen of the United States at birth under paragraph (7), shall lose his nationality and citizenship unless he shall come to the United States prior to attaining the age of 23 years and remain at least 5 years: Provided, that such physical presence follows the age of 14 and precedes the age of 28.

(c) Subsection (b) shall apply to a person born abroad subsequent to May 24, 1934: Provided, however, that nothing contained in this subsection shall be construed to alter or affect the citizenship of any person born abroad subsequent to May 24, 1934, who, prior to the effective date of this act, has taken up a residence in the United States before attaining the age of 18 years, and thereafter, complies with the residence requirements for retention of citizenship.

## Puerto Rico

Sec. 302. All persons born in Puerto Rico on or after April 11, 1899, and prior to Jan. 13, 1941, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, residing on Jan. 13, 1941, in Puerto Rico or other territory over which the United States exercises rights of sovereignty and not U.S. citizens under any other act, are declared to be citizens of the United States as of January 13, 1941. All persons born in Puerto Rico on or after January 13, 1941, and subject to U.S. jurisdiction, are citizens at birth.

## Canal Zone and Republic of Panama

Sec. 303. (a) Any person born in the Canal Zone on or after Feb. 26, 1904, whose father or mother was a U.S. citizen when he was born, is a citizen of the United States.

(b) Any person born in the Republic of Panama on or after Feb. 26, 1904, whose father or mother when he was born was a U.S. citizen employed

by the U.S. Government or by the Panama Railroad Co., or its successor, is a citizen of the U.S.

## Alaska

Sec. 304. A person born in Alaska on or after March 30, 1867, except a noncitizen Indian, is a U.S. citizen at birth. A noncitizen Indian born in Alaska on or after March 30, 1867, and prior to June 2, 1924, is a U.S. citizen as of June 2, 1924. An Indian born later in Alaska is a citizen at birth.

## Hawaii

Sec. 305. A person born in Hawaii on or after Aug. 12, 1898, and before April 30, 1900, is a U.S. citizen as of April 30, 1900. A person born in Hawaii on or after April 30, 1900, is a citizen at birth. A person who was a citizen of the Republic of Hawaii on Aug. 12, 1898, is a U.S. citizen as of April 30, 1900.

## Virgin Islands

Sec. 306 specifies that all persons born in the Virgin Islands on or after Jan. 17, 1917, and prior to Feb. 25, 1927, subject to U.S. jurisdiction, are U.S. citizens as of the later date and all persons born there on or after Feb. 25, 1927, under U.S. jurisdiction, are U.S. citizens at birth. The law also extends U.S. citizenship to natives of the Virgin Islands, under conditions, who on Jan. 17, 1917, resided in those islands or in the U.S. and were residing in those islands, the U.S., or Puerto Rico on Feb. 25, 1927, and were not citizens of any other foreign country.

## Guam

Sec. 307 specifies that U.S. citizenship shall be given all inhabitants of Guam who on April 11, 1899, were Spanish subjects who continued to reside in Guam or other U.S. territory after that date, without having preserved or acquired foreign nationality; all persons born in Guam who resided there on April 11, 1899, who after that date continued to reside there or in other U.S. territory, without preserving or acquiring foreign nationality; all persons born in Guam on or after April 11, 1899, subject to the jurisdiction of the U.S., provided that no steps were taken to preserve or acquire a foreign nationality, if birth was before Aug. 1, 1950.

## Nationals not Citizens

Sec. 308. Unless otherwise provided, the following are nationals, but not citizens, at birth:

(1) A person born in an outlying possession of the United States on or after the date of formal acquisition of such possession;

(2) A person born outside the United States and its outlying possessions of parents both of whom are nationals, but not citizens, of the United States, and have had a residence in the United States, or one of its outlying possessions prior to the birth of such persons;

(3) A person of unknown parentage found in an outlying possession of the U.S. while under the age of 5 years, until shown, prior to his attaining the age of 21, not to have been born there.

## Children Born out of Wedlock

Sec. 309. (a) The provisions of paragraphs (3), (4), (5), and (1) of section 301 (a), and of paragraph (2) of section 308, apply as of the date of birth to a child born out of wedlock on or after the effective date of this Act, if the paternity of the child is established while the child is under the age of 21 by legitimation.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in section 405, the provisions of section 301 (a) (7) shall apply to a child born out of wedlock on or after January 13, 1941, and prior to the effective date of this Act, as of the date of birth, if the paternity of such child is established before or after the effective date of this Act and while such child is under the age of twenty-one years by legitimation.

(c) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a) of this section, a person born, on or after the effective date of this Act, outside the United States and out of wedlock shall be held to have acquired at birth the nationality status of his mother, if the mother had the nationality of the United States at the time of such person's birth, and if the mother had previously been physically present in the United States or one of its outlying possessions for a continuous period of one year.

## ON MARRYING A FOREIGNER

Under American law, an American woman, native-born, who marries a foreigner, does not lose her American citizenship by virtue of her marriage. However, there are countries that do not recognize this rule. France, for instance, assumes that any woman who marries a French citizen also becomes a citizen of France, unless she specifically gives notice otherwise.

An American woman, married to a foreigner, may lose her citizenship by other means. She can renounce it, or she can forfeit it by taking an official position with a foreign government. To clarify her position in these and other instances she should consult the Dept. of State.



# FEDERAL INCOME TAX LAW

## Internal Revenue Code for Individuals, Estates and Gifts

The Internal Revenue Code of 1954 was enacted by the 83rd Congress, 2nd Session, and approved by the President Aug. 16, 1954. It constitutes a major revision of the Internal Revenue Code of 1939 and amendments. It is published as Vol. 68A of the U. S. Statutes at Large and is distributed by the Supt. of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C.

### WHO FILES REPORTS AND HOW

**Who Must File**—Every citizen with a gross income of \$600 or more must file an income tax report. Anyone who has attained the age of 65 before the close of the taxable year must make a return only if his or her gross income is \$1,200 or more.

**What Form to Use**—Form 1040A is a card, for persons whose income is less than \$5,000 and consists of wages reported on withholding slip, and not more than \$100 from other sources. The Internal Revenue Service will figure the tax and send a bill or a refund.

Short Form 1040 may be used by persons whose income of less than \$5,000 comes from diverse sources and who wish to enter certain deductions and credits, and find their own tax.

Long Form 1040 is used by those whose non-business deductions are more than 10% of income, and by all whose income is \$5,000 or over. The taxpayer may take the standard deduction (10% of income but not more than \$1,000) or itemize and claim the deductions.

### DATES FOR FILING RETURNS

April 15 is the date for filing tax returns by individuals using the calendar year, and for payment of tax or of first quarterly installment of the estimated tax. Other installments to be paid June 15, Sept. 15 and Jan. 15.

April 15 is the date for filing declaration of estimated tax. Amended declarations may be filed June 15, Sept. 15 and Jan. 15.

A final return may be filed Jan. 31. Farmers may file a final return Feb. 15.

### JOINT RETURN

A husband and wife may make a single return jointly, even if one has no income personally. Their tax will be twice the tax imposed if the income were cut in half.

A new provision stipulates that if one spouse dies, the survivor may compute his tax as though he filed a joint return for the first two taxable years following, provided he or she also was able to file a joint return the year of the death, and maintains in the household a home for a dependent child or stepchild. If the taxpayer remarries before the end of the taxable year these privileges are lost. An individual legally separated from spouse by divorce or separate maintenance is not considered married.

### ESTIMATED TAX

Many who earn less than \$5,000 need not file an estimate. Estimates are required from (1) Every single individual who expects to earn over \$5,000 with not more than \$100 not subject to withholding; (2) every head of a household or surviving spouse who expects to earn over \$10,000; (3) every married couple who file a joint return and expect to have an aggregate of more than \$10,000 income; (4) Anyone who expects to earn more than \$100 from sources other than wages subject to withholding if income is expected to exceed \$600, multiplied by the number of exemptions claimed, plus \$400.

### EXEMPTIONS FROM TAXATION

Personal exemption is \$600.

Every individual has an exemption of \$600, to be deducted from gross income. A husband and a wife are each entitled to a \$600 exemption. A person 65 or over gets another exemption of \$600. A blind person gets another exemption of \$600.

Exemption for dependents, over one-half of whose support comes from the taxpayer, is \$600, and now applies to child, stepchild or adopted child under 19; also to child, stepchild or adopted child who put in 5 mos. or more as full-time student at a recognized college or at farm training under educational supervision. This also applies to any non-relative if a member of the taxpayer's household and having his principal abode there.

The taxpayer gets the exemption for a dependent student even if the student earns part of his way, provided the taxpayer pays over half of the student's expenses. If the student gets a scholarship, this is not counted as earnings. This provision replaces the former regulation, which cancelled the exemption if the student earned \$600.

### WITHHOLDING TAXES

Every employer paying wages must deduct a tax equal to 18% of the amount by which the wages exceed the number of withholding exemptions, multiplied by the amount of one such exemption.

The employee must give his employer the number of his exemptions. If the employee has more than one exemption, he multiplies the number by the one exemption, which is designated as follows for the payroll period:

Weekly, \$13; biweekly, \$26; semimonthly, \$28, monthly, \$56; quarterly, \$167; semiannually, \$333; annually, \$667; daily, \$1.80.

### SUPPORT OF DEPENDENT CHILD

A woman, a widower or a man legally separated or divorced, who cares for a child that is either under 12 or handicapped, may deduct not more than \$600 for expenses for care of dependent if taxpayer has to work. No deduction is allowed for payments to another dependent as compensation.

If a wife is working, the deduction is allowed only if she and her husband file a joint return. If their adjusted gross income exceeds \$4,500, the allowance will be reduced by the amount above \$4,500. If the husband is incapable of self-support because handicapped, the limitations do not apply.

### LIFE INSURANCE

Life insurance paid to survivors is not taxed. It becomes part of the gross estate if it is paid to the estate, or if the owner at his death possessed any of the "incidents of ownership," including a reversionary interest exceeding 5% of the value of the policy, or had reserved disposition.

Interest on life insurance left with the insurance company and paid to survivors at intervals is taxable as received. Formerly, if the life insurance was paid in fixed installments, the installment was tax-exempt. Under the 1954 law, if any interest is part of the installment payment, that interest is taxed, except that the surviving spouse (husband or wife) has an exemption of \$1,000 in addition to the principal.

Under the former law, the proceeds of a policy were considered part of the insured's estate, if he had paid the premiums, even if ownership of the policy was elsewhere. Under the 1954 law this limitation is removed. The insured must, however, have no interest whatsoever in the policy.

### DIVIDENDS

The first \$50 in dividends need not be reported. If husband and wife both receive \$50 their joint return need not report the first \$100. For dividends received after July 31, 1954, a credit of 4% may be entered, provided it does not exceed 2% of the taxable income for 1954 and 4% of taxable income for years after 1954.

The credit does not apply to dividends from tax-exempt corporations, mutual savings banks, building and loan associations and several other categories specified in Sec. 116.

Dividends paid in stock or in stock rights with no change in proprietary interest are exempt from tax, except when paid in place of preferred stock dividends of the current or preceding year, and not part of recapitalization, or when the stockholder has an option to take stock or property.

### DEDUCTIBLE MEDICAL EXPENSES

Expenses for medical care, not compensated for by insurance or other payment, are deductible by taxpayer, spouse or dependent if over 3% of adjusted gross income. If taxpayer or spouse are over 65 this limitation is not enforced, but applies only to dependent.

# **1955 Federal Income Tax Rate Schedule** **FOR ALL TAXPAYERS EXCEPT HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD**

If you are an unmarried head of a household use special tax table below.

If the taxable income is:		The tax is:	
Not over \$2,000.		20% of the taxable income	
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000.	\$4,000	\$400, plus 22% of excess over \$2,000.	\$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000.	\$6,000	\$840, plus 26% of excess over \$4,000.	\$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000.	\$8,000	\$1,360, plus 30% of excess over \$6,000.	\$6,000
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000.	\$10,000	\$1,960, plus 34% of excess over \$8,000.	\$8,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000.	\$12,000	\$2,640, plus 38% of excess over \$10,000.	\$10,000
Over \$12,000 but not over \$14,000.	\$14,000	\$3,400, plus 43% of excess over \$12,000.	\$12,000
Over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000.	\$16,000	\$4,260, plus 47% of excess over \$14,000.	\$14,000
Over \$16,000 but not over \$18,000.	\$18,000	\$5,200, plus 50% of excess over \$16,000.	\$16,000
Over \$18,000 but not over \$20,000.	\$20,000	\$6,200, plus 53% of excess over \$18,000.	\$18,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.	\$22,000	\$7,260, plus 56% of excess over \$20,000.	\$20,000
Over \$22,000 but not over \$26,000.	\$26,000	\$8,380, plus 59% of excess over \$22,000.	\$22,000
Over \$26,000 but not over \$32,000.	\$32,000	\$10,740, plus 62% of excess over \$26,000.	\$26,000
Over \$32,000 but not over \$38,000.	\$38,000	\$14,460, plus 65% of excess over \$32,000.	\$32,000
Over \$38,000 but not over \$44,000.	\$44,000	\$18,360, plus 69% of excess over \$38,000.	\$38,000
Over \$44,000 but not over \$50,000.	\$50,000	\$22,500, plus 72% of excess over \$44,000.	\$44,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.	\$60,000	\$26,820, plus 75% of excess over \$50,000.	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$70,000.	\$70,000	\$31,320, plus 78% of excess over \$60,000.	\$60,000
Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000.	\$80,000	\$42,120, plus 81% of excess over \$70,000.	\$70,000
Over \$80,000 but not over \$90,000.	\$90,000	\$50,220, plus 84% of excess over \$80,000.	\$80,000
Over \$90,000 but not over \$100,000.	\$100,000	\$58,520, plus 87% of excess over \$90,000.	\$90,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$150,000.	\$150,000	\$67,320, plus 89% of excess over \$100,000.	\$100,000
Over \$150,000 but not over \$200,000.	\$200,000	\$111,820, plus 90% of excess over \$150,000.	\$150,000
Over \$200,000.		\$156,820, plus 91% of excess over \$200,000.	\$200,000

## **FOR HEAD OF HOUSEHOLD ONLY**

If the taxable income is:		The tax is:	
Not over \$2,000.		20% of the taxable income	
Over \$2,000 but not over \$4,000.	\$4,000	\$400, plus 21% of excess over \$2,000.	\$2,000
Over \$4,000 but not over \$6,000.	\$6,000	\$820, plus 24% of excess over \$4,000.	\$4,000
Over \$6,000 but not over \$8,000.	\$8,000	\$1,300, plus 26% of excess over \$6,000.	\$6,000
Over \$8,000 but not over \$10,000.	\$10,000	\$1,820, plus 30% of excess over \$8,000.	\$8,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$12,000.	\$12,000	\$2,420, plus 32% of excess over \$10,000.	\$10,000
Over \$12,000 but not over \$14,000.	\$14,000	\$3,060, plus 36% of excess over \$12,000.	\$12,000
Over \$14,000 but not over \$16,000.	\$16,000	\$3,780, plus 39% of excess over \$14,000.	\$14,000
Over \$16,000 but not over \$18,000.	\$18,000	\$4,560, plus 42% of excess over \$16,000.	\$16,000
Over \$18,000 but not over \$20,000.	\$20,000	\$5,400, plus 43% of excess over \$18,000.	\$18,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$22,000.	\$22,000	\$6,260, plus 47% of excess over \$20,000.	\$20,000
Over \$22,000 but not over \$24,000.	\$24,000	\$7,200, plus 49% of excess over \$22,000.	\$22,000
Over \$24,000 but not over \$28,000.	\$28,000	\$8,180, plus 52% of excess over \$24,000.	\$24,000
Over \$28,000 but not over \$32,000.	\$32,000	\$10,260, plus 54% of excess over \$28,000.	\$28,000
Over \$32,000 but not over \$38,000.	\$38,000	\$12,120, plus 58% of excess over \$32,000.	\$32,000
Over \$38,000 but not over \$44,000.	\$44,000	\$15,000, plus 62% of excess over \$38,000.	\$38,000
Over \$44,000 but not over \$50,000.	\$50,000	\$19,620, plus 66% of excess over \$44,000.	\$44,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.	\$60,000	\$23,580, plus 68% of excess over \$50,000.	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$70,000.	\$70,000	\$30,380, plus 71% of excess over \$60,000.	\$60,000
Over \$70,000 but not over \$80,000.	\$80,000	\$37,480, plus 74% of excess over \$70,000.	\$70,000
Over \$80,000 but not over \$90,000.	\$90,000	\$44,880, plus 76% of excess over \$80,000.	\$80,000
Over \$90,000 but not over \$100,000.	\$100,000	\$52,480, plus 80% of excess over \$90,000.	\$90,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$150,000.	\$150,000	\$60,480, plus 83% of excess over \$100,000.	\$100,000
Over \$150,000 but not over \$200,000.	\$200,000	\$101,980, plus 87% of excess over \$150,000.	\$150,000
Over \$200,000 but not over \$300,000.	\$300,000	\$145,480, plus 90% of excess over \$200,000.	\$200,000
Over \$300,000.		\$235,480, plus 91% of excess over \$300,000.	\$300,000

Medical care includes diagnosis, treatment and prevention of disease or affecting any structure or function of the body, and amounts paid for accident or health insurance.

Medicine and drugs may be included only if aggregate for them exceeds 1% of adjusted gross income.

In travel for medical purposes only transportation may be charged, not board and lodging.

Deductions for medical care must not exceed \$2,500 multiplied by the number of exemptions allowed taxpayer (other than those related to age or blindness). Maximum deductible is \$5,000 if taxpayer is single, not head of household, not surviving spouse, nor filing separate return though married, and \$10,000 if taxpayer files joint return, or is head of household, or a surviving spouse.

Medical expenses for a decedent paid by his estate within one year after his death are treated as expenses of the taxpayer.

Medical and hospital benefits provided by the employer may be exempt from individual income tax. Wages paid in place of such benefits are exempt up to \$100 a week.

## **DEDUCTIONS FOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

The 1954 law has increased the amount that an individual may contribute. Any church or convention or association of churches, any educational organization supported by religious bodies or the public, and any organization providing medical or hospital care, medical research and education or agricultural research, may receive contributions up to 10% of the taxpayer's adjusted gross income; in addition the taxpayer may give 20% of his adjusted gross income to other charitable purposes. Thus the total allowable is 30%, if properly allocated.

The limitation does not apply to a taxpayer who in the taxable year and in 8 out of 10 preceding years paid contributions and income taxes that exceeded 90% of taxable income.

Added to organizations approved for contribu-

tions are non-profit cemeteries and burial companies.

No deduction for charity is allowed if the taxpayer makes a grant in trust by which he retains a reversionary interest in grant or income exceeding 5% of the value of the grant.

## **INTEREST**

All interest paid or accrued on indebtedness is deductible.

If personal property is bought under a contract providing for payment by installments, and in which carrying charges are stated but interest is not ascertainable, then payments are held to include interest equal to 6% on unpaid balance.

## **PROVISIONS FOR SERVICE MEN**

Members of the Armed Forces below rank of commissioned officer do not pay tax on pay for service while in a combat zone during an induction period or in hospital under such conditions.

They do pay tax on army pay if it was received for service outside a combat zone. If they serve part time in a combat zone and part time elsewhere, they pay tax for the latter service.

A commissioned officer has an exemption of \$200 a month army pay while in a combat zone. By executive order the U. S. Armed Forces ceased to be in a combat zone after Jan. 31, 1955.

Mustering-out payments are exempt.

There will be no tax on payment received for a telephone or radiophone message originating from a member of the Armed Forces in a combat zone.

## **PRIZES AND AWARDS**

All prizes and awards must be reported in gross income, except when received without action by the recipient, such as entering a contest or assuming obligations for future services. Such prizes may be given by religious, charitable, scientific, educational, artistic, literary or civic agencies. (Nobel and Pulitzer prizes hereafter are exempt.)

Also excluded from gross income is any amount

received as a scholarship at an educational institution, or a fellowship grant with money for research and clerical expense. If the recipient of either is a candidate for a degree and is paid for part-time work outside, he must report the latter, but if such work is a condition for the degree he need not report it.

All prizes won in radio and television contests, such as give-away programs, must be reported.

#### DEDUCTIONS FOR SALESMEN

An employee may now take the standard deduction and deduct as well the following: transportation, except commuting; automobile expense, including gas, oil and depreciation; however, meals and lodging are deductible as traveling expense only if the employee is away overnight.

An outside salesman—a salesman who works full-time outside the office, using the latter only for incidentals—may deduct both the standard deduction and his business expenses.

## Federal Estate Tax

An estate tax return must be filed for every citizen and resident of the United States whose gross estate, including life insurance, exceeds \$50,000 in value at the time of his death. The tax must be paid within 15 mos. from the date of death. A non-resident, not a citizen, must file a return if his gross estate in the U.S. exceeds \$2,000 in value.

The former law allowing an exemption of \$100,000 under certain conditions has been revised to permit credit for state death taxes, according to a graduated table. An estate is also allowed deductions for funeral expenses, administration, claims, and bequests to religious, charitable and fraternal organizations or to government agencies for the public welfare.

Under the former code, life insurance proceeds were taxable in the insured's estate if he had paid the premiums, or had retained "incidents of ownership," such as the right to change beneficiaries, or borrow money on the policy. The new code says life insurance payable to named beneficiaries is not to be included in the gross estate if the insured retained no incidents of ownership

in the policy. A reversionary interest which exceeds 5 per cent of the value of the policy is considered an incident of ownership in the policy.

The marital deduction allowed in the former law is extended in the new code. The value of the taxable estate "shall be determined by deducting from the value of the gross estate an amount equal to the value of any interest in property which passes or has passed from the decedent to his surviving spouse." Thus the deduction applies when the surviving spouse has a right to the income for life from all or only a part of the property, as well as power to appoint all, or the part in which the survivor has income rights, whether or not the property is held in trust. If the spouse has control only over part, the deduction is limited proportionately. The deduction is limited, however, to the value of one-half of the adjusted gross estate.

Estates of members of the Armed Forces who die during induction, or as the result of wounds and diseases incurred in the line of duty, or are killed in a combat zone, are entitled to a special exemption.

#### FEDERAL ESTATE TAX RATE SCHEDULE

The tax shown is the amount payable on net estates of the decedent, citizen or resident of the United States after allowing for the specific exemption of \$60,000 and deductions for debts, expenses, charitable, marital deductions and credit allowance for State death taxes

If the taxable estate is:		The tax shall be:	
Not over \$5,000		3% of the taxable estate	
Over \$5,000 but not over \$10,000	\$10,000	\$150, plus 7% of excess over \$5,000	\$5,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$20,000	\$20,000	\$500, plus 11% of excess over \$10,000	\$10,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$30,000	\$30,000	\$1,600, plus 14% of excess over \$20,000	\$20,000
Over \$30,000 but not over \$40,000	\$40,000	\$3,000, plus 18% of excess over \$30,000	\$30,000
Over \$40,000 but not over \$50,000	\$50,000	\$4,800, plus 22% of excess over \$40,000	\$40,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000	\$60,000	\$7,000, plus 25% of excess over \$50,000	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$80,000	\$80,000	\$9,500, plus 28% of excess over \$60,000	\$60,000
Over \$80,000 but not over \$100,000	\$100,000	\$20,700, plus 30% of excess over \$80,000	\$100,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$250,000	\$250,000	\$65,700, plus 32% of excess over \$100,000	\$250,000
Over \$250,000 but not over \$500,000	\$500,000	\$145,700, plus 35% of excess over \$250,000	\$500,000
Over \$500,000 but not over \$750,000	\$750,000	\$233,200, plus 37% of excess over \$500,000	\$750,000
Over \$750,000 but not over \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000	\$325,700, plus 39% of excess over \$750,000	\$1,000,000
Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,250,000	\$1,250,000	\$423,200, plus 42% of excess over \$1,000,000	\$1,250,000
Over \$1,250,000 but not over \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000	\$525,200, plus 45% of excess over \$1,250,000	\$1,500,000
Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000	\$673,200, plus 49% of excess over \$1,500,000	\$2,000,000
Over \$2,000,000 but not over \$2,500,000	\$2,500,000	\$798,200, plus 53% of excess over \$2,000,000	\$2,500,000
Over \$2,500,000 but not over \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000	\$1,263,200, plus 56% of excess over \$2,500,000	\$3,000,000
Over \$3,000,000 but not over \$3,500,000	\$3,500,000	\$1,743,200, plus 59% of excess over \$3,000,000	\$3,500,000
Over \$3,500,000 but not over \$4,000,000	\$4,000,000	\$2,338,200, plus 63% of excess over \$3,500,000	\$4,000,000
Over \$4,000,000 but not over \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000	\$3,468,200, plus 67% of excess over \$4,000,000	\$5,000,000
Over \$5,000,000 but not over \$6,000,000	\$6,000,000	\$5,138,200, plus 70% of excess over \$5,000,000	\$6,000,000
Over \$6,000,000 but not over \$7,000,000	\$7,000,000	\$6,848,200, plus 73% of excess over \$6,000,000	\$7,000,000
Over \$7,000,000 but not over \$8,000,000	\$8,000,000	\$8,568,200, plus 76% of excess over \$7,000,000	\$8,000,000
Over \$8,000,000 but not over \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000	\$16,048,200, plus 77% of excess over \$8,000,000	\$10,000,000

## Corporation Taxes

**Normal Tax:** On normal tax net income the rate is 30%. After Mar. 31, 1956, the rate is set at 25%.

**Surtax:** Surtax net income tax rate is 22% on net income over \$25,000.

**Excess Profits Tax:** The maximum excess profits tax rate is 18% of the excess profits net income only for years beginning prior to Jan. 1, 1954.

**Pay-as-you-go Tax:** Effective for calendar year 1955 and after, corporations which expect to pay over \$100,000 tax must file an estimated tax report by September 15, while those on a fiscal-year basis must file a report on the 15th day of their 9th month. The tax liability will be the expected tax minus \$100,000.

The estimated tax payments accelerate from

10% in 1955 to 50% in 1959 and in every case the balance of the tax may be paid on the following year by two installments on the 15th day of the 3rd and 6th months.

Net operating losses may be applied against profits for 7 years. The carry-back provision, applying losses against profits in previous years, is increased to 2 years from one.

Deduction for depreciation may be as much as two-thirds of the cost of the new plant and equipment in the first half of the plant's useful life.

Partnerships with no more than 50 members in trading, as distinguished from professional or brokerage activities, may pay taxes as do corporations at the maximum rate of 52%.

## Federal Gift Tax

Any citizen or resident who within the year makes gifts in excess of \$3,000 to any one individual, or any gift of a future interest regardless of value, must file a gift tax return before Apr. 15 of the following year. An exemption of \$3,000 is allowable, and this may be taken all at one time or spread over a number of years.

The new code has revised the former restriction on future interest. A gift for the benefit of a minor who gets the unused portion when he be-

comes of age is exempt. If the minor dies before becoming of age, the gift must pass to his estate or to persons he designates, if the exemption is to apply.

When a husband or wife transfers by gift an interest in property to his or her spouse a deduction in computing gift tax will be allowed to the extent of one-half of the value of the gift. The deduction does not apply if the gift was held as community property.

### FEDERAL GIFT TAX RATE SCHEDULE

If the taxable gifts are:		The tax will be:	
Not over \$5,000.....		2½ % of the taxable gifts	
Over \$5,000 but not over \$10,000.....	\$10,000	\$112.50, plus 5½ % of excess over \$5,000	\$5,000
Over \$10,000 but not over \$20,000.....	\$20,000	\$375, plus 5½ % of excess over \$10,000	\$10,000
Over \$20,000 but not over \$30,000.....	\$30,000	\$1,200, plus 10½ % of excess over \$20,000	\$20,000
Over \$30,000 but not over \$40,000.....	\$40,000	\$2,250, plus 13½ % of excess over \$30,000	\$30,000
Over \$40,000 but not over \$50,000.....	\$50,000	\$3,600, plus 16½ % of excess over \$40,000	\$40,000
Over \$50,000 but not over \$60,000.....	\$60,000	\$5,250, plus 18½ % of excess over \$50,000	\$50,000
Over \$60,000 but not over \$100,000.....	\$100,000	\$7,125, plus 21 % of excess over \$60,000	\$60,000
Over \$100,000 but not over \$250,000.....	\$250,000	\$15,525, plus 22½ % of excess over \$100,000	\$100,000
Over \$250,000 but not over \$500,000.....	\$500,000	\$49,275, plus 24 % of excess over \$250,000	\$250,000
Over \$500,000 but not over \$750,000.....	\$750,000	\$109,275, plus 26½ % of excess over \$500,000	\$500,000
Over \$750,000 but not over \$1,000,000.....	\$1,000,000	\$174,900, plus 27½ % of excess over \$750,000	\$750,000
Over \$1,000,000 but not over \$1,250,000.....	\$1,250,000	\$244,275, plus 29½ % of excess over \$1,000,000	\$1,000,000
Over \$1,250,000 but not over \$1,500,000.....	\$1,500,000	\$317,400, plus 31½ % of excess over \$1,250,000	\$1,250,000
Over \$1,500,000 but not over \$2,000,000.....	\$2,000,000	\$396,150, plus 33½ % of excess over \$1,500,000	\$1,500,000
Over \$2,000,000 but not over \$2,500,000.....	\$2,500,000	\$564,900, plus 36½ % of excess over \$2,000,000	\$2,000,000
Over \$2,500,000 but not over \$3,000,000.....	\$3,000,000	\$748,650, plus 39½ % of excess over \$2,500,000	\$2,500,000
Over \$3,000,000 but not over \$3,500,000.....	\$3,500,000	\$947,400, plus 42 % of excess over \$3,000,000	\$3,000,000
Over \$3,500,000 but not over \$4,000,000.....	\$4,000,000	\$1,157,400, plus 44½ % of excess over \$3,500,000	\$3,500,000
Over \$4,000,000 but not over \$5,000,000.....	\$5,000,000	\$1,378,650, plus 47½ % of excess over \$4,000,000	\$4,000,000
Over \$5,000,000 but not over \$6,000,000.....	\$6,000,000	\$1,851,150, plus 50½ % of excess over \$5,000,000	\$5,000,000
Over \$6,000,000 but not over \$7,000,000.....	\$7,000,000	\$2,353,650, plus 52½ % of excess over \$6,000,000	\$6,000,000
Over \$7,000,000 but not over \$8,000,000.....	\$8,000,000	\$2,878,650, plus 54½ % of excess over \$7,000,000	\$7,000,000
Over \$8,000,000 but not over \$10,000,000.....	\$10,000,000	\$3,426,150, plus 57 % of excess over \$8,000,000	\$8,000,000
Over \$10,000,000.....		\$4,566,150, plus 57½ % of excess over \$10,000,000	\$10,000,000

## Excise Taxes

### Admissions:

Tax on admissions: 1 cent for each 10c or major fraction on all charges of over 50c; 1c for each 5c or major fraction for horse and dog racing; opera house box tax, 10%; race track box, 20%. Roof gardens, cabarets, 20% on sales. Exempt are religious, educational and charitable entertainment, including those by war veterans or profiting police and firemen's disability funds. College games are exempt if profits go entirely to the institutions or to hospitals for crippled children. Wrestling matches, prize fights, are not exempt, but there are certain exemptions for rodeos. Swimming pools are exempt if operated by governmental agencies.

Billiards, per table ..... \$20  
Bowling, per alley ..... \$20  
Cameras, film ..... 10%  
Diesel, benzol, naphtha, gasoline for vehicle propulsion. A tax of 2 cents a gallon is imposed on retail sales of diesel fuel, benzol, naphtha, liquefied petroleum gas used to propel a motor vehicle, motor boat or airplane, until Apr. 1, 1956. On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the tax will be 1½ cents a gallon.

A tax of 2 cents a gallon is imposed on gasoline sold by a producer or importer of gasoline, until Apr. 1, 1956, when the tax becomes 1½ cents a gallon.

Dues, membership fees ..... 20%  
Electric light bulbs and tubes ..... 10%  
Furs ..... 10%

Also a tax of 10% is imposed on articles made of fur, or of which the value of fur is 3 times that of the next most valuable material; also on the retail price of perfumes, cosmetics, toilet preparations, except those to be applied on babies. Also 10% on the retail price of luggage, handbags, brief cases, wallets, purses, card cases.

Household appliances ..... 5%  
Jewelry ..... 10%

A tax of 10% of the retail price is imposed on sales of jewelry, real or imitation: pearls, precious and semi-precious stones, and imitations; articles made of, or ornamented, mounted or fitted with precious metals or imitations thereof; watches, clocks, cases and movements; gold, gold-plated, silver or sterling flatware or hollow ware and silver-plated hollow ware; opera glasses, field glasses and binoculars. The tax does not

apply to articles used for religious purposes, to surgical instruments, or watches designed for the blind, or frames for eyeglasses, or to essential parts of fountain pens, pencils, and pipes made of precious metals; or metal devices used in uniforms of the Armed Forces.

### Liquor taxes:

Distilled spirits ..... \$10.50 per proof gallon<sup>1</sup>  
Perfumes, imported (containing distilled spirits) ..... \$10.50 per wine gallon<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to \$9.00.

Still wines (including vermouth and artificial or imitation wines)

Not over 14% alcohol.... 17c per wine gallon<sup>2</sup>

Not over 21% alcohol.... 87c per wine gallon<sup>2</sup>

Not over 24% alcohol.... \$2.25 per wine gallon<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to 15c, 60c, and \$2.00 respectively.

(Champagnes, sparkling wines, liqueurs and cordials:

Champagne or sparkling wine..... \$3.40 per wine gallon<sup>3</sup>

Artificially carbonated wine..... \$2.40 per wine gallon<sup>3</sup>

Liqueurs and cordials (containing wine).... \$1.92 per wine gallon<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to \$3.00, \$2.00, and \$1.60 respectively.

Beer and fermented liquors:

(Beer, ale, porter, etc., containing 1% or more of alcohol).... \$9 per barrel<sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>On and after Apr. 1, 1956, the rate will be reduced to \$8.00.

Luggage, handbags, billfolds ..... 10%

Mechanical pens, lighters ..... 10%

Pistols, revolvers ..... 10%

Refrigerators (household type) ..... 5%

Sporting goods ..... 10%

Telephone calls, all ..... 10%

Tobacco

Small cigarettes weighing less than 3 lbs. per thousand, \$4 per thousand until Apr. 1, 1956,

and \$3.50 per thousand thereafter.

Travel tickets, berths, seats ..... 10%

### Taxes on Wagers

Wagering Taxes—10% of the amount of the wager, and an occupational tax of \$50 per year on each person liable for the tax or acting for a

## State Individual Income Taxes; Rates, Exemptions

Source: Analysis Staff, Tax Division, Treasury Dept. Date of July 1, 1955

State	Applicable to	Percentage	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Personal Exemp.		
					Single	Married or head of family	Credit for dependents
					and special rates or features		
Alabama <sup>14</sup> .....	First \$1,000 1,001- 3,000	1.1 3	\$3,001-\$5,000 Over 5,000	4.5 5	\$1,500	\$3,000	\$300
Arizona <sup>1-15-16</sup> .....	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000	1 1.5 2 2.5	4,001-5,000 5,001-6,000 6,001-7,000 Over 7,000	3 3.5 4 4.5	1,000	2,000	600
Arkansas <sup>14</sup> .....	First 3,000 3,001- 6,000 6,001-11,000	1 2 3	11,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5	2,500	3,500	600
California <sup>1-15</sup> .....	First 5,000 5,001-10,000 10,001-15,000	1 2 3	15,001-20,000 20,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5 6	2,000	3,500	400
Colorado <sup>1-15</sup> .....	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 5,001- 6,000 6,001- 7,000 7,001- 8,000	1 1.5 2 2.5 3 4 5 6	8,001- 9,000 9,001-10,000 10,001-11,000 Over 11,000	7 8 9 10	600	1,200	600
Surtax on intangible income over \$600, 2%. For taxable year 1955 the tax is reduced 20%.							
Delaware <sup>2</sup> .....	First 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 6,000	1 2 3	6,001- 8,000 8,001-100,000 Over 100,000	4 5 6	600	1,200	600
Georgia <sup>1-14</sup> .....	First 1,000 1,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000	1 2 3 4	7,001-10,000 Over 10,000	5 6	1,500	3,000	600
Idaho <sup>14</sup> .....	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000	1.5 3 4	3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 Over 5,000	5 6 8	700	1,500	200 <sup>3</sup>
The tax is reduced by \$5 for each dependent. A surtax of 7 1/2 % if computed tax is imposed for 1955 and 1956.							
Iowa <sup>4</sup> .....	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000	.8 1.6 2.4 3.2	Over 4,000	4	12 (1,250)	24 (2,000)	12 (500)
An optional tax table is provided.							
Kansas <sup>1-14</sup> .....	First 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000	1 2 2.11	5,001- 7,000 Over 7,000	3 4	600	1,200	600
Kentucky <sup>2-4-15</sup> .....	First 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000	2 3 4	5,001- 8,000 Over 8,000	5 6	20 (1,000)	40 (2,000)	10 (500)
Louisiana <sup>5-14</sup> .....	First 10,000 10,001-50,000 Over 50,000	2 4 6			2,500 (50)	5,000 (100)	400 (8)
Maryland <sup>6-15</sup> .....	Ord'ary Income Investment income	2 2 on 1st \$500 5 on balance			800	1,600	800 <sup>6</sup>
Massachusetts <sup>5-7</sup> .....	Earned Income and business income Interest and dividends, capital gains on intangibles Annuities	3.075 7.311 1.8411			2,000	2,500-4,000	400
Rates include additional taxes: on all types of income, surtaxes of 23% of tax (3% permanent plus 20% for 1950-1955); for 1951-54, 1% of earned and business income, and 3% of capital gains on intangibles.							
Minnesota <sup>4-8-15</sup> .....	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 4,000 4,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000 7,001- 9,000	1 2 3 4 5 6 7	9,001-12,500 12,501-20,000 Over 20,000	8 9 10	10 (1,000)	30 (2,000)	10 (333)
For taxable years 1949-1958, a surtax of 5% of the tax before personal credit is composed. For taxable years 1955 and 1956, an additional surtax of 5% is levied. An additional \$5 tax is imposed on each person required to file a return.							
Mississippi <sup>14</sup> .....	First 5,000 5,001-10,000	2 3	10,001-15,000 15,001-25,000 Over 25,000	4 5 6	4,000	6,000	
A surtax of 14% of the tax is imposed for the period April 1, 1955 to June 30, 1956.							
Missouri <sup>15</sup> .....	First 1,000 1,001- 2,000 2,001- 3,000 3,001- 5,000 5,001- 7,000	1 1.5-Less \$5 2 -Less \$15 2.5-\$30 3 -\$55	7,001- 9,000 Over 9,000	3.5-\$90 4-\$135	1,200	2,400	400
The rates apply to total income, not merely to the portion of income falling within a given bracket.							
Montana <sup>14</sup> .....	First 2,000 2,001- 4,000	1 2	4,001- 6,000 Over 6,000	3 4	1,000	2,000	300
New Hampshire <sup>2</sup> .....	Income and dividends (exc. interest on savings deposits)	Average property tax rate			600	600	
The rate for 1954 was 4.04%.							

State	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Applicable to	Percentage rates	Personal Exemp.		
					Single	Married or head of family	Credit for dependents
					and special rates or features		
New Mexico	First 10,000	1	20,001-100,000	3	1,500	2,500	200
	10,001-20,000	2	Over 100,000	4	.....	.....	.....
New York <sup>14</sup>	First 1,000	2	Over 9,000	7	1,000	2,500	400
	1,001-3,000	3	Capital gains are taxed at one-half the regular rates, income from unincorporated business is taxed at 4%.				
	3,001-5,000	4					
	5,001-7,000	5					
	7,001-9,000	6					
North Carolina <sup>14</sup>	First 2,000	3	6,001-10,000	6	1,000	2,000 <sup>10</sup>	300
	2,001-4,000	4	Over 10,000	7	.....	.....	.....
	4,001-6,000	5					
North Dakota <sup>6</sup>	First 3,000	1	6,001-8,000	7.5	600	1,500	800
	3,001-4,000	2	8,001-15,000	10	.....	.....	.....
	4,001-5,000	3	Over 15,000	11	.....	.....	.....
	5,001-6,000	5					
Oklahoma <sup>15</sup>	First 1,500	1	4,501-6,000	4	1,000	2,000	500
	1,501-3,000	2	6,001-7,500	5	.....	.....	.....
	3,001-4,500	3	Over 7,500	6	.....	.....	.....
Oregon <sup>2-11-12-16</sup>	First 500	2	3,001-4,000	6	500	1,000	500
	501-1,000	3	4,001-8,000	7	.....	.....	.....
	1,001-2,000	4	Over 8,000	8	.....	.....	.....
	2,001-3,000	5	For tax years ending after August 3, 1955, a surtax of 45% of the tax is imposed.				
South Carolina <sup>14</sup>	First 2,000	2	4,001-6,000	4	1,000	2,000	400
	2,001-4,000	3	Over 6,000	5	.....	.....	.....
Tennessee <sup>1</sup>	Interest and dividends	6	Dividends from corporations having at least 75 percent of their property subject to the Tennessee ad valorem tax is 4%.				
Utah <sup>14</sup>	First 1,000	1	Over 4,000	5	600	1,200	600
	1,001-2,000	2					
	2,001-3,000	3					
	3,001-4,000	4					
Vermont <sup>1-15</sup>	First 1,000	2	Over 5,000	7.5	500	1,000	500
	1,001-3,000	4					
	3,001-5,000	6					
Virginia <sup>1-14</sup>	First 3,000	2	Reduction in tax depending upon State revenue yield is allowed.				
	3,001-5,000	3			1,000	2,000	200
	Over 5,000	5					
Wisconsin <sup>4-15</sup>	First 1,000	1	8,001-9,000	5.5	7	14	7
	1,001-2,000	1.25	9,001-10,000	6	(700)	(1,320)	(560)
	2,001-3,000	1.5	10,001-11,000	6.5	.....	.....	.....
	3,001-4,000	2.5	11,001-12,000	7	.....	.....	.....
	4,001-5,000	3	12,001-13,000	7.5	.....	.....	.....
	5,001-6,000	3.5	13,001-14,000	8	.....	.....	.....
	6,001-7,000	4	Over 14,000	8.5	.....	.....	.....
	7,001-8,000	5	A surtax of 20% of the tax is imposed for calendar years 1955 and 1956.				
Dist. of Col. <sup>15</sup>	First 5,000	2.5	Over 15,000	4	4,000	4,500 or 8,000 <sup>13</sup>	500
	5,001-10,000	3					
	10,001-15,000	3.5	Income from unincorporated business is taxed at 5%.				

<sup>1</sup>An identical exemption is allowed for a spouse if separate returns are filed.

<sup>2</sup>An identical exemption is allowed for a spouse.

<sup>3</sup>In addition, a tax credit of \$5 is allowed for each dependent.

<sup>4</sup>Personal exemptions and credits for dependents are allowed in the form of tax credits which are deductible from the amount of tax. With respect to personal exemptions, the sum in parentheses is the exemption equivalent of the tax credit assuming that the exemption is deducted from the lowest brackets. With respect to the credits for dependents, the sum in parentheses is the amount by which the first dependent raises the level at which a married person or head of family becomes taxable.

<sup>5</sup>The exemptions and credits for dependents are deductible from the lowest income bracket and are equivalent to the tax credits shown in parentheses.

<sup>6</sup>An additional credit of \$600 is allowed for each dependent 65 years of age or over.

<sup>7</sup>The exemptions shown are those allowed against business income, including salaries and wages; a specific exemption of \$2,000 for each taxpayer, and in the case of a joint return, the smaller of (1) \$4,000 or (2) \$2,000 plus the income of the spouse having the smaller income. In addition, a dependency exemption of \$500 is allowed for a dependent spouse who has income from all sources of less than \$2,000. For nonbusiness income (annuities, interest, and dividends), the exemption is the smaller of (1) \$1,000 or (2) the unused portion of the exemption applicable to business income. Married persons must file a joint return in order to obtain any nonbusiness income exemption. If either party to a joint return is 65 years of age, the exemption is increased from \$1,000 to \$1,500. No exemption is allowed against nonbusiness income if income from all sources for a single person exceeds \$5,000 and for a married person exceeds \$7,500.

<sup>8</sup>An additional tax credit of \$10 for single persons and \$15 each for taxpayer and spouse is allowed for persons 65 years of age or over and for blind persons.

<sup>9</sup>The tax applies only to interest and dividends.

<sup>10</sup>An additional exemption of \$1,000 is allowed a married woman with separate income.

<sup>11</sup>A "hardship" exemption is allowed: for single persons, the amount by which \$1,000 exceeds adjusted gross income, and for married persons, the amount by which \$1,500 exceeds adjusted gross income.

<sup>12</sup>A tax credit of \$6 is allowed taxpayers and their spouses if 65 years of age or over.

<sup>13</sup>The exemption is \$4,500 if the spouse is a dependent. If both husband and wife file returns each is allowed a \$4,000 exemption.

<sup>14</sup>A standard deduction is allowed.

<sup>15</sup>A standard deduction and an optional tax table are provided.

<sup>16</sup>Resident taxpayers have the option of using as a tax base Federal net income less Federal income tax and certain Federal credits.

## State Sales Taxes; Types and Rates

Source: Analysis Staff, Tax Division, Treasury Dept. Data of July 1, 1955

State	Type of tax <sup>1</sup>	Rates on retail sales				Rates on other sales and services
		Tangible pers. prop.	Selected services			
			Amusements	Restaurants	Public utilities	
Alabama.....	Retail sales....	3% <sup>3</sup>	3%	3%	1%	Automobiles, 1%
Arizona <sup>2</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	1	1	Wholesale sales of feed to poultry and livestock producers, and meat packing, ¼%; advertising, printing and publishing, contracting, extracting and processing minerals and timber, 1%, hotel, apartment, and office rentals, storage, credit and collection agencies, 2%.
Arkansas <sup>3</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Printing and photography, hotel, rooming house, and tourist court rentals, 2%.
California.....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	
Colorado <sup>4</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
Connecticut <sup>5</sup> .....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	
Florida <sup>6</sup> .....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Rental of living quarters (for less than 6 months), 3%.
Georgia <sup>7</sup> .....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Transient lodging (for less than 90 consecutive days), 3%.
Illinois <sup>8</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2½	2½	2½	2½	
Indiana.....	Gross income....	1½	1	¾	1	Dry cleaning and laundering ½%; all other income, 1%, except income received from wholesaling, display advertising, and industrial processing, ¼%.
Iowa <sup>9-10</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2½	2½	2½	2½	New motor vehicles, trailers, and accessories, 2%.
Kansas <sup>7</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
Louisiana.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Hotels, laundry and dry cleaning, automobile and cold storage, printing, and repair services to tangible personal property, 2%.
Maine <sup>10</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
Maryland <sup>11</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
Michigan <sup>12</sup> .....	Retail sales <sup>13</sup> .....	3	3	3	3	
Mississippi <sup>12-14</sup> .....	General sales....	3	3	3	3	Wholesaling, ¼%; sales of tractors to farmers and of pasteurized milk by pasteurizers, 1%; contracting, when gross income from contracts exceeds \$3,000, 1½%; automobiles, trucks, and truck tractors, and bus and taxicab fares, 2%; extracting or producing for sale certain natural resource products, and miscellaneous businesses (including cotton gins and warehouses, hotels and tourist courts, laundry and dry cleaning, meat curing, parking lots, photography, storage, termite or pest control services, and specified repair services) 3%; whiskey, wholesale and retail, 5%.
Missouri <sup>15</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
Nevada.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
New Mexico.....	Gross receipts....	2	2	2	2	Automobiles (including trucks, tractors, motorcycles), 1%; manufacturing, ¼%; wholesaling, ½%; extracting (other than gas, oil, and coal) and processing natural resource products, ½%; oil and gas production, 2.14% (including the ½% regulatory tax); cutting timber, ¼%; contracting, real estate brokers, factors, agents, professional and personal services (but not including wages and salaries) and miscellaneous businesses, 2%.
New York.....	General sales....	3	3	3	3	(Consult pages 227 to 230 for N. Y. State Taxes.)
North Carolina.....	Retail sales....	3	2	3	2	Wholesaling, 1/20%; motor vehicles, airplanes, 1% (\$30 maximum, transient lodging, 3%).
North Dakota <sup>3</sup> .....	Retail sales....	3	2	3	2	Advertising (exclusive of newspapers, periodicals and billboards), printing, automobile storage, hotel, rooming houses, and tourist camp rentals, 2%.
Ohio.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
Oklahoma <sup>16</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	
Pennsylvania <sup>17</sup> .....	Retail sales....	1	1	1	1	
Rhode Island <sup>3-18</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Transient lodging, 3%.
South Carolina.....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Rural telephone service, 2%.
South Dakota <sup>4</sup> .....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Rentals of rooms to transients for less than 90 consecutive days, parking lots and storage of motor vehicles, 3%.
Tennessee.....	Retail sales....	3	3	3	3	Transient lodging, 3½% (until June 30, 1957).
Utah <sup>19</sup> .....	Retail sales....	3½	2	2	2	
Washington.....	Retail sales....	3½	3½	3½	3½	Manufacturing (except flour, which is taxed at ¼%), ¼%; wholesaling, ¼%; extracting, printing, publishing, road and bridge construction, ½%; professional and personal services rendered to persons (but not to personal property), and miscellaneous businesses, ¼%.
	Gross receipts <sup>20</sup> .....	4	4	4	4	All services except personal, professional and public utilities, 2%.
West Virginia.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Manufacturing, 39/100%; wholesaling, 195/1000%; extracting, 1.3 to 7.8%; contracting, 2%; all service businesses not specifically taxed (excluding professional services and services rendered by an employee), 1%.
	Gross receipts <sup>21</sup> .....	6	6	6	6	
Wyoming.....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	Food and beverages for off-premises consumption, 1%; transient lodging, 3%.
Dist. of Col. <sup>22</sup> .....	Retail sales....	2	2	2	2	

Types of tax: (1) Retail sales: Applies to sales of tangible personal property at retail or to final consumer, and generally, to specified services such as amusements, restaurant meals, hotel rooms, and public utility services. (2) General sales: Applies to sales of tangible personal property at both wholesale and retail, and, in some cases, to specified services. (3) Gross receipts: Applies to sales by manufacturer, wholesaler, and retailer, receipts from miscellaneous services and businesses, and, in some cases to professional and personal services. (4) Gross income: Applies to all types of business and personal income.

<sup>2</sup>Applies to all public utilities, including transportation of oil and gas by pipeline. In Mississippi, the rate on sales of industrial gas and electricity is 1%.

<sup>3</sup>Applies to all public utilities except transportation; in Missouri, to all except transportation of freight.

<sup>4</sup>Applies to gas, electricity, telephone, and telegraph.

<sup>5</sup>The 3% rate applies to the period July 1, 1953 to June 30, 1957. The permanent rate is 2%. Meals selling for less than \$1 are exempt.

<sup>6</sup>Admissions under 40c are exempt. Electricity, gas, water, and communications are specifically exempt.

<sup>7</sup>Applies to all public utilities except water.

<sup>1</sup>The 2½% rate applies to the period July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1957. The permanent rate is 2%. Utilities are exempt from the sales tax, but are taxed at a 3% rate under a separate act.

<sup>2</sup>The 2½% rate applies to the period July 1, 1955 to June 30, 1957. The permanent rate is 2%. Sales of motor vehicles are specifically exempt from the sales tax but are subject to the use tax which is payable at the time of licensing the vehicle.

<sup>3</sup>Applies to electricity, gas, and water.

<sup>4</sup>Applies to electricity and gas. Sales of motor vehicles are exempt from the sales tax but are subject to a 2% titling tax.

<sup>5</sup>The tax applies to sales of electricity and gas.

<sup>6</sup>In addition to the retail sales tax, Michigan imposes a business receipts tax that applies at all stages of production and distribution to persons and business firms (including professions and self-employed). Wage earners and salaried employees are exempt. The base of the tax is gross receipts minus certain deductions.

<sup>7</sup>Applies to billiard parlors and bowling alleys only. Admissions to theaters and other amusement places are subject to a special amusements tax.

<sup>8</sup>The tax on amusements is a license tax, based on gross receipts of amusement operators, which is levied at the rate applicable to retail sales under the sales tax.

<sup>9</sup>Sales of motor vehicles are specifically exempt, but a special excise tax of 2% is levied upon the transfer of ownership and the use of a vehicle registered in the State. Admissions to motion pictures are exempt. The tax applies to all public utilities except water, transportation of freight, and transportation of persons when the fare does not exceed 15c.

<sup>10</sup>Effective for the period Sept. 1, 1953 to Aug. 31, 1955.

<sup>11</sup>The rate is 2½% for the period June 1, 1951 through May 31, 1956. The permanent rate is 1½%.

<sup>12</sup>Specifically excluded are water, street railway fares, and freight and express.

<sup>13</sup>A temporary surtax of 60% of the amount of tax is imposed for the period Nov. 1, 1951 to June 30, 1957. The rate on operators of mechanical devices is 20%, in the case of games of skill, or a combination of skill and chance, and 40% on games of chance only. Wholesale sales of wheat, oats, corn and barley are taxed at 1/100%.

<sup>14</sup>A 5% credit is allowed against the tax.

<sup>15</sup>Meals selling for 50c or less and transportation and communication services are exempt.

## Interest Laws and Small Loan Interest Rates

Source: Reused by Roger S. Barrett of Hubachek & Kelly, Chicago

The regulation of interest rates is a form of police power which is generally exercised by state legislatures. Interest laws may be divided for convenience into four classes.

1. Statutes fixing the legal rate of interest. Every state has established a legal or conventional rate of interest which applies on judgments, on matured obligations, and in loan contracts in which no interest rate is stated. This rate is usually 6% a year, but in some states it is 5%, 7%, or 8% a year.

2. Laws fixing the maximum contract rate of interest. Five states—Arkansas, California, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Texas—have constitutional provisions restricting the maximum contract rate of interest. All other states, except Colorado, Maine, Massachusetts, and New Hampshire, have statutory restrictions upon the maximum rate of interest which may be contracted for in the absence of specific statutory authorization. The most common maximum contract rates are 6% and 8% a year, but a few states permit rates as high as 12% a year. Penalties for infraction range from forfeiture of excess interest to loss of the entire principal and even to imprisonment. Corporations are usually exempt.

3. Regulatory consumer finance statutes. These statutes license and regulate the consumer finance or small loan business and permit licensees to

charge maximum rates which are substantially higher than the rate permitted by the general usury statute. Originally, most of them were limited to loans not exceeding \$300, but now more than 20 states apply to loans as large as \$500 or \$1,000 and sometimes larger. Forty-one statutes are listed below, most of which are modeled after the Uniform Small Loan Law drafted by the Russell Sage Foundation. Several differ substantially from the Uniform Law or are inoperative because the maximum rate is too low.

4. Specific enabling acts. Most states specifically exempt certain types of lending agencies from the regulations of the small loan and usury statutes, and authorize these agencies to make higher charges than those allowed by the usury statutes. Among these are pawnbrokers, whose rates are restricted in some states by statute and in other states by municipal ordinances to charges ranging generally from 2½% to 10% a month; industrial banks or discount companies, which are authorized to make charges ranging generally from 1½ to 2½% a month; credit unions, which are generally authorized to charge 1% a month and banks and building and loan associations.

The states with small loan laws and the rates of interest as of September 20, 1955, follow:

State	Maximum rate	State	Maximum rate
	(Monthly, unless otherwise stated)		
Ala. ....	8% per annum	Nebr. ....	36% per annum to \$150; 30% per annum \$150 to \$300; 9% per annum on remainder to \$1,000
Ariz. ....	3½%	Nev. ....	3% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$1,500; \$5 minimum charge
Calif. ....	2½% to \$100 (2% if security insured); 2% \$100 to \$500; 3% on remainder to \$1,000	N. H. ....	2% plus \$1 or \$2 fee
Colo. ....	3% to \$300; 3½% \$300 to \$500; 1% on remainder to \$1,500	N. J. ....	2½% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$500
Conn. ....	3% to \$100; 2% \$100 to \$300; ¼% on remainder to \$500; 12% per annum after 20 months	N. M. ....	3½% to \$150; 3% \$150 to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$1,000
D. of C. ....	1%	N. Y. ....	2½% to \$100; 2% \$100 to \$300; ½% on remainder to \$500
Fla. ....	3½%	Ohio. ....	3% to \$150; 2% \$150 to \$300; 8% per annum on remainder to \$1,000
Hawaii. ....	3½% to \$100; 2½% on remainder	Okl. ....	10% per annum, plus various fees
Idaho. ....	3%	Ore. ....	3% to \$300; 2% \$300 to \$500; 1% on remainder to \$1,500
Ill. ....	3% to \$150; 2% \$150 to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$500	Penna. ....	3½% to \$150; 2½% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$600; 6% per annum after 24 months
Ind. ....	3% to \$150; 1% on remainder to \$500 (Commission rate)	R. I. ....	3%
Ia. ....	3% to \$150; 2% on remainder (Commission rate)	S. D. ....	3% to \$300; ¼% on remainder to \$2,500; \$2 minimum charge
Kan. ....	3% to \$300; 5/6% on remainder to \$2,100	Tenn. ....	6% per annum plus fee of 1% per month
Ky. ....	3½% to \$150; 2½% on remainder	Utah. ....	3% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$600
La. ....	3½% to \$150; 2½% on remainder; 8% per annum 12 months after maturity	Vt. ....	2½% to \$125; 2½% on remainder
Me. ....	3% to \$150; 2½% \$150 to \$300; 1½% on remainder to \$2,500; 25c minimum charge	Va. ....	2½% (Commission rate); 6% per annum after 23 months and in certain other cases
Md. ....	3%	Wash. ....	3% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$500; minimum charge of \$1
Mass. ....	2% (Commission rate); 6% per annum one year after maturity	W. Va. ....	3½% to \$150; 2½% on remainder
Mich. ....	3% to \$50; 2½% \$50 to \$300; ¼% on remainder to \$500	Wisc. ....	2½% to \$100; 2% to \$200; 1% on remainder (Commission rate)
Minn. ....	3%	Wyo. ....	1½% to \$150; 2½% to \$300; 1% on remainder to \$1,000; plus service fee of \$1 on loans of \$50 or less and recording fee of \$1
Mo. ....	2.218 on loans to \$400; on larger loans 2.218 on \$400 portion and 8% per annum on portion exceeding \$400, both portions repaid simultaneously		



## State Inheritance Tax Rates

Source: Tax Dept. of each state

In most of the states the inheritance tax law has been amended to correspond to the rates in the Federal Revenue Act, by providing that the minimum inheritance tax imposed shall in no case be less than 80% of the tax imposed by the act of Congress. Most states also have reciprocal inheritance tax agreements.

### Alabama

A tax equal to the full amount of state tax (80%) permissible when levied by and paid to Alabama as a credit or deduction in computing any Federal Estate Tax payable by such estate according to Act of Congress of 1926, with respect to the items subject to taxation in Alabama.

### Arizona—Estate Tax

A community property state. The first \$100,000 of the decedent's part of the net estate is tax exempt; the remainder 80% of the Federal Basic Tax or Federal Credit allowed to the state.

### Arkansas—Estate Tax

The first \$100,000 of the net estate is tax exempt; the remainder 80% of the Federal Basic Tax or Federal Credit allowed to the state.

### California

Exemption: husband \$5,000; wife \$24,000; minor child \$12,000; adult child \$5,000; lineal ancestor lineal issue, \$6,000. Tax then ranges from 2% to 10%.

Brother, sister, or descendant of either, or wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter thereof, \$2,000, tax then ranging from 5% to 15%.

Uncle or aunt or descendant thereof \$500, then tax ranging from 8% to 15%.

Others named as heirs \$50, then tax ranging from 7% to 16%.

Marital exemption, effective April 26, 1950. Property equal in amount to the clear market value of one half of the decedent's separate property shall, if transferred to the spouse of the deceased, be exempt from the tax.

### Colorado

Exemptions: wife \$20,000; husband, child, adopted child (if under 21 years at time of adoption), or any lineal descendant or deceased \$10,000; wife or widow of son, widower of daughter, grandparent, brother, sister, mutually acknowledged child \$2,000; \$500 for all others who inherit \$500 or less, but if they inherit more than \$500 they pay on all they get. Tax ranges 2% to 16%, according to degree of relationship and size of inheritance.

### Connecticut

Net estate of any resident of the state passing to any parent, grandparent, husband, wife, lineal descendant, adopted child, adoptive parent and lineal descendant of any adopted child, in excess of \$10,000 in value to and including \$25,000 in value, is liable to a tax of 2%, thence up to 8%.

To the husband or wife of any child, stepchild, brother or sister of the full or half blood and to any descendant of such brother or sister in excess of \$3,000 in value to and including \$25,000 in value, a tax of 3% then ranging to 9%; to any other person, corporation or association not included above in excess of \$500 in value to and including \$25,000 in value 6%, then ranging to 12%.

### Delaware

Exemptions: husband or wife \$20,000; parents, grandparents, child or descendant, son- or daughter-in-law, or adopted child, \$3,000. On excess, 1% up to \$30,000; in respect to husband and wife, 1% up to \$27,000 to others, thence up to 4%.

To brother or sister of the whole or half blood, uncle, aunt, niece or nephew, grandniece or grandnephew, or first cousin, \$1,000. On excess, 2% up to \$24,000 thence up to 5%. To others and to non-blood 5% up to \$25,000, thence up to 8%.

Other exemptions: Any property, estate or interest devised or bequeathed for charitable, educational, library, hospital, historical or religious purposes or for purposes of public benefit or improvement.

### District of Columbia

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, children by blood or legally adopted children, or by other lineal descendants or ancestors of the decedent, \$5,000; on balance, to \$50,000, 1%; to \$100,000, 2%; to \$500,000, 3%; to \$1,000,000, 4%; all over, 5%. Brother and sister of the whole or half blood of the decedent, \$2,000; to \$25,000, 3%; to \$50,000, 4%; to \$100,000, 6%; to \$500,000, 8%; all over, 10%. Any other person and any firm, institution, association or corporation other than those entirely exempt, \$1,000, to \$25,000, 5%; to \$50,000, 7%; to \$100,000, 9%; to \$500,000, 12%; all over, 15%. Entirely exempt is property transferred exclusively for public or municipal purposes to the United States or the District, or exclusively for charitable, educational or religious purposes. All property and interest therein which shall pass from a decedent to the same beneficiary and all beneficial interests which shall accrue shall be united and treated as a single interest for deter-

mining the tax. In addition there is a transfer tax on estate of every decedent who, after August 16, 1937, dies a resident of the District of Columbia, also on estates of nonresidents dying after May 16, 1938.

### Florida

The Estate Tax law, approved June 7, 1933, is designed to absorb the credit allowed by the Federal Estate Tax Law. As applied to the estates of decedents of Florida, the amount of the tax is the difference between the credit allowed under the Federal law and the amount of estate or inheritance taxes paid to the states of the United States. The tax upon the estate of non-residents of the State of Florida is an apportioned amount of the allowable credit under the Federal Act based upon the ratio of the property situated in Florida to the entire estate wherever situated. Similar provisions apply to non-residents and aliens. There is an exemption of \$100,000 to residents.

### Georgia

Eighty per cent of the amount due as Federal estate tax which applies to estate of a person who may die a non-resident or to a person who may die a resident of the state. Exemption, \$100,000. If the estate is not subject to the Federal Tax, no tax is assessed by the state.

### Idaho

Exemptions: Widow, minor child, \$10,000, others, \$4,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 2%; then up to \$500,000, 15%. Brother, sister, descendant of same, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, \$1,000; then taxable from 4% to 20%. Brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of same, \$500; then taxable from 6% to 25%. Others taxable from 8% to 30%. All community property passing to either husband or wife is exempt from inheritance tax.

### Illinois

Exemptions: Class 1—Father, mother, lineal ancestor, or descendant of decedent, husband, wife, child, wife or widow of son, husband or widower of daughter. Mutually acknowledged children and their descendants, \$20,000. Brother or sister \$10,000. Taxable to \$50,000, 2%; to \$50,000 to \$150,000, 4%; to \$250,000, 6%; to \$500,000, 10%; over \$500,000, 14%. Class 2—uncles, aunts, nieces, nephews and lineal descendants, \$500. Taxable to \$20,000, 6%; to \$20,000 to \$70,000, 8%; to \$70,000 to \$170,000, 12%; over \$170,000, 16%. Class 3—All others, except charitable, religious or educational bequests, which are wholly exempt, \$100. Taxable, from 10% to \$20,000 to 30% over \$250,000.

### Indiana

Exemptions: Class A—Wife, \$15,000; children of decedent under 18 years, \$5,000; others \$2,000. Balance taxable, 1% to 10%. Class B—Brother, sister and their descendants, \$500; balance, 5% to 15%. Class C—All others, \$100. Balance, 7% to 20%. (Class A includes husband, wife, lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, legally adopted child or child to whom the transfer for not less than ten years stood in the mutually acknowledged relationship of parent.)

### Iowa

Exemptions—Husband or wife, \$40,000; each child, also adopted or illegitimate child entitled to inherit, \$15,000; father or mother, \$10,000; grandchild or lineal descendant, \$5,000.

After exemption, graduated tax begins at 1% on the first \$10,000, and rises to 8% on all sums in excess of \$300,000, when the estate goes to wife, husband, children, father, mother or lineal descendant of the decedent. To brother, sister and the like tax ranges from 5% to 10%; 10% to 15% in the case of other heirs.

### Kansas

Exemptions: Surviving spouse, \$75,000; lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, adopted child or lineal descendant of adopted child, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, \$15,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%; then up to 5% (except for surviving spouse, when rates are one-half of those mentioned). Brothers or sisters, \$5,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 3%; then up to 12½%. All others, no exemption, tax on first \$25,000, 5%; thence up to 15%. When the share is less than \$200 in excess of the exemption, and on shares less than \$200 in amount, no tax is charged.

### Kentucky

An exemption of \$10,000 is granted wife, infant child and child legally declared incompetent; \$5,000 is granted husband, adult child, stepchild, child adopted during infancy and grandchild by blood, of a stepchild or of a child adopted during infancy; the rest is taxed 2% to 10%. Kin reason-

ably close has exemption of \$1,000 before tax of 4% to 16%. Others, and corporations, get exemption of \$500; the rest is taxed 6% to 16%. Full exemption is granted bequests for religious, educational, charitable and public purposes. On insurance policies \$20,000 is tax-free in the aggregate.

#### Louisiana

Exemptions: Surviving spouse or direct descendants by blood or affinity, \$5,000; then taxable, \$5,000 to \$20,000, 2% all over, 3%. Collateral relations (inc. brothers or sisters by affinity), \$1,000 then taxable \$1,000 to \$20,000, 5% all over, 7%. All others, \$500, then taxable \$500 to \$5,000, 8% all over, 10%. Legacies and donations to charitable, religious or educational institutions, within the state, exempt. (Inheritance tax is collected where property is located.)

#### Maine

Exemptions: Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child, stepchild or adoptive parent, or grandchild who is the natural or adopted child of a natural or adopted deceased child of a decedent, provided, however, that if there be more than 1 such grandchild, their total exemption shall, per stirpes, be \$10,000; then taxable to \$50,000, rising to 8% on excess over \$250,000. Grandparents and other lineal ancestors of remoter degrees, wife or widow, or husband or widower, of or a natural or adopted son or daughter; grandchild who is natural or adopted child of such, and other lineal descendants of remoter degrees \$500, then 2% up to \$25,000, rising to 6% on excess of \$250,000. Brother, half brother, sister, half sister, uncle, aunt, nephew, niece, grandnephew, grandniece, or first blood cousins, \$500; then taxable to \$25,000, 8% and increasing to 12%. All others, except for purposes specifically exempt such as Maine charities, etc., \$500; then taxable to \$25,000, 10% and increasing to 16%.

#### Maryland

Direct, 1%; collateral, 7½%. The collateral applies to all distributees except parents, spouse, or lineal descendants of decedent, and except the State of Maryland, or any city or county thereof. Bequests up to \$500 for perpetual upkeep of graves are also exempt. Legacies or bequests up to \$150 are exempt. Joint accounts in banks, building associations and property held jointly are taxed, the exemption being husband and wife not only as tenants by the entirety but as joint tenants as well. Bequests to religious, charitable or educational institutions are tax exempt.

#### Massachusetts

Exemptions: Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child or adoptive parent, grandchild, \$10,000; then taxable to \$10,000 at 1% and increasing to 9% on excess above \$1,000,000. However, if value of all property passing to any person named exceeds \$10,000, tax is payable on full amount of property so passing, including first \$10,000. All others, \$1,000 exemption.

Lineal ancestor, except father or mother; lineal descendant, except child or grandchild; lineal descendant of adopted child; lineal ancestor of adoptive parent; wife or widow of a son; husband of a daughter; to \$10,000 at 2% and increasing to 11%. Brother, sister, half brother, half sister, nephew, niece, stepchild or step-parent; to \$10,000 at 4% and increasing to 15%. All others, to \$10,000 at 6% and increasing to 15%. If value of property exceeds \$10,000, tax is payable on full amount.

#### Michigan

Exemptions: Husband or wife, \$30,000 with an additional \$5,000 to the widow for each minor child to whom no property is transferred. Grandfather, grandmother, father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, wife or widow of son or husband of daughter, adopted child if relationship began at or before child's 17th birthday and continued until decedent's death, or any lineal descendant, \$5,000. Inheritance tax is based on the total to each beneficiary's interest therein and not to the entire estate of the decedent less exemptions, at the rate of 2% on the first \$50,000, thence up to 8% provided that that portion of the property so transferred consisting of real estate shall be taxed at ¼ of the rates specified. In all other cases 10% on first \$50,000, then up to 15%.

#### Minnesota

Wife, minor or dependent child and minor or dependent adopted child have exemption of \$10,000; after that tax rises from 1% for first \$15,000, 2% for next \$15,000; 3% for \$20,000, etc., to a maximum of 12%. Adult child, adult adopted child, lineal descendant of decedent and issue of adopted child, \$5,000 exempt, then rates rise gradually from 1%. Husband, mutually acknowledged child or lineal issue thereof, \$5,000 exemption; father, mother or lineal ancestors, \$3,000 exemption; other relatives have exemptions of \$250 to \$1,000. Bequests for religious, charitable, educational and public purposes are exempt. Life insurance exemptions: spouse, \$35,000; each child, \$10,000, dependent parents, \$5,000; others, \$1,000. Homestead is exempt to value of \$30,000 when

passing to spouse minor or dependent child and any minor or dependent legally adopted child.

#### Mississippi

Tax on net estate ranges from four-fifths of 1% for estates not in excess of \$50,000, to maximum of 16% when net estate exceeds \$100,000. Value of the taxable estate is determined by deducting \$50,000 from the difference between the deductions allowed, and the gross estate.

#### Missouri

Exemptions: Husband or wife, \$20,000 plus marital rights; insane and blind lineal descendants, \$15,000; lineal ancestor of descendant, adopted child or its descendant, or illegitimate child, \$5,000; then taxable from 1% up to 8% on over \$400,000. Brother, sister, or their descendants, son- or daughter-in-law, \$500; then taxable from 3% up to 18%. Brother or sister of grandparents or their descendants, \$100; then taxable from 4% up to 24%. All others, including foreign, charitable and religious bequests, 5% up to 30%.

#### Montana

Exemptions: Widow, \$5,500; husband, \$5,000; lineal ancestor or descendant, adopted child or lineal issue of adopted child, \$2,000; then taxable, first \$25,000, 2%, then taxable up to 8%. Brother or sister of decedent, son's wife or daughter's husband, \$500; then taxable 4% to 16%. Uncle, aunt or first cousin, no exemption; taxable 6% to 24%. Any other degree of relationship, no exemption, 8% to 32%. All property transferred for public or charitable purposes within the state, is exempt.

#### Nebraska

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, child, brother, sister, son-in-law, daughter-in-law, lineal descendant, \$10,000, then taxable, 1% on all excess. Uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, or their lineal descendants, \$2,000; then taxable, to \$60,000, 6% and 9% on all excess. All other, exemption \$500; 1st \$5,000, 6%; to \$10,000, 8%; to \$20,000, 12%; to \$50,000, 15%; all excess over \$50,000, 18%.

#### Nevada

Since 1925 no inheritance tax laws.

#### New Hampshire

Husband, wife, father, mother, child, adopted child and lineal descendant may inherit without tax. Also exempt are bequests to public institutions, charities, religious and educational institutions in the state, or in states deemed reciprocal as regards taxability of bequests by its decedents to charities located in New Hampshire. All other property is subject to a tax of 8½%.

#### New Jersey

Father, mother, grandparents, husband, wife, child, adopted child, grandchild, lineal descendant, stepchild have exemptions of \$5,000, after which 1% tax up to \$50,000, rising to 16% on over \$370,000. Brother, sister, daughter-in-law, son-in-law, 5% on amounts up to \$300,000, rising to 16% on amounts over \$220,000. Religious and charitable beneficiaries and state and municipal agencies, such as libraries, 5% on all amounts over \$5,000. Property acquired in the estate of a soldier by military service is exempt, as also are life insurance proceeds. Any legacy of less than \$500 is exempt. New Jersey law recognizes all persons as born in lawful wedlock.

#### New Mexico

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, lineal descendant, legally adopted child, \$10,000; remainder taxable at 1%, with an additional tax of 1½% on conveyances made in contemplation of death. To wife or widow of son, husband or daughter, lineal descendant, legally adopted child, brother or sister, \$10,000; remainder taxable at 5%, with an additional tax of 3% for reason listed above. To other kindred, strangers to the blood, corporations, volunteer associations or societies, \$500; remainder taxable at 5%. Gifts of art and property to the state or subdivision thereof for public or charitable purposes, exempt.

#### New York

Exemptions: Up to 50% of the adjusted gross estate (debts and expenses having been deducted), on property which passes outright from a husband or a wife to the survivor, or to an appropriate trust for his or her benefit, is allowed as the marital deduction.

On the net taxable estate, husband or wife have an exemption of \$20,000; children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents; brothers, sisters and other close relatives as approved by law, \$5,000. Life insurance payable to beneficiaries other than the estate (less above exemptions) not to exceed \$100,000, is exempt. Gifts to religious, educational and charitable institutions are exempt.

Inheritance tax on net estate after allowing for exemptions is 1% on a valuation up to \$150,000; 2% to \$200,000; 3% to \$300,000; 4% to \$500,000; 5% to \$700,000; and so on up to 20% of the amount by which the net estate exceeds \$10,000,000.

The tax to be paid by the executor, who collects from the heirs, pro rata. Though due at death a discount of 5% is allowed if paid within 6 months.

#### North Carolina

Exemptions: Widow, \$10,000; minor child,

\$5,000; husband, lineal issue or lineal ancestors, adopted child, stepchild, \$2,000; then taxable from 1% to 12%. To brothers, sisters, aunts and uncles of the decedent, and descendants of brothers and sisters, but not descendants of aunts and uncles, 4% up to 16%. To inheritors more remote, 8% up to 17%.

#### North Dakota

Exemptions: Surviving husband or wife, \$20,000, or one-half of the adjusted gross estate whichever is the larger but not to exceed the value of interests in property received; each lineal ancestor or descendant, \$2,000 (if minor, \$5,000); then 2% up to \$25,000, rising gradually to 23% of the amount over \$1,500,000. Deductions for public, religious, charitable and educational purposes.

Exemptions: Wife or minor child, \$5,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%, then up to 4%. Father, mother, husband, adult child, adopted child, lineal descendant or lineal descendant of an adopted child, \$3,500; then taxable as for wife. Brother, sister, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, husband of a daughter of the decedent, or any child to whom the decedent stood in the relation of a parent, \$500; then taxable to \$25,000, 5%, then up to 8%. Other persons, institutions or corporations not named in above classes, no exemption; up to \$25,000, 7%, then up to 10%.

#### Oklahoma

Exemptions: Father, mother, wife, husband, child, adopted child, or any lineal descendant of decedent or such adopted child, \$15,000. Rate of taxes on net estate and transfers, to \$10,000, 1%, then up to 10%. Value of an estate shall include the homestead in excess of a value of \$5,000 which shall pass to a surviving spouse or minor child, and shall also include excess over \$20,000 of the amount receivable directly in trust, or as annuities by all beneficiaries of the proceeds of life insurance by virtue of policies under which the insured has the right to change the beneficiary except as to proceeds of war risk insurance, and Federal payments to veterans. Also included are: any interest of the decedent in property owned with others as joint tenants, tenants in common or tenants by the entirety, including funds or securities deposited with other persons or agents or held by beneficiary, provided that a surviving spouse's share in community property shall not be included in the taxable estate.

#### Oregon

A \$10,000 exemption applies to all estates with rates from 1% up to and including 15%. If beneficiary is a lineal descendant of the deceased, a grandparent, parent, spouse, child, stepchild, legally adopted child or their lineal descendants, no additional tax accrues. For a brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew or any lineal descendant of the same, in addition to above tax a further tax accrues on any amount in excess of \$1,000 with rates from 1% up to and including 20%. In all other cases, except to exempt benevolent, charitable, religious or educational institutions, an additional tax accrues on any amount in excess of \$500 with rates from 4% up to and including 25%.

#### Pennsylvania

Exemptions: Father, mother, husband, wife, children, lineal descendants, legally adopted children, step-children or the wife or widow of a deceased son, or from the mother of an illegitimate child, or from any person of whom the mother is a lineal descendant, to such child, his wife or widow, and from an illegitimate child to his mother, 2% of the estate; all others, 15%. Widow's exemption and the family exemption, \$750.

The transfer inheritance tax imposes a tax on the clear value of estate passing to direct and collateral heirs. The usual deductions for debts, funeral expenses and administration are allowed.

#### Rhode Island

Exemptions: Estates under \$10,000. Grandparent, parent, adoptive parent, husband, wife, child, son- and daughter-in-law, adopted child, mutually acknowledged child, lineal descendant, \$10,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%; to \$50,000, 2%; to \$250,000, 3%; on up to all over \$1,000,000, 7%. Stepchild, stepparent, brother, sister, whole or half blood nephew or niece, \$5,000; then taxable to \$10,000, 2%; to \$50,000, 3%; on up to all over \$1,000,000, 8%. Others more remote, \$1,000; then taxable to \$25,000, 5%; to \$50,000, 6%; on up to all over \$1,000,000, 11%. Bequests to charitable, educational and religious corporations, associations or institutions are exempt.

#### South Carolina

Exemptions: Husband or wife, \$10,000, or marital exemption, whichever is greater; minor child, \$7,500; adult child, father or mother, \$5,000; grandchild, \$2,500. Then, in excess of the exemption, taxable to \$20,000, 1%, thence up to 6%. Lineal ancestor, lineal descendant other than above, brother, sister, uncle, aunt, niece, nephew, wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, \$500. Then, in excess of the exemption, taxable to \$20,000, 2%; thence up to 7%. Any other beneficiary, \$200 exemption, then taxable to \$20,000,

4% and up to 14%. Bequests for educational, religious, charitable and public purposes are exempt.

#### South Dakota

Exemptions: Husband, wife or lineal issue and adopted or mutually acknowledged child, \$10,000; then taxable from 1% to 4% for all over \$100,000. Lineal ancestors, \$3,000; then taxable from 2% to 8%. Brothers, sisters, and descendants of either wife or widow of a son, or husband of a daughter, \$500; then taxable from 3% to 12%. Brother or sister of father or mother, or descendant of brother or sister of father or mother of descendant, \$200; then taxable from 4% to 16%. Others, \$100; then taxable from 5% to 20%. Bequests for educational, religious, charitable purposes within the state are exempt.

#### Tennessee

Exemption: To husband, wife, son, daughter, lineal ancestor or lineal descendant, legally adopted child and lineal descendant of such adopted child, a maximum single exemption of \$10,000 against that portion of the net estate distributable to one or more of the beneficiaries of this class; then taxable to \$25,000, 1%, thence up to 7%. Any other relative, person, association or corporation, from \$1,000 to \$50,000, 5%, thence up to 15%. A maximum single exemption of \$1,000 against that portion of estate distributable to one or more beneficiaries of this class is allowed, provided no exemption is allowed against the estate of a non-resident decedent and no exemption or deduction shall be made on account of dower or courtesy.

#### Texas

Exemptions: Husband, wife, direct lineal descendant of husband or wife, or any direct lineal ancestor or descendant of the decedent, or to any adopted child of decedent or to husband of a daughter or wife of son, \$25,000; balance taxable 1% to 6%. To brother or sister of decedent or lineal descendant of such, \$10,000, then taxable from 3% to 10%. To uncle or aunt of decedent or descendant of such, \$1,000, then taxable from 4% to 15%. Any other person or organization, \$500, then 5% to 20%. If to religious, educational or charitable organizations in state, bequest to be used within state, all is exempt. If to a governmental unit, national or state, it is the same as to husband or wife, provided any bequest to the U. S. be spent in the State of Texas. Bequests to persons not related to the deceased are subject to the tax even if the bequest is to be used in the state.

#### Utah

Tax of 3% of amount by which net estate exceeds \$10,000 and not to exceed \$25,000, except where property not exceeding \$40,000 goes to husband, wife and/or children when the exemption shall be the amount so going not to exceed \$40,000; 5% of amount by which net estate exceeds \$25,000 and does not exceed \$75,000 except where property not exceeding \$40,000 goes to the husband, wife and/or children when exemption shall be the amount so going not to exceed \$40,000, but on the excess of \$40,000 the rate is 8% of the amount by which net estate exceeds \$75,000 and does not exceed \$125,000. 10% of amount by which net estate exceeds \$125,000.

#### Vermont

Exemptions: Husband, wife, child, father, mother or grandchild, wife or widow of a son or husband of a daughter, child adopted during minority, child of a stepchild or of such adopted child, or other lineal descendant, \$15,000 (prior to July 1, 1955, \$10,000), then taxable to \$25,000, 6%, hence up to 12%. All others 12% of the value in money of such legacy or distribution share. Exemptions are allowed for public, charitable, educational and religious purposes. Property jointly owned by husband and wife nontaxable to survivor.

#### Virginia

Exemptions: Husband, mother, grandfather, grandmother, husband, wife, children by blood or by legal adoption, stepchildren, grandchildren and all other lineal ancestors and lineal descendants of the decedent, \$5,000; then taxable to \$50,000, 1%, and thence to 5% on excess over \$1,000,000. Brothers, sisters, nephews and nieces of the whole or half blood of decedent, \$2,000; then taxable from 2% to 10%. Grandnephews and grandnieces of the decedent, and all persons other than those mentioned heretofore, \$1,000; then taxable from 5% to 16%.

#### Washington

A community-property state, and hence one-half of the estate, after debts and expenses are paid, is set over to the surviving spouse without tax. There is also a class exemption of \$5,000 on the net value of an estate passing to any lineal ancestor, lineal descendant, husband, wife, stepchild or lineal descendant of a stepchild, adopted child or lineal descendant of an adopted child, adopted child of the lineal descendant, son-in-law or daughter-in-law of the decedent, plus an

additional exemption of \$5,000 for surviving spouse and \$5,000 for each living child born prior to death of decedent, stepchild or adopted child, plus an additional exemption of \$5,000 for the living descendants of any deceased child, stepchild or adopted child, per stirpes. Total minimum exemption in any estate, \$10,000. Rate of tax from 1% to 10%.

Exemptions of \$1,000 on estate passing to any brother or sister of decedent, with rate from 3% to 20%. All others without exemption, with rate from 10% to 25%. Estates passing to certain charitable and religious organizations are exempt.

#### West Virginia

Exemptions: Widow or widower, \$15,000; a child, stepchild, father or mother, \$5,000; a grandchild, \$2,500. Exemptions are individual and no beneficiary may claim any benefit of the exemption of another.

The tax rates on amounts not exceeding \$50,000 to each beneficiary, wife, husband, child, stepchild, descendants of child, father or mother of decedent, 3%; to brother or sister, 4%; to persons more distantly related, 4%; and to persons of no blood relation, including stranger, institutions, corporate or otherwise, 10% of net market value of property transferred. The tax rates range from 3% to 30%, according to the degree of relationship and the size of inheritance. Exemptions for usual charitable purposes.

#### Wisconsin

Exemptions: Widow, \$15,000; husband, \$5,000; husband of daughter, wife or widow of son, lineal descendants or ancestors, \$2,000; brothers and sisters and their descendants, \$500; lesser amount to relatives down to \$100 to strangers in blood.

Tax of 2% to husband, wife, lineal descendants; to uncles, aunts or their descendants, 6%. To all others, 8%. If estate is above \$25,000 the above rates are multiplied as follows: \$25,000 to \$50,000, 2 times on excess, \$50,000 to \$100,000, 3 times on excess; \$100,000 to \$500,000, 4 times on excess; above \$500,000, 5 times on excess. But no such tax, however, shall exceed 15% of the property transferred to any beneficiary. Moreover, the figures as to multiplication of tax refer to each separate beneficiary and not to the estate as a whole. Also an additional surtax equal to 30% of the tax computed at the normal tax rates.

#### Wyoming

Exemptions: Husband, wife, child, parent, adopted child or adopted parent, brother or sister, \$10,000; balance taxable at 2%. Grandparents, grandchild, half-brother or half-sister, \$5,000; balance taxable at 4%. All other, excepting charitable, etc., no exemption; tax 6%. Gifts for state, municipal, charitable, educational or religious

purposes or to any institution for use in the preservation of wild fowls or game or proceeds of insurance policies payable to named beneficiaries other than insured's estate, entirely exempt.

#### Alaska

Exemptions: Husband or wife of decedent, each of the lineal issues and children adopted more than 10 years previously, \$10,000. Lineal ancestors of the decedent, \$3,000. Sister, brother of decedent or their lineal issue, \$1,000. All others, \$250. Primary rate, on first \$15,000 in excess of exemptions: Wife or lineal issue, 1%; husband, lineal ancestor or adopted child, 1½%; brother, sister or their lineal issue, 3%; others related by blood, 4%; all others, including corporations, 5%. On amounts \$15,000 to \$30,000, two times primary rate; to \$50,000, 2½ times; to \$100,000, 3 times; over \$100,000, 3½ times primary rate.

#### Hawaii

Exemptions: \$5,000 to a father, mother, husband, wife, child, grandchild, or any child adopted in conformity with the laws of the Territory, except non-residents of the U. S. Then \$5,000 to \$20,000, 1½%; to \$50,000, 2%; to \$100,000, 2½%; to \$250,000, 3%; over \$250,000, 3½%. \$500 to all others, except non-residents of the U. S. Then \$500 to \$5,000, 3%; to \$20,000, 5%; to \$50,000, 5½%; to \$100,000, 6%; over \$100,000, 6½%. For non-residents of the United States, the rate for each person, in excess of \$500, is 10%.

Tax exempt are transfers for charitable or educational purposes, life insurance proceeds payable to a beneficiary and not to the estate; property taxed within 5 years, except for appreciation.

#### Puerto Rico

Exemptions: Husband or wife and children, grandchildren, parents, grandparents, brothers and sisters of deceased, \$5,000 plus proportional share of life insurance bequeathed, not to exceed \$10,000 for all heirs taken together; children, \$200 for each year under 21 years of age at time of death, plus \$20,000 if mentally or physically disabled for life; other heirs, \$1,000. In excess of exemption, taxable to \$2,000, 5%, thence, by steps, to \$100,000, 30%, and on to all over \$100,000, 70%. Not subject to tax: bequests to government units under the American flag—and to religious, charitable and public welfare agencies not engaged in propaganda or lobbying.

#### Virgin Islands

Exemptions: Husband or wife, ascendants to descendants, children to parents, \$200; all over taxable at 2%; brothers and sisters and their issue, \$100; all over taxable at 8%. No exemptions to more distant relatives or to strangers; entire inheritance taxable at 14%.

## How to Make a Will

The head of every household and every person possessing property should make a will, in order to guard against confusion in the disposition of an estate, which might deprive those nearest of kin of future protection.

It is advisable to consult an attorney when making a will, in order to conform to revised laws. A will should be in writing, signed by the testator, or by some person in his presence and by his direction, and attested by two, and in some states three, witnesses, who must sign the will in the presence of the testator.

All persons are competent to make a will except idiots, persons of unsound mind and infants. In civil law a minor is an infant. In New York anyone 18 years old or over can will personal property, but really cannot be devised unless the person is 21 or over.

A codicil, or addition to the will, may be added at any time under circumstances similar to the making of a will. Wills should be revised periodically to take advantage of new inheritance laws and changes in a family. A woman of property who marries must provide for her changed relationship in her will.

A dower right is a widow's right to receive during her lifetime one-third of all the rents and revenues of her husband's lands. Dower and courtesy rights were abolished in New York State and husband and wife have equal inheritance rights there. Not over one-half of an estate can be given to charity if other heirs survive.

Executor—An executor is named by the testator to supervise the distribution of the legacies. He may be exempted from filing a bond. The executor may be the surviving spouse, or an unrelated person, or a trust company. He may call on legal advice. He files the will in the probate court. He may act for a year or longer.

Before an executor can turn an estate over to the heirs he must pay all debts and obligations, including funeral expenses, Federal, state and local taxes, and payments due others by contract. Wages are generally considered debts, when

proved. Costs of administration must be paid before the estate is closed. The living expenses of the surviving family are a direct obligation and are authorized by the court. Claims must be submitted within a year and most states have a time limit on obligations.

An executor can be empowered in a will to sell or carry on a business and to exchange, consolidate or sell assets of the estate. If there is no ready cash available to pay the taxes, he must determine what assets to liquidate to the best advantage of the estate. Sometimes a testator makes a will in days of prosperity and bequeaths more than his estate holds when he dies. The executor, with the court, must then decide what proportion is to be paid. This is simplified if the testator has willed his possessions in terms of one-half, one-fourth or other fractions of his estate.

Income tax returns for three years prior to death are audited. During the year of administration the estate pays income tax.

Trustee—A will may provide for outright distribution of an estate, or it may designate that a part be set aside as a trust fund and invested, with interest and parts of the capital paid to the beneficiaries at certain intervals.

The same person may be both executor and trustee. This also holds when a bank or trust company is named as both. However, the usual procedure is to separate the two functions. A trustee may control the investment of funds for a specific number of years, but no testator may tie up his funds beyond the third generation.

Insurance is part of an estate, but many states allow large exemption. Insurance may be placed in a trust fund that is to begin operation on death and be administered by an insurance company. The amounts paid to beneficiaries are independent of the adjustment of the estate.

Administrator—An administrator is appointed by the court when a person dies intestate, meaning that he leaves no will. An administrator must be bonded.

# SOCIAL SECURITY ADMINISTRATION

Commissioner—Charles I. Schottland

The Social Security Administration, part of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, carries the major Federal responsibility for the social security programs operating under the Social Security Act. Under the supervision and direction of the Commissioner of Social Security the bureau of the Administration function in the program areas as follows:

The Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance administers the completely Federal program of benefit payments to elderly insured wage earners and self-employed persons who have retired, to certain of their dependents, and to the surviving dependents of deceased insured wage earners and self-employed persons.

The Bureau of Public Assistance carries responsibility for grants-in-aid to states for state programs of public assistance to the needy aged, the needy blind, needy children deprived of parental support, and permanently and totally disabled persons in need of assistance.

The Children's Bureau is charged with responsibility for grants to states for state programs of maternal and child health and child welfare services.

The Bureau of Employment Security, responsible for approving Federal grants to states for their unemployment insurance programs and employment services, was part of the Social Security Administration until August 20, 1949, when it was transferred to the Department of Labor. (For continuity in reporting on operations under the Social Security Act, data on unemployment insurance and employment services in 1955 are included in the sections below.)

The Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for operations under the Federal Credit Union Act.

To bring day-by-day administration of the programs close to the people they serve, the Social Security Administration has representatives attached to each of the 9 regional offices of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. In addition 534 district offices and 6 area offices, established throughout continental United States, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, handle most of the work of receiving claims under that program and determining whether the claimant is eligible for benefits, and the amount of the benefits.

## OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE

Old-age and survivors insurance is a Federal program insuring "covered" workers and their families against earnings loss because of old age or death. It provides regular monthly payments to insured workers when they retire at age 65 or thereafter; supplementary payments to their young children, to their aged wives and dependent aged husbands, to younger wives with children of the worker in their care; and survivor payments to the widows or dependent widowers, young children, and sometimes the aged dependent parents of insured workers who die. Wage and salary workers in commerce and industry came under the program in 1937. Amendments to the Social Security Act were adopted in 1950 and 1954 that extended coverage to almost all other gainfully employed groups. Self-employed farmers made up the largest group added by the 1954 amendments. Coverage is voluntary on a group basis for employees of nonprofit organizations and on an individual basis for ministers, Christian Science practitioners, and certain members of religious orders. Most employees of state and local governments may be covered by special agreement with the state; coverage of those under a retirement system is also subject to a favorable vote by members. Under the Railroad Retirement Act Amendments of 1951, railroad employment is jointly covered by the railroad retirement program and by old-age and survivors insurance, and provisions prescribing the interrelationship of the two programs have been set up.

The monthly benefits paid are directly related to the average amount of the insured worker's earnings under this program. The benefits are financed from contributions required under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act. The contributions paid by the worker and his employer are based on the worker's "taxable wages" (up to a maximum of \$3,000 a year for years before 1951, \$3,600 for 1951 through 1954, and \$4,200 beginning in 1955). The self-employed person's contribution is based on his taxable income from earnings up to a maximum of \$4,200 (\$3,600 for 1951-54). The employer reports every three months to the Internal Revenue Service the amount of taxable wages he has paid each employee. At the same time, he also pays his own contributions and those of his employees which he deducts from the lat-

ter's wages. The contribution rate for 1955 was 2.7% each for employer and employee; it is scheduled to rise to 2½% in 1960, to 3% each in 1965, 3½% each in 1970, and will be 4% in 1975 and thereafter. The self-employed person reports his self-employment income and pays the contributions on such employment at the end of his taxable year when he files his income tax return. The rate of contributions for the self-employed is 1½ times the employer rate. It was 3% in 1955, will rise to 3½% in 1960, to 4½% in 1965, to 5½% in 1970, and it will be 6% in 1975 and thereafter.

The employer wage reports and reports of self-employment income are forwarded by the Internal Revenue Service to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, which keeps a continuous record of each person's wage credits and self-employment income under his individual social security account number. These credits determine the worker's insurance status and the amount of benefits for which he and his dependents may qualify.

The amount payable to persons entitled to monthly benefits is based on the worker's average covered earnings over whichever of several periods specified in the law yields the largest benefit amount. The period may begin with Jan. 1, 1937 (when the program was initiated), Jan. 1, 1951 (when the first major extension of coverage became effective), or Jan. 1 of the year in which age 22 was attained, if after 1950. (Years before attainment of age 22 are included only if this would increase the benefit amount.) The period may end with the last day of the year preceding death, attainment of age 65, or filing of an application for old-age insurance benefits.

Under the 1954 amendments, nearly all persons who come on the benefit rolls in the future may drop from the computation of their average earnings up to 4 of the years in which their earnings were lowest or in which they had no earnings. Persons having 20 quarters of coverage may drop up to 5 low years. Persons already on the rolls who acquire 6 quarters of coverage after June 1, 1953, or who meet other requirements may have their benefits recomputed to give effect to this "drop-out" of low years. The amendments also provide that individuals who meet specified conditions relating to regular attachment to covered employment may have periods of prolonged total disability occurring before age 65 eliminated from the computation of their average earnings. Individuals already on the benefit rolls who meet the specified conditions may have their benefits recomputed to eliminate periods of disability prior to age 65.

The 1954 amendments provided a benefit formula that applies to most benefit computations after August, 1954. The benefit amount under the formula is 55% of the first \$110 of average monthly wage plus 20% of next \$240. (Table 1.) Persons already on the rolls in August, 1954, had their benefits increased by a new conversion table; those coming on the rolls later who are not eligible for the new formula also have their benefits computed using the new conversion table with the 1939 or 1952 formula.

The 1954 amendments also provide for a minimum benefit of \$30 for a retired worker or a sole survivor beneficiary. The maximum benefits payable to a family cannot exceed the lesser of \$200 or 80% of the worker's average monthly wage. However, the 80% provision cannot reduce the family benefits to less than the greater of \$50 or 1½ times the primary insurance amount on which the benefit is based.

The benefits payable to a worker's dependents and survivors are related to the amount his record would yield as his own primary insurance amount at the time the computation is made. If the worker has become entitled to old-age insurance benefit, supplementary benefits equal to half his benefit are payable to his wife at age 65, or at any age if she has an entitled child or children under 18 in her care; and a benefit of the same amount is payable to his unmarried dependent child under age 18. The dependent husband age 65 or over of a woman entitled to her own old-age insurance benefits may also receive benefits equal to one-half the amount of her benefits, if she was currently insured (as explained below) at the time she claimed her benefits. A widow who is age 65 or over may receive benefits equal to three-fourths of her husband's primary insurance amount if he was fully insured (as explained below) when he died. A widower's benefit equal to three-fourths of the woman worker's primary insurance amount is payable at age 65 to the dependent widower of a woman who was both fully and currently insured when she died.

Mother's benefits equal to three-fourths the worker's primary insurance amount are payable

TABLE 1

Old age and survivors insurance: Illustrative monthly benefits under the Social Security Act as amended in September 1954

Average monthly earnings after 1950 <sup>1</sup>	Retirement benefits			Survivors benefits	
	Retired worker only	Retired worker and wife or dependent husband at 65	Widow or dependent widower or dependent parent at 65, or 1 child alone	Widow and 1 child	Widow and 2 children
\$45.	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$30.00	\$45.00	\$50.20
100.	55.00	82.50	41.30	82.60	82.60
110.	60.50	90.80	45.40	90.80	90.90
120.	62.50	93.80	46.90	93.80	96.00
130.	64.50	96.80	48.40	96.80	104.00
140.	66.50	99.80	49.90	99.80	112.00
150.	68.50	102.80	51.40	102.80	120.00
160.	70.50	105.80	52.90	105.80	128.00
170.	72.50	108.80	54.40	108.80	136.00
180.	74.50	111.80	55.90	111.80	144.00
190.	76.50	114.80	57.40	114.80	152.00
200.	78.50	117.80	58.90	117.80	157.10
210.	80.50	120.80	60.40	120.80	161.20
220.	82.50	123.80	61.90	123.80	165.10
230.	84.50	126.80	63.40	126.80	169.20
240.	86.50	129.80	64.90	129.80	173.10
250.	88.50	132.80	66.40	132.80	177.20
260.	90.50	135.80	67.90	135.80	181.10
270.	92.50	138.80	69.40	138.80	185.20
280.	94.50	141.80	70.90	141.80	189.10
290.	96.50	144.80	72.40	144.80	193.20
300.	98.50	147.80	73.90	147.80	197.10
310.	100.50	150.80	75.40	150.80	200.00
320.	102.50	153.80	76.90	153.80	200.00
330.	104.50	156.80	78.40	156.80	200.00
340.	106.50	159.80	79.90	159.80	200.00
350.	108.50	162.80	81.40	162.80	200.00

<sup>1</sup>After drop-out of up to 5 years of lowest (or no) earnings.

TABLE 2

OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE BENEFICIARIES AND MONTHLY BENEFITS. JUNE 30, 1955

Source: Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.

Beneficiaries	Benefits in current payments status	
	No.	Amount
Total.....	7,563,519	\$384,025,000
Retired workers.....	4,214,776	257,230,000
Wives or husbands of retired workers.....	1,131,262	37,011,000
Children.....	1,220,855	43,730,000
Aged widows or widowers.....	689,774	32,150,000
Mothers with young children.....	281,231	12,677,000
Parents.....	25,621	1,226,000

regardless of age to the widow or the dependent divorced wife of a fully or currently insured worker while she is caring for an unmarried dependent child under age 18 who is entitled to benefits on the man's record. The amount of the child's benefit for each child is one-half the primary insurance amount plus an additional one-fourth of that amount divided equally among all the surviving children entitled on the same record.

If there is no widow, widower, or child who might at some time after the death of a fully insured worker qualify for benefits on his record, benefits equal to three-fourths of his primary insurance amount may be payable to his dependent parent or parents.

In addition to these monthly benefits, a lump sum death payment equaling three times the worker's primary insurance amount or \$255, whichever is smaller, goes to the surviving spouse, provided the latter was living with the worker at the time of death. In the absence of such survivor, a lump sum equal to the amount of the burial expenses, but not to exceed three times the primary insurance amount or \$255, whichever is smaller, is payable to the person or persons who paid the burial expenses.

To qualify for an old-age insurance benefit, the worker must be "fully insured." He is fully insured if he received covered wages of as much as \$50 or was credited with covered self-employment income of as much as \$100 in at least 6 calendar quarters and in as many as half the number of calendar quarters which have elapsed between December 31, 1950 (or later attainment of age 21) and the quarter in which he reaches age 65 or dies. The 1954 amendments provide that under specified circumstances, periods of total disability can be omitted from the elapsed quarters. When a worker has as many as 40 "quarters of coverage" he is fully insured for life.

Quarters of coverage may be earned at any time after 1936. Under the amendments, an individual who does not meet these requirements will never-

theless be fully insured if all quarters after 1954 and up to July 1, 1956, or up to the quarter of death or attainment of age 65, if later, are quarters of coverage (a minimum of 6 quarters after 1954 is required). The amendments also provided that a worker who died uninsured after 1939 and before September 1, 1950, but who had at least 6 quarters of coverage is deemed to have died fully insured and his eligible survivors may qualify for benefits.

A worker is "currently insured" if he has 6 quarters of coverage in the period consisting of the quarter in which he died or became entitled to old-age benefits and the 12 quarters immediately preceding that quarter.

About 60,000,000 had earnings taxable under old-age and survivors insurance during 1954. Total taxable earnings they received approximated \$134 billion. Average taxable earnings per worker in 1954 were about \$2,230.

At the beginning of 1955 an estimated 70,500,000 persons were insured. In other words, approximately 74% of all living persons who had held a covered job at any time during the 18 years 1937-54 were insured on Jan. 1, 1955. About 29,600,000 had acquired sufficient quarters of coverage to remain permanently insured throughout their lifetime without further covered employment. The permanently insured included 5,300,000 workers aged 65 or over, of whom about 73%—3,200,000—had already retired and were receiving old-age benefits; the rest of this group were not receiving such benefits, for the most part because they were still working in covered jobs.

In the fiscal year 1954-55, about \$4.2 billion was paid out for monthly benefits and \$100,500,000 for lump sums on behalf of deceased insured workers. (The number and types of beneficiaries receiving benefits on June 30, 1955, and their benefits for June are shown in table 2.)

Each year an amount equal to the contributions collected is appropriated to the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, from which benefits and administrative expenses of the system are paid. (On June 30, the trust fund had assets of \$21,140,643,000 as shown in table 3.)

UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES

Unlike old-age and survivors insurance, which is administered entirely by the Federal Government, unemployment insurance and the employment service constitute a State-Federal program. It is designed to protect wage earners and their families from wage loss through involuntary unemployment by referring unemployed workers to suitable jobs and, if no such jobs are available, by paying, for a period, weekly benefits related to their prior wages.

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act levies a tax upon employers in commerce and industry throughout the country and allows them credit (up to 90% of this tax) for the contributions they pay to their State unemployment funds and for the amounts they would have paid to such funds

TABLE 3—OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE TRUST FUND

Source: Compiled by Social Security Administration, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, from Monthly Statement of the U. S. Treasury  
[In thousands]

Period fiscal year	Receipts		Expenditures		Total assets at end of period
	Net contri- bution in come and transfers <sup>1</sup>	Interest received <sup>2</sup>	Benefit pay- ments	Adminis- trative ex- penses <sup>3</sup>	
1930-37	\$265,000	\$2,262	\$27		\$267,235
1937-38	500,000	15,412	5,404		777,243
1938-39	390,000	26,951	13,892		1,180,302
1939-40	550,000	42,199	15,505	\$12,288	1,744,698
1940-41	688,141	55,958	64,342	26,840	2,397,015
1941-42	895,619	71,007	110,281	28,766	3,227,194
1942-43	1,130,195	87,403	149,304	27,492	4,268,296
1943-44	1,292,122	103,177	181,597	32,607	5,446,301
1944-45	1,309,919	123,854	239,834	26,050	6,613,381
1945-46	1,238,218	147,766	320,510	37,427	7,641,428
1946-47	1,459,867	163,466	425,382	40,788	8,798,390
1947-48	1,616,862	190,562	511,676	47,457	10,046,681
1948-49	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	11,300,949
1949-50	2,109,992	256,778	727,266	56,841	12,892,612
1950-51	3,124,098	287,392	1,498,088	70,417	14,735,567
1951-52	3,597,982	333,514	1,982,377	84,649	16,600,036
1952-53	4,096,602	386,610	2,272,492	89,429	18,366,356
1953-54	4,589,182	450,504	3,275,556	88,636	20,042,615
1954-55	5,086,796	447,580	4,333,147	103,202	21,140,643
Cumulative, Jan., 1937-June 1955	\$35,635,237	\$3,422,909	\$17,091,998	\$825,505	\$21,140,643

<sup>1</sup> Beginning July 1940, appropriations equal taxes collected under Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946; beginning May 1951, includes deposits by States under voluntary agreements for coverage of State and local employees. Beginning 1952, net of deductions for employee refunds of contributions on more than \$3,600 a year.

<sup>2</sup> Includes interest on amounts held in the railroad retirement account to the credit of the Trust Fund.

<sup>3</sup> Figures of 1943-44 and 1944-45 include adjustment for earlier years.

in the absence of experience-rating deductions allowed under the laws of all States. Unemployment benefits are financed by these contributions from employers subject to a State unemployment insurance law (except in Alabama and New Jersey where employees also contribute).

The Federal Unemployment Tax Act is limited to employers, who within a year had four or more workers in each of 20 weeks (before January 1, 1956, eight or more workers). Almost half of the State laws cover firms with fewer than four workers. Railroad workers are covered under a separate system administered by the Federal Railroad Retirement Board.

An estimated 48,000 different workers earned some wage credits toward unemployment benefits under State laws in calendar year 1954 and about 39,000 had enough credits to be insured.

Each State (and the District of Columbia, Alaska and Hawaii) has its own unemployment insurance law and operates its own program. The Federal Government grants to the States the costs of administering the program. As a condition of such grants, the Social Security Act requires prompt payment of benefits when due to unemployed workers under a State law and safeguards workers' rights to benefits if they do not take jobs that fail to meet certain labor standards.

Federal and State laws require that benefits must be paid through public employment offices, at which unemployed workers must first register for work and to which they must continue to report regularly for a possible job during the time that they are drawing weekly benefit payments. The U. S. Employment Service, a part of the Bureau of Employment Security in the Department of Labor, administers the Federal aspects of the employment service program. Another part of this Bureau, the Unemployment Insurance Service, carries the Federal responsibility for reviewing the State laws and their administration to determine whether the States qualify for grants for unemployment insurance administration and employers qualify for credit offset against the Federal tax.

During the fiscal year 1954-55, 8,467,000 new job applications were filed with local employment offices of the State employment services. The employment offices made 14,528,000 placements in jobs, of which 5,536,000 were in nonfarm activities. Some 5,405,000 unemployed persons received benefits under the 51 State unemployment insurance systems. These payments totaled \$1,776,000,000, representing compensation for 73,000,000 weeks of unemployment. The average payment for total unemployment was \$25.05 and the average beneficiary drew benefits for 13.6 weeks. In comparison, the rate and duration of benefits averaged \$24.45 and 11.0 weeks, respectively, in the preceding fiscal year. (See Table 5 for data by States.)

In fiscal year 1954-55, the States received \$217 million in Federal grants for administration of the employment service, State unemployment in-

surance, and veterans' unemployment compensation programs. For benefit purposes they collected \$1,446 million in contributions under the State laws (which they deposited to their accounts in the Federal Treasury) and received interest on their accounts totaling \$187 million. On June 30, 1955 the balance in the trust fund amounted to \$7,983,000,000, compared with \$8,409,000,000 on June 30, 1954. (See Table 4 for data by States.)

Under title IV of the Veterans' Readjustment Assistance Act of 1952, unemployment compensation is provided by the Federal Government to veterans who have served in the Armed Forces after June 26, 1950. Such payments are made by the State employment security agencies (and by the Employment Service in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands) in accordance with agreements with the Secretary of Labor. Benefits are at the rate of \$26 per week of total unemployment up to \$676. Aside from the amount and duration of benefits, the provisions of the State laws apply. If a veteran can qualify under any State law or the railroad unemployment insurance act for benefits of less than \$26 per week, he may receive a supplementary veteran's benefit up to \$26. If he qualifies for \$26 or more under another law he cannot draw unemployment compensation for veterans until he has exhausted his other unemployment benefits.

Under this Act, benefit payments during fiscal year 1954-55 amounted to \$106,920,000, compensating for 4,613,000 weeks of unemployment. The payments for 604,000 of these weeks supplemented benefits received under the State or railroad programs. As of June 30, 1955, there were an estimated 4 million veterans with service after June 26, 1950. Approximately 650,000 of these veterans had received one or more benefit payments during the period from October 15, 1952 (when benefits first became payable under this Act) to June 30, 1955.

Under a new title XV of the Social Security Act enacted in 1954 unemployment insurance protection was extended to 2.5 million Federal civilian employees for weeks of unemployment after January 1, 1955. Benefits are paid to Federal employees in the same amounts and subject to the same conditions as if their Federal employment and wages had been subject to a State law. Benefits are paid by the State employment security agencies under agreements with the Secretary of Labor. The States are reimbursed for the Federal benefits from a special fund appropriated to the Secretary of Labor.

During the first 6 months of 1955, over 59,000 former Federal employees were paid \$16 million for 643,000 weeks of unemployment.

Four States—California, New Jersey, New York, and Rhode Island—paid about \$200,000,000 in benefits to workers whose employment was due to temporary disability, under a separate disability law during calendar year 1954.

**TABLE 4—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY: STATE ACCOUNTS IN THE FEDERAL UNEMPLOYMENT TRUST FUND<sup>1</sup> AND FEDERAL GRANTS FOR STATE ADMINISTRATION<sup>2</sup> BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR 1954-55**

Source: Except for Federal grants, all data are compiled from data furnished by the Treasury Department, Division of Investments.

(In thousands)

State	Balance beginning of year	Deposits	Interest	Withdrawals	Balance, end of year	Federal grants for administration <sup>3</sup>
<b>Total, 1954-55</b>	<b>\$8,409,280</b>	<b>\$1,146,188</b>	<b>\$186,874</b>	<b>\$1,759,544</b>	<b>\$7,982,797</b>	<b>\$216,941</b>
Alabama	71,975	11,694	1,670	16,400	71,939	8,101
Alaska	3,899	4,883	64	7,025	821	776
Arizona	41,708	5,415	1,054	3,695	47,481	1,948
Arkansas	41,028	6,123	1,003	7,995	43,158	2,158
California	796,474	131,457	18,525	125,150	821,696	22,385
Colorado	68,541	2,559	1,570	3,480	69,269	1,712
Connecticut	241,583	23,120	5,232	32,850	227,185	3,446
Delaware	16,720	1,323	367	3,102	15,508	476
Dist. of Col.	55,525	2,624	1,262	4,880	54,531	1,626
Florida	80,297	8,856	1,944	11,340	85,767	3,298
Georgia	131,860	17,420	3,084	20,125	134,838	3,032
Hawaii	22,199	2,260	506	3,195	21,470	617
Idaho	33,915	4,484	795	4,700	34,494	1,123
Illinois	487,971	46,929	10,140	110,475	431,964	9,887
Indiana	209,774	23,206	4,581	39,600	197,361	3,804
Iowa	107,798	3,957	2,456	7,300	106,911	1,676
Kansas	76,981	9,259	1,777	11,020	76,997	1,556
Kentucky	131,526	17,825	2,876	36,900	118,427	2,570
Louisiana	125,063	13,571	2,851	18,650	122,834	2,833
Maine	42,318	7,097	973	8,680	41,708	1,096
Maryland	121,286	10,740	2,574	28,150	106,150	3,561
Massachusetts	248,618	17,965	5,860	66,500	259,913	9,294
Michigan	409,981	61,695	8,553	114,375	365,954	10,655
Minnesota	121,848	13,545	2,757	25,816	115,405	3,238
Mississippi	39,273	5,140	864	9,280	35,997	2,145
Missouri	214,417	16,240	4,764	32,350	203,071	3,620
Montana	41,701	3,627	980	3,415	42,892	1,049
Nebraska	39,509	2,995	901	4,645	38,760	960
Nevada	18,468	3,822	394	3,115	17,569	650
New Hampshire	20,150	5,813	457	6,986	19,743	1,002
New Jersey	482,835	72,442	10,738	111,645	454,370	9,599
New Mexico	33,491	3,420	775	3,915	33,771	1,147
New York	1,270,366	199,831	28,717	265,100	1,233,515	31,584
North Carolina	171,145	24,345	3,911	30,350	169,051	3,895
North Dakota	644,488	2,125	235	3,110	643,888	9,935
Ohio	644,488	43,799	14,125	100,200	602,210	9,932
Oklahoma	55,915	7,225	1,185	11,200	50,227	2,537
Oregon	60,798	11,569	1,333	20,750	52,951	2,632
Pennsylvania	463,970	99,760	8,864	235,250	337,313	18,261
Rhode Island	21,543	15,744	496	10,025	21,758	1,863
South Carolina	65,827	10,302	1,568	12,800	67,897	2,382
South Dakota	12,931	814	298	1,275	12,760	506
Tennessee	104,376	20,099	2,254	34,850	91,870	3,142
Texas	279,471	14,987	4,406	19,800	281,065	6,682
Utah	34,377	4,183	796	4,735	34,621	1,639
Vermont	16,752	1,860	369	3,850	15,131	706
Virginia	91,144	6,318	2,004	14,050	85,415	1,935
Washington	182,018	39,535	4,267	39,125	186,694	4,214
West Virginia	74,368	7,115	1,457	26,475	56,465	1,773
Wisconsin	242,536	19,327	5,474	30,075	237,262	3,160
Wyoming	15,808	1,346	350	2,450	15,063	598

<sup>1</sup>Trust fund maintains a separate account for each State agency, in which are held all moneys deposited from State unemployment funds and from which State agencies withdraw amounts as required for benefit payments. Deposits include those not cleared by the Treasurer of the United States; interest includes accrued interest receivable; withdrawals include outstanding checks.

<sup>2</sup>Advances for administration of unemployment compensation, employment service and veterans unemployment compensation certified to State agencies during fiscal year.

<sup>3</sup>Excludes an estimated \$3,800,000 for postage and \$50,000 due Railroad Retirement Board and Veterans Administration for expenses of administering UCV program.

<sup>4</sup>Includes \$728,000 and \$27,000 granted to Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands, respectively.

#### PUBLIC ASSISTANCE

Even with more complete social insurance protection against the risks of wage loss from unemployment, old age, and death of the breadwinner, there will always be some persons in the population who cannot meet their needs through their own efforts. Some of them are not covered by or entitled to social insurance benefits; others may be entitled to or receiving benefits but their total income does not meet their minimum needs. Under the State-Federal public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act, the Federal Government makes grants to the states to aid them in giving financial assistance to four groups of needy persons—the aged, the blind, the permanently and totally disabled, and children who have been deprived of parental support or care for certain specified reasons. Assistance to other needy persons in the population who cannot qualify for one of the special types of assistance is available through general assistance, which is financed by state and/or local government units without Federal financial participation.

As in the State-Federal unemployment insurance system, states adopt and administer their own plans for the special types of public assistance under the Social Security Act, and the state plan must be approved as meeting certain requirements set forth in that act if the state is to be eligible for Federal grants. The amount of the grant is based on the amount the state itself

expends, within certain maximums, for assistance payments. The Federal Government also shares half the expense of administering the programs. The requirements specified for Federal approval of the state plan are designed to assure efficient and proper administration and to set certain limits to the eligibility requirements that an approved state plan may impose. Administration of the Federal aspects of the four programs is carried on by the Bureau of Public Assistance.

The 1954 amendments extend through Sept. 30, 1956, the provisions in the 1952 amendments with respect to Federal participation in public assistance payments. Under these provisions, the Federal share in old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled is four-fifths of the first \$25 of a state's average monthly payment per recipient, plus one-half the remainder, within individual maximums of \$55; for aid to dependent children, the Federal share is four-fifths of the first \$15 of a state's average monthly payment, plus one-half the balance, within individual maximums of \$30 for the adult, \$30 for the first child, and \$21 for each additional child. A different formula governs Federal financial participation in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. For old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled, the Federal maximum is \$30; for aid to dependent children, it is \$18 for 1 child and \$12 for each additional child; within these limits, the Federal



TABLE 5—EMPLOYMENT SECURITY: SELECTED UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE DATA, BY STATE, FISCAL YEAR, 1954-55

Except for funds available and subject employers, data include an unduplicated count of claimants under the program of Unemployment Compensation for Federal Employees.

State	Insured claimants <sup>1</sup>	Beneficiaries <sup>2</sup>	Exhaustions <sup>3</sup>	Initial claimants <sup>4</sup>	Benefits payments		Funds available for benefits, June 30, 1955 <sup>5</sup>	Employers subject to State law, June 30, 1955 <sup>6</sup>
					Total amount <sup>7</sup>	Average weekly benefit for total unemployment <sup>8</sup>		
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)		(millions)	(1,000)
<b>Total.</b>	<b>6,474</b>	<b>5,405</b>	<b>1,774</b>	<b>13,737</b>	<b>\$1,775,924</b>	<b>\$25.05</b>	<b>\$38,011</b>	<b>1,618</b>
1954-55								
Alabama	85	64	35	161	16,289	18.30	72	10
Alaska	18	16	4	19	8,365	32.27	71	3
Arizona	22	17	5	50	3,819	21.32	48	9
Arkansas	50	43	18	116	8,021	17.96	43	29
California	489	396	78	1,111	127,288	25.55	825	268
Colorado	22	13	4	44	3,887	26.03	69	8
Connecticut	128	95	25	244	33,313	27.30	228	24
Delaware	15	12	4	25	3,060	21.45	16	10
Dist. of Col.	22	19	7	43	5,464	21.97	86	17
Florida	76	65	30	169	11,362	17.25	135	14
Georgia	101	82	37	185	20,671	19.24	22	9
Hawaii	16	13	5	30	4,739	23.22	35	13
Idaho	21	18	5	30	8,890	18.91	42	5
Illinois	424	362	109	728	113,718	25.57	437	62
Indiana	162	130	69	337	40,717	24.69	199	18
Iowa	43	33	14	68	7,242	21.94	107	12
Kansas	52	43	16	79	11,158	23.90	77	9
Kentucky	106	95	37	177	37,634	22.10	119	18
Louisiana	83	56	33	161	19,087	22.56	123	21
Maine	48	40	11	104	8,890	18.91	42	5
Maryland	125	110	34	214	28,242	25.25	107	45
Massachusetts	257	214	78	568	68,070	25.21	367	31
Michigan	379	305	92	690	115,019	31.31	116	34
Minnesota	84	76	24	142	26,056	22.81	36	6
Mississippi	49	42	20	108	9,442	19.35	203	20
Missouri	161	131	42	273	32,717	21.44	43	16
Montana	18	15	3	32	3,553	21.28	39	7
Nebraska	21	17	6	33	4,116	23.77	18	6
Nevada	12	10	2	25	3,181	30.45	20	6
New Hamp.	35	27	6	73	7,182	21.18	456	51
New Jersey	308	265	90	719	111,061	28.48	34	13
New Mexico	16	14	5	35	4,200	24.55	170	17
New York	860	718	135	2,543	266,260	27.10	1,237	184
N. Carolina	150	134	37	358	30,645	17.06	9	3
N. Dakota	10	9	2	14	3,187	26.17	603	87
Ohio	308	234	77	571	100,943	28.59	50	10
Oklahoma	46	40	18	114	11,826	24.32	54	17
Oregon	96	80	18	181	20,523	22.79	341	192
Pennsylvania	675	605	238	1,618	236,074	26.54	22	11
Puerto Rico	(8)	(8)	0	1	67	23.29	69	6
Rhode Island	70	54	22	181	16,220	18.47	13	3
S. Carolina	66	52	27	116	12,369	22.96	93	13
S. Dakota	6	6	2	11	1,379	19.10	281	37
Tennessee	144	125	52	209	35,707	17.91	35	15
Texas	135	105	47	224	20,199	25.31	15	2
Utah	21	17	4	40	5,207	23.16	86	15
Vermont	12	11	4	25	3,870	19.50	186	56
Virginia	98	80	34	131	14,017	28.59	57	24
Virgin Islands	(5)	(5)	0	(5)	1	24.69	238	24
Washington	132	116	25	279	36,200	22.40	15	1
West Virginia	76	73	37	140	26,871	28.61	238	24
Wisconsin	9108	998	947	181	30,511	28.61	15	1
Wyoming	9	8	3	15	2,543	28.67		

<sup>1</sup>Claimants whose base-period earnings or employment in employment covered by unemployment insurance programs were determined to be sufficient to make them eligible for unemployment insurance benefits as provided in the various State laws.

<sup>2</sup>Based on number of first payments.

<sup>3</sup>Based on date of final payments. Some of the claimants shown, therefore, actually experienced their final week of compensable unemployment towards the end of the previous fiscal year, but received their final payment in the current fiscal year. Similarly, some claimants who served their last week of compensable unemployment towards the end of the current fiscal year did not receive their final payment in this fiscal year and hence are not shown. A final week of compensable unemployment in a benefit year results in the exhaustion of benefit rights for the benefit year. Claimants who exhaust their benefit rights in one benefit year may be entitled to further benefits in the following benefit year.

<sup>4</sup>Excludes intrastate transitional claims to reflect more nearly instances of new unemployment.

<sup>5</sup>Adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined wage plan.

<sup>6</sup>Sum of balance in State clearing accounts, benefit-payment accounts, and unemployment trust fund accounts maintained in the U. S. Treasury.

<sup>7</sup>Alaska's balance represents funds remaining after borrowing \$1,800,000 from their general fund.

<sup>8</sup>Less than 500.

<sup>9</sup>Data are on a "per employer" basis and therefore are not strictly comparable.

share of expenditures for payments is 50 percent.

In June, 1955, 2,548,593 were receiving old-age assistance, 2,239,477 persons (needy children and adult relatives) in 620,349 families were getting aid to dependent children, 103,906 persons were receiving aid to the blind, and 236,840 persons were receiving aid to the permanently and totally disabled under the Social Security Act. (Table 8. Data in the table and in the text include payments to recipients and payments made directly to suppliers of medical service in behalf of recipients.) Nationwide average payments in June, 1955, were \$52.30 per recipient of old-age assistance, \$86.78 per family receiving aid to dependent children, \$57.41 per recipient of aid to the blind,

and \$54.93 per recipient of aid to the permanently and totally disabled.

These averages obscure wide differences among the states that are due to the relative capacity and willingness of state and local governments to finance the payments and the provisions of state laws governing payments, as well as differences in the needs of recipients in the various states.

State and local general assistance programs were helping 310,000 cases in June 1955. Since a case may include more than one person in a family, the total number of persons represented in the cases assisted in June was about 720,000. For the country as a whole the average payment per general assistance case was \$53.78.

TABLE 6—RECIPIENTS AND AVERAGE PAYMENTS UNDER PLANS FOR SPECIAL TYPES OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE UNDER THE SOCIAL SECURITY ACT, JUNE, 1964<sup>1</sup>

State	Old-age assistance		Aid to dependent children			Aid to the blind		Aid to the permanently and totally disabled	
	Recipients	Average payment per recipient	Number of families	Total recipients <sup>2</sup>	Average payment per family	Recipients	Average payment per recipient	Recipients	Average payment per recipient
Total	2,548,593	\$52.30	620,336	2,239,430	\$86.78	103,906	\$57.41	236,840	\$54.93
Ala.	70,166	35.44	18,238	70,428	43.78	1,617	35.62	10,148	35.85
Alaska	1,699	63.78	1,231	4,260	80.83	67	63.57		
Ariz.	13,773	55.87	4,588	17,593	91.64	749	63.89		
Ark.	64,695	33.77	8,992	33,946	55.49	2,002	40.31	4,913	31.08
Calif.	269,190	67.05	50,086	188,183	126.07	12,655	81.50		
Colo.	52,158	85.10	5,914	22,209	107.68	316	60.87	4,957	57.09
Conn.	16,836	85.01	5,210	16,915	136.69	329	90.20	1,923	107.13
Del.	1,627	39.92	1,114	4,301	86.44	213	62.54	258	52.15
D. of C.	3,076	53.69	2,123	8,758	107.24	256	59.44	2,205	60.32
Fla.	69,348	46.31	21,153	74,620	54.67	2,845	49.04		
Ga.	98,384	37.81	14,635	53,098	75.15	3,382	42.97	9,106	42.97
Hawaii	1,802	48.24	3,346	12,810	93.69	117	55.68	1,330	63.41
Idaho	8,764	54.83	1,898	6,793	127.50	189	61.30	854	61.49
Ill.	95,315	61.93	20,936	80,494	137.82	3,557	68.59	6,047	81.66
Ind.	36,750	48.51	8,769	30,719	90.51	1,792	58.50		
Iowa	41,112	57.59	6,677	23,911	115.90	1,431	73.17		
Kan.	31,151	65.85	4,452	16,038	110.68	631	71.28	3,437	68.22
Ky.	55,572	35.38	18,929	67,924	63.43	2,949	37.11		
La.	120,134	50.97	18,378	70,931	65.17	2,048	50.14	12,805	42.57
Me.	12,566	46.38	4,420	15,341	81.79	543	50.14	4103	48.70
Md.	10,542	45.20	6,375	25,838	96.09	478	51.85	4,453	53.47
Mass.	89,127	77.31	13,061	43,606	127.13	1,792	93.81	10,349	100.35
Mich.	74,906	55.70	20,464	69,837	111.77	1,801	64.19	2,297	71.85
Minn.	51,707	66.38	7,950	27,015	120.30	1,248	128.12	2,698	54.82
Miss.	70,724	27.90	13,500	50,879	22.99	3,590	31.55	2,979	21.60
Mo.	132,983	49.59	22,109	77,615	67.86	4,120	55.00	14,151	51.91
Mont.	9,018	57.93	2,103	7,331	105.97	446	64.89	1,450	63.65
Nebr.	17,815	50.30	2,551	9,208	91.10	742	58.07		
Nev.	2,629	57.16				110	75.10		
N. H.	6,288	59.03	1,085	4,002	129.37	272	63.67	234	73.24
N. J.	20,330	68.53	6,009	20,134	118.37	869	69.31	3,301	80.36
N. M.	10,212	31.90	6,112	22,350	68.93	388	35.48	1,685	31.21
N. Y.	101,634	79.07	54,287	195,078	138.58	4,366	88.93	41,116	83.32
N. C.	51,780	31.74	19,756	74,944	62.47	4,897	40.71	11,321	37.70
N. D.	8,252	62.83	1,497	5,500	115.16	118	65.92	880	68.28
Ohio	101,386	58.23	15,725	59,324	94.05	8,738	56.91	8,343	49.82
Ola	95,216	61.48	15,720	51,967	76.99	2,034	73.70	5,870	58.70
Ore.	19,528	64.96	3,895	13,796	119.71	346	73.40	3,301	74.90
Pa.	56,773	45.73	29,886	113,475	104.24	16,496	50.90	13,043	53.45
P. R.	44,478	7.36	42,143	144,181	10.38	1,552	7.80	19,304	8.81
R. I.	8,116	59.44	3,506	11,945	110.45	177	78.82	1,483	75.83
S. C.	43,247	32.50	8,287	32,150	47.57	1,747	38.02	7,817	31.74
S. D.	10,768	44.79	2,851	9,390	82.57	202	43.99	689	46.33
Tenn.	65,810	34.78	21,175	75,933	59.93	3,297	41.49	1,471	39.89
Texas	223,043	39.10	23,631	92,684	56.39	6,501	44.22		
Utah.	9,443	59.56	3,089	10,841	111.40	226	67.19	1,794	61.75
Vt.	6,858	44.64	1,132	3,923	78.81	102	48.96	447	49.70
V. I.	689	18.56	201	756	35.26	34		104	19.27
Va.	17,211	30.14	8,844	34,279	65.26	1,308	36.17	4,679	38.80
Wash.	58,864	61.61	9,070	30,863	119.48	771	78.35	5,389	72.72
W. Va.	24,212	27.69	18,605	70,462	73.15	1,184	32.13	8,510	31.25
Wis.	43,095	63.17	8,173	28,416	136.74	1,139	68.03	1,133	90.06
Wyo.	3,991	58.70	566	2,033	109.13	67	65.48	460	60.42

<sup>1</sup>Includes payments made directly to suppliers of medical care in behalf of assistance recipients and cases receiving only such payments.

<sup>2</sup>Includes as recipients the children and 1 parent or other adult relative in families in which the requirements of at least 1 such adult were considered in determining the amount of assistance.

<sup>3</sup>Average payment not computed on base of less than 50 recipients.

### MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE

Unlike the other programs in operation under the Social Security Act, which are fundamentally income-maintenance programs, the maternal and child health and child welfare provisions deal with services. The Social Security Act makes Federal grants available to States to extend and improve their health and welfare services for mothers and children, especially in rural areas. As in the other State-Federal programs, the State plan must meet certain requirements set forth in the Federal act. Responsibility for the approval of State plans and other Federal aspects of these health and welfare programs is lodged in the Children's Bureau, which also has responsibility under the act of 1912 creating the Bureau, for investigating and reporting "upon all matters pertaining to the welfare of children and child life." All programs are in effect in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

For Maternal and Child Health Services, Federal payments totaling \$11,919,292 were made to State health agencies during the fiscal year ended June 1955 to aid the States in extending and improving these services. Each State's share in the Federal funds authorized is affected by the number

of live births in the State in relation to the total number of live births in the country, by the State's need for help in providing services, and by its rural child population. Half of the amount must be matched by the States. Part of the remaining half is used for special projects and to meet emergencies. Most of the services provided by State and local health departments for mothers and children are preventive health services, designed to help well mothers and children keep well. In limited ways, almost all the States also provide treatment for some expectant mothers and sick children. Typical preventive services offered by State and local health agencies in 1955 were prenatal clinics, public health nursing services, well-child clinics, immunization, and examinations of children of school age by physicians and dentists.

For Services for Crippled Children, States shared in the \$10,613,701 in Federal payments made in the fiscal year 1954-55 for this purpose according to the number of children in the State under age 21. The division of funds also reflects the financial need of each State for assistance in carrying out its program and the relative number of rural children in its population. States must match half of the total amount. A portion of the unmatched half is reserved for special projects.

All States in 1955 provided a range of services

that included locating all crippled children; diagnosing their crippling condition; providing or locating skilled care for them in hospitals, convalescent and foster homes, and in their own homes; and working with public and private agencies and professional groups concerned with the care and training of crippled children. Because no State has funds sufficient to do this comprehensive job for all handicapped children, all States must necessarily restrict some services to certain areas or groups of children. The children most commonly served are those with handicapping conditions that require orthopedic or plastic treatment.

For Child Welfare Services, grants are made by the Children's Bureau to State public welfare agencies to help in establishing, extending, and strengthening public welfare services for the protection and care of homeless, dependent, and neglected children, and children in danger of becoming delinquent. Each State's share of the \$6,725,553 in Federal payments made for child welfare services in fiscal year 1954-55 is, in general, related to the proportion its rural population under the age of 18 is of the total rural population in the United States. Federal funds may be used for payment of part of the cost of district, county, or other local child welfare services in areas predominantly rural and for developing State services for the encouragement and assistance of adequate methods of community child welfare organization in areas predominantly rural and other areas of special need, and for paying the cost of returning any runaway child under the age of 16 to his home in another State when such return is to his interest. Each State or community must assume some of the cost of the services in rural areas, though

no fixed amount of Federal funds must be matched by State or local funds.

The child welfare services which Federal funds financed in part in 1955 included strengthening family life, arranging for foster-home care or care in institutions for children who need care away from their own homes; protecting children who are neglected or abused; finding and securing the necessary attention for children who have physical, mental and emotional handicaps and who are not receiving the care they need; safeguarding unmarried mothers and children born out of wedlock; cooperating with courts and schools in handling children's cases and with State institutions caring for children; working with mental hygiene clinics. Child welfare workers also help in the organization of community services for children, including services needed for the prevention of juvenile delinquency.

#### FEDERAL CREDIT UNIONS

In addition to the program bureaus with responsibilities under the Social Security Act, the Administration's Bureau of Federal Credit Unions is responsible for credit unions organized under the Federal Credit Union Act. These credit unions are chartering and supervising voluntary cooperative associations organized to promote thrift among their members and to create a source of loans for provident and productive purposes. Membership is limited to groups of persons having a common bond of association, occupation, or residence. Groups with large numbers of credit unions are found among employees of Federal, State, and public utilities. On June 30, 1955, about 7,653 chartered Federal credit unions were in operation with a total membership of 3,700,000.

## The Confederate States of America

South Carolina began the movement which led to the organization of the Southern Confederacy by the adoption at Charleston, Dec. 20, 1860, by a convention of the people of the following ordinance of secession:

"We, the people of the State of South Carolina, in convention assembled, do declare and ordain, and it is hereby declared and ordained, that the ordinance adopted by us in convention on the 23rd day of May, in the year of our Lord 1788, whereby the Constitution of the United States was ratified and also all acts and parts of the General Assembly of this State ratifying amendments of the said Constitution are hereby repealed; and that the Union now subsisting between South Carolina and other States under the name of the United States of America is hereby dissolved."

December 24 the convention adopted a declaration setting forth the cause of the secession of the state, and the governor issued a proclamation announcing the action of the state.

Acts of secession were adopted by the legislatures of the other seceding states, as follows:

Mississippi, Jan. 9, 1861, by 84 to 15  
Florida, Jan. 10, 1861, by 62 to 7  
Alabama, Jan. 11, 1861, by 61 to 39  
Georgia, Jan. 19, 1861, by 208 to 89  
Louisiana, Jan. 26, 1861, by 113 to 17  
Texas, Feb. 1, 1861, by 166 to 7  
Virginia, April 17, 1861, by 88 to 55  
Arkansas, May 6, 1861, by 89 to 1  
Tennessee, June 8, 1861, unanimous.

The states of Delaware, Maryland, Kentucky and Missouri, which were afterward represented in the Confederate Congress, did not pass ordinances of secession. In two states a popular vote was taken. The vote of Virginia for secession was 128,884; opposed, 32,134. Of Tennessee, for secession, 104,018; opposed, 47,238.

Forty-two delegates from South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and Florida

met in convention at Montgomery, Ala., Feb. 4, 1861. Howell Cobb of Georgia was chosen president of the convention, which adopted the name of congress. On Feb. 6 delegates from North Carolina arrived to plead in vain for conciliation. The first delegate from Texas came Feb. 13. The congress adopted a provisional constitution Feb. 6, 1861, and on the next day elected Jefferson Davis (Miss.), provisional president, and Alexander H. Stephens (Ga.), provisional vice president. Davis was inducted into office at Montgomery, Feb. 18, 1861.

The congress adopted a flag, consisting of a red field with a white stripe in the middle third, and a blue jack with a circle of white stars, going two-thirds of the way down the flag. This flag was unfurled in Montgomery Mar. 4, 1861. Later the more popular flag was the red field with blue diagonal cross bars that held white stars.

A permanent constitution was adopted Mar. 11, 1861. It provided that the president should be elected for a single term of 6 years and abolished the African slave trade. The congress moved to Richmond, Va., July 20, 1861.

Davis was elected president Oct. 16, 1861. Eleven states cast their 109 electoral votes for him. He was inaugurated in Richmond Feb. 22, 1862. The Confederate government functioned there until April 2, 1865, when, warned by Gen. Lee that his lines were broken, the cabinet abandoned Richmond and fled southward. Davis was taken prisoner near Irwinsville, Ga., May 11, 1865, and at first confined in Fortress Monroe, Va. He was twice indicted for treason but never brought to trial. He was released on bond May 4, 1867 and allowed to leave for Canada. He was pardoned by the general amnesty proclamation, Dec. 25, 1868. Davis died in New Orleans Dec. 6, 1889. In 1893 his body was transferred to Hollywood cemetery, Richmond, Va.

## How to Obtain U. S. Government Publications

The United States Government issues many publications of cultural, historical and practical interest, especially dealing with farming, fruit raising, soil treatment, water conservation and many other useful topics. A free semi-monthly list of publications for sale at low prices is available. Information may be obtained by addressing the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

All available public documents are listed in the Monthly Catalogue of U. S. Public Documents, which costs \$3 a year in the United States and \$3.75 for foreign delivery. The Government has available about 2,000,000 publications. Remit-

tances must be made in advance by check, money order or postal note (postage stamps are not acceptable), or by coupons sold in sets of 20 for \$1; deposits of \$10.00 or more may be made against future orders.

The Bureau of the Census issues a quarterly Catalogue of United States Census Publications and a Monthly Supplement. Its publications include business reports, trade studies, foreign commerce studies, imports and exports, and reports on finance, population, housing and manufacturing. These, too, may be purchased from the Supt. of Documents.

## Patents and How to Apply for Them

A patent for an invention is granted by the United States Patent Office to the inventor of any new and useful process, machine, manufacture, or composition of matter, or any new and useful improvements in these categories. The grant to the patentee is of "the right to exclude others from making, using or selling the invention throughout the United States" for the term of 17 years.

A patent is also granted for certain distinct and new varieties of plants. Patents for new, original and ornamental designs for articles of manufacture may be obtained for 3½, 7 and 14 years, as requested by the inventor.

Except in special circumstances, an application must be made by the inventor; if two are associated in the invention both must apply; if the inventor is mentally ill or dead, application may be made by the guardian or administrator of the estate. The specification must include a written description of the invention and of the manner and process of making and using it, and is required to be in such full, clear, concise, and exact terms as to enable any person skilled in the art to which the invention pertains, or with which it is most nearly connected, to make and use the same. The claims are brief descriptions of the subject matter of the invention reciting all essential features necessary to distinguish the invention from what is old. A drawing is required by the statute in all cases which admit of drawings. The filing fee is \$30, with \$1 additional for each claim in excess of 20. Fees for design patents vary depending upon the term elected by the applicant, \$10 for 3½ years, \$15 for 7 years, and \$30 for 14 years. The inventor must also subscribe to an oath that his allegations are true.

The Patent Office examines the application to determine whether the invention is new and useful and whether the application otherwise complies with the law. If the application is allowed, a notice is sent the applicant and the final fee of \$30, plus \$1 for each claim in excess of 20 is payable before the patent may issue. There is no final fee

for design patents. The patent is in force on the date it is granted. The terms "patent applied for" and "patent pending" have no legal significance and merely serve notice that a patent is being sought.

If the Patent Office rejects an application, the applicant may ask for reconsideration, giving reason; if rejected again he may appeal to the Board of Appeals of the Patent Office, and if rejected there may go to the Court of Customs and Patent Appeals or file a civil action in the U. S. District Court for the District of Columbia.

A patent will not be granted for a mere idea or suggestion, or a machine that will not operate, or an invention that lacks utility, or printed matter, or methods of doing business, or medicines that are merely mixtures of known ingredients, like physicians' prescriptions. So-called patent medicines are not protected by patents. So-called perpetual motion machines cannot be patented.

A patent cannot be obtained if the invention has been described in a printed publication or has been in public use or on sale before the date the invention was made or more than one year prior to the filing of the application. When two or more applications for patenting identical inventions are received, or when the applicant claims the invention for which a patent has been issued, the Patent Office begins "interference proceedings" to determine prior rights. The decision of the Patent Office may be reviewed by the courts.

Under certain conditions a license must be obtained before an application for a patent can be filed in a foreign country. The Commissioner of Patents may order an invention kept secret if publication would hurt the national safety or defense. Pamphlet copies of the Patent Laws (25c), the Rules of Practice of the U. S. Patent Office in Patent Cases (50c), can be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C., and the General Information Concerning Patents can be obtained from the Patent Office, Department of Commerce, Washington, D. C.

## Trade Marks: How to Obtain and Protect Them

A trade mark, as defined by Act of Congress, "includes any word, name, symbol, or device, or any combination thereof, adopted and used by a manufacturer or merchant to identify his goods and distinguish them from those manufactured or sold by others." Rights in trade marks are acquired only by use, which must continue if those rights are to be preserved. In order to be eligible for registration a mark must be in use in commerce which may be lawfully regulated by Congress.

Trade marks are registered on the Principal Register and the Supplemental Register of the U. S. Patent Office. "Coined, arbitrary, fanciful or suggestive marks, usually called technical marks, if otherwise qualified," may be registered on the Principal Register. A trade mark that is merely descriptive of goods, or their regional origin, or is primarily a surname, is placed on the Supplemental Register. The U. S. Patent Office says: "For the purpose of registration on the Supplemental Register, a mark may consist of any trade mark, symbol, label, package, configuration of goods, name, word, slogan, phrase surname, geographical name, numeral or device."

A trade mark cannot be registered if it comprises immoral, deceptive or scandalous matter, or matter that may disparage or falsely suggest a connection with persons living or dead, institutions, beliefs, or national symbols. It cannot use the flag or coat of arms or other insignia of the United States, any state, municipality or foreign nation. It cannot use a portrait, signature or name of a living individual without his consent, or those of a deceased President of the United States without consent of his widow.

An application for registration must be filed in the name of the owner of the mark, who may submit his case or be represented by an attorney authorized to practice in trade mark matters. A complete application comprises a written application,

a drawing of the mark, five specimens or facsimiles and the required filing fee.

The Patent Office publishes a pamphlet, General Information Concerning Trade Marks, which describes the way applications and drawings are to be prepared and gives sample forms for applications. The Patent Office does not supply such forms. If facilities permit, the Office will make drawings from the applicant's direction and at his expense. If the application is allowed, the trade mark will be published in the Official Gazette so that anyone who considers that he will be damaged by the new mark may file his opposition in 30 days.

The Trade Mark Act of 1946 also provides for the registration of service marks, certification marks and collective marks. A service mark is a title, symbol or name used in sale or advertising of services to identify them. A certification mark is used by others besides the owner to certify origin or quality, such as work by a union. A collective mark is used by members of a cooperative, an association or other group and indicates membership in a union or other organization.

A trade mark is registered for 20 years and may be renewed for periods of 20 years if still in use in commerce regulated by Congress, unless previously cancelled or surrendered. The fee for the original application is \$25, and for the renewal is \$25, with lesser fees for corrections, amendments, abstracts of title and other services.

The pamphlet, General Information Concerning Trade Marks, is a general guide. A book, Rules of Practice in Trade Mark Cases, also is published, as well as the Official Gazette, which describes new patents. The first pamphlet is available at the U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C. For the others inquiries may be addressed to the Supt. of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C. A digest of registered trade marks may be inspected at the Patent Office.

## Where the Mail Goes

In the U. S. the Postoffice delivers mail to Electric, Ala., Bumble Bee, Ariz., Marked Tree, Ark., Smackover, Ark., Sharp Park, Calif., Hygiene, Colo., Old Mystic, Conn., Frostproof, Fla., Socia, Circle, Ga., Triumph, Ida., Oblong, Ill., Bourbon, Ind., What Cheer, Ia., Larned, Kan., Salt Lick, Ky., Plain Dealing, La., Great Works, Me., Savage, Md., Teaticket, Mass., Bad Axe, Mich., Good Thunder, Minn., Quitman, Miss., Bragadocio, Mo., Fishtail, Mont., Seven Troughs, Nev., Ship Bottom, N. J., Colt's Neck, N. J., Heck, N. M., Painted Post, N. Y., Vade Mecum, N. C., Cannon Bull, N. D., Alert, O., Loco, Okla., Boring, Ore., Scalp Level, Pa., Ninety Six, S. C., Muleshoe, Tex., Dividend, Utah, King and Queen Court House, Va., Steptoe, Wash. and Ten Sleep, Wyo.

## Copyright Law of the United States

Source: Copyright Office, Library of Congress

An author or proprietor may obtain statutory copyright protection by complying with the provisions of Title 17 of the United States Code. Applications for registration of claims to copyright are filed with the Register of Copyrights, Library of Congress, Washington 25, D. C. The Register has power to register only those works which comply with the law.

The copyright law provides that the application for registration of any work "shall specify to which of the following classes the work in which copyright is claimed belongs":

(a) Books including composite and cyclopaedic works, directories, gazetteers and other compilations; (b) periodicals, including newspapers; (c) lectures, sermons, addresses, prepared for oral delivery; (d) dramatic or dramatico-musical compositions; (e) musical compositions; (f) maps; (g) works of art, models or designs for works of art; (h) reproductions of a work of art; (i) drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character; (j) photographs; (k) prints and pictorial illustrations including prints or labels used for articles of merchandise; (l) motion-picture photoplays; (m) motion pictures other than photoplays.

Works reproduced in copies for sale or public distribution. 1. The notice of copyright shall consist either of the word "Copyright" or the abbreviation "Copr.," accompanied by the name of the copyright proprietor, and if the work be a printed literary, musical, or dramatic work, the notice shall include also the year in which the copyright was secured by publication. For example: "Copyright 19— by John Doe." In the case, however, of copies of works specified above—(f) to (k)—the notice may consist of the letter C inclosed in a circle © accompanied by the initials, monogram, mark or symbol of the proprietor—provided that his name shall appear on some accessible part of the copies. 2. Promptly after publication send to the Copyright Office, Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., two copies (or if the work is by a foreign citizen and is first published in a foreign country, one copy only) of the best edition of the work, with an application for registration and \$4 fee.

Books by American authors, alien authors, or proprietors domiciled within the United States at the time of first publication of the works. The copies deposited must be accompanied by an affidavit, under the official seal of an officer authorized to administer oaths, stating that the typesetting, printing and binding of the book have been performed within the United States. Affidavit and application forms will be supplied on request.

Works published outside of the United States. Public Law 84, effective June 3, 1949: 1. It offers foreign authors an alternative to the requirements of the deposit of one copy of the work, an application for registration and a \$4 fee. The alternative is the deposit of two copies of the book, musical composition or other work, an application and a catalog card, but no fee. The alternative can be availed of only if the required items reach the Copyright Office in acceptable form within 6 months after first publication. 2. It extends the period for ad interim registration of a book or periodical in the English language from 60 days to 6 months after first publication abroad. It extends the period for the manufacture of such a book or periodical in the United States from 4 months after registration to 5 years after first publication abroad. 3. It permits the importation into the United States of 1500 copies, in one or more shipments, of a book or periodical of foreign origin in the English language during the 5 years after first publication abroad. This privilege applies only to works that have already been registered under the new law for ad interim copyright within six months of publication and is in addition to the copies allowed to be imported by other provisions of the copyright law. Books or periodicals so imported must bear a U. S. copyright notice.

Works not reproduced in copies for sale. Copyright may also be had of certain classes of works of which copies are not reproduced for sale,

by filing in the Copyright Office an application for registration, with the statutory fee of \$4, sending therewith: (1) In the case of lectures or other oral addresses or of dramatic or musical compositions, one complete copy of the work; (2) In the case of photographs, one photographic print. (3) In the case of works of art (paintings, drawings, sculptures), or of drawings or plastic works of a scientific or technical character, one photograph or other identifying reproduction of the work; (4) In the case of motion-picture photoplays, a title and description, with one print taken from each scene or act. (5) In the case of motion pictures other than photoplays, a title and description, with not less than two prints taken from different sections of a complete motion picture.

### Fees

For the registration of a claim to copyright in any work, except a print or label used for articles of merchandise, \$4; for the registration of a claim to copyright in a print or label used for articles of merchandise, \$6; which fees shall include a certificate of registration.

For recording the renewal of copyright and issuance of certificate therefor, \$2.

For every additional certificate of registration, \$1.

For certifying a copy of an application for registration of copyright, and for all other certifications, \$2.

For recording every assignment, agreement, power of attorney, or other paper not exceeding six pages, \$3; for each additional page or less, 50 cents; for each title over one in the paper recorded, 50 cents additional.

For recording a notice of use, \$2, for each notice of not more than five titles; and 50 cents for each additional title.

For any requested search of Copyright Office records, or works deposited, or services rendered in connection therewith, \$3 for each hour of time consumed.

### Copyright Notices

The notice of copyright shall be applied in the case of a book or other printed publication, upon its title page or the page immediately following, or if a periodical, either upon the title page, or upon the first page of text of each separate number or under the title heading, or if a musical work either upon its title page or the first page of music.

### Terms of Copyright

The original term of copyright under existing U. S. law runs for 28 years. Within one year prior to the expiration of the original term, the author or his widow or children, executor or the next of kin, may secure a renewal for a further term of 28 years. In case of composite works, posthumous works or works made for hire, the proprietor may secure the renewal.

### Universal Copyright Protection

The United States became a party to the Universal Copyright Convention when President Eisenhower on Aug. 31, 1954, signed legislation amending U. S. copyright law to make possible American participation. The Senate had ratified the convention June 25, 1954. The 12th signatory, Monaco, ratified the convention in June, 1955, and the law became effective September, 1955.

Under terms of the convention each state will provide for protection of the rights of authors and other copyright owners in literary, scientific and artistic works, including writings, music, drama, cinematographic works, paintings, engravings and sculpture. Works first published in any member nation will generally get the same protection in other member nations. The letter "c" in a circle accompanied by name of copyright owner and date of publication in a reasonable location on a work at first publication will obtain protection in any member country. It will be the international symbol of copyright. A translation will have copyright for the term of the original work.

One of the amendments to U. S. law was elimination of the clause requiring books in English by foreign authors to be manufactured here in order to get copyright protection. Foreign works need not be subject to the U. S. requirement of deposit and registration.

## The American's Creed

Written by William Tyler Page, clerk of the U. S. House of Representatives, in 1917, and accepted by the House Apr. 3, 1918.

I believe in the United States of America as a government of the people, by the people, for the people; whose just powers are derived from the consent of the governed; a democracy in a republic a sovereign nation of many sovereign states, a perfect union, one and inseparable; established upon those principles of freedom, equality, justice and humanity for which American patriots sacrificed their lives and fortunes. I therefore believe it is my duty to my country to love it; to support its Constitution; to obey its laws; to respect its flag, and to defend it against all enemies.

# AGRICULTURE

## Farms in United States by States—Number, Acreage, Value

Source: Bureau of the Census. (Census of 1950)

State	Farms	Land in Farms	Average value of land and buildings		State	Farms	Land in Farms	Average value of land and buildings	
			Per Farm	Per Acre				Per Farm	Per Acre
	No.	Acres	Dollars	Dollars		No.	Acres	Dollars	Dollars
Ala. . . . .	211,512	20,888,784	4,809	48.69	N. Y. . . . .	124,977	16,016,721	11,742	91.62
Ariz. . . . .	10,412	39,916,440	57,996	15.13	N. C. . . . .	288,508	19,317,937	6,605	98.65
Ark. . . . .	182,429	18,871,244	6,225	60.18	N. Dak. . . . .	65,101	41,191,044	18,178	28.86
Calif. . . . .	187,168	36,613,291	11,192	154.32	Ohio . . . . .	199,359	20,969,111	14,341	136.34
Colo. . . . .	15,578	37,953,099	26,588	31.93	Okl. . . . .	142,246	36,006,603	13,016	51.42
Conn. . . . .	15,615	1,272,352	20,189	247.77	Ore. . . . .	59,827	20,327,883	20,327	59.82
Del. . . . .	7,448	851,291	13,013	114.11	Pa. . . . .	146,887	14,112,841	10,299	107.19
D. C. . . . .	28	1,265	166,643	3,888.51	R. I. . . . .	2,598	191,052	17,062	232.02
Fla. . . . .	56,921	16,627,536	16,617	57.23	S. C. . . . .	139,464	11,878,793	5,896	69.06
Ga. . . . .	198,191	25,751,055	5,623	43.28	S. Dak. . . . .	66,452	44,785,529	21,095	31.30
Idaho. . . . .	40,284	13,224,192	22,920	69.82	Tenn. . . . .	231,631	18,534,380	6,182	77.26
Ill. . . . .	195,208	30,978,195	27,628	174.15	Texas . . . . .	331,567	145,389,014	20,263	46.21
Ind. . . . .	166,627	19,658,677	16,151	136.90	Utah. . . . .	24,176	10,865,165	19,492	43.37
Iowa. . . . .	203,159	34,264,639	27,105	180.71	Vt. . . . .	19,013	3,527,381	10,314	56.68
Kan. . . . .	131,394	48,611,366	24,344	65.80	Va. . . . .	150,997	15,572,295	8,458	82.01
Ky. . . . .	218,476	19,441,774	7,196	80.87	Wash. . . . .	69,820	17,369,245	21,057	84.64
La. . . . .	121,181	11,202,278	7,416	82.21	W. Va. . . . .	81,434	8,211,626	5,983	59.31
Me. . . . .	30,358	4,181,613	7,462	64.17	Wis. . . . .	168,561	23,221,095	12,203	88.58
Md. . . . .	36,107	4,055,529	14,048	125.07	Wyo. . . . .	12,614	34,120,892	36,060	13.21
Mass. . . . .	22,220	1,660,389	14,163	189.54					
Mich. . . . .	155,589	17,269,992	10,935	98.52	U. S. Total	5,382,162	1,158,565,852	13,983	64.96
Minn. . . . .	179,101	32,883,163	15,507	84.46					
Miss. . . . .	251,393	20,710,770	4,566	55.42					
Mo. . . . .	230,045	35,123,143	9,720	63.66					
Mont. . . . .	35,085	59,247,434	28,475	16.86					
Nebr. . . . .	107,183	47,466,828	25,517	57.62	Alaska. . . . .	525	421,799	12,465	15.51
Nev. . . . .	3,110	7,063,525	43,700	19.24	Hawaii. . . . .	5,750	2,432,069	33,961	80.29
N. H. . . . .	13,391	1,713,731	9,323	72.85	Guam. . . . .	2,262	10,025	*	*
N. J. . . . .	24,838	1,725,441	20,343	292.84	Puerto Rico. . . . .	53,515	1,844,886	*	*
N. M. . . . .	23,599	47,521,809	30,228	15.01	Amer Samoa. . . . .	1,490	14,830	*	*
					Virgin Isl. . . . .	753	63,753	8,600	101.84

Possessions (\*Not available.)

Figures of acreage in Puerto Rico indicate cuerdas, each of which equals 0.9712 acres and for Guam indicate hectares, each of which equals 2.471 acres.

In 1940, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,084,138; by part owners, 615,039; by managers, 36,351; by tenants, 2,361,271; by croppers (South only), 541,291.

In 1945, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,301,361; by part owners, 660,502; by managers, 38,885; by tenants, 1,858,421; by croppers (South only), 446,556.

In 1950, farms operated by full owners numbered 3,089,583; by part owners 824,923; by managers 23,527; by tenants 1,444,129; by croppers (South only), 346,765.

No data later than 1950 has been supplied by the Bureau of the Census.

## Farms in United States—Number, Acreage, Value

Source: Bureau of the Census

Source: Bureau of the Census

Year	Farms	Farms	Percent of Farms in Total Area	Cropland Harvested, Prior Year <sup>1</sup>	Value of Farm Land, Buildings
	Number	Acres	Per cent	Acres	Dollars
1850. ....	1,449,073	293,561,000	15.6	.....	3,272,000,000
1860. ....	2,014,077	407,213,000	21.4	.....	6,645,000,000
1870. ....	2,659,985	407,735,000	21.4	.....	7,444,000,000
1880. ....	4,008,907	536,082,000	28.2	166,187,000	10,197,000,000
1890. ....	4,664,641	623,219,000	32.7	219,706,000	13,279,000,000
1900. ....	5,737,372	838,592,000	44.1	283,218,000	16,615,000,000
1910. ....	6,361,502	878,798,000	46.2	311,233,000	34,801,000,000
1920. ....	6,448,343	955,884,000	50.2	348,604,000	66,316,000,000
1925. ....	6,371,640	924,319,000	48.6	344,549,000	49,468,000,000
1930. ....	6,288,648	986,771,000	51.8	359,242,000	47,880,000,000
1935. ....	6,812,350	1,054,515,000	55.4	295,624,000	32,859,000,000
1940. ....	6,096,799	1,060,852,000	55.7	321,242,000	33,642,000,000
1945. ....	5,859,169	1,141,615,000	59.9	352,866,000	46,389,000,000
1950. ....	5,382,162	1,158,566,000	60.9	344,399,000	275,261,000,000

<sup>1</sup>Prior to 1924, this column shows the total acreage of crops for which figures are available, except for 1919, when 14,502,932 acres of corn cut for forage were excluded (most of this was probably duplicated in the acreage of corn harvested as grain). Beginning with 1924, the figures represent the actual land harvested. <sup>2</sup>Based on reports for only a sample of farms.

## Farm Employment—Annual Averages

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Index (1910-14 = 100 per cent)

Yr.	Total		Family		Hired		Yr.	Total		Family		Hired	
	Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index		Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index	Aver. No.	Index
1910. ....	1,000	100	1,000	100	1,000	100	1945. ....	1,000	74	1,000	78	1,000	62
1915. ....	13,555	100	10,174	100	3,381	100	1946. ....	10,295	76	7,881	80	2,419	64
1920. ....	13,592	99	10,140	100	3,452	102	1947. ....	10,382	77	8,106	80	2,276	67
1925. ....	13,432	98	10,041	99	3,391	100	1948. ....	10,382	77	8,115	80	2,267	67
1930. ....	13,036	96	9,715	96	3,321	98	1949. ....	10,363	76	8,029	79	2,337	69
1935. ....	12,497	92	9,307	92	3,190	94	1950. ....	9,964	75	7,712	76	2,252	66
1940. ....	12,733	94	9,855	97	2,878	85	1951. ....	9,342	69	7,252	71	2,090	61
1942. ....	10,979	81	8,300	82	2,679	79	1952. ....	8,985	68	6,997	69	1,983	58
1943. ....	10,504	77	7,949	78	2,555	75	1953. ....	8,669	64	6,748	68	1,921	57
1944. ....	10,446	77	8,010	79	2,436	72	1954. ....	8,580	63	6,645	65	1,935	57
	10,219	75	7,988	79	2,231	66		8,451	62	6,521	64	1,930	57

## Farm Income and Government Payments, by States

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

State	Cash receipts from farm marketing				Government payments by program 1954		
	1951	1952	1953	1954 (Pre.)	Conservation	Sugar Act	Total
	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)	(\$1,000)
Alabama.....	444,185	443,013	422,053	377,277	5,499	.....	5,499
Arizona.....	337,653	381,844	415,123	364,786	2,076	.....	2,076
Arkansas.....	569,268	594,821	563,298	510,961	5,421	.....	5,421
California.....	2,711,253	2,747,714	2,598,411	2,491,208	5,583	9,219	14,802
Colorado.....	552,559	603,000	483,307	426,866	6,475	4,740	11,215
Connecticut.....	170,682	179,084	181,975	171,983	398	.....	398
Delaware.....	112,487	106,311	103,411	93,708	390	.....	390
Florida.....	507,211	504,303	529,644	546,863	2,173	1,341	3,504
Georgia.....	618,843	649,199	647,205	566,353	6,640	.....	6,640
Idaho.....	351,817	377,391	348,586	322,417	1,783	4,082	5,865
Illinois.....	2,027,926	2,040,823	2,007,458	1,956,118	7,628	56	7,682
Indiana.....	1,141,673	1,130,527	1,151,204	1,136,251	6,115	5	6,120
Iowa.....	2,360,995	2,331,402	2,386,312	2,347,221	9,519	19	9,538
Kansas.....	1,047,416	1,191,923	970,995	952,547	8,549	89	8,638
Kentucky.....	612,620	564,806	543,881	555,572	6,374	.....	6,374
Louisiana.....	381,448	436,165	411,935	362,184	4,030	7,276	11,306
Maine.....	180,079	214,655	175,430	147,676	849	.....	849
Maryland.....	269,659	262,780	265,709	245,411	1,392	.....	1,392
Massachusetts.....	210,881	205,885	208,810	192,329	484	.....	484
Michigan.....	725,272	726,090	706,720	659,155	4,350	1,389	5,739
Minnesota.....	1,287,034	1,278,945	1,284,099	1,231,126	7,472	1,689	9,161
Mississippi.....	549,894	549,065	662,315	520,060	5,939	.....	5,939
Missouri.....	1,160,372	1,072,488	1,062,581	1,036,398	9,068	.....	9,068
Montana.....	435,221	397,171	372,155	367,978	4,178	1,315	5,493
Nebraska.....	1,153,522	1,165,179	1,111,232	1,067,634	7,057	1,572	8,629
Nevada.....	62,844	55,913	42,602	41,607	373	.....	373
New Hampshire.....	68,477	70,478	72,797	67,405	250	.....	250
New Jersey.....	359,098	353,253	364,080	336,826	872	.....	872
New Mexico.....	235,905	213,178	188,476	186,600	2,816	.....	2,816
New York.....	896,908	947,522	874,702	816,854	3,753	.....	3,753
North Carolina.....	947,296	935,128	903,950	926,491	6,107	.....	6,107
North Dakota.....	583,835	532,077	480,907	428,022	5,176	841	6,017
Ohio.....	1,069,871	1,109,382	1,112,394	1,080,531	6,504	448	6,952
Oklahoma.....	622,436	688,799	577,362	527,911	6,211	1,574	7,785
Oregon.....	431,085	419,602	403,396	383,901	3,534	.....	3,534
Pennsylvania.....	836,265	831,424	801,592	788,860	4,002	.....	4,002
Rhode Island.....	26,261	27,772	26,644	25,378	55	.....	55
South Carolina.....	413,098	380,138	358,191	316,094	2,781	.....	2,781
South Dakota.....	600,607	561,981	528,561	530,928	5,598	130	5,728
Tennessee.....	515,853	518,376	479,210	453,323	8,626	.....	8,626
Texas.....	2,186,609	2,176,566	1,922,480	1,894,159	22,794	46	22,840
Utah.....	188,001	174,623	153,879	144,476	1,814	848	2,662
Vermont.....	118,803	113,670	110,171	106,215	1,051	.....	1,051
Virginia.....	505,792	512,341	468,927	453,813	4,676	1,691	6,367
Washington.....	553,521	579,249	591,479	563,816	2,768	.....	2,768
West Virginia.....	140,020	133,744	126,074	123,140	1,332	.....	1,332
Wisconsin.....	1,127,517	1,140,359	1,054,704	992,538	5,354	202	5,556
Wyoming.....	191,346	160,766	128,824	125,693	2,172	1,121	3,293
United States.....	32,621,748	32,693,225	31,412,891	29,953,873	217,611	39,690	257,301

Livestock and Products—(1952) \$18,444,642,000; (1953) \$17,263,399,000; (1954) \$16,683,463,000.  
 Crops—(1952) \$14,248,583,000; (1953) \$14,159,492,000; (1954) \$13,270,410,000.

## Index Numbers of Prices Received by Farmers

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

(1910-1914=100)

Year	All Farm Products	All Crops	Livestock <sup>1</sup>	Food Grains	Feed Grains and Hay	Feed Grains	Cotton	Tobacco	Oil-bearing Crops	Fruit	Commercial Vegetables <sup>2</sup>	Potatoes, Sweetpotatoes <sup>3</sup>	Meat Animals	Dairy Products	Poultry and Eggs	Wool
1910.....	104	105	102	109	96	97	113	84	120	100	.....	83	101	100	104	117
1915.....	99	96	102	127	105	110	76	82	108	82	.....	86	102	101	101	126
1920.....	211	235	190	249	202	209	262	233	208	188	.....	204	171	202	222	214
1925.....	156	164	149	171	132	139	186	168	147	165	153	170	139	156	162	221
1930.....	125	116	134	92	106	109	104	140	111	149	128	162	133	142	185	119
1935.....	109	103	114	97	107	112	98	171	127	89	116	72	115	114	111	110
1937.....	122	118	126	120	125	135	94	200	129	117	114	115	130	131	110	110
1938.....	97	80	112	75	71	73	70	173	95	72	96	75	113	115	110	96
1939.....	95	82	107	72	72	72	74	152	96	74	98	90	108	120	98	160
1940.....	100	90	109	84	85	86	83	134	103	81	122	89	103	140	122	197
1941.....	124	108	138	97	92	94	111	157	138	94	138	92	143	186	163	152
1942.....	159	145	171	120	115	117	156	247	183	127	178	143	157	203	198	291
1943.....	193	187	198	148	152	156	167	319	202	207	230	193	190	222	177	233
1944.....	197	199	196	166	172	175	172	348	222	233	236	207	207	229	198	232
1945.....	207	202	211	172	167	168	179	360	228	228	240	217	200	248	268	201
1946.....	236	228	242	201	202	212	238	376	260	240	262	238	329	273	223	224
1947.....	276	263	288	271	256	275	274	374	363	186	262	253	361	301	242	263
1948.....	287	255	315	250	258	273	272	380	361	166	252	246	313	252	221	279
1949.....	250	224	272	218	177	176	246	398	276	194	211	166	340	249	186	341
1950.....	258	233	280	224	193	198	282	402	339	181	269	192	409	286	225	497
1951.....	302	265	336	243	226	237	336	436	339	191	274	306	353	302	206	302
1952.....	288	267	306	244	234	242	310	432	296	191	274	300	298	273	221	298
1953.....	258	242	273	231	208	213	268	423	274	206	240	198	298	252	175	298
1954.....	250	244	257	232	206	211	274	439	279	222	228	180	295	252	175	298

<sup>1</sup>Livestock and livestock products. <sup>2</sup>For fresh market. <sup>3</sup>Including dry edible beans.

# Chief Crops for United States

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Year	All Corn	Oats	Barley	Sorghums for grain	All wheat	Rye	Buck- wheat	Rice	Flax- seed	Cotton	
										Lint	Seed
	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bu	1,000 bu	1,000 bags	1,000 bu	1,000 bales	1,000 tons
1930...	2,080,130	1,274,592	301,619	37,561	886,522	45,383	0,067	20,218	21,473	13,932	6,028
1935...	2,299,363	1,210,229	288,667	57,610	638,227	56,938	8,488	17,753	14,914	10,638	4,634
1940...	2,457,116	1,246,450	311,278	55,824	811,646	39,725	6,176	24,495	30,924	12,368	5,286
1942...	3,068,562	1,342,681	429,450	109,655	969,381	52,929	0,636	29,082	40,970	12,817	5,202
1943...	2,965,980	1,130,831	322,613	109,536	843,113	28,680	8,830	29,264	50,009	11,127	4,668
1944...	3,087,982	1,119,240	276,275	181,978	1,060,111	22,535	8,956	30,071	21,665	12,230	4,902
1945...	2,868,795	1,523,851	266,994	96,063	1,107,623	23,708	6,467	30,668	31,557	9,015	3,664
1946...	3,217,076	1,177,375	265,059	106,025	1,152,118	18,487	6,612	32,497	22,588	8,640	3,514
1947...	2,351,739	1,176,142	281,568	93,217	1,358,911	25,197	7,177	35,217	40,618	11,860	4,682
1948...	3,605,078	1,450,186	315,537	131,384	1,294,911	25,886	6,085	34,275	54,803	14,877	5,945
1949...	3,238,618	1,254,855	237,071	148,299	1,098,415	18,102	4,956	40,737	42,970	16,128	6,559
1950...	3,057,803	1,410,466	303,533	233,278	1,019,380	21,257	4,439	38,689	40,236	10,014	4,105
1951...	1,999,169	1,321,283	244,287	160,195	980,810	21,301	3,340	45,797	31,696	15,149	6,280
1952...	3,279,403	1,260,127	226,014	83,024	1,298,957	16,016	3,205	45,107	30,174	15,139	6,109
1953...	3,192,491	1,299,458	242,644	109,353	1,169,181	18,163	3,193	52,607	36,668	16,165	6,748
1954...	2,964,639	1,489,579	370,126	204,087	969,781	23,688	2,719	58,853	41,534	13,569	5,565

Year	Tobacco	All Hay	Sorghums for forage	Sorghums for silage	Beans dry edible	Peas dry field	Peanuts picked and threshed	Soy- beans	Pota- toes	Sweet potatoes
	1,000 lbs	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 bags	1,000 bags	1,000 lbs.	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels
1930...	1,648,037	74,527	6,326	572	14,341	2,114	697,350	13,929	343,817	54,577
1935...	1,302,041	90,364	12,052	3,133	14,335	3,385	1,152,795	48,901	378,935	81,249
1940...	1,460,141	96,050	16,110	6,217	16,945	2,192	1,766,590	78,045	376,820	51,099
1942...	1,408,394	107,717	13,640	6,032	18,987	7,402	2,192,800	187,521	368,899	65,467
1943...	1,406,190	103,128	10,982	4,733	21,002	10,903	2,176,420	190,133	458,887	71,142
1944...	1,950,940	102,839	11,552	5,644	16,147	8,891	2,086,825	192,121	343,926	68,251
1945...	1,991,107	107,438	9,843	3,570	13,091	6,915	2,042,235	193,167	419,399	61,259
1946...	2,314,407	99,518	8,181	3,587	15,840	6,679	2,038,005	203,395	487,315	60,825
1947...	2,107,160	100,576	5,666	3,338	17,268	6,322	2,181,695	186,451	388,985	49,642
1948...	1,979,581	95,055	6,659	4,318	20,816	3,640	2,335,840	227,217	449,895	43,094
1949...	1,969,190	102,340	5,729	3,626	21,379	3,212	1,864,780	234,194	402,353	45,008
1950...	2,029,567	102,340	6,502	4,926	16,886	3,206	2,036,670	299,279	429,896	46,796
1951...	2,331,591	107,991	6,455	5,623	17,341	3,810	1,675,955	282,477	320,519	28,796
1952...	2,254,271	104,345	4,358	3,821	16,235	2,610	1,366,225	298,052	349,098	28,532
1953...	2,055,370	105,530	6,191	5,912	18,171	3,350	1,366,225	268,528	380,075	34,276
1954...	2,200,134	104,380	6,431	6,890	18,399	3,484	1,043,560	342,795	355,099	29,880

Year	Six Seed Crops (a)	Sugar cane		Sorgo sirup	Sugar beets	Pecans	Al- monds	Wal- nuts	Fil- berts	Oranges and Tan- gerines
		Sugar and seed	Sirup							
	1,000 lbs.	1,000 tons	1,000 gallons	1,000 gallons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 tons	1,000 boxes
1930...	283,346	3,153	16,602	9,727	9,199	28.6	13.5	30.3	.3	55,060
1935...	432,523	5,084	24,509	16,230	7,908	62.2	12.7	57.4	1.2	52,073
1940...	409,089	4,313	13,360	10,684	12,194	61.4	15.0	50.8	3.2	85,510
1942...	363,434	6,837	13,410	13,728	11,685	38.7	31.5	61.2	4.3	89,349
1943...	374,398	6,504	21,027	11,868	6,547	66.5	20.5	63.8	7.0	106,651
1944...	503,632	6,144	19,877	11,649	6,718	71.0	31.7	71.8	6.6	113,210
1945...	429,976	6,707	28,251	8,650	8,616	69.4	32.0	70.9	5.3	101,350
1946...	524,576	5,962	23,335	11,934	10,560	38.1	47.2	71.9	8.4	118,540
1947...	419,814	5,289	18,545	9,845	12,508	59.8	35.7	64.6	8.8	114,510
1948...	431,064	6,768	11,246	7,665	8,424	88.0	36.5	71.1	6.4	101,120
1949...	542,220	6,541	9,745	6,012	10,196	62.2	43.3	88.1	11.0	108,475
1950...	559,090	6,944	9,230	3,651	13,635	61.4	27.7	64.3	6.7	121,710
1951...	419,161	6,018	6,040	2,831	10,482	77.4	42.7	77.4	6.9	122,690
1952...	494,705	7,605	6,005	2,595	10,169	74.0	36.4	83.8	12.2	125,680
1953...	866,090	7,610	5,575	2,739	12,084	105.8	38.5	69.2	5.0	130,680
1954...	371,103	6,940	4,795	2,699	14,027	46.3	43.9	73.9	8.6	111,476

(a) Six seed crops—alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, sweet clover, lespedeza, and timothy seed. Beginning 1939, production quoted as "clean seed."

Year	Grape- fruit	Lem- ons	Citrus fruits	Apples Com'l countries	Peaches	Pears	Grapes	Cran- berries	Straw- berries
	1,000 boxes	1,000 boxes	1,000 tons	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 bushels	1,000 tons	1,000 barrels	1,000 crates
1930...	18,690	7,950			56,392	27,167	2,458	584	9,143
1935...	18,347	7,737	3,002	140,398	55,440	25,943	2,477	516	10,811
1940...	42,853	17,380	5,659	111,436	67,832	29,590	2,466	570	12,622
1942...	50,461	14,880	6,295	126,707	66,720	30,244	2,396	812	13,101
1943...	56,090	11,050	7,082	87,310	42,761	24,239	2,965	688	6,561
1944...	62,180	12,550	7,458	121,266	78,086	31,071	2,696	376	4,591
1945...	63,160	14,150	7,554	66,686	79,231	32,521	2,767	656	5,203
1946...	59,520	13,800	7,785	118,892	82,854	33,438	3,137	856	7,107
1947...	61,630	12,870	7,765	112,602	76,427	34,052	3,020	792	8,940
1948...	45,530	10,010	6,628	89,330	60,614	24,984	3,061	968	10,478
1949...	36,500	11,360	6,469	134,902	69,172	34,068	2,623	841	8,757
1950...	46,580	13,450	7,527	124,458	50,627	29,312	2,688	983	10,963
1951...	40,500	12,800	7,358	110,660	63,627	30,028	3,390	910	11,480
1952...	38,360	12,590	7,316	92,489	62,560	30,947	3,164	804	11,794
1953...	46,370	16,130	8,208	93,307	64,473	29,081	2,700	1,203	12,435
1954...	46,120	14,600	8,469	103,773	60,794	29,077	2,607	1,012	11,874



## Average Prices Received by Farmers, United States

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

The figures represent dollars per 100 lbs. for hogs, beef cattle, veal calves, sheep and lambs; dollars per head for milk cows and horses, cents per lb. for wool; dollars per ton for cottonseed; dollars per 100 pounds for clover seed, timothy seed, and alfalfa seed; cents per bushel for wheat and corn.

Year Jan. 15	Hogs	Cattle (beef)	Calves (veal)	Sheep	Lambs	Wool	Cows (milk)	Clover Seed (red)	Timothy Seed	Alfalfa Seed	Cotton Seed	Wheat	Corn
1930	8.84	9.07	11.77	6.75	11.10	27.4	89.2	16.50	5.47	18.60	28.04	107.6	77.3
1935	7.05	5.17	5.92	3.35	6.77	18.8	36.1	19.80	47.50	18.00	38.56	89.3	85.3
1940	5.17	7.19	8.91	3.95	7.79	28.1	59.9	14.60	4.12	17.20	26.60	84.5	53.2
1945	13.80	11.00	12.90	6.18	12.00	40.7	104.0	31.00	6.21	34.00	52.80	146.0	107.0
1946	14.10	12.00	13.30	6.34	12.90	40.7	115.0	31.30	5.58	34.20	50.90	154.0	110.0
1947	21.90	16.70	18.00	7.64	19.10	41.5	144.0	42.20	7.02	37.00	90.40	191.0	121.0
1948	26.60	21.30	23.80	9.29	22.20	41.2	171.0	52.00	5.98	25.60	95.10	281.0	246.0
1949	19.60	20.20	24.70	9.10	22.00	50.3	196.0	42.70	15.10	43.40	65.70	202.0	125.0
1950	15.10	19.70	23.20	9.69	21.70	49.6	183.0	42.80	23.10	37.60	43.60	192.0	116.0
1951	20.00	27.10	30.70	15.50	30.10	97.3	227.0	30.00	10.30	30.30	101.00	209.0	154.0
1952	17.30	27.20	30.90	13.40	28.20	80.1	254.0	33.00	8.95	46.90	70.10	220.0	168.0
1953	17.90	19.10	22.10	7.95	20.40	51.7	213.0	29.90	12.90	31.30	65.30	210.0	148.0
1954	24.70	15.90	17.70	6.78	18.70	52.9	156.0	26.30	12.60	23.50	52.00	203.0	142.0
1955	17.00	16.20	17.20	6.10	18.50	50.5	142.0	51.30	20.10	36.30	56.80	214.0	140.0

The figures represent cents per bushel for oats, barley, rye, buckwheat, potatoes, sweet potatoes; dollars per bushel for flaxseed and apples; dollars per ton for hay; cents per lb. for cotton, butter and chickens; cents per dozen for eggs.

Year Jan. 15	Oats	Barley	Rye	Buck- wheat	Pota- toes	Sweet potat- oes	Flax- seed	Apples	Hay all baled	Cotton	Butter- fat	Eggs	Chick- ens
1930	33.1	53.9	85.7	97.3	133.0	108.0	2.80	1.48	14.11	...	36.7	35.4	19.8
1935	51.6	80.2	73.1	57.7	36.3	74.9	1.88	.99	16.56	...	30.5	25.0	12.5
1940	36.3	45.9	56.7	63.0	69.3	75.1	1.94	.73	10.10	...	30.0	18.3	13.3
1945	72.1	102.0	109.0	97.5	148.0	191.0	2.91	2.45	21.40	20.16	50.9	41.0	26.8
1946	71.7	109.0	150.0	130.0	131.0	215.0	2.89	3.58	19.80	22.35	51.2	41.1	24.8
1947	79.6	136.0	218.0	141.0	114.0	228.0	2.94	2.71	22.00	29.74	74.2	41.3	28.1
1948	127.0	206.0	247.0	205.0	176.0	221.0	6.71	2.01	23.60	33.13	87.7	48.7	32.8
1949	76.2	115.0	144.0	110.0	153.0	236.0	5.75	2.85	24.70	29.27	65.7	47.1	31.5
1950	70.5	110.0	125.0	91.8	122.0	223.0	3.64	1.66	21.90	26.46	63.2	31.2	21.3
1951	88.2	127.0	148.0	116.0	84.0	185.0	4.25	2.16	22.60	41.01	71.6	42.6	25.9
1952	93.8	142.0	171.0	145.0	196.0	358.0	4.02	3.32	25.50	38.45	82.0	40.5	27.8
1953	82.1	137.0	165.0	138.0	192.0	395.0	3.70	3.21	26.40	29.79	68.4	45.8	26.8
1954	77.9	116.0	117.0	87.7	70.1	251.0	3.64	3.19	23.50	30.05	65.9	46.3	23.4
1955	76.8	109.0	118.0	111.0	113.0	283.0	3.00	3.03	23.50	32.51	57.5	32.2	22.2

American-upland cotton list price. \*Prices for "all chicken" revised 1940-1952, May, 1952. Revised 1952-53 prices by weighting States prices by estimated monthly sales instead of by production.

## AVERAGE FARM WAGES

AVERAGE FARM WAGES														
Cal. yr.	Per month		Per day		Cal. yr.	Per month		Per day		Cal. yr.	Per month		Per day	
	Incl. board	Excl. board	Incl. board	Excl. board		Incl. board	Excl. board	Incl. board	Excl. board		Incl. board	Excl. board		
1910	\$21.00	\$28.00	\$1.05	\$1.35	1935	\$22.00	\$30.50	\$1.10	\$1.35	1944	\$71.00	\$91.00	\$3.50	\$3.95
1915	22.50	30.00	1.10	1.40	1940	27.50	37.50	1.30	1.60	1945	79.00	101.00	3.85	4.35
1920	51.00	65.00	2.80	3.30	1941	34.50	44.50	1.65	1.95	1946	86.00	108.00	4.20	4.80
1925	38.50	49.00	2.00	2.35	1942	45.50	59.00	2.20	2.55	1947	92.00	117.00	4.50	5.10
1930	37.50	48.00	1.80	2.15	1943	59.00	77.00	2.90	3.30	1948	99.00	124.00	4.80	5.40

## NEW SERIES

Calendar year	Per month		Per week		Per day			Per hour	
	With board & room	With house	With board & room	Without board or room	With board & room	With house	Without board or room	With house	Without board or room
1948	\$101.00	\$122.00	\$24.50	\$30.50	\$4.50	\$3.50	\$4.45	\$.64	\$.73
1949	99.00	121.00	23.75	30.75	4.45	3.50	4.45	.63	.68
1950	99.00	121.00	23.50	31.00	4.45	3.50	4.50	.62	.69
1951	113.00	137.00	27.25	34.50	5.00	3.90	5.00	.69	.77
1952	119.00	146.00	28.75	36.50	5.30	4.15	5.30	.70	.81
1953	122.00	151.00	30.00	37.75	5.40	4.10	6.30	.75	.82
1954	120.00	151.00	29.00	37.50	5.30	4.10	5.30	.74	.81

## Livestock on Farms in the U. S., by Years

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Year On Jan. 1	All Cattle	Milk Cows	All* Sheep	Hogs	Horses and Mules	Year On Jan. 1	All Cattle	Milk Cows	Stock Sheep	Hogs	Horses and Mules
1890	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1940	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1900	60,914	15,000	44,518	48,130	18,054	1945	85,334	27,704	44,270	83,741	12,613
1910	59,739	16,544	48,105	61,055	20,995	1950	85,573	27,770	39,609	59,373	11,950
1915	58,983	19,450	50,239	48,072	24,211	1948	82,235	26,521	35,525	61,306	11,108
1920	63,849	20,270	40,513	56,600	26,493	1947	80,554	25,842	31,805	56,810	10,129
1925	70,400	21,455	40,743	60,159	25,742	1948	77,171	24,615	29,486	54,590	9,279
1930	63,373	22,575	38,543	55,770	22,569	1949	76,830	23,862	26,940	56,257	8,498
1935	61,003	23,032	31,565	55,708	19,124	1950	77,963	23,853	26,182	54,862	7,781
1940	68,844	26,082	46,139	59,086	16,853	1951	82,025	27,722	27,253	62,852	7,067
1941	71,755	24,940	46,266	61,165	14,478	1952	87,844	23,369	28,050	63,582	6,243
1942	71,755	25,453	47,441	54,353	14,104	1953	93,647	24,094	27,700	54,294	5,551
1943	76,023	26,313	49,344	60,607	13,655	1954	97,787	24,675	27,101	48,560	5,000
1944	81,204	27,138	48,196	73,881	13,231	1955	95,433	24,408	26,979	55,002	4,551

\*Stock sheep reported beginning with the year 1935.  
 †The total estimated value of livestock on farms as of Jan. 1, 1955 was as follows (average value per head in parentheses):  
 All cattle \$3,478,697,000 (\$88.80); Milk cows \$3,252,510,000 (\$133.00); Stock sheep \$401,963,000 (\$14.90); Hogs \$1,684,116,000 (\$30.60); Horses \$164,732,000 (\$53.00); Mules \$90,090,000 (\$62.30); Chickens \$471,522,000 (\$1.05); Turkeys \$29,072,000 (\$5.34).

## Visible Supply of Wheat, Corn and Oats in United States

Source: Chicago Board of Trade

Year	Wheat (1,000 bushels)				Corn (1,000 bushels)				Oats (1,000 bushels)			
	Date	Largest	Date	Small-est	Date	Largest	Date	Small-est	Date	Largest	Date	Small-est
1915.	Dec. 31	92,123	July 24	5,416	Feb. 20	41,246	Sept. 11	1,710	Feb. 27	33,499	Aug. 7	898
1920.	Jan. 3	75,363	July 17	16,149	Oct. 16	10,829	Sept. 4	2,564	Nov. 6	35,193	July 10	3,181
1925.	Jan. 3	91,492	July 18	26,233	Mar. 12	35,287	Nov. 14	1,458	Feb. 14	74,999	July 25	25,897
1930.	Sept. 27	205,732	June 28	104,475	Mar. 15	21,745	Aug. 16	2,653	Nov. 1	30,815	July 26	6,925
1935.	Jan. 5	81,328	June 29	22,497	Jan. 5	39,875	Nov. 2	1,827	Nov. 30	45,855	July 6	8,014
1940.	Sept. 28	173,573	June 22	85,098	Dec. 28	63,061	June 8	23,010	Jan. 6	10,425	July 20	2,022
1945.	Sept. 22	143,662	May 26	52,847	Mar. 3	20,678	Sept. 8	3,391	Oct. 20	45,741	Apr. 7	6,512
1946.	Jan. 5	83,796	May 4	15,239	June 1	26,540	Oct. 26	2,472	Jan. 1	41,138	July 13	2,016
1947.	Oct. 4	139,109	June 28	12,802	Mar. 22	36,207	Sept. 13	6,342	Nov. 5	25,871	June 14	3,355
1948.	Sept. 18	174,386	May 29	38,276	Dec. 24	43,621	Sept. 4	747	Sept. 18	17,868	May 8	1,100
1949.	Oct. 8	226,696	May 21	85,438	Dec. 31	18,377	Aug. 6	4,403	Aug. 27	28,011	May 21	2,462
1950.	Oct. 21	228,758	May 27	147,197	Dec. 30	54,442	Oct. 28	36,386	Sept. 23	19,052	Apr. 29	10,07
1951.	Jan. 6	211,589	June 23	145,639	Mar. 10	68,198	Sept. 15	29,129	Oct. 13	29,930	Apr. 14	11,26
1952.	Sept. 13	276,267	May 31	75,780	Dec. 13	59,146	Sept. 13	13,858	Sept. 13	30,318	May 3	8,135
1953.	Oct. 10	315,326	May 23	188,801	Jan. 3	53,781	Sept. 19	6,343	Oct. 3	32,915	May 16	8,538
1954	Sept. 25	407,506	May 29	271,580	Dec. 25	50,119	Aug. 21	10,548	Oct. 2	24,491	June 26	2,590

## CONTRACT (SPOT) PRICES OF WHEAT, CORN AND OATS AT CHICAGO

Year	Wheat				Corn				Oats			
	Low		High		Low		High		Low		High	
	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.	Month	Dols.
1915..	Aug.	0.98	Feb.	1.68	Jan.	0.59 $\frac{3}{4}$	Aug.	0.82 $\frac{1}{4}$	Oct.	0.35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Mar.	0.60 $\frac{1}{4}$
1920..	Nov.	1.58	Jan.	3.50	Jan.	0.67	May	2.17	Nov.	0.46 $\frac{1}{2}$	June	1.29
1925..	April	1.35 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	2.20 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	0.75	Jan.	1.34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Sept.	0.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	0.62
1930..	Nov.	0.73 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	1.29	June	0.64 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	0.34 $\frac{1}{4}$	Jan.	0.48
1935..	July	0.81	Oct.	1.31	April	0.57	Jan.	1.06	Aug.	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	0.80
1940..	Aug.	0.69 $\frac{1}{4}$	April	1.16	July	0.55 $\frac{1}{2}$	May	0.78 $\frac{1}{4}$	Aug.	0.28 $\frac{1}{2}$	April	0.60
1945..	Aug.	1.60 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	1.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	July	1.10 $\frac{1}{4}$	July	1.34	Aug.	0.58 $\frac{3}{4}$	Dec.	0.87
1946..	Jan.	1.79	Dec.	2.39	Dec.	1.33	July	2.29	July	0.74	July	1.05
1947..	Jan.	2.13 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	3.21 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	1.31 $\frac{1}{2}$	Sept.	2.97	Jan.	0.80 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.	1.39
1948..	Aug.	2.12 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	3.18 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	1.37	Jan.	2.86	Aug.	0.70	Jan.	1.53 $\frac{1}{2}$
1949..	Aug.	1.79	Apr.	2.42	Oct.	1.11	July	1.59	July	0.58 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	0.92
1950..	Aug.	2.06	Dec.	2.44	Jan.&Feb	1.30	Sept.	2.42	Jan.	0.72 $\frac{1}{2}$	Dec.	1.05 $\frac{1}{2}$
1951..	July	2.19 $\frac{1}{4}$	Dec.	2.67 $\frac{1}{4}$	June	1.67	Dec.	2.01 $\frac{1}{4}$	June	0.75	Nov.	1.12 $\frac{1}{4}$
1952..	July	2.06 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	2.56 $\frac{1}{2}$	Oct.	1.51	Aug.	2.90	July	0.79 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	1.06 $\frac{1}{4}$
1953..	July	1.73	Mar.	2.32 $\frac{1}{2}$	Nov.	1.37 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	2.12	Nov.	0.69 $\frac{1}{2}$	Jan.	.95
1954..	June	1.83	Mar.	2.40	Nov.	1.43	Feb.	1.78	Aug.	.69	Jan.	.96

January and February. March, April and May. July and September. November and December.

January and May.

## LOW AND HIGH PRICES OF RYE AT CHICAGO (CENTS)

Rye—(1915) Sept. 91; Feb. 131. (1920) Nov. 141 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; July 235 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (1925) Sept. 78 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Jan. 173 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (1930) Nov. 45; Jan. 101 $\frac{1}{4}$ . (1935) Aug. 47 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Oct. 62 $\frac{3}{4}$ . (1940) June 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; April 75 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (1945) April 133; Nov. 185. (1946) Jan. 183 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Oct. 280. (1947) Aug. 110; Nov. 38 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (1948) Sept. 157 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; May 268 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (1949) April 139; Jan. 176 $\frac{1}{4}$ . (1950) Aug. 142 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Dec. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (1951) Sept. 172 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; March 212 $\frac{1}{4}$ . (1952) Sept. 200; June 218 $\frac{3}{4}$ . (1953) June 144 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Feb. 182 $\frac{1}{2}$ . (1954) July 116; Sept. 162 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

## Harvested Acreage of Principal Crops

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

State	Total harvested acreage of 59 crops (exc. duplications) <sup>1</sup>			State	Total harvested acreage of 59 crops (exc. duplications) <sup>1</sup>		
	Average 1943-52	1953	1954		Average 1943-52	1953	1954
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Alabama	5,642	5,006	4,593	Nevada	459	442	365
Arizona	932	1,292	1,286	New Hampshire	371	331	327
Arkansas	5,707	5,312	5,188	New Jersey	823	809	804
California	6,664	7,364	7,435	New Mexico	1,668	1,281	1,293
Colorado	6,351	6,333	5,020	New York	6,101	5,685	5,570
Connecticut	363	332	332	North Carolina	6,269	6,193	6,022
Delaware	406	436	433	North Dakota	20,857	21,416	21,404
Florida	1,175	1,281	1,234	Ohio	10,571	10,897	10,688
Georgia	7,054	6,488	5,871	Oklahoma	12,296	11,241	10,214
Idaho	3,480	3,898	3,683	Oregon	2,907	3,023	3,012
Illinois	20,352	21,373	21,356	Pennsylvania	5,905	5,619	5,586
Indiana	10,938	11,397	11,239	Rhode Island	47	47	46
Iowa	22,100	22,791	22,705	South Carolina	4,299	4,167	3,784
Kansas	22,396	21,277	21,574	South Dakota	17,205	17,951	18,070
Kentucky	5,150	4,772	4,762	Tennessee	5,665	5,348	4,908
Louisiana	3,300	2,988	2,813	Texas	26,965	23,343	25,642
Maine	1,082	982	947	Utah	1,221	1,308	1,247
Maryland	1,614	1,595	1,570	Vermont	1,082	1,012	1,000
Massachusetts	433	403	398	Virginia	3,607	3,390	3,330
Michigan	7,851	7,943	7,751	Washington	4,158	4,320	4,109
Minnesota	19,235	19,395	19,710	West Virginia	1,283	1,168	1,179
Mississippi	6,100	5,440	5,423	Wisconsin	10,347	10,122	10,140
Missouri	12,556	12,297	12,297	Wyoming	1,919	2,014	1,767
Montana	8,400	9,652	8,967				
Nebraska	19,908	19,991	19,803	United States	345,153	341,164	336,954

Total harvested acreage (1947) 346,131,000; (1948) 347,785,000; (1949) 351,850,000; (1950) 336,463,000; (1951) 335,791,000; (1952) 341,846,000; (1953) 341,164,000; (1954) 336,954,000.

<sup>1</sup>Includes artichokes, asparagus, barley, beans (dry and edible), beans (lima), beans (snap), beets, broccoli, brussels sprouts, buckwheat, cabbage, cabbage (sauerkraut), carrots, cauliflower, celery, corn (all), corn (broom), corn (sweet), cotton, cowpeas (for peas), cucumbers, eggplant, escarole, flaxseed, garlic, hay (all), kale, lettuce, melons (all, incl. cantaloupes, honeyballs, honeydews, muskmelons and watermelons), oats, onions, peas (dry field), peas (green), peanuts (picked and threshed), peppers (green), pimientos, potatoes (sweet), potatoes (white), rice, rye, shallots, sorghums (for grain), sorghums (for forage and silage), sorgo (for sirup), soybeans (for beans), spinach, sugar beets, sugarcane (all), sweetclover seed, timothy seed, tobacco, tomatoes, and wheat (spring and winter).

<sup>2</sup>Alfalfa seed, clover seed (both alsike and red), and Lespedeza seed are included in the count of crops; partially duplicated in acreage.

## Civilian Consumption of Major Food Commodities per Person

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

Commodity <sup>1</sup>	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1953	1954 prel.	Commodity <sup>1</sup>	Average 1935-39	Average 1947-49	1953	1954 prel.
	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.		lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	lbs.
<b>Meats (carcass wt.)</b>	125.3	146.5	153.8	153.7	<b>Other (excl. melons)</b> .....	58.4	51.2	44.9	44.0
Beef.....	54.8	64.7	76.8	79.2	<b>Processed</b>				
Veal.....	8.1	9.6	9.5	10.0	Canned fruit....	14.8	18.1	20.6	19.8
Lamb & mutton..	6.7	4.8	4.6	4.5	Canned juices....	3.8	15.9	13.7	13.1
Pork (excl. lard)..	55.7	67.4	62.9	60.0	Frozen (incl. juices).....	.8	3.2	7.0	7.3
<b>Fish (edible wt.)</b> ..	10.9	10.3	10.8	11.1	Dried.....	5.7	4.2	4.0	4.0
Fresh and frozen..	5.3	5.9	5.9	6.1	<b>Vegetables</b>				
Canned <sup>2</sup> .....	4.8	3.8	4.3	4.4	Fresh, total com- mercial <sup>3</sup> .....	140	151	146	146
Cured.....	.8	.6	.6	.6	Canned.....	29.6	38.5	41.8	41.6
<b>Poultry products</b>					Frozen.....	61.4	2.9	5.2	5.9
Eggs (number)....	296	380	404	414	Potatoes (farm weight).....	128	112	102	104
Chicken (ready to cook).....	13.2	18.5	22.5	23.8	Sweet potatoes (farm wt.).....	21.3	12.3	8.3	7.2
Turkey (ready to cook).....	2.1	3.2	4.5	4.0	Dry edible beans..	8.7	6.6	7.7	8.4
<b>Dairy products</b>					Dry field peas....	.6	.6	.5	.5
Milk fat solids....	31.2	29.2	26.7	27.1	<b>Sugar, refined</b> ....	96.7	93.5	96.8	96.3
Nonfat milk solids.....	39.6	46.6	47.2	47.3	<b>Grains</b>				
Cheese.....	5.5	6.9	7.4	7.6	Corn products:				
Condensed and evap. milk....	16.5	19.8	17.2	16.8	Cornmeal.....	22.8	13.4	12.0	12.0
Fluid milk and cream.....	330	359	349	349	Corn shrip.....	7.6	9.8	8.7	8.7
Ice cream (prod- uct wt.).....	9.8	18.5	17.7	17.0	Cornstarch.....	1.3	1.8	1.8	1.7
<b>Fats and oils fat content<sup>4</sup></b> .....	44.8	41.8	43.6	45.3	Corn sugar.....	2.7	4.2	4.0	3.7
Butter, farm and factory (actual wt.).....	16.8	10.5	8.5	9.0	Breakfast cereals	1.6	1.5	1.5	1.5
Margarine (actual wt.).....	2.8	5.5	7.9	8.4	Hominy.....	1.4	2.8	2.6	2.6
Lard.....	10.9	12.2	11.3	10.3	Oat food products	3.8	3.4	3.4	3.4
Shortening.....	11.6	9.5	10.1	11.6	Barley food prod. <sup>5</sup>	1.4	1.6	1.3	1.3
Other edible fats and oils.....	6.4	7.2	8.9	9.4	Wheat:				
<b>Fruits</b>					Flour.....	167	135	126	124
Fresh (farm wt.)..	137.1	130.3	107.7	103.7	Breakfast cereals	3.3	3.1	3.1	3.1
Citrus.....	48.5	53.9	42.7	40.5	Rye flour.....	2.2	1.4	1.5	1.4
Apples (com- mercial).....	30.2	25.2	20.1	19.2	Rice, milled.....	5.7	4.8	5.3	5.3

<sup>1</sup>Quantity in pounds except for eggs which are stated in number. Data on calendar year basis except for dried fruits which are on a pack year basis; fresh citrus fruits, dry field peas and peanuts on a crop year basis; rice on August 1 year; and canned fruit and vegetables on pack year basis in 1935-39. All years begin in year indicated except for fresh citrus, which begins in October of the previous year and rice which begins in August of previous year. <sup>2</sup>Not available. <sup>3</sup>Excludes canned food products con- and series covers total commercial production for sale as fresh, both for shipment to distant markets and local markets. Excludes farm garden output for farm household use. <sup>4</sup>Average 1937-39. Data prior to 1937 are not available. <sup>5</sup>Barley used for food products in terms of malt equivalent. <sup>6</sup>Includes white, whole wheat, and semolina flour. <sup>7</sup>Green bean basis.

## Production and Consumption of Meat and Lard

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture (in million lbs.)

Year	Beef		Veal		Lamb and Mutton		Pork (excl. Lard)		All Meats		Lard <sup>1</sup>	
	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion	Pro- duc- tion	Con- sump- tion
1935...	6,608	6,770	1,023	1,087	877	923	5,919	6,155	14,427	14,935	1,276	1,226
1940...	7,175	7,257	981	981	876	873	10,044	9,701	19,076	18,812	2,288	1,924
1945...	10,276	7,665	1,664	1,536	1,054	943	10,697	8,598	23,891	18,742	2,066	1,622
1946...	9,373	8,533	1,413	1,382	968	923	11,150	10,506	22,934	21,844	2,130	1,607
1947...	10,432	9,916	1,605	1,545	799	762	10,502	9,919	23,338	22,142	2,402	1,901
1948...	9,075	9,163	1,423	1,384	747	733	10,055	9,840	21,300	21,120	2,321	1,972
1949...	9,439	9,439	1,334	1,311	603	606	10,286	9,993	21,662	21,349	2,534	1,892
1950...	9,538	9,533	1,230	1,206	597	596	10,714	10,361	22,079	22,818	2,864	2,104
1951...	8,843	8,478	1,061	1,005	521	517	11,483	10,818	21,908	22,440	2,886	2,083
1952...	9,667	9,568	1,173	1,103	648	640	11,547	11,132	23,035	24,341	2,368	2,023
1953...	12,444	12,151	1,559	1,498	729	735	10,063	9,957	24,795	24,705	2,362	1,830
1954 <sup>2</sup> ...	12,994	12,772	1,604	1,608	735	731	10,010	9,684	25,403	24,705		

<sup>1</sup>Excludes military use. <sup>2</sup>Preliminary.

## Egg Production in the U. S. by Years

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture (in millions)

State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954	State	1953	1954
Ala.	748	749	Ill.	3,148	3,283	Minn.	3,813	4,043	N. C.	1,337	1,426	Texas.	2,740	2,944
Ariz.	84	88	Ind.	2,752	3,035	Miss.	698 <sup>1</sup>	697	N. D.	555	572	Utah.	417	421
Ark.	705	728	Iowa.	4,673	4,929	Mo.	2,534	2,592	Ohio.	2,880	3,009	Vt.	170	183
Calif.	4,273	4,577	Kan.	1,806	1,799	Mont.	2,533	2,400	Okl.	1,040	1,018	W.	1,113	1,127
Colo.	377	387	Ky.	1,264	1,280	Nebr.	1,736	1,834	Ore.	545	557	Wash.	705	834
Conn.	746	771	La.	382	403	Nev.	27	24	Pa.	3,920	4,208	Wis.	476	494
Del.	136	140	Me.	684	716	N. H.	466	502	R. I.	108	106	Wy.	101	109
Fla.	438	480	Mid.	536	553	N. J.	2,749	2,987	S. C.	535	548			
Ga.	881	942	Mass.	961	974	N. M.	117	128	S. D.	1,241	1,284			
Idaho.	280	299	Mich.	1,630	1,726	N. Y.	2,294	2,469	Tenn.	1,011	966	U. S.	62,323	65,375

Gross income from farm eggs (1953) \$2,467,046.00 (1954) \$2,000,580.00. Price received by farmers per dozen (1950) 36.5 (1951) 47.8; (1952) 41.6; (1953) 47.7; (1954) 36.8.  
Gross income from farm chickens (1954) \$380,077.00.  
Commercial broilers produced (1954) 1,059,784,000 birds, gross income \$753,191,000.  
Gross income (1954) from eggs and chickens (inc. commercial broilers) totaled \$3,133,848,000.  
Chickens on farms (January 1, 1955) amounted to 447,310,000 birds, total value \$471,522,000.

## Grain, Hay, Potato, Cotton, Tobacco, Production, 1954

Source: Agricultural Marketing Service; Department of Agriculture

State	Barley 1,000 bushels	All Corn <sup>1</sup> 1,000 bushels	Cotton lint 1,000 bales <sup>2</sup>	All hay 1,000 tons	Oats 1,000 bushels	Pota- toes 1,000 bushels	Rye 1,000 bushels	Tobacco 1,000 pounds	Winter wheat 1,000 bushels	Spring wheat <sup>3</sup> 1,000 bushels
Ala		28,808	725	497	6,960	3,925		612	528	
Ark	13,930	576	650	691	495	1,513			588	
Cal	364	8,361	1,355	688	11,040	819			1,618	
Calif	69,898	7,684	1,450	6,243	7,056	39,360	104		9,260	
Colo	7,020	9,425		1,986	3,614	17,280	276		15,790	710
Conn		1,880		425	144	3,110		23,069		
Del	341	5,270		100	324	1,501	264		822	
Fla		9,200	25	84	1,080	9,786		32,941		
Ga	216	29,142	610	441	21,235	395	80	124,220	2,072	
Idaho	18,005	3,243		2,763	10,560	42,075	52		19,062	16,281
Ill	2,145	449,312	3	4,746	139,776	360	2,052		41,921	
Ind	9,215	256,101	71	2,322	58,960	3,448	1,870	15,040	39,741	
Iowa	522	540,015		6,794	230,881	600	80		1,710	342
Kan	9,888	39,558		3,185	36,238	259	902	115	176,208	
Ky	3,162	66,443	13	1,953	5,688	1,445	544	461,388	5,508	
La		12,957	570	324	3,711	927		240		
Me	100	312		712	3,003	49,725				
Mid	3,400	18,778		621	2,691	767	262	42,500	4,972	
Mass		1,656		524	99	2,100		10,879		
Mich	3,745	83,028		3,736	55,497	9,555	884	208	30,000	
Min	28,050	277,013		8,683	181,685	16,000	1,334		532	
Miss		27,231	1,575	618	17,080	560			784	
Mo	7,000	69,201	450	2,786	59,843	1,080	1,020	5,720	40,111	
Mont	33,332	2,813		2,803	11,151	2,401	138		34,605	42,952
Neb	4,500	196,000		6,200	68,260	4,830	1,550		61,200	433
Nev	792	120	2	482	308	510			81	243
N. H		645		383	120	988			1,512	
N. J	840	9,600		437	1,778	5,784	246		400	243
N. M	525	1,318	210	512	594	78	50			
N. Y	2,560	29,558		5,512	26,888	30,935	490		10,065	
N. C	1,938	50,781	360	1,081	20,397	5,880	270	935,620	7,436	64,920
N. D	67,568	25,704		3,675	49,164	18,620	4,166			
Ohio	1,998	232,066		3,961	56,684	5,750	936	28,790	48,510	
Okla	4,370	4,012	295	1,560	19,550	5,264	920		70,770	
Ore	19,836	1,400		1,667	12,515	13,200	207		21,043	3,990
Pa	8,800	63,201		3,497	33,411	14,210	415	42,966	19,790	
R. I		231		51		1,148				
S. C	522	11,718	500	262	23,846	1,695	184	144,270	3,081	
S. D	9,320	115,913		4,878	113,772	1,680	2,460		4,604	21,907
Tenn	1,578	40,484	545	1,311	8,906	1,485	264	137,730	3,959	
Texas	3,135	33,184	3,920	1,389	41,354	2,033	357		30,894	
Utah	7,240	1,443		1,182	1,980	3,380	54		4,185	2,370
Vt		2,856		1,343	840	720				
Va	3,978	30,064	12	1,472	7,070	4,789	408	166,656	6,936	
Wash	20,520	1,539		1,545	7,191	13,200	253		63,988	8,456
W. Va	585	9,045		1,082	1,898	1,680	32	4,960	1,152	
Wis	2,844	154,445		7,948	127,336	11,610	504	22,210	658	776
Wyo	3,648	575		1,103	3,564	1,680	60		2,642	663
Total	370,126	2,964,639	13,569	104,380	1,499,579	355,099	23,688	2,200,134	790,737	173,487

<sup>1</sup>Covers corn for all purposes. <sup>2</sup>500 lb. gross weight. <sup>3</sup>Total includes 36,200 bales of American Egyptian cotton produced in Arizona, California, New Mexico and Texas. <sup>4</sup>Excludes 5,557,000 bushels of durum wheat produced in Minnesota 84,000 bushels; North Dakota 4,976,000 bushels, and South Dakota 497,000 bushels.

## Farm Credit Administration

LOANS AND DISCOUNTS OUTSTANDING by institutions supervised by the Farm Credit Administration (in thousands of dollars)

Source: Farm Credit Administration

End of month	Farm mortgage loans by		Fed. interm. cred. bk. loans to & disc. for—		Loans to cooperatives by—			
	Federal land banks	Land Bank Commissioner	Production credit associations and banks for coop. <sup>1,2</sup>	Other financial institutions, except cooperatives <sup>1</sup>	Production credit associations <sup>1</sup>	Federal Intermediate credit banks <sup>1</sup>	Banks for co-ops, incl. Central Bank <sup>3</sup>	Agricultural Marketing Act revolving fund <sup>1</sup>
1940—December	1,851,218	648,296	186,933	31,102	171,866	1,490	74,741	16,401
1941—December	1,704,398	596,802	226,017	39,222	187,497	2,152	113,444	16,914
1942—December	1,602,840	512,197	272,964	39,059	184,602	2,000	144,614	12,551
1943—December	1,357,937	406,190	308,671	35,778	198,734	2,000	235,174	7,351
1944—December	1,136,928	329,700	267,135	31,197	191,684	700	212,835	3,067
1945—December	1,027,587	228,397	241,879	27,870	195,887	2,042	157,545	2,693
1946—December	944,421	140,127	276,461	34,244	233,907	4,151	181,550	2,232
1947—December	869,425	103,195	334,087	42,908	293,608	4,000	274,777	2,603
1948—December	869,573	75,237	325,468	61,465	371,825	4,709	304,684	1,315
1949—December	899,475	56,726	423,038	57,941	392,280	2,400	301,887	1,365
1950—December	946,469	42,616	485,322	66,787	455,172	3,233	344,978	1,309
1951—December	907,573	31,883	611,472	83,441	567,619	4,000	423,952	1,461
1952—December	1,078,493	23,374	627,106	91,225	606,116	2,000	418,504	905
1953—June	1,135,782	20,301	743,595	86,024	768,183		372,109	400
1953—December	1,179,889	17,265	545,181	69,173	550,416	500	319,110	
1954—June	1,241,658	14,848	723,656	67,925	740,033		303,965	
1954—December	1,280,944	12,550	602,002	60,594	587,225	2,200	361,615	

<sup>1</sup>Includes renewals. <sup>2</sup>Excludes loans and discounts outstanding for the two institutions. <sup>3</sup>Does not include advances in connection with CCC programs.

## United States Imports of Coffee for Consumption

Source: Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce  
COFFEE, RAW OR GREEN

Country of origin	1953		1954	
	Net quantity (lbs.)	Value (dollars)	Net quantity (lbs.)	Value (dollars)
Mexico.....	136,380,007	\$68,768,390	131,374,206	\$87,833,432
Guatemala.....	107,041,067	52,009,162	92,327,453	55,051,684
El Salvador.....	13,741,334	64,467,828	101,834,874	60,162,527
Honduras.....	21,397,361	10,602,616	19,647,078	13,168,958
Nicaragua.....	39,192,923	19,772,039	30,762,183	20,253,768
Costa Rica.....	35,114,638	19,398,744	19,217,792	13,185,735
Panama.....	625,692	278,472	167,924	99,343
Canal Zone.....	363,853	176,991	41,325	19,203
Jamaica.....	665,488	295,542	300,360	163,020
Haiti.....	13,922,576	7,159,967	24,211,594	15,272,906
Dominican Republic.....	32,604,557	16,479,012	45,371,173	27,090,471
Leeward and Windward Is.			3,000	1,800
Trinidad and Tobago Is.	527,884	239,801	530,480	292,776
Netherlands Antilles.....			24,801	13,348
Colombia.....	741,279,259	415,047,689	648,955,216	461,505,088
Venezuela.....	90,621,814	48,200,695	50,409,767	34,984,116
Surinam.....	99,000	5,154		
Ecuador.....	31,867,753	14,820,908	31,182,059	18,679,426
Peru.....	5,962,100	3,112,555	7,968,218	5,660,724
Bolivia.....	269,872	111,040	299,043	194,074
Chile.....	77,260	43,428		
Brazil.....	1,186,573,591	627,855,946	840,170,336	544,102,931
Italy.....			26,133	18,966
Saudi Arabia.....	3,014,869	1,725,198	101,694	78,305
Arabia Peninsula States.....	80,938	49,112	4,216,786	3,100,607
Aden.....			41,000	27,280
India.....	12,800	10,735	1,020,142	707,980
British Malaya.....	4,485,498	1,841,964	19,645	83,057
Republic of Indonesia.....	132,276	62,100	4,817,191	2,369,447
Other Portuguese Asia.....	9,740	5,114		
French Morocco.....	56,250	28,879	55,115	30,075
Anglo-Egyptian Sudan.....	121,313	-58,105	1,190,954	748,123
Cameroon.....			4,192	2,957
French Equatorial Africa.....	161,304	87,372	30,515,995	16,891,585
French West Africa.....	2,800,000	966,000	441,831	247,880
Gold Coast.....			1,000	470
Nigeria.....	10,032	3,511	188,736	109,031
British West Africa.....			63,636,254	36,068,476
Angola.....	81,614,657	37,757,759	1,514,735	937,824
West Portuguese Africa.....	1,425,154	679,528	258,706	135,628
Liberia.....			22,581,072	14,162,581
Belgian Congo.....	27,323,178	13,745,519		
East Italian Africa.....	189,479	97,025	47,307,034	30,749,438
Ethiopia.....	60,338,741	29,540,323	22,780	15,420
French Somaliland.....	89,476	43,430	27,579,569	15,959,466
British East Africa.....	19,511,718	8,075,856	262,918	168,565
Mozambique.....	145,636	84,470	5,896,990	3,039,147
Madagascar.....				
Union of South Africa.....	274,754	151,501		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>2,781,628,742</b>	<b>1,465,610,888</b>	<b>2,258,632,264</b>	<b>1,484,067,537</b>

## COFFEE, ROASTED OR PROCESSED

Canada.....	464	540	2,856	2,599
Mexico.....	208,491	140,285	505,100	374,207
El Salvador.....			1,300	2,340
Costa Rica.....			1,500	1,417
Jamaica.....	126,980	73,232	200,348	212,886
Haiti.....	169,500	100,689		
Dominican Republic.....	4,078,099	2,496,520	860,000	681,386
Colombia.....	735,100	439,031	554,750	403,440
Ecuador.....	37,500	15,525		
Brazil.....	206	124		
Norway.....	866	070		
<b>Total.....</b>	<b>5,357,446</b>	<b>3,266,216</b>	<b>2,415,854</b>	<b>1,681,275</b>

## Balance of Trade Under Tariff Acts

Source: United States Tariff Commission

Act of	Year	Imports	Exports	Av. Excess Imp.	Av. Excess Exp.
July 4, 1789.....	1790	\$23,000,000	\$20,205,156	\$2,794,844	
Aug 10, 1790.....	1791-1792	60,700,000	39,765,139	10,467,430	
May 2, 1792.....	1793-1794	65,700,000	59,154,297	3,274,351	
June 7, 1794.....	1795-1812	1,523,538,964	1,213,984,049	17,197,551	
July 1, 1812.....	1813-1816	295,114,274	169,261,263	31,441,253	
April 27, 1816.....	1817-1824	686,033,674	608,707,242	9,728,404	
May 22, 1824.....	1825-1828	349,308,444	351,720,223	4,397,055	
May 19, 1828.....	1829-1832	349,580,837	319,455,705	8,723,533	
July 14, 1832.....	1833-1833	108,118,311	90,140,433	17,977,878	
March 2, 1833.....	1834-1842	1,218,445,645	1,060,257,281	17,576,485	
Aug 30, 1842.....	1843-1846	348,333,071	423,681,648		\$18,689,648
July 30, 1846.....	1847-1857	2,336,430,243	2,612,765,531		16,030,481
March 3, 1857.....	1858-1861	1,170,440,593	1,330,901,092		40,115,125
March 2, 1861.....	1862-1862	178,330,200	227,558,141		49,227,941
July 14, 1862.....	1863-1864	526,488,002	532,355,587		2,933,491
June 30, 1864.....	1865-1870	2,176,889,958	2,193,871,147		2,830,198
July 14, 1870.....	1871-1872	1,059,359,997	1,065,317,286		2,978,644
June 6, 1872.....	1873-1883	6,255,725,983	7,313,389,153		97,099,379
March 3, 1883.....	1884-1890	4,768,262,722	5,080,073,791		45,973,019
Oct 1, 1890.....	1891-1894	3,112,621,830	3,588,238,021		118,901,048
Aug 27, 1894.....	1895-1897	2,280,107,204	2,688,606,689		136,164,493
July 24, 1897.....	1898-1909	11,981,155,035	17,964,899,699		498,645,389
Aug 5, 1909.....	1910-1913	6,482,467,103	8,222,459,209		459,098,026
Oct 3, 1913.....	1914-1922	27,279,040,087	45,480,705,084		2,355,739,889
Sept 22, 1922.....	1923-1930	31,795,962,536	36,846,025,405		631,267,859
June 18, 1930.....	1931-1954	114,577,454,753	194,250,654,611		3,319,716,601

# Farm-Mortgage Debt Outstanding by Lender Groups

Source: Agricultural Research Service, data are for Continental United States  
Amounts held by principal lender groups

Year (Jan. 1)	Total farm- mort- gage debt <sup>1</sup>	Federal land banks <sup>2</sup>	Federal Farm Mortgage Corpora- tion <sup>3</sup>	Joint- stock land banks <sup>4</sup>	Farmers Home Adminis- tration <sup>5</sup>	Life in- surance com- panies <sup>6</sup>	Commer- cial and savings banks <sup>7</sup>	Three state credit agencies <sup>8</sup>	Indi- viduals and others
	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1920	8,448,772	293,595	.....	60,038	.....	974,826	1,204,383	.....	5,915,930
1930	9,630,768	1,201,732	.....	637,780	.....	2,118,439	997,468	.....	4,578,980
1935	7,584,459	1,947,442	816,737	277,020	.....	1,301,562	498,842	96,360	2,876,760
1940	6,586,399	2,068,820	713,290	191,726	31,927	984,290	531,170	66,096	2,190,882
1945	4,940,915	1,209,676	347,307	5,455	193,377	938,275	449,582	30,294	1,777,371
1946	4,760,464	1,075,952	239,365	3,208	181,881	801,263	507,298	19,872	1,844,891
1947	4,896,970	976,748	146,621	1,641	189,300	888,065	683,229	.....	2,010,766
1948	5,064,245	888,933	107,006	645	195,069	959,715	840,647	.....	2,072,170
1949	5,288,331	868,156	77,920	462	188,893	1,036,383	900,843	.....	2,215,674
1950	5,579,278	966,077	58,650	270	188,855	1,172,426	937,144	.....	2,315,956
1951	6,071,345	947,131	44,008	0	214,017	1,355,766	1,068,359	.....	2,501,734
1952	6,584,270	904,128	32,778	0	233,374	1,541,041	1,016,923	.....	2,740,026
1953	7,154,038	1,071,354	23,809	0	257,946	1,715,164	1,105,096	.....	2,980,585
1954	7,656,186	1,149,418	17,628	0	268,060	1,892,644	1,141,214	.....	3,177,223
1955, P.	8,170,402	1,266,953	12,834	0	271,220	2,046,124	1,210,676	.....	3,362,596

(P.) Preliminary. <sup>1</sup>Excludes territories and possessions.  
<sup>2</sup>1930-55, includes regular mortgages, purchase-money mortgages, and sales contracts, prior to 1930, regular mortgages only.

<sup>3</sup>Loans held by the Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation were made on its behalf by the Land Bank Commissioner. Authority to make new loans expired July 1, 1947.

<sup>4</sup>Joint-stock land banks have been in liquidation since May 12, 1933. Includes banks in receivership.

<sup>5</sup>Successor to Farm Security Administration Revised series. Data for 1939-41 include loans for tenant-purchase. Thereafter data include farm-development (special real estate) loans beginning 1942, farm-enlargement loans beginning 1944, project-liquidation loans beginning 1945; and farm-housing loans beginning July 1950. Data also includes similar loans from State Rural Rehabilitation Corporation trust funds.

<sup>6</sup>Estimates based upon direct reports from life insurance companies, official reports submitted to State insurance commissioners. "Best's Life Insurance Reports," and monthly data received from the Life Insurance Association of America and the Institute of Life Insurance. Includes legal reserve companies only.

<sup>7</sup>1935-47, insured commercial banks; prior to 1935, open State and national banks; 1948-55, all operating banks.

<sup>8</sup>Department of Rural Credit of Minnesota, Bank of North Dakota, and Rural Credit Board of South Dakota. Rural Credit Board completed liquidation during 1945.

<sup>9</sup>Included with "others."

## Grain Receipts at Western Grain Centers, 1954

Source: Chicago Board of Trade. Totals in bushels

Center	Wheat	Corn	Oats	Rye	Barley	Soy Beans	Total
Chicago	27,103,000	101,920,000	22,220,000	3,107,000	13,146,000	23,930,000	191,426,000
Minneapolis	133,061,000	32,758,000	38,223,000	4,163,000	65,842,000	7,279,000	281,326,000
Duluth	77,435,000	23,047,000	11,043,000	2,104,000	18,717,000	.....	132,346,000
St. Louis	37,906,000	36,314,000	6,659,000	40,000	2,206,000	4,560,000	87,685,000
Milwaukee	3,449,000	7,921,000	2,992,000	55,000	30,744,000	13,000	45,174,000
Kansas City	98,833,000	27,951,000	3,240,000	173,000	777,000	5,903,000	136,967,000
Omaha	24,756,000	30,524,000	7,414,000	228,000	220,000	2,469,000	65,611,000
Peoria	3,916,000	26,313,000	2,634,000	503,000	2,924,000	4,325,000	40,014,000
Toledo	39,468,000	33,476,000	7,858,000	102,000	153,000	8,318,000	89,375,000
Indianapolis	11,266,000	22,553,000	2,130,000	25,000	.....	5,240,000	41,211,000
St. Joseph	25,099,000	8,687,000	6,174,000	25,000	304,000	2,053,000	42,345,000
St. Louis City	3,728,000	27,335,000	11,690,000	220,000	236,000	1,379,000	44,588,000
Wichita	27,430,000	17,000	10,000	2,000	32,000	99,000	27,590,000
Hutchinson	29,099,000	8,000	.....	8,000	48,000	12,000	29,175,000
Totals 1954	542,549,000	378,824,000	121,687,000	10,755,000	135,348,000	65,670,000	1,254,833,000
Totals 1953	544,904,000	371,464,000	113,411,000	17,432,000	125,772,000	62,601,000	1,235,584,000

Grain Elevator Storage Capacities, May, 1955 (in bushels over 10,000,000). Albany, 13,500,000; Baltimore, 12,750,000; Buffalo, 53,735,000; Chicago, 59,328,000; Decatur, 22,450,000; Duluth and Superior, 56,275,000; Enid, 64,732,500; Fort Worth, 36,885,000; Galveston, 12,865,000; Hutchinson, 115,882,000; Omaha and Council Bluffs, 28,235,000; Salina, 18,250,000; Milwaukee, 39,760,000; Minneapolis, 30,035,000; Toledo, 24,214,000; Wichita, 46,455,000.

(Canadian: Ft. William and Port Arthur, 93,902,000; Midland, 12,816,000; Montreal, 15,912,000; Vancouver, 17,653,500.

## World Exports of Wheat and Corn

Source: Corn Trade News; figures show thousands of bushels

Year (Cal.)	Wheat & Flour Exports by Countries Named, and Total for all Countries					Corn Exports by Countries Named and Total for all Countries				
	Total	North Amer.	Argen- tina	Aus- tralia	Russia and Danube	Total	Argen- tina	Black Sea	North Amer.	South Africa
1940	368,753	197,293	135,092	70,403	.....	133,673	7,590	4,140	37,135	9,947
1944	524,253	378,155	92,840	53,258	2,368	.....	21,718	.....	10,231	.....
1945	673,344	530,412	90,032	62,000	.....	.....	22,080	.....	15,229	.....
1946	624,100	515,100	50,000	69,000	.....	.....	55,000	.....	25,695	.....
1947	884,748	721,748	83,000	62,000	.....	.....	83,030	.....	97,800	.....
1948	918,000	680,000	79,000	129,000	128,000	187,315	93,030	75,000	24,300	nil
1949	875,246	662,246	65,000	118,000	125,000	139,800	105,000	10,500	134,000	1,000
1950	679,431	449,331	101,000	116,000	30,000	183,100	42,800	5,800	99,000	nil
1951	906,108	761,515	90,050	120,000	13,100	146,500	31,500	16,000	100,300	.....
1952	916,970	796,700	2,520	81,950	24,575	125,380	11,780	13,300	99,500	nil
1953	828,800	609,427	91,300	101,500	35,800	133,416	25,830	3,005	129,800	nil
1954	477,063	478,286	107,334	74,850	21,500	175,300	42,495	2,775	69,900	nil
					29,500	155,775	83,100	.....	.....	.....

— Estimated. <sup>1</sup>Includes 37,093,000 bushels exported by Turkey and about 50,000,000 by France.

## American Purebred Livestock Organizations

Source: Breeder's Gazette, Stockyards, Louisville, Ky., Samuel R. Guard, Editor

Registration of pedigreed purebred livestock by 89 American associations reached a total of 1,830,937 pedigrees in 1954 according to a tally made by Breeder's Gazette in 1955. This is an increase of 156,516 over 1953. Notable was the rise in Angus cattle from 160,754 registrations in 1953 to 213,410 in 1954, and of Holstein heifers from 189,562 to 195,963. Dairy cattle were down by about 30,000 head, with Holsteins leading Guernseys and Jerseys. Durocs led the pedigreed swine, but the meat type, Yorkshires and Tamworths, nearly doubled. Purebred horse registrations declined 10%. The roster includes the name of the secretary, followed by the number of registrations.

### BEEF CATTLE

American Aberdeen-Angus Breeders' Assn., 9 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago. Frank Richards (213,410).

American Brahman Breeders' Assn., 1208 Louisiana St., Houston, Tex. Harry P. Gayden (17,010).

American Brangus Breeders' Assn., 109½ S. Wilson, Vinita, Okla. Dorsey Buttram (8,200).

American Charbray Breeders' Assn., 841 1st National Bank Bldg., Houston, Tex. Mrs. Quinta Arrigo (746). Also: American Charolaise Breeders' Assn. (187).

American Devon Cattle Club, Agawam, Mass. Kenneth Hinshaw (534).

American Galloway Breeders' Assn., South Fork, Mo. Chas. C. Wells (507).

American Hereford Assn., Hereford Drive, Kansas City, Mo. Paul Swaffer (552,551).

American Polled Hereford Assn., 1110 Grand Ave., Kansas City, Mo. D. W. Chittenden (80,020).

Red Angus Assn. of America, Rt. 2, Sheridan, Wyo. Mrs. Waldo E. Forbes (500 inspected).

Santa Gertrudis Breeders International, Kingsville, Tex. R. P. Marshall (13,858 classified).

American Scotch Highland Breeders' Assn., Belvidere, S. D. L. Berry (315).

American Shorthorn Breeders' Assn., 7 Dexter Park Ave., Chicago. Allan C. Atlason (49,487).

Also: Polled Shorthorn Society of this association, same address. Emily Krahn (14,077).

Pan American Zebu Assn., 818 Gunter Bldg., San Antonio, Tex. Roy G. Martin (1,784).

### DAIRY CATTLE

Ayrshire Breeders' Assn., Brandon, Vt. Chester C. Putney (22,993).

Brown Swiss Cattle Breeders' Assn., Beloit, Wis. Fred S. Idtse (22,182).

Dutch Belted Cattle Assn. of America, 2235 Lebanon Rd., Nashville, Tenn. R. F. Litsey (125).

American Guernsey Cattle Club, Peterborough, N. H. Robt. D. Stewart (81,545).

Holstein-Friesian Assn. of America, Brattleboro, Vt. Robt. H. Rumler (195,963).

American Jersey Cattle Club, 1521 E. Broad St., Columbus. Floyd Johnston (71,116).

American Red Danish Cattle Assn., Fairview, Mich. C. R. Shantz (61).

American Dairy Cattle Club, Interlaken, N. Y. Robt. W. Hitchcock (989).

### DUAL PURPOSE CATTLE

American Kerry & Dexter Club, 707 W. Water St., Decorah, Ia. Mrs. Daisy Moore (13).

American Milking Shorthorn Society, 313 S. Glenstone, Springfield, Mo. Bill Dixon (21,834).

Red Poll Cattle Club of America, 3275 Holdrege St., Lincoln, Neb. L. E. Stephenson (3,824).

American Belted Galloway Cattle Breeders' Assn., South Fork, Mo. Charles C. Wells (19).

### SWINE

American Berkshire Assn., 601 W. Monroe St., Springfield, Ill. Willard D. Brittin (21,437).

Chester White Swine Record Assn., Rochester, Ind. Levi P. Moore (19,515).

United Duroc Record Assn., Peoria, Ill. B. R. Evans (92,090).

Hampshire Swine Registry, 1111 Main St., Peoria, Ill. R. L. Pemberton (68,114).

National Hereford Hog Record Assn., Milo, Ia. Albert Hyzer (2,261).

Inbred Livestock Registry Assn., University of Minnesota, St. Paul, Minn. Dr. L. M. Winters (3,130).

American Landrace Assn., Noblesville, Ind. Merritt Murphy (1,912).

OIC Swine Breeders' Assn., Goshen, Ind. Mrs. Clara Clason (3,653).

Poland China Record Assn., 601 E. Losey St., Galesburg, Ill. C. W. Mitchell (21,758).

Kentucky Red Berkshire Swine Record Assn., 303 Stanford St., Lancaster, Ky. Hogan Teater (101).

National Spotted Poland China Record Assn.,

28 E. 32nd St., Indianapolis, Ind. Fred L. Obenchain (27,670).

Tamworth Swine Assn., Hagerstown, Ind. R. H. Waltz (8,809).

American Yorkshire Club, Lafayette, Ind. Martin E. Gannon (17,243).

### SHEEP

American Cheviot Sheep Society, Lafayette Hill, Pa. S. R. Gates (4,590).

Columbia Sheep Breeders' Assn. of America, Logan, Utah. A. Esplin (7,041).

American Corriedale Assn., 108 Parkhill Ave., Columbia, Mo. Rollo E. Singleton (18,111).

American Cotswold Record Assn., Sigel, Ill. C. P. Harding.

American Delaine-Merino Record Assn., 400 Water St., Wheeling, W. Va. Chas. M. Swart (1,254).

Black-Top Delaine-Merino Sheep Breeders' Assn., Rt. 4, Howell, Mich. Emerson Richards (224).

Black-Top and National Delaine-Merino Sheep Assn., Houston, Pa. I. Y. Hamilton (70).

Texas Delaine-Merino Record Assn., Burnet, Tex. Mrs. G. A. Gilmp (2,355).

Continental Dorset Club, Hickory, Pa. J. R. Henderson (5,115).

American Hampshire Sheep Assn., 72 Woodland Ave., Detroit, Mich. Helen Belote (31,321).

Karakul Fur Sheep Registry, Friendship, Wis. Mrs. Alta H. Robertson (168).

United Karakul Registry, Twin Falls, Idaho. Olive May Cook (77).

National Lincoln Sheep Breeders' Assn., West Milton, O. Ralph O. Shaffer (845).

Montadale Sheep Breeders' Assn., 61 Angelica St., St. Louis, Mo. E. H. Mattingly (2,204).

American Oxford Down Record Assn., Eaton Rapids, Mich. C. E. Puffenberger (2,293).

American Panama Assn., Rupert, Ida. Wilbur Priest (411).

American Rambouillet Sheep Breeders' Assn., 2709 Sherwood Way, San Angelo, Tex. Mrs. Russell G. Harlow (6,285).

Romeldale Sheep Breeders' Assn., Elk Grove, Calif. A. T. Spencer (211).

American Romney Breeders' Assn. Withycombe Hall, Corvallis, Ore. H. A. Lindgren (1,315).

American Shropshire Registry Assn., Lafayette, Ind. Chas. F. Osborn (11,200).

American Southdown Breeders' Assn., 212 S. Allen St., State College, Pa. W. L. Henning (8,931).

American Suffolk Sheep Society, Moscow, Idaho. C. W. Hickman (9,060).

National Suffolk Sheep Assn., Columbia, Mo. Ruth Day (12,418).

National Tunis Sheep Registry, Rt. 5, Fulton, N. Y. Ralph E. Owen (93).

### HORSES

American Albino Horse Club, White Horse Ranch, Naper, Neb. Ruth E. White (85).

Appaloosa Horse Club, Rt. 3, Moscow, Idaho. George B. Hatley (251).

Arabian Horse Club Registry of America, 111 W. Monroe St., Chicago, Ill. Frank Watt (763).

Belgium Draft Horse Corp. of America, Wabash, Ind. Blanche A. Schmalzried (245).

Clydesdale Breeders' Assn. of the U. S., 910 Goff Bldg., Clarksburg, W. Va. Nathan Goff (261).

American Cream Draft Horse Assn., Hubbard, Ia. Mrs. Raynold Topp.

American Hackney Horse Society, 42 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Mrs. J. Macy Willets (208).

Standard Jack & Jennet Registry of America, R. 2, Lexington, Ky. G. W. Davis (20).

Morgan Horse Club, 90 Broad St., New York, N. Y. Frank B. Hills (450).

Molocco Spotted Horse Co-operative Assn. of America, Greenfield, Ia. LeRoy Fritz.

Palomino Horse Assn., Reseda, Calif. Mrs. Edna Fagan (133).

Palomino Horse Breeders of America, Mineral Wells, Tex. Dr. H. Arthur Zappe (520).

Percheron Horse Assn of America, R. 1, Fair Oaks, Ind Mrs Anne Brown (85)  
 American Quarter Horse Assn., Amarillo, Tex. Raymond D. Hollingsworth (11,123).  
 American Saddle Horse Breeders' Assn., 929 S. 4th St., Louisville, Ky C J. Cronan, Jr. (2,368).  
 American Shetland Pony Club, 116 E Jefferson Blvd., South Bend, Ind. Mary Catherine Lean (2,553).  
 American Shire Horse Assn., 504½ Grand Ave., Des Moines, Ia. E. F. Fox.  
 United States Trotting Assn., 1349 E. Broad St., Columbus, O. Ken McCarr (4,496).

Tennessee Walking Horse Breeders' Assn., Lewisburg, Tenn. Miss Syd Houston (1,239).  
 Jockey Club, 250 Park Ave., New York, N. Y. Marshall Cassidy (8,483).  
 Welsh Pony Society of America, White Post, Va. Mrs. H. L. Shelton (104).

## GOATS

American Angora Goat Breeders' Assn., Rock-springs, Tex. Mrs. Thomas L. Taylor (8,128).  
 American Milk Goat Record Assn., Elyria, O. R. W. Soens (3,965).  
 American Goat Society, Mena, Ark. R. D. West (2,820).

## Ranking Agricultural Counties

TOTALS FOR THE 100 LEADING COUNTIES, COMPARED WITH THE U. S. TOTALS FOR SPECIFIED ITEMS

Source: Bureau of the Census, Census of Agriculture, 1950

Item	United States total	Total for 100 leading counties	The leading county	County total
Value of all farm products sold (dols.)	22,052,256,432	3,913,351,759	Los Angeles, Calif.	156,962,336
Livestock and livestock products (No.)				
Value of specified classes of livestock on hand (dols.)	11,667,311,836	1,543,417,545	Los Angeles, Calif.	34,427,437
Horses and colts on farms	5,401,846	599,855	Fremont, Wyo	11,532
Mules and mule colts on farms	2,202,264	580,733	Robeson, N. C.	11,017
Cattle and calves on farms	76,762,161	9,402,828	Cherry, Nebr.	268,456
Cattle and calves sold alive	36,318,636	5,520,741	Weld, Colo.	188,194
Milk cows on farms	21,242,573	3,957,818	Los Angeles, Calif.	91,902
Whole milk sold (1,000 pounds)	68,529,411	24,566,338	Los Angeles, Calif.	1,104,803
Value of dairy products sold (dols.)	3,079,131,579	931,128,113	Los Angeles, Calif.	47,426,021
Hogs and pigs on farms	55,721,977	13,474,332	Henry, Ill.	228,035
Hogs and pigs sold alive	65,511,711	17,422,850	Henry, Ill.	300,327
Sheep and lambs on farms	31,386,861	13,595,031	Val Verde, Tex.	206,107
Sheep and lambs sold alive	20,003,070	7,635,472	Val Verde, Tex.	3,323,909
Chickens on farms	342,463,594	63,103,304	Sonoma, Calif.	53,902,173
Chickens sold	588,183,345	305,166,832	Sussex, Del.	37,177,966
Chicken eggs sold (dols.)	2,409,646,703	641,238,126	Sonoma, Calif.	1,041,680
Turkeys raised	36,434,218	17,047,548	Fresno, Calif.	90,750
Turkeys on farms	2,848,880	1,534,104	Merced, Calif.	
Value of poultry and poultry products sold (dols.)	1,823,332,120	611,451,404	Sussex, Del.	47,797,677
Field crops harvested (acres)				
Corn for grain	75,132,672	15,746,248	McLean, Ill.	324,144
Sorghums, except for silage	10,069,390	5,910,929	Roosevelt, N. Mex.	174,065
Wheat threshed or combined	71,161,061	25,901,550	Texas, Okla.	554,659
Oats threshed or combined	35,331,447	9,277,274	Otter Tail, Minn.	177,670
Barley threshed or combined	9,180,102	4,841,489	Weld, Colo.	144,127
Flaxseed threshed or combined	4,812,695	4,013,479	Imperial, Calif.	117,901
Rice	1,819,092	1,756,811	Vernon, La.	127,363
Soybeans grown alone for all purposes, except for green manure	11,150,353	4,745,742	Champaign, Ill.	121,307
Soybeans harvested for beans (bush.)	212,439,834	105,853,660	Champaign, Ill.	3,192,854
Peanuts harvested for nuts	2,133,897	1,796,085	Comanche, Tex.	60,020
Land from which hay was cut	65,635,943	11,631,340	Cherry, Nebr.	511,367
Alfalfa cut for hay	18,411,977	3,971,535	Imperial, Calif.	126,616
Irish potatoes	21,514,097	922,555	Aroostook, Me.	127,129
Sweet potatoes	392,291	223,267	St. Landry, La.	38,911
Cotton	26,599,263	13,163,639	Lubbock, Tex.	359,543
Tobacco	1,532,298	1,062,408	Pitt, N. C.	32,096
Sugar beets for sugar	661,517	573,472	Weld, Colo.	53,271
Vegetables harvested for sale (acres)				
Vegetables harvested for sale	3,717,924	1,819,918	Hidalgo, Tex.	98,526
Green beans (snap, string, or wax)	300,742	220,341	Palm Beach, Fla.	43,050
Green peas (English)	352,366	264,778	Umatilla, Ore.	47,916
Sweet corn	625,162	347,949	Dodge, Wis.	12,157
Cabbage	153,362	121,445	Camerton, Tex.	11,795
Tomatoes	490,355	327,781	Hidalgo, Tex.	27,063
Watermelons	366,738	256,613	Barnwell, S. C.	11,417
Onions, dry	108,702	93,820	San Patricio, Tex.	5,559
Fruits and nuts (number)				
Value of all fruits and nuts sold (dols.)	791,664,538	630,502,636	Polk, Fla.	47,025,062
Apples, trees of all ages	50,586,262	21,438,252	Yakima, Wash.	1,341,933
Peaches, trees of all ages	54,161,132	31,569,209	Spokane, S. C.	2,515,671
Plums and prunes, trees of all ages	18,871,546	15,981,971	Santa Clara, Calif.	4,028,366
Cherries, trees of all ages	11,914,607	9,245,523	Dor, Wis.	940,403
Pears, trees of all ages	12,357,081	9,161,842	Yakima, Wash.	1,131,859
Grapes, vines of all ages	289,465,260	280,508,702	Fresno, Calif.	83,658,421
Pecans, trees of all ages	10,126,535	5,672,115	Dougherty, Ga.	252,661
Oranges, trees of all ages	45,833,176	145,504,151	Orange, Calif.	5,354,880
Strawberry, trees of all ages	12,801,443	12,811,552	Hidalgo, Tex.	4,067,068
Grapfruit, trees of all ages	102,387	71,213	Tangipahoa, La.	5,571
Value of horticultural specialties sold (dols.)	392,097,605	221,948,193	Los Angeles, Calif.	16,864,312

For 50 leading counties. Does not include acres for farms with less than 15 bushels harvested.

## Where the Tall Corn Grows

Source: Breeder's Gazette

Iowa not only holds first place among the 48 states for corn production, but also claims first place for quality of its crops and height of its corn stalks. While the average stalk is taller than a man's reach, Don Radda, Washington, Iowa, farmer, produced the world's tallest corn stalk, 31 ft. 3 in.

## Hornless Dorset Sheep—A New Classification

Purebred Dorset sheep without horns, bred that way, are to be seen at North Carolina School of Agriculture farm near Raleigh. They give every indication of retaining early breeding, prolificacy and heavy milk production. The Continental Dorset Club granted temporary registration. Up to this time horns on both males (heavy, triangular, curving backwards and around in corkscrew, with tail not touching face) and females (more delicate in one turn, not too widespread) have been distinctive of the Dorset breed.



## Nutritive Value of Selected Foods

BASED ON EDIBLE PORTIONS OF 100 GRAMS (3½ avoiz. ounces)

Source: U. S. Dept. of Agriculture, Agriculture Handbook No. 8 (June, 1950)

(c) cooked; parentheses, imputed value; dash, probably present; I. U., international units.

Food Item	Food energy	Protein	Fat	Carbo-hydrate	Calcium	Phos-phorus	Iron	Vitamin A value	Thia-mine	Ribo-flavin	Niacin	Ascorbic acid
	Cal.	Grams			Milligrams			I. U.	Milligrams			
Apples, raw	58	3	4	14.9	6	10	3	90	.04	.03	2	5
Asparagus (c)	20	2.4	2	3.6	19	53	1.0	1,040	.13	.17	1.2	23
Bacon, broiled, fried	607	25.0	55.0	1.0	25	255	3.3	(.48)	.31	4.8	0	10
Bananas, raw	83	1.2	2	23.0	8	28	5	430	.04	.05	7	2
Beans, green (c)	125	5.8	3.0	10.2	56	113	2.1	30	.05	.04	.5	14
Beef, hamburger (c)	22	1.4	2	4.7	36	23	7	660	.07	.10	5	0
Beef, rib roast (c)	364	22.0	30.0	0.	9	158	2.8	50	.03	.19	4.8	0
Beef, round (c)	319	24.0	24.0	0.	10	185	3.0	40	.06	.18	4.3	0
Beef, sirloin (c)	233	27.0	13.0	0.	11	224	3.4	20	.08	.22	5.5	0
Beer, 4% alcohol	297	23.0	22.0	0.	10	175	2.9	30	.06	.19	4.8	0
Beer, 4% alcohol	48	6	0	4.4	4	26	0	(0)	.03	.2	(0)	15
Beet greens (c)	27	2.0	3	5.6	118	45	3.2	7,440	.05	.16	4	7
Beets, red (c)	41	1.0	1	9.8	21	31	7	20	.02	.04	3	0
Bread, rye	244	9.1	1.2	52.4	72	147	1.6	0	.18	.08	1.5	0
Bread, white enr <sup>1</sup>	275	8.5	3.2	51.8	79	92	1.8	0	.24	.15	2.2	0
Bread, whole wheat	240	9.3	2.6	49.0	96	263	2.2	0	.30	.13	3.0	0
Butter	716	6	81.0	4	20	16	0	3,300	.05	.05	3	31
Cabbage (c)	24	1.4	2	5.3	46	31	5	90	.05	.05	3	0
Cake, plain	327	6.4	8.2	57.0	155	187	4	1120	.03	.08	2	0
Cake, rich	392	5.0	17.7	54.2	105	115	5	1210	.03	.08	2	0
Candy, hard	383	0	0	99.0	0	0	0	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	0
Candy, milk choc.	503	(6.)	33.5	55.7	216	283	9	150	.10	.38	8	0
Carrots (c)	30	6	2	4.4	26	26	3	12,500	.05	.05	4	28
Cauliflower (c)	25	2.4	2	4.9	22	72	1.1	90	.06	.08	5	7
Celery, raw	18	1.3	2	3.7	50	40	5	0	.05	.04	4	0
Cherese, cheddar	308	25.0	32.2	2.1	725	495	1.0	1,400	.02	.42	(0)	0
Cheese, cream	371	9.0	37.0	2.0	68	97	2	(1,450)	(.01)	.22	1	0
Chicken, broilers, raw	151	20.2	7.2	0.	14	200	1.5	230	.08	.16	10.2	0
Chicken, roasters, raw	200	20.2	12.6	0.	14	200	1.5	410	.08	.16	8.0	0
Corn, sweet (c)	85	2.7	7	20.2	5	52	6	390	.11	.10	1.4	8
Corn, flakes	385	8.1	4	85.0	11	58	1.3	(0)	.04	.10	1.0	0
Cranberry sauce	198	1	3	51.4	(8)	(7)	(3)	(30)	(.02)	(.02)	(.1)	2
Cream, light	204	2.9	20.0	4.0	97	77	1	830	.03	.14	1	1
Cream, heavy	330	2.3	35.0	3.2	78	61	0	1,440	.02	.11	1	1
Cucumbers, raw	12	7	1	2.7	10	21	3	0	.03	.13	2	8
Dandelion greens, raw	44	2.7	7	8.8	187	70	3.1	13,650	.19	.14	(.8)	36
Eggs, raw	162	12.8	11.5	7	54	210	2.7	1,140	.10	.29	1	0
Haddock (c)	158	18.7	5.5	7.0	18	182	6	—	.06	.07	10.5	—
Halibut, (c)	182	26.2	7.8	0.	14	267	3	—	.04	.19	1	1
Ice cream, plain	207	4.0	12.5	20.6	123	99	1	520	.04	.19	1	1
Kale (c)	40	3.9	6	7.2	225	62	2.2	8,380	.07	.23	1.7	51
Lamb, rib chops (c)	418	24.0	35.0	0.	11	200	3.0	—	.14	.26	5.6	0
Lamb, leg roasts (c)	274	24.0	19.0	0.	10	257	3.1	—	.14	.25	5.1	0
Lemons	32	9	6	8.7	40	22	6	0	.04	—	1	50
Lettuce, headed, raw	15	1.2	2	2.0	22	25	5	540	.04	.08	2	8
Liver, beef (c)	208	23.6	7.7	9.7	8	486	7.8	53,500	2.8	3.96	14.8	31
Macaroni, enr. (c)	149	5.1	6	30.2	9	65	1.1	(0)	.17	.10	1.4	(0)
Margarine	720	6	81.0	4	20	16	0	3,300	—	—	—	(0)
Milk, whole	68	3.5	3.9	4.9	118	93	1	(160)	.04	.17	1	1
Milk, evaporated	138	7.0	7.9	9.0	243	195	2	400	.05	.38	2.2	1
Milk, condensed	320	8.1	8.4	54.8	273	228	2	(430)	.05	.39	2	(0)
Oat meal (c)	63	2.3	1.2	11.0	9	67	7	(0)	.10	.02	2	6
Onions (c)	38	1.0	2	8.7	32	44	5	50	.02	.03	2	49
Oranges	45	9	2	11.2	33	23	4	(190)	.08	.03	2	193
Parsley, common raw	50	3.7	1.0	9.0	193	84	4.3	8,230	.11	.28	1.4	9
Peanuts, raw	46	5	1	12.0	8	22	6	880	.02	.05	9	8
Peanuts, roasted	559	26.9	44.2	23.8	74	393	1.9	0	.30	.13	16.2	0
Pears, raw	63	7	4	15.8	13	16	3	20	.02	.04	1	15
Pears, green (c)	70	4.9	4	12.1	22	12	1.9	720	.25	.14	2.3	4
Peppers, green (c)	26	1.3	2	6.0	11	25	4	740	.04	.07	4	99
Pork, ham, fresh (c)	400	24.0	33.0	0	11	238	3.1	(0)	.53	.24	4.7	0
Pork, loin or chops (c)	333	23.0	26.0	0	11	235	3.0	(0)	.83	.24	5.0	0
Potatoes, boiled peeled	83	2.0	1	19.1	11	56	7	tr	.09	.03	1.0	14
Potatoes, French fried	393	5.4	19.1	52.0	30	152	1.9	tr	.18	.11	3.3	28
Potatoes sweet, baked	162	2.2	9	34.4	37	60	9	9,510	.10	.06	8	23
Prunes, sugar (c)	165	1.0	2	43.2	22	34	1.5	750	.03	.06	0	1
Rice, white (c)	119	2.5	1	26.2	8	45	3	(0)	.01	.01	4	(0)
Rolls, plain <sup>2</sup>	309	9.0	5.5	55.1	55	96	7	0	.06	.11	1.0	8
Salmon (c), Pacific	170	23.0	5.6	2	(417)	(1.2)	—	—	.10	.28	8.1	(0)
Sardines (Atlantic) <sup>2</sup>	338	21.1	27.0	1.0	354	434	3.5	(0)	(.01)	(.14)	(3.9)	(0)
Sausage, bologna	221	14.8	15.9	3.6	(9)	(112)	2.2	(0)	.18	.10	2.7	0
Sausage, liverwurst	263	16.7	20.6	1.5	9	238	5.4	5,750	.17	1.12	4.6	(0)
Soup <sup>3</sup> , chicken	30	1.4	1.0	3.8	8	8	2	10	.01	.05	8	tr
Soup <sup>3</sup> , noodle or rice	47	2.4	1.8	5.2	33	34	1	(180)	.07	.02	5	2
Soup <sup>3</sup> , pea	57	2.6	8	10.2	13	40	6	(500)	.01	.04	3	4
Soup <sup>3</sup> , tomato	37	9	7	7.3	10	16	4	—	.02	.03	4	30
Soup <sup>3</sup> , vegetable	33	1.7	7	5.8	13	20	2	—	.02	.03	4	3
Spinach (c)	26	3.1	6	3.6	124	33	2.0	11,780	.08	.20	6	0
Sugar, granulated	385	(0)	(0)	99.5	—	—	—	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)	(0)
Swordfish (c)	178	27.4	6.8	0	20	251	1.1	2,300	.05	.06	10.3	(0)
Tomatoes, raw	20	1.0	3	4.0	11	27	6	1,100	.06	.04	5	23
Tuna fish, canned <sup>10</sup>	290	23.8	20.9	0	7	294	1.2	(220)	(.04)	(.10)	(10.8)	(0)
Turnips (c)	27	8	2	6.0	43	34	5	tr	.04	.06	4	17
Veal, shoulder (c)	228	28.0	12.0	0	12	258	3.6	(0)	.13	.31	7.9	0
Water cress, raw	18	1.7	3	3.3	195	46	2.0	4,720	.08	.16	4.8	0
Wheat flakes	353	10.8	1.6	80.2	46	329	3.0	(0)	.08	.18	4.8	(0)
Wheat, whole meal (c)	72	2.7	4	15.8	9	83	7	(0)	.10	.03	0	(0)
Yeast, baker's	36	(10.6)	4	13.0	25	605	4.9	(0)	.45	2.07	28.2	0

(1)—Butter or fortified margarine used in recipe plain 370, rich 830. (2)—Yellow 390, white trace only.  
 (3)—Average content of fortified margarine. (4)—Ready to serve, equal weight of water and condensed soup. (5)—Calcium may not be available because of presence of oxalic acid. (6)—Contains 4% non-fat milk solids. (7)—Canned, pork and molasses. (8)—Unenriched. (9)—Incl. liquid. (10)—Solids, liquids.

## TRADE AND TRANSPORTATION

## Value of U. S. Merchandise Exports and Imports

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division  
Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census

Year (cal.)	Exports (1)			General imports (4)	Imp. for consum., (2)		Total exp and imp.	Excess exp. over imp.
	Total (1)	Domestic	Foreign		Free	Dutiable		
1925...	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1926...	4,909,848	4,818,722	91,126	4,226,589	2,708,828	1,467,391	9,130,437	483,259
1927...	3,813,181	3,781,172	32,009	3,060,908	2,081,954	1,001,954	6,901,089	782,237
1928...	2,242,871	2,243,081	89,793	2,047,485	1,205,987	842,498	4,480,459	235,389
1929...	4,021,146	3,934,181	86,965	2,625,379	1,618,065	801,691	6,645,425	1,395,767
1930...	8,078,988	8,003,113	75,875	2,755,893	1,778,623	1,001,093	10,841,881	5,323,095
1931...	12,964,906	12,841,542	123,364	3,381,498	2,192,832	1,197,249	16,441,416	9,583,308
1932...	14,258,702	14,161,544	97,158	3,928,866	2,717,950	1,169,501	18,187,508	10,329,836
1933...	9,805,625	9,584,854	220,941	4,159,138	2,749,348	1,348,756	13,068,763	5,646,487
1934...	9,738,321	9,500,194	238,137	4,042,054	2,931,555	1,889,946	11,680,474	4,796,267
1935...	15,340,289	15,162,352	177,937	5,755,701	3,154,003	2,211,674	21,095,990	9,584,588
1936...	12,653,058	12,532,093	120,965	7,123,834	4,171,523	2,917,509	19,776,892	5,529,224
1937...	12,051,655	11,936,071	114,984	6,022,390	3,883,186	2,708,454	18,673,145	5,428,685
1938...	10,275,162	10,142,482	132,620	8,852,161	4,766,778	3,076,401	19,127,265	1,422,941
1939...	15,032,379	14,879,499	152,880	10,967,300	5,994,442	4,824,000	25,999,679	4,065,079
1940...	15,200,679	15,048,565	152,114	10,717,485	6,256,500	4,100,516	25,918,161	4,483,194
1941...	15,773,688	15,651,891	121,798	10,873,269	5,919,501	4,859,103	26,646,957	4,900,419
1942...	15,076,787	14,948,104	128,683	10,207,729	5,661,510	4,579,669	25,284,516	4,869,058

\*Data subject to further revision.

In addition to regular commercial exports, the data for war and postwar years include aid and relief shipments largely made under the following programs: Lend-lease in the war years, UNRRA in immediate postwar years, civilian supplies sent to occupied areas through United States armed forces beginning 1947; ECA program beginning April 1948, and Mutual Security Program beginning July 1950. Supplies shipped to United States armed forces abroad for their own use are excluded.

"General imports" include merchandise entered immediately upon arrival into merchandising or consumption channels, plus commodities entered into bonded customs warehouse for storage.

"Imports for consumption" include merchandise entered immediately upon arrival into merchandising or consumption channels, plus withdrawals from bonded customs warehouses for consumption.

## U. S. Merchandise Exports and Imports, by Continent

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census  
For explanation of data see footnotes of table above.  
(Value in thousands of dollars)

Year (cal.)	Value of exports to <sup>1</sup>					Value of imports from <sup>2</sup>				
	Europe <sup>3</sup>	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Asia & Oceania	Africa	Europe <sup>3</sup>	No. Amer.	So. Amer.	Asia & Oceania	Africa
1925...	2,605,067	1,138,354	402,606	674,764	89,057	1,247,559	980,534	518,797	1,387,556	92,144
1930...	1,842,760	1,019,229	337,508	551,321	92,362	920,483	761,711	433,516	877,649	67,548
1935...	1,033,697	531,331	171,341	447,286	96,219	606,496	494,557	281,472	523,238	41,722
1940...	1,653,702	1,065,832	435,584	705,119	160,609	404,049	693,408	395,105	1,001,654	131,162
1942...	4,021,969	1,829,365	375,836	1,033,015	815,804	237,547	1,113,874	647,334	553,055	208,583
1943...	7,720,425	2,006,517	411,480	1,319,132	1,507,353	272,181	1,682,379	775,611	447,516	203,811
1944...	9,375,441	2,086,859	540,277	1,391,722	861,404	340,373	2,033,742	931,272	401,167	222,312
1945...	5,530,422	1,919,093	645,226	1,187,213	523,671	479,410	1,898,323	976,101	508,290	297,015
1946...	4,159,044	2,535,011	1,148,590	1,406,855	488,819	372,692	1,643,751	1,118,138	1,001,154	306,317
1947...	5,768,211	3,429,184	2,353,612	2,587,481	821,471	877,266	2,143,784	1,254,229	1,553,088	327,335
1948...	4,380,074	3,395,277	1,911,582	2,181,452	784,672	1,171,110	2,539,649	1,559,766	1,459,605	393,703
1949...	4,238,773	3,298,662	1,561,833	2,330,011	621,755	980,722	2,493,698	1,501,273	1,309,182	337,616
1950...	2,952,434	3,414,374	1,347,660	1,579,109	349,454	1,448,930	3,100,579	1,662,979	1,846,112	493,661
1951...	4,098,078	4,290,661	2,068,878	2,424,754	580,424	2,119,382	3,498,565	2,327,098	2,433,179	600,770
1952...	3,348,824	4,495,901	1,834,806	2,339,274	569,073	2,029,193	3,741,259	2,283,968	2,056,272	593,261
1953...	2,873,148	4,573,574	1,521,282	2,176,830	503,547	2,335,227	3,740,483	2,376,837	1,827,474	593,261
1954...	3,356,441	4,352,648	1,759,371	2,158,259	568,281	2,081,399	3,636,162	2,257,968	1,627,703	604,443

<sup>1</sup>Exports, including re-exports. <sup>2</sup>General imports. Iceland and Turkey included in Europe in all years shown. <sup>3</sup>Beginning 1950 data by area of destination exclude "special category" exports; i.e., certain items of defense equipment and supplies.

## U. S. Exports and Imports on Dry Cargo Vessels

PER CENT CARRIED ON U.S. FLAG VESSELS TO AND FROM 10 LEADING TRADE AREAS

Source: Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census  
(Shipping weight in 1,000 of long tons)

Trade area	Dry cargo exports				Dry cargo imports			
	1953		1952		1953		1952	
	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.	Ship- ping weight	Per cent U.S.
Total	59,728	24	78,936	30	51,179	30	44,956	37
Total ocean-borne (excluding trade with Canada)	40,063	22	58,947	31	38,886	33	33,684	42
Bayonne-Hamburg Range	9,700	13	19,324	29	3,408	14	2,460	17
Great Lakes, Canada	18,432	29	18,332	28	5,971	34	5,717	33
Azores, Mediterranean and Black Sea	6,143	36	7,759	37	1,617	28	1,424	41
North China, including Shanghai and Japan	7,727	11	7,433	23	478	30	416	40
East Coast, South America	2,244	16	4,148	23	1,182	33	2,609	38
Caribbean	3,397	33	3,902	39	11,526	36	10,108	48
United Kingdom and Eire	2,497	20	3,867	33	778	29	713	31
India, Persian Gulf and Red Sea	1,929	30	3,340	39	2,160	27	1,810	41
Baltic, Scandinavia, Iceland and Greenland	1,142	10	3,251	27	3,211	6	2,851	23
West Coast, South America	1,031	34	1,227	37	6,302	59	3,965	65
Other trade areas	5,485	29	6,353	28	14,900	23	12,993	28

## United States Foreign Trade with Leading Countries

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, July 1955

For explanation of data see footnotes to table on page 666

(Value in millions of dollars)

Area and country	Exports, including reexports		General imports	
	1953	1954	1953	1954
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$15,773.7</b>	<b>\$15,076.8</b>	<b>\$10,873.3</b>	<b>\$10,207.7</b>
Canada	3,197.5	2,962.2	2,461.6	2,375.2
20 American republics	3,133.6	3,371.4	3,442.0	3,289.4
Western Europe	5,705.5	5,092.4	2,295.6	2,038.2
MSP shipments	2,761.4	1,629.8		
Dependencies of Western Europe	511.6		923.0	890.8
Other areas	3,220.4	3,139.8	1,751.1	1,614.1
Special category exports	4,125.3	2,881.8		
Total exports excluding special category	11,648.4	12,195.0		
<b>North and South America</b>				
Canada	2,996.0	2,765.9	2,461.6	2,375.2
20 American Republics	2,921.6	3,188.1	3,442.0	3,289.4
Mexico	845.5	827.7	354.5	327.9
Central American Republics	264.5	294.5	235.3	281.1
Cuba	426.6	428.2	431.1	401.3
Dominican Republic	47.5	52.0	52.3	72.0
Haiti	28.9	35.8	16.8	24.8
Argentina	104.3	122.4	181.9	102.8
Bolivia	18.8	30.6	62.1	47.0
Brazil	206.8	453.4	768.5	681.7
Chile	97.8	73.9	242.3	197.4
Colombia	285.4	341.1	468.1	506.5
Ecuador	41.5	47.5	44.9	60.9
Peru	119.1	96.5	86.9	96.2
Uruguay	24.7	43.3	52.6	31.1
Venezuela	513.2	530.6	440.5	503.7
Netherlands Antilles	81.6	63.1	157.1	164.5
<b>Europe</b>				
Western Europe	2,868.5	3,347.8	2,295.6	2,038.2
OEEC countries, total	2,866.7	3,122.2	2,157.5	1,910.3
Austria	60.3	37.3	35.2	29.8
Belgium and Luxembourg	235.5	296.1	236.0	191.6
Denmark	38.7	46.7	39.9	50.7
Ireland (Eire)	36.1	26.7	5.9	4.2
France	338.2	331.6	186.4	157.3
West Germany	355.3	490.6	276.6	278.2
Greece	50.3	48.4	18.4	18.4
Iceland	13.4	12.3	7.4	9.6
Italy	286.4	301.9	158.6	141.5
Free Territory of Trieste	11.1	6.5	.1	.1
Netherlands	258.3	420.3	191.8	159.1
Norway	64.7	67.6	67.0	57.2
Portugal	26.1	24.7	35.0	28.0
Sweden	102.4	118.8	107.9	75.6
Switzerland	134.4	154.5	161.4	145.2
Turkey	64.5	80.4	84.0	64.6
United Kingdom	591.1	687.9	546.0	500.9
Other Western Europe, total	201.8	225.6	138.1	128.0
Finland	22.2	28.3	24.4	39.5
Spain	70.2	97.6	63.3	64.8
Yugoslavia	109.4	99.7	32.4	23.7
Soviet bloc	1.8	6.0	35.4	42.3
<b>Asia and Oceania</b>				
Western Asia	268.8	274.5	204.3	200.4
Kuwait	15.8	14.5	63.0	71.6
Lebanon	22.3	29.8	2.3	8.1
Iran	21.5	45.7	25.6	19.3
Iraq	18.9	27.6	16.2	16.3
Israel	77.6	74.1	12.2	13.7
Saudi Arabia	78.6	43.3	66.9	59.0
Far East	1,908.0	1,883.7	1,623.1	1,427.8
Southern, southeastern and eastern Asia	1,734.4	1,645.1	1,421.9	1,264.7
British Malaya	31.0	30.7	211.3	168.5
Ceylon	7.2	6.8	30.9	28.6
Hong Kong	34.5	46.1	13.1	11.8
India	152.5	161.5	229.9	200.0
Indochina	36.6	50.4	16.7	22.3
Indonesia, Republic of	104.3	70.8	214.7	166.7
Japan	670.6	678.1	261.5	278.9
Korea, Republic of	96.0	36.6	20.9	19.7
Pakistan	98.5	32.9	25.8	23.4
Philippines, Republic of	351.9	324.3	276.5	280.3
Thailand (Siam)	57.0	42.8	70.0	54.8
Taiwan	82.0	93.8	6.8	5.5
Australia	134.8	188.5	137.0	115.3
New Zealand	31.4	42.4	59.2	44.3
<b>Africa</b>				
Africa, total	503.5	568.3	593.3	604.5
Algeria	13.8	13.7	8.7	5.3
Angola	10.3	12.1	46.1	43.3
Belgian Congo	59.4	48.3	91.4	66.2
British East Africa, total	12.0	6.6	39.1	32.1
British West Africa, total	18.3	15.5	115.0	20.4
Egypt	60.3	39.9	26.4	33.7
Ethiopia	4.9	6.9	33.3	13.7
French Morocco	29.9	37.4	1.8	27.3
Liberia	15.8	81.4	27.7	90.3
Union of South Africa	207.4	224.5	91.8	47.3
Federation of Rhodesia and Nyasaland	8.3	10.4	67.9	48.6
French West Africa, total	14.4	20.7	14.0	152.4
Sterling area countries	1,504.2	1,628.8	1,700.8	

## United States Foreign Trade, by Economic Classes

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division, Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from data of the Bureau of the Census.

For explanation of data see footnotes on page 666

Year (cal.)	Value of domestic exports					Value of imports <sup>1</sup>				
	Crude Material	Crude Foodst <sup>2</sup>	Manu'd Foodst <sup>2</sup>	Semi- Manu's	Finish. Manu's	Crude Material	Crude Foodst <sup>2</sup>	Manu'd Foodst <sup>2</sup>	Semi- Manu's	Finish. Manu's
1925.	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1926.	1,422,058	317,894	673,753	661,683	1,813,331	1,748,065	491,800	142,996	755,085	795,733
1930.	829,098	178,533	362,650	512,802	1,898,089	1,002,161	400,125	391,118	608,153	737,023
1935.	682,953	58,751	157,211	349,858	999,308	582,413	322,127	318,828	409,690	405,017
1940.	455,706	71,019	166,872	967,934	2,324,209	1,010,811	285,066	277,119	558,606	408,696
1942.	418,614	67,838	921,699	926,275	5,672,288	1,060,713	348,376	271,097	639,506	457,015
1943.	661,782	109,067	1,550,738	1,089,100	9,130,687	1,937,866	881,227	121,657	677,505	669,826
1944.	553,902	133,826	1,632,605	1,096,674	10,744,477	1,978,474	811,418	520,979	706,255	740,755
1945.	876,623	432,147	2,125,727	779,515	9,236,672	1,830,080	694,245	461,645	628,291	813,876
1946.	1,315,808	648,103	1,522,100	895,125	5,918,748	1,229,474	814,104	503,160	930,000	816,874
1947.	1,601,118	1,318,789	1,756,771	1,784,839	8,670,192	1,765,516	1,016,775	657,698	1,241,008	982,781
1948.	1,488,149	1,265,820	1,313,657	1,370,183	7,093,081	1,447,007	1,271,612	731,173	1,243,110	1,309,101
1949.	1,779,777	1,341,795	885,682	1,355,885	6,572,282	1,853,712	1,342,880	710,770	1,118,888	1,245,890
1950.	1,886,012	759,753	602,412	1,121,037	5,773,238	2,165,189	1,679,436	898,133	1,225,010	1,503,704
1951.	2,470,784	1,101,165	831,181	1,665,120	8,501,218	3,664,555	2,076,708	10,211,615	2,565,574	1,895,860
1952.	1,982,961	1,369,288	727,880	1,619,102	9,344,732	2,937,440	2,068,254	10,825,579	2,565,664	2,093,555
1953.	1,626,093	962,142	709,875	1,424,253	10,940,528	2,613,026	2,185,237	1,107,874	2,678,108	2,194,339
1954.	1,896,419	740,500	759,364	1,811,504	9,710,417	2,412,217	2,199,476	1,115,236	2,610,261	2,194,989

<sup>1</sup>General imports through 1933; imports for consumption thereafter.

Total agricultural exports were valued at— (1948) \$1,472,680,000; (1949) \$1,577,780,000; (1950) \$2,873,094,000; (1951) \$4,010,954,000; (1952) \$3,431,066,000; (1953) \$2,847,469,000; (1954) \$3,049,225,000.

Agricultural imports for consumption were valued at— (1948) \$3,150,294,000; (1949) \$2,894,326,000; (1950) \$3,980,814,000; (1951) \$5,179,044,000; (1952) \$4,518,903,000; (1953) \$4,184,778,000; (1954) \$3,970,137,000.

## Sales of Retail Stores, by Kinds of Business

Source: Office of Business Economics and Bureau of the Census, Department of Commerce  
New Series (In millions of dollars)

Kinds of business	1953	1954	Kinds of business	1953	1954
All retail stores <sup>1</sup>	170,741	170,664	Women's apparel, accessory stores	4,089	4,009
Durable goods stores <sup>1</sup>	69,371	58,173	Family and other apparel stores	2,182	2,090
Automotive group	33,320	31,665	Shoe stores	1,736	1,809
Motor vehicle, other automotive dealers	31,498	29,962	Drug and proprietary stores	4,790	4,040
Tire, battery, accessory dealers	1,822	1,703	Eating and drinking places	13,003	13,127
Furniture and appliance group	9,125	9,079	Food group <sup>2</sup>	40,777	41,635
Furniture, home furnishings stores	5,136	5,291	Grocery stores	33,623	34,993
Household appliance, radio stores	3,989	3,788	Gasoline service stations	10,536	11,443
Lumber, building, hardware group	10,421	10,135	General merchandise group	19,006	18,867
Lumber, building materials dealers	7,715	7,433	Department stores, excl. mail order	10,370	10,272
Hardware stores	7,715	7,433	Mail order (catalog sales)	1,327	1,222
Nondurable goods stores <sup>1</sup>	110,370	112,491	Variety stores	3,095	3,027
Apparel group	10,350	10,147	Other general merchandise stores	4,214	4,336
Men's and boys' wear stores	2,249	2,299	Liquor stores	3,325	3,415

<sup>1</sup>Sales of other durable goods stores, other food stores, and other nondurable goods stores are not shown separately but are included in the totals.

Total Retail Stores Sales Old Series (In millions of dollars)—(1940) 46,375; (1941) 55,274; (1942) 57,212; (1943) 63,235; (1944) 70,208; (1945) 78,034; (1946) 102,488; (1947) 119,604; (1948) 130,521; (1949) 130,721; (1950) 143,689; (1951) 152,975.

## U. S. Exports of Goods and Services and Means of Financing

Source: U. S. Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

	1951	1952	1953	1954*
Exports of goods and services	\$20,282,000,000	\$20,661,000,000	\$21,215,000,000	\$20,896,000,000
Means of Financing				
Foreign sources				
U. S. imports of goods and services	15,068,000,000	15,688,000,000	16,167,000,000	15,872,000,000
Liquidation of gold and dollar assets	-525,000,000	-1,233,000,000	-2,266,000,000	-1,757,000,000
U. S. government sources (net)				
Grants and other unilateral transfers	4,576,000,000	4,691,000,000	6,223,000,000	4,838,000,000
Long- and short-term loans	156,000,000	420,000,000	218,000,000	91,000,000
U. S. private sources (net)				
Remittances	411,000,000	446,000,000	477,000,000	452,000,000
Long- and short-term capital	1,068,000,000	1,158,000,000	369,000,000	1,621,000,000
Errors and omissions	-472,000,000	-509,000,000	173,000,000	37,000,000

\*Preliminary.

## Ton-Mileage of Freight Carried on Inland Waterways of U. S.

By System, Calendar Year 1953

System	Ton-miles	System	Ton-miles
Atlantic coast rivers <sup>1</sup>	13,138,311,000	Canals and connecting channels <sup>2</sup>	10,781,685,000
Gulf coast rivers <sup>1</sup>	4,242,101,000	Great Lakes system <sup>1</sup>	127,383,674,000
Pacific coast rivers	4,533,243,000		
Mississippi River system, including Ohio River and tributaries	42,357,919,000	Total	202,449,332,000

<sup>1</sup>Includes approximately 3.4 billion ton-miles on Atlantic coast rivers and 3 billion ton-miles on Gulf coast rivers not included in previous years.<sup>2</sup>Except Great Lakes. <sup>3</sup>Does not include traffic between foreign ports.

## SHIPPING

## Commerce at Selected Coast and Coastal River Ports

Source: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army  
Calendar Year 1953 (In tons of 2,000 pounds)

Port	Tons	Port	Tons
Searsport Harbor, Maine	668,579	Jacksonville Harbor, Fla.	4,992,309
Portland Harbor, Maine	11,720,502	Palm Beach Harbor, Fla.	734,581
Portsmouth Harbor, N. H.	956,860	Port Everglades Harbor, Fla.	2,471,191
Beverly Harbor, Mass.	105,731	Miami Harbor, Fla.	2,621,809
Salem Harbor, Mass.	858,540	Key West Harbor, Fla.	105,931
Port of Boston, Mass.	18,070,260	San Juan Harbor, P. R.	2,905,824
New Bedford and Fairhaven Harbor, Mass.	388,392	Mayaguez Harbor, P. R.	2,550,244
Fall River Harbor, Mass.	1,840,559	Ponce Harbor, P. R.	784,065
Newport Harbor, R. I.	101,708	Fajardo Harbor, P. R.	120,445
Providence River and Harbor, R. I.	7,598,269	Guadalupe Harbor, P. R.	150,085
New London Harbor, Conn.	910,679	Charlotte Harbor, Fla.	831,341
New Haven Harbor, Conn.	6,112,944	Tampa Harbor, Fla.	9,061,058
Bridgeport Harbor, Conn.	2,185,521	St. Petersburg Harbor, Fla.	253,401
Norwalk Harbor, Conn.	226,097	Port St. Joe Harbor, Fla.	1,943,003
Stamford Harbor, Conn.	727,618	Panama City Harbor, Fla.	1,169,845
New York Harbor, N. Y.		Pensacola Harbor, Fla.	736,074
Port Chester Harbor	393,102	Mobile Harbor, Ala.	13,127,633
Milton Harbor	16,729	Pascagoula Harbor, Miss.	268,844
Manassas Harbor	114,206	Biloxi Harbor, Miss.	216,685
Echo Bay Harbor	143,013	Gulfport Harbor, Miss.	300,301
New Rochelle Harbor	20,037	New Orleans, La.	39,691,253
Long Island Sound at City Island	853	Baton Rouge, La.	15,809,843
East Chester Creek	1,048,990	Minneapolis, Minn.	540,042
Westchester Creek	587,100	St. Paul, Minn.	1,403,599
Bronx River	675,040	St. Louis, Mo.	9,968,507
Manhasset Bay	716,097	Memphis, Tenn.	3,490,896
Flushing Bay	2,401,897	Helena, Ark.	1,875,858
Harlem River	2,212,415	Greenville, Miss.	987,001
Hudson River, N. Y. (lower section).	1,072,023	Vicksburg, Miss.	490,068
Hudson River Channel, N. Y. & N. J.	23,443,225	Lake Charles, La. (Calcasieu R. & Pass)	15,950,421
East River	18,224,953	Galveston Channel, Tex.	5,112,576
Newtown Creek	7,111,036	Texas City Channel, Tex.	14,827,298
Wallabout Channel	244,540	Houston, Tex.	44,263,704
Buttermilk Channel	2,731,985	Channel to Aransas Pass, Tex.	120,029
Bay Ridge and Red Hook Channel	6,243,727	Corpus Christi, Tex.	13,544,003
Gowanus Creek Channel	4,595,369	Port Aransas, Tex.	10,022,693
Gravesend Bay	494,522	Freeport Harbor, Tex.	4,402,113
Coney Island Creek	100,117	Channel to Palacios, Tex.	122,592
Sheepshead Bay	5,772	Brazos Island Harbor, Tex.	1,849,897
Jamaica Bay	2,955,227	Beaumont, Tex.	23,422,652
Lemon Creek	2,513	Orange, Tex.	1,221,374
Great Kills, Staten Island	1,113	Port Arthur, Tex.	22,300,765
Shoal Harbor & Compton Creek, N. J.	130,601	Kansas City, Mo.	133,494
Raritan River, N. J.	3,792,726	Nashville, Tenn.	1,822,284
Washington Canal and So. River, N. J.	56,040	Chattanooga, Tenn.	922,929
Woodbridge Creek, N. J.	34,746	Knoxville, Tenn.	822,638
Elizabeth River, N. J.	89,401	Clairton-Elizabeth, Pa.	11,002,466
Rahway River, N. J.	185,032	Pittsburgh, Pa.	10,949,548
Upper Bay, N. Y. and N. J.	5,265,714	Albiquippa-Rochester, Pa.	8,165,505
Sandy Hook Bay, N. J.	285,246	Huntington, W. Va.	11,045,692
Newark, N. J.	5,917,031	Cincinnati, Ohio	7,699,847
Hackensack River, N. J.	3,990,996	Louisville, Ky.	5,317,009
Fassale River, N. J.	8,031,975	Mount Vernon, Ind.	1,755,240
New York and New Jersey Channels	72,790,849	San Diego, Calif.	1,528,972
Raritan River to Arthur Kill Cut-off Channel, N. J.	16,129	Long Beach Harbor, Calif.	5,992,431
<b>Total, unadjusted</b>	<b>177,042,087</b>	Los Angeles Harbor, Calif.	19,661,486
Hempstead Harbor, N. Y.	3,969,827	El Segundo, Calif.	2,456,843
Huntington Harbor, N. Y.	267,153	Ventura Harbor, Calif.	3,444,367
Huntington Bay, N. Y.	1,112,391	Ellwood, Calif.	298,945
Port Jefferson Harbor, N. Y.	922,340	Capitan, Calif.	100,552
Plattsburgh Harbor, N. Y.	168,156	Gaviota, Santa Barbara County, Calif.	504,189
Tarrytown Harbor, N. Y.	713,790	San Luis Obispo Harbor, Calif.	3,470,125
Peekskill Harbor, N. Y.	116,703	Estero Bay, Calif.	5,847,955
Rondout Harbor, N. Y.	471,279	Avalon Bay Harbor, Santa Catalina Island, Calif.	324,290
Albany, N. Y.	6,405,307	<b>San Francisco Bay area, Calif.</b>	<b>4,010,210</b>
Burlington Harbor, Vt.	353,542	San Francisco Harbor	2,547,913
Oyster Bay, N. Y.	187,687	Redwood City Harbor	4,118,517
Northport Bay and Harbor, N. Y.	2,159,331	Oakland Harbor	13,066,240
Delaware River and tributaries, Trenton, N. J. to the sea:		Richmond Harbor	5,704,187
Burlington-Florence-Roebling, N. J.	956,815	San Pablo Bay and Mare Island Strait	155,042
Penn Manor, Pa., and vicinity	3,429,281	Napa River	295,877
Philadelphia Harbor, Pa.	37,288,082	Petaluma Creek	73,856
Camden-Glooucester, N. J.	3,007,506	San Rafael Creek	8,617,425
Chester, Pa.	1,268,958	Carquinez Strait	89,925
Marcus Hook, Pa., and vicinity	20,548,911	Alviso Slough	48,959
Paulsboro, N. J., and vicinity	12,398,980	Suisun Channel	4,237,965
Wilmington Harbor, Del.	2,463,013	Suisun Bay Channel	17,301
Penns Grove-Carney Point-Deepwater Point, N. J.	374,373	Newark Slough	1,939,115
Other	1,679,562	San Francisco Bay area, other ports	44,922,586
<b>Total, unadjusted</b>	<b>83,415,511</b>	<b>Total, unadjusted</b>	<b>44,922,586</b>
Baltimore Harbor and Channels, Md.	41,807,753	Crescent City Harbor, Calif.	301,028
Washington Harbor, D. C.	2,475,704	Humboldt Harbor and Bay, Calif.	344,141
Potomac River at Alexandria, Va.	326,641	Moss Landing Harbor, Calif.	176,200
Norfolk Harbor, Va.	24,083,192	Honolulu Harbor, T. H.	3,318,025
Newport News, Va.	12,250,616	Kahului Harbor, Maui, T. H.	010,692
Richmond, Va.	2,461,218	Hilo Harbor, T. H.	763,717
Morehead City Harbor, N. C.	536,685	Nawiliwili Harbor, Kauai, T. H.	495,509
Georgetown Harbor, S. C.	1,072,772	Kaunakakai Harbor, Lanai, T. H.	176,013
Charleston Harbor, S. C.	4,020,134	Port Allen Harbor, Kauai, T. H.	132,925
Savannah Harbor, Ga.	3,782,568	Kaunakakai Harbor, Molokai, T. H.	198,178
Brunswick Harbor, Ga.	218,860	Pearl Harbor, Oahu, T. H.	1,572,076
Fernandina Harbor, Fla.	189,070	Stockton, Calif.	3,111,119
		Coos Bay, Oreg.	319,620
		Yaquina Bay and Harbor, Oreg.	247,733
		Tillamook Bay and Bar, Oreg.	

Port	Tons	Port	Tons
Ports on Columbia and Lower Willamette Rivers:		Port Gamble Harbor, Wash	384,119
Portland, Oreg	11,716,650	Olympia Harbor, Wash	1,171,867
Oregon Slough, Oreg	796,393	Tacoma Harbor, Wash	4,736,121
Astoria, Oreg	333,711	Seattle Harbor, Wash	11,850,811
Vancouver, Wash	1,367,713	Anacortes Harbor, Wash	581,366
St Helens, Oreg	607,210	Bellingham Bay and Harbor, Wash	1,392,267
Longview, Wash	2,323,979	Port Angeles Harbor, Wash	2,083,182
Other ports on the Columbia River	1,007,610	Port Townsend Harbor, Wash	935,282
<b>Total</b>	<b>18,153,296</b>	Everett Harbor, Wash	3,169,346
Willapa River and Harbor, Wash	703,960	Whittier, Alaska	131,758
Grays Harbor & Chehalis River, Wash	1,947,129	Ketchikan Harbor, Alaska	354,746
Hemlock Bay Inlet (Shelton Harbor), Wash	797,131	Seward Harbor, Alaska	587,201
Neah Bay, Wash	114,149	Juneau Harbor, Alaska	111,676
		Anchorage, Alaska	137,192
		Other ports in southeastern Alaska	169,247

\*Net traffic after eliminating duplication within the port areas. (tons).—New York Harbor, 139,395,118, Delaware River and tributaries, Trenton, N. J., to the sea, 73,432,216; San Francisco Bay 37,748,789.

## Great Lakes Ports

Calendar Year 1953\* (In tons of 2,000 pounds)

Port	Tons	Port	Tons
Two Harbors (Agate Bay), Minn.	23,627,485	Muskegon Harbor, Mich	3,539,093
Duluth-Superior Harbor, Minn. and Wis.	77,243,546	Ludington Harbor, Mich	3,172,593
Ashtabula Harbor, Wis.	4,129,068	Manistee Harbor, Mich	770,704
Keweenaw Waterway, Mich., ports on	309,215	Frankfort Harbor, Mich	1,745,521
Presque Isle Harbor, Mich	5,161,233	Alpena Harbor, Mich.	3,115,774
Marquette Harbor, Mich.	715,622	Saginaw River, Mich., ports on	3,963,397
Port of Sault Ste. Marie, Mich	437,769	Port Huron, Mich	1,173,441
Lime Island, Mich.	163,068	Marysville, Mich	595,296
Drummond Island, Mich.	2,327,323	St. Clair, Mich.	722,234
Detour, Mich.	511,043	Algona, Mich.	127,510
Manistique Harbor, Mich	352,088	Port of Detroit, Mich	25,464,140
Menominee Harbor and River, Mich.		Toledo Harbor, Ohio	31,617,522
and Wis.	624,249	Sandusky Harbor, Ohio	4,521,771
Green Bay Harbor, Wis	3,345,190	Huron Harbor, Ohio	8,587,086
Fox River, Wis	189,472	Lorain Harbor, Ohio	11,780,986
Keweenaw Harbor, Wis.	1,016,582	Cleveland Harbor, Ohio	23,480,714
Manitowish Harbor, Wis	2,311,554	Fairport Harbor, Ohio	2,469,705
Sheboygan Harbor, Wis	541,268	Ashtabula Harbor, Ohio	15,225,497
Port Washington Harbor, Wis	1,129,147	Conneaut Harbor, Ohio	16,058,774
Milwaukee Harbor, Wis	8,165,023	Erie Harbor, Pa.	7,318,112
Racine Harbor, Wis	126,784	Port of Buffalo, N. Y.	22,008,987
Port of Chicago, Ill.	38,281,685	Tonawanda Harbor, N. Y.	491,075
Indiana Harbor, Ind.	20,044,665	Rochester (Charlotte) Harbor, N. Y.	806,861
St. Joseph Harbor, Mich.	431,057	Greatodus Bay, N. Y.	1,607,384
Holland Harbor, Mich	289,919	Osgo Harbor, N. Y.	2,199,030
Grand Haven Harbor and Grand River,		Ogdensburg Harbor, N. Y.	574,574
Mich.	5,303,988		

\*Includes Lakewise car ferry traffic as follows:

Port	Lakewise		Port	Lakewise	
	Receipts	Shipments		Receipts	Shipments
Menominee Harbor & River, Mich and Wis	105,825	70,857	Manistique Harbor, Mich.	135,824	212,581
Keweenaw Harbor, Wis	407,683	648,820	Muskegon Harbor, Mich	521,125	340,979
Manitowish Harbor, Wis	549,472	887,368	Ludington Harbor, Mich	1,521,287	1,249,306
Milwaukee Harbor, Wis	1,158,355	1,261,320	Frankfort Harbor, Mich	1,027,533	717,874

## Vessel Entrances by Customs District in 1954

American and Foreign Vessels with Cargo and in Ballast

Source: Bureau of the Census, Foreign Trade Division

Tons shown are net tons of 100 cubic feet carrying capacity of vessels and do not represent the actual weight of cargo carried. Totals represent the sums of unrounded figures, hence may vary slightly from the sums of the rounded amounts.

Customs district	Entrances 1,000 tons	Customs district	Entrances 1,000 tons	Customs district	Entrances 1,000 tons
Grand total	109,524	South Atlantic	4,897	U. S. Territories	3,051
Seaports, total	97,197	North Carolina	335	Possessions	
American vessels	33,860	South Carolina	1,229	Alaska	398
With cargo	26,097	Georgia	801	Hawaii	1,051
In ballast	7,763	Florida (Atlantic)	2,533	Puerto Rico	1,292
Foreign vessels	75,665	Gulf Coast	16,251	Virgin Islands	310
With cargo	59,665	Florida (Gulf)	1,257		
In ballast	16,000	Mobile	3,290		
North Atlantic	57,986	New Orleans	5,375	Canadian	12,327
Me. & N. H.	3,774	Sabine	1,300	Vermont	(*)
Massachusetts	4,050	Galveston	4,750	St. Lawrence	103
Rhode Island	424	Laredo	367	Rochester	1,005
Connecticut	466	Pacific Coast	15,013	Buffalo	913
New York	26,596	San Diego	266	Duluth & Superior	1,872
Philadelphia	13,350	Los Angeles	5,009	Wisconsin	399
Maryland	6,111	San Francisco	3,895	Michigan	1,987
Virginia	4,214	Oregon	1,635	Chicago	482
		Washington	4,208	Ohio	5,166

\*Data not available.

## Largest Shipload of Imported Iron Ore Arrives

The largest single shipload of iron ore ever brought into the U. S., 29,874 tons, reached Baltimore from Puerto Ordaz, Venezuela, August, 1955. It came from Cerro Bolivar, the iron mountain of Venezuela, and was owned by the U. S. Steel Corp. The vessel was unloaded in 22 hr., 45 min. by the Canton Railroad.

## Navigable Distances from New York City

Distances from New York to foreign ports, and distances between foreign ports, are by the U. S. Navy Hydrographic Office.

Distances between United States ports are from the publication, "Distances Between United States Ports," issued by the Coast and Geodetic Survey, Department of Commerce.

One nautical mile: U. S. 6,076.10 feet. International Nautical Mile, 1,852 meters or 6,076.10 feet, was adopted for official use by agencies of the U. S. Government on July 1, 1954. Britain uses 6,079.98 feet; France and Germany, 6,076.10 feet, and Iceland 6,085.95 feet.

One statute mile=5,280 ft.

Distances are in nautical miles. For statute miles, multiply by 1.5

Port	Naut. Miles	Port	Naut. Miles
Aarhus, Denmark	3,823	Georgetown, British Guiana	595
Acajutla, Salvador—via Panama	2,851	Georgetown, South Carolina	2,217
Acapulco, Mexico—via Panama	3,441	Gibara, Cuba	1,216
Acera, Gold Coast	1,680	Gibraltar	3,218
Adelaide, Australia—via Panama	10,425	Glasgow, Scotland	3,190
Aden, Arabia	6,529	Göteborg, Sweden	3,734
Aguad, Corfu	3,676	Great Harbor, Culebra Island	1,122
Algier, Algeria	3,634	Greenport, Long Island, N. Y.	101
Amapala, Honduras via Panama	2,763	Guam, Marianas	10,006
Amsterdam, Netherlands	3,510	Guantanamo, Cuba	1,310
Angra, Azores	2,178	Guayaquil, Ecuador via Panama	2,842
Antlia, Cuba	1,226	Havana, Cuba	1,186
Antofagasta, Chile via Panama	4,158	Halifax, Nova Scotia	600
Antwerp, Belgium	3,479	Hamburg, Germany	3,747
Argentina Newfoundland	1,009	Hamilton, Bermuda	697
Arica, Chile—via Panama	3,939	Hong Kong, China—via Panama	11,213
Arkhangel, U. S. S. R.	4,217	Honolulu, T. H. via Panama	6,704
Auckland, New Zealand—via Panama	8,534	Horta, Azores	2,098
Aux Cayes, Haiti	1,447	Indistrahull, off Northern Ireland	3,044
Bahia Blanca, Argentina	6,154	Istanbul, Turkey	5,013
Bahia Honda, Cuba	1,226	Jacksonville, Florida	701
Baltimore, Maryland	418	Jacmel, Haiti	1,489
Barcelona, Spain	3,710	Jullanaab, Greenland	1,911
Basse Terre, Guadeloupe	1,624	Kalamari, Greece	4,570
Basseterre, St. Christopher Island	1,531	Key West, Florida	1,124
Belem, Brazil	3,015	Kingston, Jamaica	1,174
Belize, British Honduras	1,703	Kodiak, Alaska	6,925
Bluefields, Nicaragua	1,995	Kotor, Yugoslavia	1,637
Bocas del Toro, Panama	2,048	La Gualira, Venezuela	1,848
Bombay, India	8,178	La Palme, France	3,255
Bordeaux, France	3,310	La Union, Salvador via Panama	2,768
Boston, Mass.—via Cape Cod Canal	230	Las Palmas de Gran Canaria, Canary Islands	2,955
via Pollock Rip Channel	284	Le Havre, France	3,293
via Nantucket Shoals Lightship	375	Limon, Costa Rica	2,047
Boulogne, France	3,351	Lisbon, Portugal	2,991
Bremen, Germany	3,719	Liverpool, England	3,211
Brest, France	3,114	Livingston, Guatemala	1,796
Bridgetown, Barbados	1,829	London, England	3,441
Brisbane, Australia	9,705	Los Angeles, Calif.—via Panama	4,931
Brunswick, Georgia	749	Malta (Valetta Harbor)	1,291
Buenaventura, Colombia—via Panama	2,369	Manila, P. I.—via Panama	11,365
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,871	Manila, Ecuador via Panama	2,612
Cadiz, Spain	3,160	Maracaibo, Venezuela	1,890
Calcutta, India	9,824	Maricao, Cuba via Panama	5,285
Caldera, Chile—via Panama	4,320	Marseille, France	3,906
Callao, Peru—via Panama	3,308	Matanzas, Great Inagua Island, W. I.	1,205
Cape Haitien, Haiti	1,283	Mayaguez, Puerto Rico	1,402
Cape of Good Hope, South Africa	6,801	Mazatlan, Mexico—via Panama	4,024
Cape Town, South Africa	6,786	Melbourne, Australia—via Panama	9,942
Carapana, Venezuela	1,851	Mobile, Alabama	1,651
Casab, St. Lucia	1,894	Mollendo, Peru via Panama	3,811
Cayenne, French Guiana	1,747	Monrovia, Liberia	3,965
Charleston, South Carolina	2,447	Montevideo, Uruguay	5,753
Charlotte Amalie, Virgin Islands	632	Murmansk, U. S. S. R. via south of Iceland	3,948
Charlottetown, Prince Edward Island	1,435	via north of Iceland	3,841
Cherbourg, France	832	Naples, Italy	1,192
Christiansburg, St. Croix	3,227	Nassau, Bahamas	992
Cienfuegos, Cuba	1,465	New London, Connecticut	1,103
Ciudad Pujillo, Dominican Republic	1,682	New Orleans, Louisiana	1,704
Cobh, Ireland	1,400	Newport, Rhode Island	138
Colombo, Ceylon	2,980	Newport News, Virginia	291
Colon, Panama	8,610	Norfolk, Virginia	294
Copenhagen, Denmark	1,971	Nuevas, Cuba	1,274
Corinto, Nicaragua via Panama	3,813	Odessa, U. S. S. R.	5,380
Cumaná, Venezuela	2,701	Oslo, Norway	3,767
Dakar, Senegal	1,901	Pago Pago, Samoa via Panama	7,674
Danzig, Poland	3,335	Palermo, Sicily	4,120
Dover, England	4,252	Panama	2,018
Durban, South Africa	3,331	Paramaribo, Surinam	2,341
Esmeraldas, Ecuador via Panama	7,565	Pensacola, Florida	1,614
Fall River, Massachusetts	2,490	Pontland Firth, North Scotland	3,243
Falagusa, Cyprus	153	Pernambuco, Brazil	3,698
Fasinet, off Ireland	5,183	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	240
Ferrol, Galicia, Florida	2,916	Piraeus, Greece	4,716
Fishguard, Wales	760	Plimouth, England	3,136
Flume, Italy (see Rijeka, Yugoslavia)	3,096	Pointe à Pitre, Guadeloupe	1,652
Fort de France, Martinique	1,717	Ponce, Puerto Rico	1,102
Frederikshavn, Greenland	1,059	Ponta Delgada, Azores	2,217
Freetown, Sierra Leone	3,757	Portamar, Margarita Island, Venezuela	1,879
Funchal, Madeira	2,791	Port Antonio, Jamaica	1,423
Galveston, Texas	1,888	Port Arthur, Texas	1,861
Galway, Ireland	2,961	Port-au-Prince, Haiti	1,372
Gdynia, Poland	4,248		
Genoa, Italy	4,071		

Port	Naut. Miles	Port	Naut. Miles
Port of Spain, Trinidad	1,367	San Juan, Puerto Rico	1,399
Port Plata, Dominican Republic	1,270	San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua	2,072
Port Said, Egypt	5,129	Sanchez, Dominican Republic	1,130
Port Townsend, Washington, via Panama	6,002	Santa Cruz, Tenerife Is., Canary Islands	2,936
Portland, Maine, via Cape Cod Canal	266	Santa Marta, Colombia	1,782
via Pollock Rip Channel	330	Santander, Spain	3,129
via Nantucket Shoals Lightship	116	Santiago, Cuba	1,362
Portland, Oregon, via Panama	5,887	Santos, Brazil	4,987
Porto Grande, Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Isl	2,913	Savannah, Georgia	706
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	261	Seattle, Washington—via Panama	6,038
Preston, Cuba	1,221	Sekondi, Gold Coast	4,563
Progreso, Mexico	1,609	Shanghai, China, via Panama	10,066
Provincetown, Massachusetts	1,296	Singapore, Straits Settlements, via Panama	12,322
Puerto Bances, Cuba	1,804	Sitka, Alaska, via Panama	6,541
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala	1,804	Southampton, England	3,202
Puerto Colombia, Colombia	1,804	Stanley, Falkland Islands	6,541
Puerto Cortes, Honduras	1,761	Strait of Gibraltar	3,194
Punta Arenas, Chile	1,911	Straits of Florida, outside	1,184
Punaparens, Costa Rica, via Panama	5,949	Inside	1,227
Pusan, Korea	2,489	Sydney, Australia, via Panama	9,662
Quebec, Canada	10,121	Sydney, Nova Scotia	808
Queenstown (See Cobh, Ireland)			
Reykjavik, Ireland	1,321	Tacoma, Washington, via Panama	6,050
Rijeka, Yugoslavia		Tahiti, Society Islands, via Panama	6,312
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	2,195	Taku, China, via Panama	10,964
Rotterdam, Netherlands	1,879	Truk, Caroline Island, via Panama	9,761
	4,770	Tsingtau, China, via Panama	10,933
	3,183	Tumaco, Colombia, via Panama	2,410
St. George, Grenada	1,842	Valparaiso, Chile—via Panama	4,634
St. John, Antigua	1,572	Vancouver, British Columbia, via Panama	6,050
St. John, New Brunswick, via Long Island Sound	186	Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,971
via Nantucket Lightship	545	Vigo, Spain	2,960
St. John's, Newfoundland	1,093	Vladivostok, U. S. S. R., via Panama	9,739
St. Nazaire, France	3,152	Wake Island, Pacific	8,691
St. Nicholas Bay, Aruba	1,734	Washington, D. C.	400
St. Pierre, Martinique	1,705	Wellington, New Zealand, via Panama	8,523
Salaverry, Peru, via Panama	3,127	Wellenstad, Curacao	1,772
Salvador, Brazil	4,089	Wilmington, North Carolina	562
San Diego, Calif., via Panama	4,861		
San Francisco, Calif., via Panama	5,263	Yokohama, Japan, via Panama	9,700
San Jose, Guatemala, via Panama	2,904	Yucatan Channel, Central America	1,366

## Net Total Water-Borne Commerce of the United States

Source: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. Calendar Years (in tons of 2,000 pounds)

Type of traffic	1952	1953	Type of traffic	1952	1953
Net total water-borne commerce of the U. S.	887,721,984	923,547,693	Imports	115,961,025	127,981,407
Domestic			Coastal ports	108,674,301	120,594,892
Lakewise	154,112,031	188,621,385	Great Lakes ports from Canada	7,152,087	7,066,620
Coastwise	184,207,006	188,757,641	Great Lakes ports, from overseas	134,637	329,886
Internal	216,644,384	224,957,448	Exports	111,365,252	89,415,082
Intraport	49,182,353	47,902,038	Coastal ports	85,072,313	63,780,246
Local	54,790,101	54,659,693	Great Lakes ports to Canada	26,129,081	25,415,354
Intraterritory	1,459,832	1,252,999	Great Lakes ports, to overseas	114,679	180,663
Total domestic	660,395,707	706,151,204	Total foreign	227,326,277	217,396,489
Includes 49,179 tons in 1952, and 58,777 tons in 1953. Of Department of Defense controlled cargo and Special Category commodities shipped from Great Lakes ports; Breakdown by Canadian and overseas not available.					

## Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at U. S. Ports

Source: Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

Calendar Year	Total				Calendar Year	Total			
*Fiscal year	American		Foreign			American		Foreign	
	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent		Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent
1900*	12,346	22	44,100	78	1945.....	122,835	65	65,745	35
1910*	17,697	22	62,245	78	1946.....	102,169	58	55,314	35
1920*	55,240	51	52,253	49	1947.....	107,668	56	83,211	44
1925	67,733	42	81,135	58	1948.....	93,501	52	86,806	48
1930	63,426	39	90,135	61	1949.....	80,932	48	80,055	52
1935	44,495	34	85,001	66	1950.....	71,419	41	103,029	59
1940	39,468	33	81,247	67	1951.....	91,334	42	126,987	58
1941	42,809	35	61,683	67	1952.....	88,919	38	142,223	62
1942	29,964	33	78,847	65	1953.....	78,307	35	146,986	65
1943	62,974	40	64,827	51	1954.....	67,439	31	151,985	69
1944	101,120	60	68,125	40					

## Small Increase in U. S. Merchant Fleet

Source: Department of Commerce

There were 1,162 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over in the active oceangoing U. S. merchant fleet on AUG. 1, 1955, according to the Maritime Administration, U. S. Dept. of Commerce. This figure does not include privately owned vessels temporarily inactive, or Government-owned vessels loading grain for storage or undergoing repairs.

There were 123 Government-owned and 1,039 privately owned ships in active service. A net increase of 2 vessels was shown in the privately owned fleet with the purchase of 2 Government-owned Mariner vessels by Oceanic Steamship Co. The active Government fleet increased by 2 freighters placed in operation for the Military Sea Transportation Service.

Delivery of a private tanker and placing of a contract for conversion work on the 2 Oceanic ships brought to 24 the total of vessels being built or under conversion.



DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM PANAMA, PANAMA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
Apia, Samoa Is.	5,710	Kingston, Jamaica.	5,901
Arica, Chile	1,921	Le Havre, France.	4,651
Auckland, N. Z.	6,516	Liverpool, Nova Scotia	2,288
Baltimore, Md.	1,944	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,618
Belem, Brazil	2,421	Manila, P. I.	9,347
Bombay, India	9,355	Melbourne, Australia	7,924
Bordeaux, France	4,641	Mobile, Ala.	7,411
Boston, Mass.	2,200	Montevideo, Uruguay	5,232
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,429	New Orleans, La.	1,133
Calcutta, India	10,981	New York.	2,018
Callao, Peru	1,350	Norfolk, Va.	1,822
Charleston, S. C.	1,607	Pensacola, Fla.	1,387
Colombo, Ceylon	9,767	Pernambuco, Brazil.	3,256
Colon, Panama	44	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,989
Galveston, Tex.	1,534	Plymouth, England	1,494
Gibraltar	4,351	Punta Arenas, via west of South America	3,931
Glasgow, Scotland	4,552	via east of South America.	6,495
Guam, Marianas	7,988	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.	4,328
Guayquil, Ecuador	821	San Francisco, Calif.	3,245
Havana, Cuba	1,042	Seattle, Wash.	4,020
Halifax, Nova Scotia	2,338	Shanghai, China	8,560
Hamburg, Germany	5,102	Singapore.	10,505
Hong Kong, China	9,195	Valparaiso, Chile.	2,616
Honolulu, T. H.	4,686	Vancouver, British Columbia	4,032
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,560	Wellington, New Zealand	6,505
Key West, Fla.	1,108	Yokohama, Japan	7,080

## DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, TO

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
Acapulco, Mexico	1,833	Melbourne, Australia	6,970
Alexandrovski, U.S.S.R.	4,372	Midway Island	2,891
Amoy, China	5,788	Nome, Alaska	2,631
Anchorage, Alaska	1,872	Nouutl, Gilbert Islands	1,185
Antofagasta, Chile	4,762	Pago Pago, Samoa Islands	1,150
Arica, Chile	4,351	Punta Arenas, Chile	6,188
Auckland, N. Z.	5,680	Pusan, Korea	1,914
Batavia, Java	7,642	Rabaul, New Britain	5,396
Brisbane, Australia	6,193	Saigon, French Indo-China	6,878
Buenaventura, Colombia	3,283	San Jose, Guatemala	2,395
Callao, Peru	3,989	Shanghai, China	5,395
Colon, Panama	3,288	Singapore	7,338
Darwin, Australia	6,954	Sitka, Alaska	1,302
Dutch Harbor, Alaska	2,051	Suva, Fiji Islands	4,749
Guam	5,033	Sydney, Australia	6,448
Guayaquil, Ecuador	3,548	Talara, Peru	3,494
Hong Kong, China	6,044	Tansul, Taiwan (Formosa)	5,611
Honolulu, T. H.	2,091	Valparaiso, Chile	5,140
Jaluit, Marshall Islands	4,150	Vancouver, B. C.	812
Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Alaska	2,629	Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	4,563
Kobe, Japan	4,819	Wake Island	2,821
Kodiak, Alaska	1,693	Wellington, N. Z.	5,905
Manila, P. I.	6,221	Yokohama, Japan	4,533

### DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIBBEAN AND GULF PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

From:	City	To:													
		Cape Haitien	Carta- gena	Charlotte Amalie	Colon	Galves- ton	Havana	Key West	La Guaira	New Orleans	Pensacola	Port of Spain	Port Royal	Vera Cruz	Willen- stad
Cape Haitien			697	442	817	302	631	619	750	1128	1035	888	321	1396	674
Cartagena		697		811	281	1583	1142	1130	612	1468	1422	932	474	1510	471
Charlotte Amalie		442	811		1029	785	1048	1036	478	1611	1518	517	700	1854	457
Colon		817	281	1029		1490	988	1063	841	1389	1343	1156	546	1420	698
Galveston		1302	1583	785	1490		769	777	1710	390	444	2213	1241	623	1090
Havana		631	1142	1048	998	769		92	1292	602	515	1494	731	814	1143
Key West		619	1130	1036	1063	777	92		1280	592	503	1484	747	860	113
La Guaira		750	612	478	841	1740	1292	1280		1621	1575	1320	227	1055	1621
New Orleans		1288	1468	1611	1389	390	602	593	1621		207	1055	1122	780	1621
Pensacola		1035	1422	1518	1343	444	615	593	1575	227		1064	1076	801	675
Port of Spain		932	902	1164	2213	1494	1484	329	2057	1064	998		998	1205	581
Port Royal		321	474	700	546	1241	731	747	727	1132	1076	998		1205	581
Vera Cruz		1396	1510	1854	1420	623	814	869	1888	789	831	2182	1205		1756
Willenstad		674	471	457	698	1790	1143	1134	150	1671	1625	458	881	1750	

## DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC PORTS; NAUTICAL MILES

[illegible]

Port	Naut Miles	Port	Naut Miles
Port of Spain, Trinidad	1,939	San Juan, Puerto Rico	1,389
Port of Spain, Dominican Republic	1,270	San Juan del Norte, Nicaragua	2,082
Port Said, Egypt	5,120	Sanches, Dominican Republic	1,350
Port Townsend, Washington—via Panama	6,002	Santa Cruz, Liberia Is.—Canary Islands	2,916
Portland, Maine—via Cape Cod Canal	296	Santa Marta, Colombia	1,780
Portland, Maine—via Pollock Rip Channel	3,000	Santander, Spain	3,120
Portland, Oregon—via Panama	416	Santiago, Cuba	1,383
Porto Grande, Sao Vicente, Cape Verde Isl	5,887	Santos, Brazil	4,867
Portsmouth, New Hampshire	2,913	Savannah, Georgia	705
Protest, Cuba	263	Seattle, Washington—via Panama	8,618
Progreso, Mexico	1,221	Second, Gold Coast	4,56
Provincetown, Massachusetts	1,630	Seignin, China—via Panama	10,066
Puerto Ranzas, Cuba	202	Singapore Straits Settlements—via Panama	12,525
Puerto Barrios, Guatemala	1,216	Sitka, Alaska—via Panama	0,512
Puerto Colombia, Colombia	1,801	Southampton, England	3,203
Puerto Cortes, Honduras	1,801	Stanley, Falkland Islands	6,747
Puerto Mexico, Mexico	1,763	Strait of Gibraltar	3,194
Punta Arenas, Chile—via Panama	1,911	Straits of Florida—inside	1,184
Puntarenas, Costa Rica—via Panama	5,910	Inside	1,237
Pusan, Korea	2,189	Sydney, Australia—via Panama	9,682
	10,121	Sydney, Nova Scotia	808
Quebec, Canada	1,621	Tacoma, Washington—via Panama	6,089
Queenstown (see Cobh, Ireland)		Tahiti, Society Islands—via Panama	6,212
Reykjavik, Iceland	2,195	Taku, China—via Panama	10,801
Rijeka, Yugoslavia	1,839	Truk, Caroline Island—via Panama	9,703
Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	1,770	Tsingtao, China—via Panama	10,133
Rotterdam, Netherlands	4,483	Tumaco, Colombia—via Panama	2,440
St. George, Grenada	1,842	Valparaiso, Chile—via Panama	4,634
St. John Antigua	1,572	Vancouver, British Columbia—via Panama	6,650
St. John, New Brunswick—via Long Island Sound	486	Vera Cruz, Mexico	1,973
St. John's, Newfoundland	515	Vigo, Spain	2,960
St. Nazaire, France	1,093	Vladivostok, U. S. S. R.—via Panama	9,759
St. Nicolas Bay, Aruba	3,152	Wake Island, Pacific	8,691
St. Pierre, Martinique	1,753	Washington, D. C.	430
Salaverry, Peru—via Panama	1,705	Wellington, New Zealand—via Panama	8,623
Salvador, Brazil	4,127	Willemstad, Curacao	1,772
San Diego, Calif—via Panama	4,089	Wilmington, North Carolina	662
San Francisco, Calif—via Panama	4,861	Yokohama, Japan—via Panama	9,706
San Jose, Guatemala—via Panama	5,263	Yucatan Channel, Central America	1,866
	2,904		

### Net Total Water-Borne Commerce of the United States

Source: Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army. Calendar Years in tons of 2,000 pounds

Type of traffic	1952	1953	Type of traffic	1952	1953
Net total water-borne commerce of the U. S.	887,721,984	923,547,693	Imports	115,961,025	127,981,407
Domestic			Coastal ports	108,674,301	120,594,893
Lakewise	154,112,031	188,621,385	Great Lakes ports from		
Coastwise	181,207,006	188,757,641	Canada	7,152,087	7,056,629
Internal	216,644,384	224,957,448	Great Lakes ports from overseas	134,637	329,883
Intraport	49,182,353	47,902,038	Exports	111,365,252	119,415,082
Local	51,790,101	54,654,693	Coastal ports	85,072,313	63,780,288
Intraterrestrial	1,459,832	1,252,999	Great Lakes ports to		
			Canada	26,129,081	25,415,354
Total domestic	660,395,707	706,151,204	Great Lakes ports, to overseas	114,679	100,663
			Total foreign	227,326,277	217,396,489

\*Includes 49,179 tons in 1952, and 58,777 tons in 1953. Of Department of Defense controlled cargo and Special Category commodities shipped from Great Lakes ports. Breakdown by Canadian and overseas not available.

### Tonnage of Vessels Entered and Cleared at U. S. Ports

Source: Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census

Foreign Trade Division, Bureau of the Census									
Calendar Year	Total				Calendar Year	Total			
	American		Foreign			American		Foreign	
	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent		Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent	Thousands of Net Tons	Per Cent
*Fiscal year									
1900*	12,345	22	44,100	78	1945.....	122,835	65	65,745	35
1910*	17,697	22	62,245	78	1946.....	102,169	65	55,314	35
1920*	55,240	51	52,253	40	1947.....	107,668	56	83,211	44
1925*	57,733	42	81,135	58	1948.....	93,501	52	86,866	48
1930	63,426	39	99,135	61	1949.....	80,932	48	89,075	52
1935	44,498	34	85,001	66	1950.....	71,159	41	103,029	59
1940	39,468	33	81,247	67	1951.....	91,334	42	126,987	58
1941	42,809	35	78,847	66	1952.....	88,919	38	112,223	62
1942	29,064	33	61,683	67	1953.....	78,507	35	146,986	65
1943	62,974	49	64,827	51	1954.....	67,139	31	151,985	69
1944	101,120	60	68,125	40					

### Small Increase in U. S. Merchant Fleet

Source: Department of Commerce

There were 1,162 vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over in the active oceangoing U. S. merchant fleet on Aug. 1, 1955, according to the Maritime Administration, U. S. Dept. of Commerce.

This figure does not include privately owned vessels temporarily inactive, or Government-owned vessels loading grain for storage or undergoing repairs.

There were 123 Government-owned and 1,039 privately owned ships in active service. A net increase of 2 vessels was shown in the privately owned fleet with the purchase of 2 Government-owned Mariner vessels by Oceanic Steamship Co. The active Government fleet increased by 2 freighters placed in operation for the Military Sea Transportation Service.

Delivery of a private tanker and placing of a contract for conversion work on the 2 Oceanic ships brought to 24 the total of vessels being built or under conversion.

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM PANAMA, PANAMA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
Apia, Samoa Is.	5,710	Kingston, Jamaica	594
Arica, Chile	1,921	Le Havre, France	4,651
Auckland, N. Z.	6,516	Liverpool, Nova Scotia	2,288
Baltimore, Md.	1,944	Los Angeles, Calif.	2,913
Belem, Brazil	2,421	Manila, P. I.	9,347
Bombay, India	9,335	Melbourne, Australia	7,924
Bordeaux, France	1,611	Mobile, Ala.	1,414
Boston, Mass.	2,200	Montevideo, Uruguay	5,232
Buenos Aires, Argentina	5,429	New Orleans La.	1,433
Calcutta, India	10,981	New York	2,018
Callao, Peru	1,350	Norfolk, Va.	1,822
Charleston, S. C.	1,607	Pensacola, Fla.	1,387
Colombo, Ceylon	9,767	Pernambuco, Brazil	3,256
Colon, Panama	44	Philadelphia, Pa.	1,989
Galveston, Tex.	1,534	Plymouth, England	4,494
Straits of Gibraltar	4,351	Punta Arenas, via west of South America	3,931
Glasgow, Scotland	4,552	via east of South America	6,495
Guam, Marianas	7,988	Rio de Janeiro, Brazil	4,328
Guayaquil, Ecuador	824	San Francisco, Calif.	3,245
Havana, Cuba	1,042	Seattle, Wash.	4,020
Hullfax, Nova Scotia	2,338	Shanghai, China	8,566
Hamburg, Germany	5,102	Singapore	10,505
Hong Kong, China	9,195	Valparaiso, Chile	2,616
Honolulu, T. H.	4,686	Vancouver, British Columbia	4,032
Jacksonville, Fla.	1,660	Wellington, New Zealand	6,505
Key West, Fla.	1,108	Yokohama, Japan	7,682

DISTANCES IN NAUTICAL MILES FROM SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA, TO:

Port	Miles	Port	Miles
Acapulco, Mexico	1,833	Melbourne, Australia	6,970
Alexandrovski, U.S.S.R.	4,372	Midway Island	2,801
Amoy, China	5,788	Nome, Alaska	2,631
Anchorage, Alaska	1,572	Nouit, Gilbert Islands	4,185
Antofagasta, Chile	4,762	Pago Pago, Samoa Islands	4,150
Arica, Chile	4,551	Punta Arenas, Chile	6,188
Auckland, N. Z.	5,680	Pusan, Korea	1,911
Batavia, Java	7,042	Rabaul, New Britain	5,396
Brisbane, Australia	6,193	Saigon, French Indo-China	6,878
Buenaventura, Colombia	3,383	San Jose, Guatemala	2,395
Callao, Peru	3,989	Shanghai, China	5,395
Colon, Panama	3,288	Singapore	7,343
Darwin, Australia	6,984	Sitka, Alaska	1,202
Dutch Harbor, Alaska	2,051	Suva, Fiji Islands	4,749
Guam	5,053	Sydney, Australia	6,448
Guayaquil, Ecuador	3,548	Talara, Peru	3,494
Hong Kong, China	6,044	Taipei, Taiwan (Formosa)	5,611
Honolulu, T. H.	2,091	Valparaiso, Chile	5,140
Jaluit, Marshall Islands	4,150	Vancouver, B. C.	412
Kiska Harbor, Kiska Island, Alaska	2,629	Vladivostok, U.S.S.R.	4,563
Kobe, Japan	4,819	Wake Island	3,821
Kodiak, Alaska	1,693	Wellington, N. Z.	5,905
Manila, P. I.	9,221	Yokohama, Japan	4,536

DISTANCES BETWEEN WEST INDIES, CARIBBEAN AND GULF PORTS: NAUTICAL MILES

From:	To:	Cape Haitien	Cartagena	Charlotte Amalie	Colon	Galveston	Havana	Key West	La Guaira	New Orleans	Pensacola	Port of Spain	Port Royal	Vera Cruz	Willemstad
Cape Haitien		697													
Cartagena		697													
Charlotte Amalie		442	817												
Colon		817	281	1029											
Galveston		1302	1583	1785	1490										
Havana		631	1142	1048	989	769									
Key West		619	1130	1063	1063	777	92								
La Guaira		750	612	478	841	1740	1292	1280							
New Orleans		1128	1468	1611	1389	490	602	1621	227						
Pensacola		1035	1422	1518	1313	444	515	503	1575	227					
Port of Spain		1470	1251	1632	1156	2213	1494	484	329	2057	1904				
Port Royal		321	474	700	546	1241	731	747	1122	1076	998				
Vera Cruz		1396	1510	1854	1120	623	814	869	1888	789	831	2182	1205		1756
Willemstad		674	471	457	698	1790	1143	1134	1501	1671	1625	458	581	1756	

DISTANCES BETWEEN SOUTH AMERICAN PACIFIC PORTS: NAUTICAL MILES

From:	To:	Antofagasta	Arica	Caldera	Callao	Coquimbo	Esmeraldas	Guayaquil	Iquique	Lota	Mollendo	Pacasmayo	Paita	Pisco	Punta Arenas	Valparaiso
Antofagasta																
Arica		325														
Caldera		215	522													
Callao		813	593	986												
Coquimbo		396	702	106	1136											
Esmeraldas		1703	1484	1865	909	2014										
Guayaquil		1470	1251	1632	712	1781	356									
Iquique		224	110	420	659	602	1550	1317								
Lota		828	1134	628	1530	455	2388	2155	1033							
Mollendo		417	137	606	468	782	1359	1126	220	1209						
Pacasmayo		1119	899	1285	323	1437	603	370	965	1821	774					
Paita		1209	1080	1461	505	1609	420	187	1146	1983	955	201				
Pisco		713	492	880	128	1036	1021	788	560	1432	367	435	617			
Punta Arenas		1996	2301	1795	2671	1623	3486	3299	2201	191	2374	2949	3101	2578		
Valparaiso		576	882	376	1306	203	2179	1980	782	268	962	1005	1774	1207	1432	

## Cargo Traffic on Chief Foreign Canals

Source: Official reports of the several waterways

Year (Cal.)	Welland	St. Lawrence	Canadian (Total)*	Suez	Panama	Manchester
	Short Tons	Short Tons	Short Tons	Net Tons	Long Tons	Long Tons
1940.....	12,906,174	7,479,617	22,870,553	13,333,712	26,346,579	8,116,963
1943.....	10,115,996	6,148,024	21,476,194	11,273,802	9,272,404	7,532,467
1944.....	11,310,631	6,862,868	20,615,507	18,121,952	7,430,905	7,738,734
1945.....	12,962,342	6,947,870	22,420,399	25,064,966	10,117,302	6,531,963
1946.....	10,580,116	5,750,578	18,654,919	32,735,728	18,740,176	5,699,125
1947.....	11,803,575	7,179,594	21,514,939	36,576,581	23,971,956	6,959,988
1948.....	13,473,421	7,378,010	23,359,433	55,080,836	24,302,911	8,248,116
1949.....	13,042,699	7,969,194	24,474,732	68,861,548	27,661,066	9,035,521
1950.....	14,710,573	9,969,271	27,449,676	81,795,523	29,962,896	9,886,322
1951.....	16,197,924	9,916,857	29,425,034	80,356,348	31,751,434	10,948,206
1952.....	17,916,756	9,836,395	31,551,139	86,137,047	31,555,834	11,861,419
1953.....	19,542,156	10,084,992	34,373,064	92,905,439	38,119,885	12,485,071
1954.....	17,514,238	9,647,034	30,070,701	102,493,551	39,027,815	16,359,612

\*Canadian totals include duplications by vessels using more than one canal.

### PANAMA CANAL

Cargo traffic for the calendar year, 1954, from the Atlantic to the Pacific totaled 17,752,501 long tons; Pacific to Atlantic, 21,275,314 tons.

These figures are for ocean-going, tolls paying traffic only.

Commercial traffic through the Panama Canal in 1954 was the highest in Canal history, totaling 7,861 ocean-going vessels of 300 net tons or more. Tolls amounted to \$33,145,193, excluding a credit of \$1,739,747 for U.S. Government vessels which were admitted free before establishment of the Panama Canal Company on July 1, 1951.

### SAULT STE. MARIE

The Corps of Engineers of the Department of the Army states that lake commerce passing through the American and Canadian canals at Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan and Ontario for the season was: total freight traffic in short tons. (1945) 112,982,630; (1946) 91,586,895; (1947) 110,731,572; (1948) 115,414,277; (1949) 95,831,997; (1950) 106,140,408; (1951) 119,906,259; (1952) 106,275,645; (1953) 128,510,232; (1954 Prel.) 85,417,658.

A direct freight service from Europe to ports on the Great Lakes and return was begun by the French Line in April, 1955. The line placed 5 cargo ships in service, to call at Chicago, Milwaukee, Detroit, Toledo, Cleveland and Buffalo in the U. S., and Hamilton and Toronto in Canada. The ships alternate with 5 of the Swedish American Line, which began sailings on this route in 1948. All go via the canals.

### THE SUEZ CANAL

About 103 miles long, the Suez Canal connects the Mediterranean with the Red Sea. It was begun April, 1859 and opened Nov. 17, 1869. The minimum width of the canal is 196 feet 10 inches, the maximum draught of water allowed for vessels passing through, 35 feet.

The Suez is operated by the Compagnie Universelle du Canal Maritime de Suez with its administrative seat in Paris. Benjamin Disraeli, British prime minister, Nov. 24, 1875, bought 176,752 of its 400,000 shares for \$3,976,582 from the Khedive Ismail of Egypt. Shares were numerically doubled in 1924 and Britain now holds 168,144 Capital Shares and 165,360 shares out of a total of 418,530 and 381,470 respectively. The governing board is

composed of 16 French, 9 British, 5 Egyptian, one American and one Netherlands directors.

The Suez Canal Co. reported to shareholders at Paris, June 7, 1955, that continued growth of traffic materialized in 1954 with 13,215 passages, an increase of 3.8% over 1953. More than half the vessels were tankers, accounting for 65,012,000 tons. Total net tonnage for the year was 102,494,000, an increase of 10.3% over 1953. An average of 36.2 ships per day passed through in 1954, against 34.9 in 1953, and against a daily average of 16.2 for the five years prior to World War II. In 1954, transit tolls were lowered for the 27th time.

Goods through the Canal totaled 96,881,000 tons — up 7.2%. Northbound shipments, representing 74,511,000 tons increased 9.8%, while southbound shipments, with 22,370,000 tons fell slightly. Oil and oil products made up 65% of all commodities.

The most authoritative forecasts indicate that traffic will grow heavier in the coming years. Hence the company has planned a new program of improvements, the first phase of which, costing more than \$17,000,000 already has been launched. The aim is to raise the Canal's capacity from the present average of 40 ships per day to 48 ships, rising to 60 on peak days and to permit passage of ships drawing 36 feet. Widening and deepening of the channel is under way and two additional bypasses are to be dug one at Port Said, the other at the southern end of the Great Bitter Lakes.

### Financial Results of 1954

Total receipts.....	\$92,730,574
Total expenses.....	43,208,171
Available for fixed charges.....	49,522,403
Statutory interest & redemption.....	4,968,066
Net income.....	44,553,747
Brought forward from 1953.....	45,882
Total available funds.....	44,599,629
Depreciation & other reserves.....	7,428,573
Provision for improvements.....	7,142,857
Balance available for distribution.....	30,028,199
Dividends declared.....	29,778,672
Amount carried forward.....	249,627
Gross dividend per capital share (including 5% statutory interest): \$30.51.	

## 72 Million Car, Truck or Bus Drivers in the U. S.

Source: Estimated by U. S. Bureau of Public Roads from 1954 licenses and prior years

State	No. of drivers	State	No. of drivers	State	No. of drivers	State	No. of drivers
Alabama.....	1,056,683	Kansas.....	1,257,969	N. Hampshire.....	235,457	Tennessee.....	1,317,805
Arizona.....	419,114	Kentucky.....	1,137,155	New Jersey.....	2,278,551	Texas.....	3,713,127
Arkansas.....	707,180	Louisiana.....	970,721	New Mexico.....	371,066	Utah.....	373,888
California.....	6,351,316	Maine.....	377,489	New York.....	6,061,161	Vermont.....	156,798
Colorado.....	871,387	Maryland.....	1,166,541	N. Carolina.....	1,665,280	Virginia.....	1,459,561
Connecticut.....	1,023,130	Mass.....	1,969,395	N. Dakota.....	411,791	Washington.....	1,211,206
Delaware.....	176,322	Michigan.....	3,145,948	Ohio.....	4,085,450	West Virginia.....	789,410
Florida.....	1,708,822	Minnesota.....	1,763,500	Oklahoma.....	1,048,925	Wisconsin.....	1,730,776
Georgia.....	1,458,922	Mississippi.....	682,218	Oregon.....	824,607	Wyoming.....	208,187
Idaho.....	349,997	Missouri.....	1,972,189	Pennsylvania.....	4,753,586	Dist. of Col.....	330,411
Illinois.....	4,170,500	Montana.....	319,065	Rhode Island.....	356,272		
Indiana.....	2,104,560	Nebraska.....	767,474	S. Carolina.....	1,084,251		
Iowa.....	1,352,066	Nevada.....	134,022	S. Dakota.....	481,956		
						<b>Total.....</b>	<b>72,182,560</b>

# Merchant Fleets of the World—Pre-War and Post-War

Source: Maritime Administration, U.S. Dept. of Commerce

Number, gross and deadweight tonnage of seagoing steam and motor merchant vessels of 1,000 gross tons and over. Data exclude vessels on the Great Lakes and Inland Waterways and special types, such as channel vessels, ice-breakers, cable ships, etc., and merchant ships owned by any military force. (Tonnage in Thousands.)

Flag	September 1, 1939			December 31, 1954			Tankers	
	No.	Gross tons	Dwt. tons	No.	Gross tons	Dwt. tons	No.	Dwt. tons
United States	1,379	8,126	11,682	3,346*	25,483	35,930	431	6,849
The British Commonwealth of Nations	3,319	17,771	24,054	3,046	19,527	25,656	586	7,645
United Kingdom	2,850	16,027	21,857	2,538	17,422	22,776	551	7,287
Canada	76	339	317	86	358	403	21	208
Australia	116	379	476	131	480	644	1	3
New Zealand	40	126	135	54	200	227	1	1
India	46	182	276	97	458	674	1	25
Union of South Africa	6	40	60	13	81	116	2	15
Pakistan				24	141	202	10	107
Others	185	678	933	103	387	514	45	440
Argentina	45	197	268	146	908	1,171	8	126
Belgium	72	357	494	76	430	602	27	249
Brazil	122	414	542	192	754	1,058		
Burma				5	21	28		
Bulgaria	8	22	30	5	12	22	1	17
Chile	50	154	181	50	200	274	23	72
China	100	204	276	143	424	601	2	6
Colombia				16	52	71	1	10
Costa Rica				62	254	396		
Cuba	12	17	22	11	26	34		
Czechoslovakia				3	17	27		
Danzig	4	5	7					
Denmark	379	1,042	1,576	315	1,451	2,099	43	682
Dominican Republic	1	2	2	6	22	24	1	3
Ecuador				7	16	21	1	2
Egypt	23	98	128	26	118	150	2	26
Estonia	94	176	274					
Finland	232	530	826	215	643	967	15	174
France	555	2,678	2,999	589	3,540	4,330	112	1,574
Germany	854	3,916	5,177	558	1,992	3,098	35	350
Greece	436	1,698	2,791	198	1,148	1,707	18	234
Honduras	27	82	90	67	401	574	12	239
Hungary	6	23	40	2	2	3		
Iceland				16	38	43		
Indonesia				14	53	61	1	1
Ireland				16	46	67	1	3
Israel (Palestine)	2	4	7	24	112	159	1	11
Italy	667	3,178	3,911	581	3,634	4,888	127	1,740
Japan	1,180	5,102	7,145	598	3,242	4,760	74	1,052
Korea				23	71	106	4	17
Latvia	73	199	326					
Lebanon				2	4	5		
Liberia				363	3,487	5,452	161	3,384
Lithuania	3	4	7					
Mexico	10	24	32	29	153	221	20	193
Monaco				1	7	11	1	11
Morocco				7	28	41	2	19
Netherlands	537	2,670	3,424	507	3,083	4,042	103	1,009
Nicaragua	2	3	4	6	12	18		
Norway	1,072	4,499	6,931	1,056	6,559	9,879	397	5,996
Panama	130	719	1,106	519	3,935	5,925	206	3,404
Peru	7	26	31	24	91	123	3	14
Philippines	33	82	105	26	100	140	1	2
Poland	31	114	101	66	274	382	3	30
Portugal	54	197	263	92	441	540	7	87
Rumania	25	102	129	8	32	39		
Saudi Arabia				2	32	47	1	45
Spain	217	750	1,032	255	1,070	1,420	33	263
Sweden	484	1,312	2,033	576	2,492	3,684	81	1,200
Switzerland				22	103	164	1	8
Syria				2	3	4		
Thailand (Siam)	2	3	2	7	12	18	1	2
Turkey	67	174	224	129	459	631	8	82
Uruguay	5	14	14	9	53	82	5	33
U.S.S.R.	354	1,136	1,596	581	1,720	2,284	56	299
Venezuela	27	70	93	53	195	276	36	198
Yemen				1	1	2		
Yugoslavia	94	376	604	60	244	376	2	22
Unknown				4	14	21		
<b>Total all flags</b>	<b>12,798</b>	<b>58,270</b>	<b>80,601</b>	<b>14,793</b>	<b>89,258</b>	<b>124,754</b>	<b>2,696</b>	<b>37,823</b>
*Includes United States Government-owned vessels transferred to the following flags.								
Philippines				8	27	38		
U.S.S.R.				83	518	785	1	11
<b>Total</b>				<b>91</b>	<b>545</b>	<b>823</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>11</b>

## Shipbuilding Flourishes in Scottish Shipyards

In the first 6 mos. of 1955 the Scottish shipbuilding industry exceeded production for the same period, 1954, despite recurring labor troubles. Clyde firms launched 49 ships, just under 230,000 tons, compared with 43 ships of 241,000 tons in the first 6 mos., 1954. East of Scotland shipbuilders launched 20 ships of 52,500 tons, against 14 ships of 33,000 in first half, 1954. In June, 1955, Scottish firms launched 17 ships of 96,500 gross tonnage. One was the Empress of Britain, Canadian Pacific line, 26,000 tons.

Scottish ship builders have orders for 1,600,000 tons of work in hand. Clyde firms account for slightly less than 500,000 tons. John Brown & Co. is supplying four ships for the Montreal passenger liner trade to the Cunard Steamship Co., Ltd. This firm completed the first ship, the Saxonia, in August, 1954, the Invernia in June, 1955 and scheduled the third, the Carinthia, for December, 1955, launching with Princess Margaret officiating. The fourth will follow a year later.

## Steamship and Motorships Over 18,600 Gross Tonnage

Source: Lloyd's Register of Shipping (Data as of June 1, 1955)

Gross tonnage is a measurement of cubic space, not weight. Length as listed below is distance between structural perpendiculars (stem to forepart of rudder post). Including additions due to funnels and protruding bows, overall lengths of the world's three largest commercial ships are: Queen Elizabeth 1,631 ft.; Queen Mary 1,620 ft.; United States 990 ft. The U.S. Navy carriers Forrestal and Saratoga, world's largest naval vessels, are approx. 1,036 feet overall.

Name	Reg. ton.	Length feet	Bdth feet	Dpth feet	Name	Reg. ton.	Length feet	Bdth feet	Dpth feet
Queen Elizabeth, Br.t.	83,673	987.4	118.6	68.4	Vexilla, Br.t.	21,000	639.5	84.3	46.5
Queen Mary, Br.t.	81,237	975.2	118.6	68.5	Vasum, Neth.t.	21,000			
United States, U.S.t.	53,829	916.8	101.6	39.0	Lagunillas, Lib.	21,000			
Liberte, Fr. (1)	51,849	893.4	101.9	48.0	British Sailor, Br.	20,961	640.6	85.7	47.0
Ile de France, Fr.	44,356	763.6	91.9	55.8	British Sovereign, Br.	20,960	640.6	85.7	47.2
Nieuw Amsterdam, Neth.	36,667	713.7	88.3	50.0	Santa Maria, Pan.	20,906	574.9	75.8	31.5
Mauretania, Br.	35,674	739.4	89.4	51.7	Brasil, U.S.	20,683	586.4	80.3	20.5
Caronia, Br.	34,183	587.5	91.4	48.6	Argentina, U.S.	20,631	586.4	80.3	20.5
British Sovereign, Br.t.	32,000				Isanda, Br.	20,600	640.8	81.4	46.7
World Justice, Lib.t.	32,000	659.0	83.0		Queen Frederica, Gr. (4)	20,553	534.0	83.2	30.7
Pasture, Fr.	30,417	670.7	88.0	52.6	Melika, Lib.	20,511	633.3	87.3	45.7
*Willem Barends II, Neth.	30,000	623.4	90.3	62.3	World Enterprise, Lib.	20,536	639.3	86.3	46.5
Acadia, Br.	29,731	686.7	90.7	35.7	*Bergeboss, Nor.	20,500	646.0	86.2	45.6
Cristoforo Colombo, It.	29,191	656.5	90.2	45.4	Mina d'Amico, It.	20,489	656.0	86.3	46.2
Andrea Doria, It.	29,083	656.5	90.2	45.4	Flamir, Fr.	20,469	581.6	80.2	43.7
Orsova, Br.	28,790	690.0	90.6	37.0	Olympic Valour, Lib.t.	20,453	631.0	86.7	45.0
Edinburgh Castle, Br.	28,705	717.9	84.0	33.9	Mare Adriaticum, It.	20,151	635.1	83.3	46.1
Protector Castle, Br.	28,705	717.9	84.0	33.9	Mare Austrum, It.	20,151	634.2	86.4	46.0
Oradea, Br.	28,161	681.7	90.8	35.5	Empress of France, Br. (5)	20,118	581.9	75.2	41.7
Iberia, Br.	28,000	686.0	90.7	35.5	World Guardian, Lib.	20,430	640.5	86.8	46.2
Tina Onassis, Lib.t.	28,000				Mirella d'Amico, It.	20,117	656.2	86.4	46.0
Himalaya, Br.	27,955	681.7	90.8	35.5	Royal Arrow, Br.	20,113	636.5	86.3	45.4
World Glory, Lib.t.	27,812	736.0	102.0	50.0	Persian Gulf, Lib.	20,390	633.6	86.9	45.2
*Britannic, Br.	27,666	683.6	82.4	48.6	World Jury, Lib.	20,155	634.3	88.4	45.2
Oronov, Br.	27,632	681.7	90.8	38.5	World Justice, Lib.	20,355	634.3	88.4	45.2
*Georgic, Br.	27,460	682.8	82.4	48.6	Franconia, Br.	20,341	601.3	73.7	40.8
*Augustus, It.	27,090	680.4	87.5	33.0	New Australia, Br. (6)	20,256	553.2	76.7	39.0
*Giulio Cesare, It.	27,078	680.6	87.5	33.0	Uruguay, U.S.	20,237	574.4	80.3	20.5
*Cape Town Castle, Br.	27,002	702.9	82.5	42.0	Sylvan Arrow, Br.t.	20,225			
Domino Monarch, Br.	26,463	657.6	84.8	44.4	Orontes, Br.	20,186	638.2	75.3	33.1
America, U.S.	26,311	663.6	93.5	30.4	*Octavian, Nor.	20,178	632.2	86.3	46.2
Empress of Scotland, Br.	26,313	644.0	93.8	44.5	*Oranje, Neth.	20,166	631.9	83.5	32.4
Phoenix, Lib.	25,743	698.0	97.3	50.2	*Carnarvon Castle, Br.	20,111	661.1	73.5	41.7
Andes, Br.	25,746	698.0	97.3	45.5	World Unity, Lib.	20,131	629.5	86.3	46.6
*Athlone Castle, Br.	25,567	696.0	82.5	43.6	World Concord, Lib.	20,125	629.5	86.3	46.6
*Stirling Castle, Br.	25,534	696.0	82.5	41.4	Ortonto, Br.	20,051	631.0	75.2	32.9
Al-Malik Saud, Saudi Ar.	25,000	733.4	95.8	51.8	World Grace, Lib.	20,050	640.2	86.6	45.9
*Juan Peron, Arg.	24,570	648.1	80.8	59.9	World Gratitude, Lib.	20,035	640.2	86.6	46.2
*Vulcania, It.	24,496	631.4	79.3	34.4	*Winchester Castle, Br.	20,001	631.6	75.5	37.5
*Saturnia, It.	24,318	630.1	79.8	29.5	Andros Fortune, Br.	20,000	595.0	84.0	44.0
Chusan, Br.	24,216	646.5	85.2	36.2	World Harmony, Lib.t.	20,000	645.5	86.3	46.5
Conte Grande, It.	23,812	667.0	78.3	37.2	*Bergland, Nor.t.	20,000			
Stratheden, Br.	23,732	639.5	82.2	33.6	Seythia, Br.	19,930	600.7	73.8	40.7
Constitution, U.S.	23,719	637.8	80.2	38.0	Samaria, Br.	19,818	601.5	73.7	40.7
Independence, U.S.	23,719	637.8	80.2	38.0	Antiles, Fr.	19,828	598.9	80.3	47.9
Orion, Br.	23,696	640.3	82.2	33.7	*Johann van Oldenbarnevelt, Neth.	19,787	587.6	74.8	36.1
Washington, U.S.	23,626	668.4	86.3	33.3	Josefine Thorden, Swed.	19,700	654.0	84.1	46.6
Strathmore, Br.	23,580	640.3	82.2	33.7	Atlantic Engineer, U.S.	19,498	628.4	85.3	45.2
Conte Blancamano, It.	23,562	650.9	76.1	27.5	Atlantic Navigator, U.S.	19,498	628.4	85.3	45.2
Olympia, Lib.	22,979	569.2	79.2	33.7	Atlantic Seaman, U.S.	19,498	628.4	85.3	45.2
Abraham Larsen, Br. (2)	22,971	608.6	80.2	49.5	Atlantic Communicator, U.S.	19,400	618.1	84.5	44.3
Alcantara, Br.	22,607	640.5	78.5	40.8	Empress of Australia, Br. (7)	19,379	552.1	71.1	41.5
Liberty Bell, Lib.t.	22,400				*Tarifa, Swed.	19,329	636.0	80.7	46.5
Strathald, Br.	22,568	638.7	80.2	33.1	Tonan Maru, Jap.	19,320	534.8	74.0	56.8
Queen of Bermuda, Br.	22,501	553.4	76.7	30.0	Arundel Castle, Br.	19,216	661.3	72.5	41.6
Asturias, Br.	22,145	640.5	78.5	40.5	Empire Powey, Br.	19,121	604.7	74.1	40.7
Strathnaver, Br.	22,270	638.7	80.2	33.1	Argea Prima, It.t.	19,000	639.0	86.3	46.2
Yuri Dolgoruky, USSR (3)	22,117	645.6	72.4	42.1	Olympic Sun, Lib.t.	19,000	615.0	84.0	45.0
*Kungsholm, Swed.	22,071	587.7	77.1	45.4	*Kosmos, V. Nor.	19,000	646.7	78.3	41.0
Ivernia, Br.	22,000	586.4	80.3	42.5	Andros Venture, Br.	18,815	603.9	84.2	44.2
*Rangitane, Br.	21,867	587.5	79.2	48.7	New Jersey Sun, U.S.	18,810	618.1	84.6	45.3
*Rangitoto, Br.	21,809	587.5	78.2	48.3	Western Sun, U.S.	18,810	618.0	84.4	42.2
Ore-Chief, Lib.	21,800	761.0	116.4	57.2	Delaware Sun, U.S.	18,798	618.1	84.4	45.3
Vera Cruz, Port.	21,765	577.4	76.7	31.6	George Livanos, Pan.	18,790	617.7	84.4	44.4
Ore-Titan, Lib.	21,698	760.9	116.4	57.1	Waneta, Pan.	18,747	617.7	84.4	44.3
Raxonia, Br.	21,637	586.4	80.3	42.5	Master Peter, Pan.	18,763	617.7	84.4	44.3
Ore Transport, Lib.	21,690	760.9	116.4	57.1	Margaria, Lib.	18,762	617.7	84.4	44.3
Dalla, Fr.	21,686	643.7	86.9	46.8	Orion Comet, U.S.	18,736	617.7	84.4	44.3
Cradle of Liberty, Lib.t.	21,600				Andros Island, Pan.	18,735	617.7	84.4	44.3
Statue of Liberty, Lib.t.	21,600				Andros Hills, Pan.	18,735	617.7	84.4	44.3
W. Alton Jones, Lib.t.	21,600	767.0			Chryssi, Pan.	18,732	617.7	84.4	44.3
Edmund B. Alexander, U.S.	21,329	668.8	74.3	47.8	Wapelli, Pan.	18,722	618.0	84.4	45.2
Petrokure, Lib.	21,262	649.0	92.3	46.5	Andros Star, U.S.	18,717	617.7	84.4	44.3
Petroempenn, Lib.	21,210	649.0	92.3	46.5	Athina Livanos, Lib.	18,713	617.7	84.4	44.3
Petroking, Lib.	21,240	649.0	92.3	46.5	Orion Pioneer, U.S.	18,700	617.7	84.4	44.3
Petroqueen, Lib.	21,240	649.0	92.3	46.5	Vellina, Br.	18,700	617.7	84.4	44.3
Olympic Sponder, Lib.	21,239	642.0	86.9	45.6	Vellina Br.	18,666	617.7	80.7	45.2
Olympic Honour, Lib.t.	21,200	631.0	86.7	45.0	Ellenbeth, Belg.	18,661	619.7	80.7	44.4
Calhoun, Lib.	21,147	630.9	87.0	45.5	Verena, Br.	18,638	628.3	82.6	45.2
British Sovereign, Br.	21,138	640.6	86.7	47.2	Las Piedras, Lib.	18,611	617.7	80.7	41.3
Sovetsky Solns, USSR	21,121	645.8	72.2	41.9	Volsella, Br.	18,611	617.7	80.8	45.2
*Bethesda, Fr.	21,121	633.0	85.1	46.9	Eugenie Livanos, Lib.	18,600	617.7	84.4	44.3
*Beroude, Fr.	21,121	633.0	85.1	46.9	John P. G., Pan.	18,600	617.7	84.4	44.3
*Willem Rans, Neth.	21,119	580.1	82.0	54.9	*Berlin, Ger. (8)	18,600	560.9	74.3	37.7
British Engineer, Br.	21,077	640.7	85.8	47.0					
British Soldier, Br.	21,082	640.6	85.7	47.0					
British Merchant, Br.	21,061	640.6	85.8	47.0					
De Balf, Fr.	21,000	615.2	85.3	44.3					

\*Motorships †See note at head of table. ‡Estimated specifications.

Former names: (1) Europa; (2) Empire Victory; (3) Hamburg; (4) Atlantic, previously Matsonia; (5) Duchess of Bedford; (6) Monarch of Bermuda; (7) DeGrasse; (8) Gripsholm.

## American Railway Statistics

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year	Mileage Owned	Miles Built	Loco-mo-tives in Ser.	Freight Cars in Ser.	Pass. Cars in Ser.	Passengers Carried	Freight Carried	Railway Employees	Employees' Wages
	Miles	Miles	No.	No.	No.	No.	Tons	No.	Dollars
1933	241,822	25	49,541	1,867,381	42,426	448,059,317	1,502,500,185	1,013,654	1,660,228,730
1940	233,670	19	44,333	1,684,171	38,308	456,088,496	1,947,178,571	1,045,738	1,990,630,844
1941	226,696	40	46,253	1,787,073	38,633	897,384,000	2,061,789,000	1,439,000	3,000,928,000
1942	226,438	20	45,511	1,768,400	38,697	794,324,000	2,734,818,000	1,378,000	4,213,630,000
1947	225,806	79	41,344	1,759,753	39,057	706,551,000	3,019,365,000	1,371,000	4,399,296,000
1948	225,140	71	41,474	1,785,067	39,406	645,535,000	2,997,976,000	1,345,000	4,820,747,000
1949	224,511	100	43,272	1,778,811	38,006	556,741,000	2,425,123,000	1,209,000	4,468,545,000
1950	223,779	33	42,951	1,745,778	37,359	488,019,000	2,710,919,000	1,237,000	4,644,890,000
1951	223,127	71	42,473	1,777,878	36,326	485,168,000	2,940,872,000	1,202,000	5,328,072,000
1952	222,508	76	39,697	1,783,352	34,942	470,979,000	2,760,619,000	1,242,000	5,382,489,000
1953	221,758	50	37,251	1,801,874	31,106	458,252,201	2,750,959,670	1,221,300	5,380,827,635

## Passenger and Freight Data

Year	Passenger Revenue	Freight Revenue	Miles Traveled by Passenger	Rev. per Pas. Mile	Ave. Trip per Pas.	Frt. Rev. per Ton Mile	Miles Traveled by Pass. Trains	Miles Traveled by Freight Trains	Casualties
	Dollars	Dollars	Thousands	Cts.	Miles	Cts.	Miles	Miles	No. Killed Inj.
1935	368,423,361	2,311,139,271	18,509,497	1.94	41.31	1.00	385,874,136	403,851,160	5,107 28,080
1940	417,955,185	3,684,201,061	23,815,598	1.75	52.22	0.95	395,410,187	491,126,807	4,612 29,690
1945	1,719,316,000	6,717,213,000	91,826,353	1.81	102.33	0.97	451,441,000	681,341,000	4,691 61,485
1946	1,261,416,000	5,866,351,000	64,753,699	1.95	81.17	0.99	451,135,000	599,165,000	4,302 52,000
1947	965,005,000	7,140,881,000	45,072,245	2.10	65.07	1.09	417,500,000	625,104,000	4,166 48,707
1948	965,630,000	8,090,194,000	41,221,319	2.34	63.86	1.26	409,371,000	593,448,000	3,784 43,001
1949	862,139,000	7,151,237,000	35,133,300	2.45	63.11	1.35	382,213,000	506,407,000	3,307 32,111
1950	814,741,000	7,933,764,000	31,700,470	2.56	65.14	1.34	359,655,000	522,816,000	3,398 33,255
1951	801,019,000	8,757,874,000	34,640,031	2.60	71.35	1.35	356,391,000	536,582,000	3,358 34,427
1952	906,838,000	8,915,140,000	34,033,245	2.67	72.26	1.41	345,533,000	510,316,000	2,926 29,986
1953	842,662,589	9,007,996,059	31,678,951	2.66	69.13	1.49	313,919,141	499,549,762	2,930 29,109

## Revenues, Expenses and Dividends

Year	Total Operating Revenues	Operating Expenses	Tax Accruals	Net Railway Operating Income	Net Income	Dividends Declared	Ratio Op. Exp. to Oper. Rev.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Pct.
1935	3,499,125,781	2,610,177,160	240,759,909	508,414,828	52,177,010	202,561,628	75.11
1940	4,354,712,093	3,131,597,647	402,953,404	690,553,986	243,147,559	216,521,597	71.91
1945	8,986,954,000	7,115,391,000	835,434,000	858,884,000	502,250,000	295,294,000	79.17
1946	7,709,171,000	6,422,494,000	506,480,000	624,868,000	334,066,000	283,171,000	83.31
1947	8,784,214,000	6,869,806,000	949,273,000	790,534,000	537,405,000	280,397,000	78.21
1948	9,784,332,000	7,552,630,000	1,043,046,000	1,014,815,000	767,949,000	335,813,000	70.19
1949	8,680,791,000	6,968,296,000	845,089,000	693,957,000	496,103,000	306,995,000	80.27
1950	9,587,000,000	7,135,055,000	1,212,084,000	1,055,309,000	851,951,000	348,811,000	74.42
1951	10,511,612,000	8,122,521,000	1,223,644,000	956,699,000	757,331,000	373,574,000	77.27
1952	10,702,877,000	8,134,811,000	1,282,144,000	1,091,657,000	900,172,000	394,132,000	76.8
1953	10,787,891,218	8,218,223,003	1,205,366,249	1,122,512,176	939,886,885	445,145,073	

## Values, Stocks, Bonds and Capital

Yr.	Investment in Road and Equipment	Common Stock Outstanding	Preferred Stock Outstanding	Funded Debt Outstanding	Tot. Railway Capital Outstanding	Net Capitalization	Amount of Stock Pay Dividends
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1935	25,500,465,262	7,986,785,640	2,036,510,297	14,223,572,728	24,246,868,665	18,342,297,429	3,412,967,544
1940	25,646,013,606	8,004,987,573	2,064,336,097	13,302,080,418	23,371,404,084	17,629,813,122	3,741,132,000
1945	26,967,756,000	7,713,000,000	2,004,000,000	11,114,000,000	20,891,000,000	15,667,000,000	3,383,158,000
1946	27,277,974,000	7,733,000,000	1,980,000,000	10,832,000,000	20,545,000,000	15,509,000,000	5,184,182,000
1947	27,686,103,000	7,539,000,000	2,003,000,000	10,631,000,000	20,173,000,000	15,301,000,000	6,116,317,000
1948	28,664,759,000	7,543,000,000	2,016,000,000	10,713,000,000	20,302,000,000	15,407,000,000	5,924,295,000
1949	29,319,832,000	7,519,000,000	2,012,000,000	10,846,000,000	20,427,000,000	15,609,000,000	6,788,658,000
1950	30,174,312,000	7,192,000,000	2,002,000,000	10,905,000,000	20,399,000,000	15,615,000,000	6,700,472,000
1951	31,077,781,000	7,401,000,000	2,006,000,000	10,775,000,000	20,272,000,000	15,480,000,000	6,734,500,000
1952	31,822,114,000	7,514,000,000	1,987,000,000	10,571,000,000	20,072,000,000	15,487,000,000	7,252,252,720
1953	32,416,356,284	7,515,559,914	1,928,668,536	10,492,876,204	19,967,104,651		

## Distribution of Operating Revenues, Class I Railways

	1951	1952	1953
Total operating revenues	\$10,390,610,786	\$10,580,762,001	\$10,664,168,861
Labor (salaries and wages)	5,011,996,175	5,063,480,434	5,061,555,043
Fuel and power, locomotives	684,208,865	514,597,192	482,261,490
Other materials, supplies, miscellaneous	1,714,129,838	1,702,571,288	1,788,720,473
Loss damage, inv. to persons, ins. pens	245,762,014	258,810,767	208,231,555
Depreciation and retirements	485,160,245	513,068,686	534,457,365
Taxes	1,203,276,574	1,261,834,931	1,186,001,052
Hire of equipm., joint facility net rentals	203,515,461	188,188,374	234,539,645
Total expenses and taxes	9,448,069,175	9,502,541,642	9,554,769,413
Net railway operating income	942,541,611	1,078,220,359	1,109,399,448

## United States Exhibits Atom Projects in International Trade Fairs

The U. S. Government, supported by Congress and with the cooperation of about 1,000 American industries, is taking part in 18 international trade fairs throughout the world during the fiscal year 1955-56. The largest number took place in the fall of 1955. August to December, when year 1955-56. American products were displayed in Diakarta, Indonesia; Stockholm, Sweden; Saloniki, Greece; Bari, Italy; Karachi, Pakistan; Vienna, Austria; Berlin, Germany; New Delhi, India; Phnom Penh, Cambodia; Addis Ababa, Ethiopia; Bogota, Colombia and Ciudad Trujillo, Dominican Republic. The first half of 1956 had fairs scheduled at Colombo, Ceylon; Osaka, Japan; Milan, Italy. Lyon, France; Hanover, Germany, and Paris. Besides many typically American products the Government stresses Atoms-for-Peace exhibits, including a complete radiochemical hot laboratory, a 30-ft graphite reactor mockup, a pair of magic hands to handle radioactive materials. Television exhibits using native performers in Asiatic countries also are featured.

## Fastest Scheduled Train Runs in the United States

Source: Trains Magazine and Association of American Railroads. Figures are based on 1955 timetables

Railroad	Train	From	To	Distance	Time	Speed
<b>DIESEL TRACTION (76 m.p.h. and over)</b>						
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	Prairie du Chem	La Crosse	57.7	41	84.4
Santa Fe	Golden Gate	Waco	Corcoran	37.9	27	84.1
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	La Crosse	Prairie du Chem	57.7	42	82.4
Burlington	Empire Builder	Prairie du Chem	La Crosse	57.7	42	82.4
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	East Dubuque	Prairie du Chem	54.6	40	81.9
Burlington	Twin Zephyrs (2)	Prairie du Chem	East Dubuque	54.6	40	81.9
Illinois Central	City of Miami	Centralia	Timonium	53.2	39	81.8
Illinois Central	City of New Orleans	Timonium	Centralia	53.2	39	81.8
Santa Fe	Last Mail	Gallop	Holbrook	94.9	76	81.3
Santa Fe	Golden Gates (2)	Corcoran	Waco	37.9	28	81.2
Santa Fe	Golden Gate	Waco	Corcoran	37.9	28	81.2
Illinois Central	Cities of Miami-New Orleans-Panama Limited	Champaign	Mattoon	44.6	33	81.1
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	New Lisbon	Portage	43.1	33	80.8
Burlington	North Coast Limited	Prairie du Chem	La Crosse	57.7	43	80.5
Union Pacific	City of Denver	North Platte	Kennett	95.0	71	80.3
Santa Fe	Chief	Garden City	Lamar	99.9	75	79.9
Union Pacific	Challenger	Grand Island	North Platte	137.2	103	79.9
Santa Fe	Chief	Lamar	Garden City	99.9	76	78.9
Union Pacific	Cities of Los Angeles-Portland-San Francisco	Grand Island	North Platte	137.2	105	78.5
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	Portage	New Lisbon	43.1	33	78.4
Chicago & N. W.	Streamliner 1000 (3)	Kenosha	Waukegan	15.66	12	78.3
Milwaukee	Morning Hiawatha	Sparta	Portage	78.3	60	78.3
Burlington	Kansas City Zephyr	Galesburg	Kewanee	31.3	24	78.2
Rock Island	Rocky Mountain Rocket	Joliet	Ottawa	44.3	34	78.2
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	La Crosse	New Lisbon	59.8	46	78.0
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Grand Island	Columbus	62.4	48	78.0
New York Central	Southwestern Limited	Mattoon	Portage	37.6	29	77.3
Rock Island	Rocky Mountain Rocket	Bureau	Moline	64.7	50	77.6
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Fremont	Columbus	45.2	35	77.3
Union Pacific	City of Los Angeles	Cheyenne	Sidney	102.0	79	77.5
Burlington	North Coast Limited	La Crosse	East Dubuque	112.3	87	77.4
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Galesburg	Aurora	124.5	97	77.0
Burlington	Nebraska Zephyr-American Royal Zephyr	Aurora	Mendota	44.9	35	76.9
Santa Fe	El Capitan	La Junta	Garden City	152.5	119	76.9
Chicago & N. W.	Twin Cities 100	Rache	Evanston	49.9	39	76.8
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Chicago	Galesburg	162.3	127	76.7
Burlington	Kansas City Zephyr	Princeton	Kewanee	26.8	21	76.6
Illinois Central	Cities of Miami-New Orleans-Panama Limited	Mattoon	Effingham	26.8	21	76.6
Burlington	North Coast Limited-Empire Builder	East Dubuque	Prairie du Chem	54.6	43	76.3
Milwaukee	Afternoon Hiawatha	Portage	Watertown	46.9	37	76.1

**ELECTRIC TRACTION (68 m.p.h. and over)**

Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited	Paoli	Harrisburg	83.4	71	79.5
Pennsylvania	Red Arrow	Harrisburg	Lancaster	35.2	30	79.4
Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited-Congressional	Newark	North Philadelphia	76.0	65	79.1
Pennsylvania	3 trains	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	65	79.1
Chicago SS & SB	Theater Special	Milwaukee City Shops	New Carlisle	81.7	16	79.1
Pennsylvania	Afternoon Congressional	Baltimore	Wilmington	68.4	59	69.5
Pennsylvania	5 trains	Wilmington	Baltimore	68.4	59	69.5
Pennsylvania	4 trains	Paoli	Lancaster	48.2	41	69.5
Chicago NS & Mil.	Broadway Limited	Harrisburg	Paoli	83.4	72	69.5
Pennsylvania	Electroliner	Kenosha	Edison Court	15.0	13	69.2
Pennsylvania	Broadway Limited	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	66	69.1
Pennsylvania	Gotham Limited	Paoli	Lancaster	48.2	42	68.8
Pennsylvania	7 trains	Baltimore	Wilmington	68.4	60	68.4
Pennsylvania	9 trains	Wilmington	Baltimore	68.4	60	68.4
Pennsylvania	3 trains	Harrisburg	Lancaster	35.2	31	68.1
Pennsylvania	4 trains	North Philadelphia	Newark	76.0	67	68.1

## Some Fast Railway Runs in the United States

Date	Railroad	Run	Miles	Time H. M. S.	M. P. Hour
May, 1893	N. Y. Central & H. R.	Crittenden—"Empire State Exp."	1	32	112.5
Apr. 1911	N. Y. Central-Lake Shore	Toledo—Elkhart, Ind.—20th Cent.	133	1 46	75.28
June, 1927	Pennsylvania	Washington D. C.—N.Y. City	221.5	3 7	72.1
May, 1934	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Denver—Chicago	1013.3	13 5	77.6
July, 1934	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Chicago—Milwaukee	88.0	1 39	75.46
July, 1934	Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul	Edgebrook—Oakwood, Ill.	64.4	39	92.62
Oct., 1934	Union Pacific	Dix—Potter, Nebr.	9	4 30	120
Oct., 1934	Union Pacific	Cheyenne—Omaha	506.7	6 00	84.45
Jan., 1935	Pennsylvania	Philadelphia—Washington	134.2	1 50	73.2
Jan., 1935	Pennsylvania	Washington—North Point, Md.	61.6	45	80.8
Apr., 1936	New Haven	Providence—Boston	43.8	32	86.65
Oct., 1936	Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	Chicago—Denver	1017.23	12 12	83.3
May, 1937	Santa Fe	Los Angeles, Calif.—Chicago	2228.6	36 49	60.5
May, 1937	Santa Fe	Chicago—Denver	202.4	2 19	87.3
May, 1955	Baltimore & Ohio	Washington, D. C.—Chicago	768.0	12 29 30	61.5



## French and American Train Speeds Compared

Source: Donald M. Steffee

Electrification of the Paris-Lyons main line, busiest rail route in Continental Europe has enabled France to claim not only the fastest trains in Europe but, also, seriously to threaten American world supremacy in train speed, particularly at distances ranging from 150 to 600 miles. Led by the Mistral, no less than 13 trains cover the 317.4 miles between the two cities at better than 60 miles per hour, intermediate stops included. Another French train, the Sud Express, for over half a century one of the fastest long-distance trains in the world, now covers the 359.8 miles from Paris to Bordeaux in 299 minutes. This is now the world's longest nonstop rail schedule. Below is a table of comparative performance of these French flyers with leading American trains for similar distances.

Railroad	Train	From	To	Miles	Time	Speed	Stops
Union Pacific	City of Denver	North Platte	Columbus	199.5	155	77.2	2
French National	Mistral	Paris	Dijon	195.3	152	77.1	0
French National	Mistral	Paris	Lyons	317.4	250	70.2	1
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Sterling	Columbus	338.2	275	73.7	4
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Cheney	Grand Island	362.6	295	73.7	2
French National	Sud Express	Paris	Bordeaux	359.8	299	72.2	0
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Denver	Columbus	478.0	402	71.3	6
French National	Sud Express	Paris	Bayonne	482.5	412	70.3	1
Burlington	Denver Zephyr	Chicago	Council Bluffs	492.1	428	69.0	4
Union Pacific	City of Denver	Denver	Omaha	559.7	480	69.9	7
French National	Mistral	Paris	Marselles	535.4	480	66.9	4

In 1939 the German streamliner "Eilfögende Kölner" ran from Berlin to Hamm, 267.1 miles in 196 minutes—81.8 mph. This was the fastest regular train schedule ever operated over 250 miles.

### FRENCH ELECTRIC RAILROAD LOCOMOTIVES BREAK ALL SPEED RECORDS

Source: French National Railroads

All speed records for railroads were broken in France in March, 1955, in two separate tests by electric locomotives, each pulling the same three passenger coaches. On Mar. 28 CC 7107 reached 198 miles per hour, and on Mar. 29 BB 9004 hit 207 mph. Tests were made on a 40-mile straight section of track between Bordeaux and Dax, which has a direct electric current of 1,500 volts.

CC 7107, built by the Societe Alsthom, as 2 6-wheel trucks, weighs 107 metric tons and is of the type that makes the regular Paris-Lyon run at 76 mph. The older theory that non-driving axles were essential to take curves at high speed was discarded and all axles of the engine were made to carry driving wheels, contributing both to speed and to adherence to rails. The same device was used in building BB 9004, the result of cooperation by Creusot, Schneider-Westinghouse and Jeumont. BB 9004 had 2 4-wheel trucks, weighs 83 metric tons and has 300 hp less than CC 7107. It costs 25% less than the CC 7000 series, and 40 examples were being built in 1955.

The locomotives were expected to develop 10,000 hp at 185 mph, and a pantograph was designed capable of absorbing 4,000 amperes at high speed. Although special tests had been made of all moving parts, no special brakes were designed. Windows were lowered at the proper time to create a drag and helped slow down the engines to a safe braking speed.

The previous world speed record was 151.6 mph, made by CC 7121, between Dijon and Beaune on Feb. 21, 1954, also with 3 coaches attached.

## Express Service by Rail and Plane

Source: Railway Express Agency, Inc.

Express service in the United States began operating on March 4, 1839, and is carried on trains and planes coordinated through the Railway Express Agency into a nationwide system, with 14,329 offices serving 23,000 communities, and employing 42,232 men and women. Traffic carried:

Year	Rail Shipments
1945	207,034,730
1946	231,480,741
1947	189,337,699
1948	141,764,590
1949	106,128,299
1950	87,206,925
1951	77,697,610
1952	62,034,796
1953	85,835,819
1954	75,761,012

As of April, 1955, 13,924 motor vehicles, including 984 depot and terminal trucks, were used to maintain collection and delivery of express shipments. These trucks cover 75,448,130 miles per year. The Express Agency operates on a total

mileage of 327,408, which includes 177,787 on railroad lines.

Air Express service was started on a commercial basis Sept. 1, 1927, when the express company contracted with the existing airlines to carry express on regularly scheduled flights. Traffic totals:

Year	Air Shipments	Gross Wgt., lbs.	Aver. Wgt. per Shipment
1945	2,146,650	40,126,755	18,693
1946	3,180,996	53,795,582	16,912
1947	3,758,772	67,066,311	17,843
1948	4,043,215	74,197,432	18,351
1949	3,600,282	71,240,777	19,787
1950	4,230,897	99,288,490	23,467
1951	4,298,640	109,857,287	25,566
1952	4,227,513	106,174,545	25,12
1953	4,424,909	112,151,001	25,36
1954	4,594,162	105,141,392	22,89

Air express is carried on passenger and cargo flights of the scheduled airlines of U.S. and Canada.

## Rural Road Mileage in the United States

Source: Bureau of Public Roads; data are for year 1953

State	Total	Under state control	Under local control	Under federal control	State	Total	Under state control	Under local control	Under federal control
Alabama	80,591	11,193	49,398	8,480	Nevada	25,545	5,867	19,678	128
Arizona	28,648	3,862	16,306	1,067	N. Hamp.	12,374	3,661	8,585	
Arkansas	66,513	9,453	55,993	19,268	New Jersey	17,135	1,811	15,321	
California	113,099	12,631	81,188	738	New Mexico	60,663	10,685	45,820	4,158
Colorado	69,772	7,531	61,453	8,391	New York	86,390	13,559	72,831	
Connecticut	10,479	2,550	7,029		N. Carolina	67,053	65,785		1,268
Delaware	12,533	3,842		1,126	N. Dakota	114,445	6,480	107,491	474
Florida	83,181	10,498	30,929	50	Ohio	82,170	16,019	66,160	
Georgia	40,112	13,559	69,516	50	Oklahoma	91,958	9,856	81,761	338
Illinois	104,862	4,638	27,183	8,391	Oregon	54,542	7,706	32,308	14,528
Indiana	85,484	10,471	93,391		Pacific	87,811	41,736	45,743	332
Iowa	100,967	9,753	75,730		R. I.	1,758	863	1,095	
Kansas	125,560	8,425	116,123	12	S. Carolina	47,955	21,720	26,235	1,126
Kentucky	60,108	16,811	43,470	327	S. Dakota	89,687	6,555	82,006	683
Louisiana	39,970	14,063	25,007	89	Tennessee	61,720	7,819	56,224	
Maine	18,944	10,716	8,139		Texas	196,630	42,874	153,750	5,855
Maryland	16,873	4,546	12,327		Utah	27,395	4,808	16,732	22
Mass.	18,026	2,101	15,925		Vermont	12,964	1,859	11,083	
Michigan	92,951	8,271	84,680		Virginia	49,218	4,782	39,455	6,977
Minnesota	110,579	11,620	97,532	1,427	Washington	52,418	5,916	46,882	514
Mississippi	62,185	7,240	53,916	1,029	W. Virginia	33,238	31,042	76,176	899
Missouri	99,482	8,164	78,230	1,088	Wisconsin	88,691	10,116	78,176	1,988
Montana	99,788	8,918	54,170	6,699	Wyoming	26,344	4,781	19,575	
Nebraska	99,883	9,450	90,174	259	Totals	3,012,520	600,518	2,322,012	89,990

## Automobile Registrations, Taxes, Gasoline Consumption, 1954

Source: Bureau of Public Roads

State	Registered automobiles, buses & trucks <sup>1</sup>	State Tax per gallon Dec. 31, 1954	State Motor fuel tax collections	Motor fuel consumption		
				Highway	Non-highway	Total <sup>2</sup>
	Number	Cents	1,000 Dollars	1,000 Gallons	1,000 Gallons	1,000 Gallons
Alabama.....	915,398	6	45,371	712,694	49,916	762,610
Arizona.....	379,704	5	17,409	313,428	34,150	347,478
Arkansas....	545,019	6.5	30,487	449,864	38,844	488,208
California....	5,698,842	6	267,485	4,015,953	370,786	4,416,739
Colorado.....	682,325	6	31,659	479,062	88,911	567,076
Connecticut...	867,256	4	25,115	629,487	17,577	641,963
Delaware.....	159,726	5	6,437	118,446	11,316	129,762
Florida.....	1,407,697	7	77,917	1,070,329	157,709	1,228,038
Georgia.....	1,133,528	6	61,286	959,458	71,823	1,031,181
Idaho.....	314,823	6	14,613	211,119	37,994	248,513
Illinois.....	3,087,792	5	131,001	2,311,998	451,331	2,799,429
Indiana.....	1,682,150	4	58,914	1,376,122	138,855	1,514,777
Iowa.....	1,113,540	5	52,641	828,924	245,956	1,074,980
Kansas.....	1,001,602	5	42,310	661,965	208,042	870,007
Kentucky.....	957,596	7	49,111	680,096	32,839	712,935
Louisiana.....	873,800	7	48,679	662,246	52,191	714,727
Maine.....	306,002	6	16,716	265,844	11,642	275,476
Maryland.....	871,005	4	42,013	662,363	39,833	702,196
Massachusetts...	1,479,889	5	55,079	1,092,449	27,703	1,120,152
Michigan.....	2,817,735	4.5	95,686	2,064,282	183,449	2,244,731
Minnesota....	1,306,191	5	53,127	892,951	108,203	1,086,155
Mississippi....	584,530	7	37,744	506,029	35,100	541,429
Missouri.....	1,153,878	3	41,116	1,302,156	161,050	1,466,206
Montana.....	314,329	6	16,622	221,569	58,842	280,401
Nebraska.....	636,990	6	32,576	478,563	72,555	551,118
Nevada.....	115,182	4	5,627	113,121	11,285	124,406
New Hampshire...	291,067	5	7,888	159,583	3,814	160,397
New Jersey....	1,928,077	4	56,837	1,613,756	55,685	1,669,441
New Mexico....	309,517	6	18,235	286,153	23,112	309,265
New York.....	4,392,875	4	124,644	3,033,483	295,189	3,328,872
North Carolina...	1,404,252	7	79,159	1,097,657	64,370	1,162,027
North Dakota...	299,685	5	14,797	161,998	133,590	298,588
Ohio.....	3,360,186	5	130,747	2,520,153	172,382	2,692,535
Oklahoma.....	963,423	6.5	47,472	701,380	113,731	815,111
Oregon.....	764,849	6	34,365	533,753	65,718	599,471
Pennsylvania...	3,553,981	5	139,749	2,557,720	121,218	2,678,938
Rhode Island...	294,072	4	8,467	209,415	1,642	211,057
South Carolina...	719,706	5	40,980	561,135	32,711	593,846
South Dakota...	314,636	5	15,910	225,916	95,416	321,332
Tennessee.....	1,118,185	7	62,381	839,020	57,730	896,750
Texas.....	3,506,599	4	133,014	2,923,964	365,086	3,289,050
Utah.....	306,616	5	13,059	225,298	39,839	265,137
Vermont.....	131,287	5	5,608	109,810	4,167	114,007
Virginia.....	1,153,113	6	62,221	964,078	49,220	1,013,298
Washington....	1,085,158	6.5	51,599	718,776	70,065	818,841
West Virginia...	513,409	5	21,446	414,798	10,984	424,782
Wisconsin.....	1,336,771	4	44,714	994,397	151,895	1,146,292
Wyoming.....	168,487	5	8,225	153,117	15,378	168,495
Dist. of Col.	195,563	6	10,877	200,474	2,617	203,091
<b>Totals</b> .....	<b>158,589,863</b>	<b>5.19</b>	<b>2,492,145</b>	<b>44,365,465</b>	<b>4,753,453</b>	<b>49,118,918</b>

<sup>1</sup>Registrations include: Automobile, private and commercial (including taxicabs) 48,323,909; publicly owned 174,061; buses, private and commercial 140,003; publicly owned 108,343; trucks, private and commercial, 9,411,710; publicly owned 430,937. Total private and commercial 57,875,622; publicly owned 714,241.

<sup>2</sup>Does not include Federal Tax.

\*Losses allowed for evaporation, handling, etc., not included in total 516,731 gallons.

\*Motor fuel consumed, total above, includes (in gallons) for private and commercial use, 48,109,237; for public use 1,009,681.

## U. S. MOTOR VEHICLE REGISTRATIONS BY YEARS

Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.	Jan. 1	U. S.
1940	32,453,233	1944	30,479,308	1948	37,811,498	1950	49,101,691	1953	56,279,864
1941	31,891,134	1945	31,045,420	1949	41,085,531	1951	51,913,905	1954	58,589,863
1942	31,003,650	1946	34,373,002	1949	41,690,296	1952	53,265,406	1955 (Est)	61,301,000
1943	30,888,134								

## Motor Bus Passenger Operations, Intercity Class I Carriers

Source: Interstate Commerce Commission

Year ended December 31	1951	1952	1953	1954
Number of carriers reporting...	169	167	165	164
Miles of line, regular route...	228,297	226,150	223,710	220,380
Regular route intercity service revenue	\$346,604,812	\$345,310,129	\$337,485,048	\$304,046,690
Local and suburban revenue	\$20,917,503	\$19,913,660	\$18,959,914	\$19,106,716
Charter or special bus revenue	\$11,907,639	\$18,921,412	\$22,328,750	\$21,919,530
Total operating revenue	\$399,768,732	\$403,660,917	\$399,051,314	\$366,787,756
Total expenses	\$352,232,751	\$351,916,138	\$359,177,672	\$337,379,157
Net operating revenue	\$47,535,978	\$47,944,779	\$40,776,722	\$31,408,599
Bus-miles in intercity line service	942,347,766	908,815,779	810,776,722	816,043,406
Bus-miles in local and suburban service	48,620,328	41,988,769	37,823,571	38,752,664
Intercity revenue passengers carried (line service)...	35,712,442	43,439,804	50,266,881	48,870,604
Local and suburban revenue passengers carried	307,037,708	281,683,982	275,670,256	241,611,996
Charter or special revenue passengers carried	84,968,283	72,375,981	67,204,218	66,249,325
	8,292,602	9,617,018	10,767,376	11,307,737

## Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Cities in the South		Asheville, N. C.	Atlanta, Ga.	Birmingham, Ala.	Charleston, S. C.	Columbia, S. C.	Jacksonville, Fla.	Knoxville, Tenn.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miami, Fla.	Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.	Richmond, Va.	Savannah, Ga.	Tampa, Fla.	Washington, D. C.	W. Palm Beach,
Asheville, N. C.	209	209	347	278	165	423	111	522	774	308	706	383	300	622	469	707	
Atlanta, Ga.	209	347	155	305	218	345	194	403	681	255	524	501	273	482	648	701	
Birmingham, Ala.	347	155	460	305	400	113	267	300	244	796	260	362	719	434	560	769	616
Charleston, S. C.	278	305	400	113	267	300	244	796	260	362	719	434	560	769	616	701	
Columbia, S. C.	165	218	347	113	304	304	277	640	556	479	719	402	111	466	538	551	
Jacksonville, Fla.	423	327	465	267	304	304	528	671	352	585	573	663	154	196	763	272	
Knoxville, Tenn.	111	194	262	394	277	528	415	871	194	518	433	411	683	500	812	902	
Memphis, Tenn.	522	403	244	717	649	671	415	1059	1059	929	914	1015	506	272	1123	67	
Miami, Fla.	774	681	296	618	656	351	871	1059	1059	929	914	1015	506	272	1123	67	
Nashville, Tenn.	308	258	206	601	479	585	194	219	829	568	628	528	780	703	865	67	
New Orleans, La.	706	521	362	776	719	743	518	403	944	568	1100	607	672	1138	853		
Richmond, Va.	383	561	719	402	363	664	433	569	1015	628	1100	499	867	1015	853		
Savannah, Ga.	300	273	434	111	150	154	411	730	506	528	667	409	350	604	434		
Tampa, Fla.	622	482	566	466	508	196	683	820	272	780	672	863	350	604	434		
Washington, D. C.	469	648	769	533	468	763	509	928	1123	703	1118	105	604	971	1056		
W. Palm Beach, Fla.	707	614	709	551	593	285	812	992	67	869	855	948	438	210	1056		

## MILEAGE ON IMPORTANT AUTOMOBILE ROUTES NEW YORK—SAN FRANCISCO

NEW YORK - SAN FRANCISCO									
10	New York, N. Y.	3,062	642	Delphos	2,420	1,744	Sidney, Neb.	1,270	
11	Newark, N. J.	3,048	656	Van Wert, Ohio	2,406	1,844	Chavonne, Wyo.	1,178	
20	Elizabeth	3,042	691	Fort Wayne, Ind.	1,371	1,894	Lafame	1,168	
62	Trenton, N. J.	3,000	758	Plymouth	2,304	2,007	Rawlins	1,055	
94	Philadelphia, Pa.	2,908	823	Panthersburg, Ind.	2,263	2,115	Rock Springs	847	
169	Lancaster	2,903	823	Le Roy, Ind.	2,130	2,039	Green River	972	
183	York	2,869	829	Chicago Heights, Ill.	2,233	2,221	Evansville, Wyo.	841	
212	Gettysburg	2,850	853	Joliet	2,209	2,303	Salt Lake City, Utah	759	
258	McConnellsburg	2,804	875	Aurora	2,187	2,490	Wells, Nev.	572	
262	Bedford	2,270	974	Fulton, Ill.	2,088	2,510	Elko	522	
357	Greensburg	2,705	977	Clinton, Iowa	2,085	2,666	Winnebago	396	
366	Pittsburgh, Pa.	2,678	1,080	Cedar Rapids	2,002	2,801	Wadsworth	281	
426	Chester, W. Va.	2,636	1,126	Marshalltown	1,936	2,833	Reno	229	
437	Liberty, O.	2,635	1,106	Ames	1,896	2,867	Truckee, Calif.	165	
444	Libon	2,618	1,209	Jefferson	1,843	2,938	Albany	124	
480	Canton	2,582	1,331	Council Bluffs, Iowa	1,731	2,982	St. Antonio	82	
488	Massillon	2,574	1,350	Omaha, Nebr.	1,624	3,080	Vallejo	39	
510	Wooster	2,552	1,420	Columbus	1,642	3,051	Oakland	8	
542	Mansfield	2,520	1,528	Kearney	1,544	3,062	San Francisco, Calif.	0	
568	Bucyrus	2,491	1,623	North Platte	1,449				
585	Upper Sandusky	2,477	1,695	Big Springs, Neb.	1,367				

## NEW YORK—JACKSONVILLE AND MIAMI

NEW YORK - JACKSONVILLE AND MIAMI						
0	New York, N. Y.	1041	437 Windsor, N. C.	594	878 Savannah, Ga.	153
	(Via N. J. Turnpike to		450 Williamston, N. C.	541	998 Midway, Ga.	123
	Baltimore Memorial		473 Washington, N. C.	558	940 Darien, Ga.	89
	Bridge)		509 New Bern, N. C.	522	957 Brunswick, Ga.	74
127	Farmhurst, Del.	904	548 Jacksonville, N. C.	483	1,031 Jacksonville, Fla.	0
225	Salisbury, Md.	806	598 Wilmington, N. C.	433		
285	Whitoping Pines, Md.	732	671 Myrtle Beach, S. C.	325	0 Jacksonville	352
324	Kiptopeke Beach, Md.	707	706 Georgetown, S. C.	260	37 St. Augustine	315
	(Via ferry to Little Creek,		762 Mt. Pleasant, S. C.	264	92 Daytona Beach	260
	Va.)		767 Charleston, S. C.	232	180 Melbourne	172
332	Norfolk, Va.	899	799 Jack-on-bur, S. C.	210	228 Ft. Pierce	124
381	Elizabeth City, N. C.	847	821 Gardens Corner, S. C.	203	285 West Palm Beach	67
403	Hertford, N. C.	828	828 Poncehiko, S. C.	189	352 Miami	0
406	Edenton, N. C.	815	842 Ridgeland, S. C.			

## Motor Fuel Supply and Demand

Source: Bureau of Mines (Figures in 42-gallon barrels)

Supply					Demand		Supply					Demand		
Year	Production*	Daily average	Domestic	Export	Year	Production*	Daily average	Domestic	Export	Year	Production*	Daily average	Domestic	Export
	(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)		(1,000)		(1,000)	(1,000)
1925	268,667	736,074	232,745	31,681	1947	839,928	2,301,364	795,015	47,449					
1930	144,391	1,217,510	397,009	65,575	1948	921,923	2,518,915	871,270	37,402					
1935	468,621	1,282,249	431,810	30,414	1949	962,417	2,636,759	913,713	30,347					
1940	616,695	1,681,950	580,190	25,357	1950	1,024,162	2,806,745	994,200	24,721					
1943	608,180	1,666,247	568,235	51,577	1951	1,140,813	3,125,997	1,089,560	40,130					
1944	739,310	2,020,055	632,482	100,537	1952	1,178,027	3,218,653	1,132,987	30,285					
1945	798,191	2,186,833	696,333	88,659	1953	1,266,370	3,469,523	1,205,775	47,425					
1946	776,583	2,127,625	635,417	46,334	1954	1,269,152	3,477,129	1,238,346	34,163					

\*Total Motor Fuel Production. †Preliminary.

**Petroleum Products**—Gasoline; Naphtha solvents; Kerosene (including range oils); Distillate and residual fuel oil, Lubricating oils and greases; Asphalt; Petroleum waxes; Liquefied gases; other finished petroleum products and unfinished oils.

**Materials Consumed**—Crude petroleum; Natural gasoline, cycle condensate, and benzol; Liquefied petroleum gases (from natural-gasoline plants); Additives used in making lubricants; Crankcase drainings and other used oils consumed for re-refining or reclaiming.

## Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Cities in the East	Cities in the East															
	Albany, N. Y.	Atlantic City	Baltimore, Md.	Boston, Mass.	Buffalo, N. Y.	Burlington, Vt.	Charleston, W. Va.	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Columbus, Ohio	Detroit, Mich.	Evansville, Ind.	Gettysburg, Pa.	Hagerstown, Md.	Harrisburg, Pa.
Albany, N. Y.	268	326	177	287	154	676	808	723	469	613	539	933	314	349	277	
Atlantic City, N. J.	268	133	335	434	394	539	812	845	187	525	651	870	176	210	155	
Baltimore, Md.	326	133	401	401	459	486	406	505	380	392	532	739	546	69	74	
Boston, Mass.	177	335	401	459	259	832	985	880	651	727	718	1114	148	152	394	
Buffalo, N. Y.	287	434	367	459	386	458	526	435	199	327	254	667	321	306	295	
Burlington, Vt.	154	394	480	259	386	844	912	821	821	573	713	640	1053	468	501	432
Charleston, W. Va.	676	539	406	832	458	844	912	487	196	271	179	367	393	382	416	418
Chicago, Ill.	808	812	688	985	526	912	487	487	294	350	310	272	207	630	700	689
Cincinnati, Ohio	723	469	613	870	435	821	196	294	252	110	254	234	159	129	487	
Cleveland, Ohio	469	487	380	651	199	327	179	310	144	167	186	435	347	320	382	
Columbus, Ohio	613	525	392	772	327	713	179	310	144	167	186	435	347	320	382	
Detroit, Mich.	539	651	532	718	254	640	367	272	254	167	186	435	347	320	382	
Evansville, Ind.	933	176	739	1114	667	1053	393	297	234	480	342	435	705	662	724	
Gettysburg, Pa.	314	349	277	416	382	458	382	458	380	310	320	470	662	36	72	
Hagerstown, Md.	277	155	74	394	295	432	418	689	487	300	382	504	724	36	72	
Harrisburg, Pa.	769	692	572	447	495	881	302	191	110	308	175	284	164	322	495	549
Indianapolis, Ind.	60	334	401	219	328	94	765	869	778	529	669	596	1009	376	413	340
Lake George, N. Y.	831	749	614	989	544	940	268	304	107	357	217	663	125	508	581	596
Louisville, Ky.	228	496	573	327	387	81	845	861	822	574	714	594	1045	515	585	596
Montreal, Que.	116	122	188	221	379	301	597	831	660	508	555	631	897	21	236	173
New York, N. Y.	441	273	230	618	606	721	105	898	605	559	584	728	708	269	261	300
Norfolk, Va.	237	60	96	314	369	384	518	757	596	427	481	596	823	118	141	160
Philadelphia, Pa.	108	349	231	590	222	628	228	157	291	130	186	301	528	177	162	161
Pittsburgh, Pa.	240	452	510	106	522	203	939	1055	957	708	838	775	1188	523	556	561
Portland, Me.	393	671	738	487	552	258	1010	1030	987	739	879	762	1210	710	778	674
Quebec, Que.	170	280	142	557	523	638	311	802	518	474	497	643	711	78	78	222
Richmond, Va.	1006	953	818	1193	741	1127	533	294	341	554	117	526	172	788	741	785
St. Louis, Mo.	584	601	472	763	299	685	308	236	197	115	131	55	386	121	413	385
Toledo, Ohio	382	556	469	559	109	479	567	511	493	296	429	239	691	430	415	395
Toronto, Ont.	372	172	40	445	378	519	367	692	497	364	395	532	729	7	67	114
Washington, D. C.	220	451	518	163	493	109	921	1019	928	680	820	747	1160	532	509	490
White Mts. N. H.																

Cities in the West	Cities in the West															
	Bismarck, N. D.	Boise, Idaho	Calgary, Alta.	Cheyenne, Wyo.	Chicago, Ill.	Dallas, Texas	Denver, Colo.	Duluth, Minn.	El Paso, Texas	Gd. Canyon, Ariz.	Helena, Mont.	Houston, Texas	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Memphis, Tenn.	Mexico City
Bismarck, N. D.	1081	1081	846	691	858	1202	704	451	1509	1609	632	1544	863	1849	1087	2534
Boise, Idaho	1081	846	781	785	1766	1686	860	1489	1407	771	573	1932	1885	1086	2080	2784
Calgary, Alta.	846	781	1061	1061	1800	2001	1165	1270	1927	1312	422	2247	1750	1657	2274	3106
Cheyenne, Wyo.	691	785	1061	1061	951	921	104	1028	847	866	725	1167	692	1211	1190	2026
Chicago, Ill.	858	1766	1800	981	951	1039	495	1522	1813	1596	1107	500	2219	553	2168	
Dallas, Texas	1292	1686	2001	921	951	797	1182	1312	1101	1619	242	540	1146	478	1200	
Denver, Colo.	704	860	1165	104	1039	797	1086	723	872	785	1063	645	1268	1163	1789	
Duluth, Minn.	151	1480	1270	1028	495	1182	1086	1814	1831	1122	128	659	2176	999	2882	
El Paso, Texas	1509	1407	1927	847	1522	632	723	1814	628	1526	757	1094	814	1110	1327	
Grand Canyon, Ariz.	1699	771	1312	866	1104	872	1831	628	896	1350	1865	1336	526	1459	2013	
Helena, Mont.	632	573	422	725	1596	1619	785	1122	1526	896	1865	1331	1235	1945	2707	
Houston, Texas	1544	1932	2247	1107	1107	242	1063	1428	757	1350	1865	1336	526	1459	2013	
Kansas City, Mo.	863	1485	1750	692	500	540	615	659	1094	1336	1331	763	1571	588	1120	
Los Angeles, Cal.	1849	1086	1657	1211	2219	1146	1268	2176	814	526	1235	1571	1742	1865	2191	
Memphis, Tenn.	1367	2080	2274	1190	553	478	1164	999	1110	1159	1935	588	478	1865	1657	
Mexico City, Mexico	2534	2784	3106	2026	2168	1200	1789	2382	1327	2013	2707	1120	1740	2191	1657	
Milwaukee, Wis.	784	1793	1685	1003	90	1057	1061	455	1611	1869	1505	1196	563	2214	481	
Minneapolis, Minn.	419	1186	1322	874	427	1028	923	156	1569	1688	1159	1274	462	2210	886	2228
New Orleans, La.	1820	2237	2505	1426	998	504	1321	1405	1124	1608	2123	383	892	1938	106	1917
Omaha, Neb.	620	1297	1543	911	487	675	558	521	1202	1373	1146	917	212	1718	683	1905
Portland, Ore.	1382	156	859	1275	2262	2164	1338	1932	1885	1219	734	2410	1983	1026	208	3262
Reno, Nev.	1502	424	1300	1007	2001	1883	1074	1876	659	912	2609	1709	471	2225	2671	
Salt Lake City, Utah	1970	3761	3921	475	1469	1333	514	1440	1027	394	502	1595	1177	730	1696	2321
St. Louis, Mo.	1129	1758	2016	945	294	659	889	677	1210	1589	1678	1816	252	1925	304	1882
San Antonio, Texas	1608	1884	2181	1101	1243	275	864	1457	566	1202	1782	191	795	1380	732	896
San Francisco, Calif.	1736	454	1571	1241	2235	1850	1298	2206	1252	897	1146	2009	1943	430	2182	2629
Santa Fe, N. M.	1247	1622	1694	495	1369	661	389	1494	333	479	1202	907	856	890	1013	1710
Seattle, Wash.	1302	496	779	1307	2232	2280	407	1561	1854	1318	631	2479	1981	1217	2627	3331
Spokane, Wash.	993	396	465	908	1293	1939	1102	1417	1851	1215	325	2190	1618	1115	2260	1032
Vancouver, B. C.	1418	690	791	1423	2348	2364	1527	1872	2097	1761	750	2615	2073	2360	2683	3157
Winnipeg, Man.	436	1751	913	1128	934	1410	1522	430	1907	1809	1116	1656	892	2154	1181	2610
Yellowstone Nat'l Pk.	661	420	675	522	1461	1419	575	1061	1345	768	183	1665	1148	1093	1708	2524

## Age of Drivers, Motor-Vehicle Traffic Accidents, 1954

Source: Based on reports from 30 state traffic authorities

Age group	In fatal accidents		In all accidents	
	Number	Per cent	Number	Per cent
All ages	43,000	100%	15,700,000	100%
Under 15 years	1,800	4	7,000,000	4
15-20 years	3,600	8	1,250,000	8
21-24 years	6,000	15	2,050,000	13
25-44 years	20,000	47	7,650,000	49
45-64 years	8,800	20	3,400,000	22
65 years and over	2,500	6	650,000	4

## Automobile Touring Mileage in the United States

Source: American Automobile Association

Cities in the East															
Indianapolis	Lake George	Louisville, Ky.	Montreal, Que.	New York, N. Y.	Norfolk, Va.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh	Portland, Me.	Quebec, Que.	Richmond, Va.	St. Louis, Mo.	Toledo, Ohio	Toronto, Ont.	Washington	White Mts.
769	60	831	228	146	464	237	468	240	393	470	1006	584	382	372	220
692	334	749	496	122	273	60	349	452	671	280	953	601	550	172	451
572	401	614	573	188	230	96	231	519	738	142	818	472	469	40	518
917	219	989	327	221	618	314	590	106	387	557	1193	763	559	445	163
405	328	544	387	379	606	369	222	522	552	524	741	299	109	376	493
881	94	930	81	301	721	384	628	203	258	638	112	685	479	519	109
368	765	268	845	597	405	518	228	939	1010	311	533	308	567	367	921
191	868	301	861	831	889	757	457	1055	1030	802	294	236	511	692	1019
110	778	107	822	660	605	586	291	957	987	518	341	197	493	497	928
302	529	357	574	508	559	427	130	708	739	474	554	115	296	364	680
175	669	217	714	555	584	481	186	848	879	497	417	131	429	395	820
280	596	363	591	631	728	596	301	775	762	643	528	55	239	532	747
164	1009	125	1015	897	798	823	528	1188	1210	711	172	386	691	737	1160
522	376	568	545	211	269	118	177	523	710	186	768	421	430	78	532
495	413	538	585	236	261	144	162	539	750	178	741	413	415	67	589
549	340	596	509	173	303	100	196	501	674	222	785	438	395	114	496
837	837	114	873	730	713	656	354	1016	1038	626	238	216	505	566	993
837	887	174	209	540	303	538	265	339	546	1083	641	440	438	201	1043
114	887	950	769	673	695	931	1096	1121	586	265	306	602	603	1043	1043
873	174	956	375	375	699	475	609	269	173	718	1119	650	354	600	197
730	209	769	375	329	93	371	328	546	332	976	620	479	228	327	327
713	540	673	690	320	234	297	725	864	342	938	671	716	191	656	191
656	363	695	475	93	234	295	421	623	241	902	641	478	135	430	430
554	538	391	609	371	427	697	793	664	1262	820	624	552	96	96	96
1016	535	1066	269	346	725	421	774	293	864	1248	815	328	758	242	242
1016	439	441	719	532	94	241	340	664	864	845	845	586	632	105	663
626	567	586	718	974	938	902	992	1262	1238	845	454	765	816	1239	1239
238	1063	265	1119	974	938	902	992	1262	1238	845	454	765	816	1239	1239
216	441	306	650	620	671	541	244	820	815	586	454	765	816	1239	1239
505	440	602</													

## Bus Industry Operations

Source: Bus Transportation Magazine

Source: Bus Transportation Magazine								
Year	Intercity Bus Operations				Local Transit Operations (Motor Buses, Trolley Buses, Streetcars)			
	Revenue passen- gers	No. of com- panies	Buses	Bus miles oper- ated	Revenue passen- gers	No. of com- panies	Vehicles	Vehicle miles operated
1951	(1,000)			(1,000)	(1,000)			(1,000)
1952	823,133	2,914	29,266	1,519,273	10,867,000	1,878	76,383	2,490,560
1953	779,023	2,847	28,563	1,480,283	10,037,200	1,626	73,338	2,409,200
1954	719,928	2,650	28,500	1,527,062	9,196,000	1,550	71,318	2,314,200
	668,901	2,625	27,600	1,436,487	8,274,000	1,575	69,424	2,166,800

## World Telephone Statistics

Source: American Telephone and Telegraph Company

## TELEPHONES IN CONTINENTAL AREAS

Partly estimated, all data having been adjusted to January 1, 1954

Area	Total telephones			Privately owned		Automatic (or dial)		Connect. with Bell System	
	Number (1,000)	% of total world	Per 100 population	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones	Number (1,000)	% of total telephones
North America <sup>1</sup>	54,001	60.5	30.6	53,480	99.0	41,604	77.0	53,979	100.0
Middle America	670	0.8	1.2	598	89.2	502	74.9	660	98.5
South America	2,245	2.5	1.9	1,055	47.0	1,808	80.5	2,145	95.5
Europe	25,401	28.5	4.3	3,993	15.7	18,704	73.6	23,324	91.8
Africa	1,181	1.3	0.6	22	1.9	819	69.4	1,025	86.7
Asia	3,662	4.1	0.3	2,730	74.5	1,697	46.3	2,516	68.7
Oceania	2,040	2.3	14.6	143	7.0	1,348	66.1	2,031	99.6
World	89,200	100.0	3.6	61,991	69.5	66,482	74.5	85,680	96.1
United States	50,373	56.5	31.3	50,373	100.0	39,100	77.6	50,369	100.0

<sup>1</sup>North America comprises the United States, Alaska, Canada, Greenland, St. Pierre and Miquelon.

## TELEPHONES IN LARGE CITIES IN THE UNITED STATES, JANUARY 1, 1954

(Cities of 100,000 population and over)

Data relate in general to exchange or zone areas of the cities served. Usually such areas are larger than the corporate areas.

City	Number	City	Number	City	Number	City	Number
Akron	162,599	Durham	29,835	Memphis	170,000	St. Petersburg	53,016
Albany	82,606	East Orange	6,732	Miami	255,317	Salt Lake City	102,471
Albuquerque	51,711	East St. Louis	29,331	Milwaukee	356,376	San Antonio	160,151
Alexandria	47,562	El Paso	54,880	Minneapolis	315,169	San Bernardino	34,120
Alhambra	57,408	Elizabeth	48,200	Mobile	60,759	San Diego	110,987
Allentown	52,054	Erie	63,611	Montgomery	39,813	San Francisco	464,577
Amarillo	44,471	Evansville	58,782	Nashville	108,011	San Jose	71,717
Atlanta	241,718	Fall River	38,973	New Bedford	45,388	Santa Monica	77,803
Augusta	37,160	Ft. R. Wayne	84,217	New Haven	119,662	Savannah	45,400
Austin	61,211	Ft. Worth	72,267	New Orleans	238,898	Schenectady	71,710
Baltimore	345,336	Fresno	147,618	New York	3,665,102	Serancata	50,776
Baton Rouge	58,732	Gary	70,592	Newark	222,400	Seattle	292,137
Beaumont	40,811	Glendale	49,073	Niagara Falls	39,941	Shreveport	68,510
Birmingham	48,315	Greenboro	42,739	Norfolk	92,216	Somerville	27,606
Birmingham	145,143	Grand Rapids	113,756	Oakland	312,363	South Bend	76,407
Boston	317,960	Greenville	42,779	Oklahoma City	120,621	Spokane	87,697
Bridgeport	92,065	Greenwich	37,129	Omaha	129,370	Springfield, Ill.	46,125
Buffalo	290,856	Hartford	174,432	Orlando	38,843	Springfield, Mass.	82,595
Burbank	48,035	Houston	148,185	Pasadena	91,560	Springfield, O.	37,261
Cambridge	53,040	Huntington	325,838	Pasadena	59,849	Stockton	48,214
Camden	17,021	Indianapolis	35,522	Pater-on	65,486	Syracuse	118,009
Canton	63,540	Inglewood	242,256	Pawtucket	38,309	Tacoma	75,254
Charleston, S.C.	36,158	Jackson	39,968	Peoria	67,685	Tampa	76,621
Charleston	40,393	Jacksonville	42,910	Philadelphia	862,897	Toledo	162,453
W. Va.	72,690	Jersey City	93,093	Phoenix	81,237	Topeka	48,123
Charlotte	73,366	Johnstown	115,628	Pittsburgh	443,807	Trenton	73,904
Chattanooga	35,883	Kalamazoo	34,803	Pontiac	40,808	Troy	45,125
Chester	1,605,362	Kansas City	47,483	Portland, Me.	41,017	Tucson	53,982
Chicago	271,355	Knoxville	304,402	Portland, Ore.	216,480	Fulla	11,796
Cincinnati	604,028	Lan-gin	66,039	Portsmouth	26,182	Union City	49,519
Cleveland	44,024	Lawrence	67,823	Providence	134,775	Utica	39,266
Columbia	39,132	Lexington	34,854	Raleigh	35,612	Waco	30,266
Columbus, Ga.	215,441	Lincoln	33,798	Reading	60,550	Washington	532,054
Columbus, O.	61,832	Little Rock	61,010	Richmond, Cal.	36,397	D. C.	48,091
Compton	53,299	Long Beach	132,704	Richmond, Va.	121,844	Waterbury	107,041
Corpus Christi	50,275	Los Angeles	928,331	Rochester	43,997	Wichita	37,021
Covington	278,269	Louisville	172,998	Rockford	174,169	Wilkes-Barre	83,101
Dallas	153,116	Lowell	46,973	Royal Oak	59,710	Wilmington	84,005
Dayton	222,017	Lynn	34,876	Sacramento	65,684	Winston-Salem	42,508
Des Moines	97,752	Macon	32,816	Saginaw	17,205	Yonkers	78,785
Detroit	966,008	Madison	55,764	St. Louis	446,606	York	57,843
Duluth	16,460	McKeesport	39,917	St. Paul	411,968	Youngstown	35,316

## TELEPHONES (OVER 10,000) BY COUNTRIES, JANUARY 1, 1954

Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number	Country	Number
N. America		Belgium	777,340	Sweden	1,994,378	Asia	
Alaska	23,533	Bulgaria	61,000	Switzerland	1,071,216	Ceylon	22,855
Canada	3,603,900	Channel Is.	21,732	Trieste	36,618	China	244,028
United States	50,372,972	Czechoslovakia	350,708	U.S.S.R.	861,181	Formosa	34,386
Mid. America		Denmark	825,579	U.K. (Kingdom)	6,139,229	Hong Kong	40,434
Costa Rica	10,660	Finland	408,531	Yugoslavia	140,000	India	210,808
Cuba	141,055	France	2,768,951	Algeria	116,889	Indonesia	6,937
El Salvador	15,000	Germany	250,000	Anglo-Egypt	11,618	Iran	39,300
Mexico	330,221	Greece	3,255,971	Arab Sudan	11,618	Iraq	28,010
Panama	16,182	Hungary	104,237	Belgian Congo	11,451	Israel	47,140
Puerto Rico	47,367	Ireland	122,000	da-Frundi		Japan	2,594,506
Trinidad and Tobago	18,997	Italy	23,774	British East Africa	34,684	Korea, South	28,161
So. America		Japan	1,774,462	French West Africa	17,860	Lebanon	24,368
Argentina	1,001,168	Luxembourg	28,150	Morocco	98,273	Malaya	40,359
Bolivia	11,110	Netherlands	919,672	Rhodesia	43,140	Pakistan	27,886
Brazil	679,540	Norway	530,827	Tunisia	30,666	Philippines	41,807
Chile	145,139	Poland	240,000	Union of So. Africa	606,152	Republic	28,885
Colombia	128,970	Portugal	208,113			Singapore	27,155
Ecuador	11,500	Rumania	141,000			Syria	113,609
Peru	59,017	Saar	44,938			Turkey	13,980
Uruguay	104,510	Spain	903,097			Vietnam	
Venezuela	92,420					Oceania	
Australia	458,006					Hawaii	1,432,776
						New Zealand	456,289

Jan. 1, 1948 latest official. June 30, 1953. Jan. 1, 1936 latest official. March 31, 1954. Includes the Isle of Man, but not the Channel Islands.

# MANUFACTURES

## General Statistics for Major Industry Groups

Source: Bureau of the Census 1953 Annual Survey of Manufacturers

Industry	All employees		Production workers			Value added by manu- facture <sup>2</sup>
	Number (average for the year) <sup>1</sup>	Salaries & wages, total	Number (average for the year) <sup>1</sup>	Man- hours, total	Wages, total	
Food and kindred products.....	1,455,110	5,266,485	1,059,095	2,160,257	3,435,455	11,937,510
Tobacco manufactures.....	95,442	253,411	87,176	165,704	213,310	987,073
Textile mill products.....	1,158,471	3,455,295	1,060,398	2,085,500	2,910,348	5,411,769
Apparel and related products.....	1,227,161	3,357,941	1,105,498	1,994,996	2,652,212	5,414,627
Lumber & products, exc. furniture	719,900	2,086,794	658,352	1,235,784	1,803,186	3,500,524
Furniture and fixtures.....	360,812	1,259,319	309,910	629,151	972,725	2,046,805
Paper and allied products.....	531,412	2,180,228	441,608	949,567	1,646,192	4,463,237
Printing and publishing industries	760,432	3,386,515	474,006	924,897	2,013,924	5,916,132
Chemical and allied products	768,125	3,400,132	536,124	1,093,799	2,102,610	9,320,348
Petroleum and coal products	229,294	1,139,577	175,770	350,552	820,992	2,795,373
Rubber products.....	269,780	1,140,019	218,853	432,359	866,215	2,021,443
Leather and leather products	375,361	1,098,806	338,355	629,498	896,502	1,711,066
Stone, clay and glass products	506,139	1,948,876	430,888	873,011	1,538,450	3,752,912
Primary metal industries.....	1,287,765	6,001,743	1,102,455	2,252,974	4,867,388	11,003,954
Fabricated metal products.....	1,117,600	4,765,143	915,614	1,881,551	3,555,086	8,143,680
Machinery, except electrical	1,691,235	7,875,812	1,307,312	2,743,740	5,685,694	13,380,720
Electrical machinery.....	1,095,852	4,424,751	851,443	1,702,904	3,077,463	7,876,186
Transportation equipment.....	1,911,706	8,986,838	1,529,924	3,151,956	6,731,078	14,534,323
Instruments and related products.	285,169	1,232,167	212,102	433,752	823,564	2,169,354
Miscellaneous manufactures.....	843,544	3,242,056	686,051	1,367,817	2,366,408	5,271,811
Administrative and auxiliary.....	399,882	2,097,552	.....	.....	.....	.....
<b>All industries, total</b>	<b>17,092,881</b>	<b>68,590,060</b>	<b>13,500,934</b>	<b>27,065,569</b>	<b>48,979,102</b>	<b>121,659,136</b>

<sup>1</sup>Based on reported employment totals for the pay roll periods ended nearest the 15th of March, May, August and November.

-Value of products less cost of materials, supplies, fuel, electric energy, and contract work.

<sup>2</sup>Includes privately owned and/or operated establishments. Government owned and operated establishments are excluded from the annual survey.<sup>3</sup>Administrative office and auxiliary unit employment is based on the number of employees reported as of Mid-March under the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance program.

## Hourly Earnings in Manufacturing Industries

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor (In cents)

Year and month (annual average)	Manufacturing			Durable goods		Nondurable goods	
	Gross	Excluding overtime	Index 1947-49 = 100	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time	Gross	Exclud- ing over- time
	Amount	Amount		Amount	Amount	Amount	Amount
1943.....	\$0.961	\$0.894	\$69.4	\$1.059	\$0.976	\$0.803	\$0.763
1944.....	1.019	0.947	73.5	1.117	1.029	0.861	0.814
1945.....	1.023	1.063	74.8	1.111	1.042	0.904	0.858
1946.....	1.086	1.051	81.6	1.156	1.122	1.015	0.981
1947.....	1.237	1.198	93.0	1.292	1.250	1.171	1.133
1948.....	1.350	1.310	101.7	1.410	1.366	1.278	1.241
1949.....	1.401	1.367	106.1	1.469	1.434	1.325	1.292
1950.....	1.465	1.415	109.9	1.537	1.480	1.378	1.337
1951.....	1.59	1.53	118.8	1.67	1.60	1.48	1.43
1952.....	1.67	1.61	125.0	1.77	1.70	1.51	1.49
1953.....	1.77	1.71	132.8	1.87	1.80	1.61	1.56
1954.....	1.81	1.76	136.6	1.92	1.86	1.66	1.61
1955 Jan.....	1.84	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
Feb.....	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.96	1.89	1.68	1.63
Mar.....	1.85	1.78	138.2	1.97	1.89	1.68	1.63

<sup>1</sup>Eleven-month average; August 1945 excluded because of VJ-day holiday period.

## Manufacturing Production Worker Statistics

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor

Year and month	All Em- ployees number	Production and related workers				
		Number	Indexes 1947-49 Average = 100		Average weekly earnings	Average weekly hours
			Employment	Pay roll		
1942.....	15,051,000	12,854,000	103.9	72.2	36.65	42.9
1943.....	17,381,000	15,014,000	121.4	99.0	43.14	44.9
1944.....	17,111,000	14,607,000	118.1	102.8	46.08	45.2
1945.....	15,302,000	12,861,000	104.0	87.8	44.39	43.4
1946.....	14,461,000	12,105,000	97.9	81.2	43.82	40.4
1947.....	15,290,000	12,795,000	103.4	97.7	49.97	40.4
1948.....	15,321,000	12,715,000	102.8	105.1	54.14	40.1
1949.....	14,178,000	11,597,000	93.8	97.2	54.92	39.2
1950.....	14,967,000	12,317,000	99.6	111.7	59.33	40.5
1951.....	16,104,000	13,155,000	106.4	129.8	64.71	40.7
1952.....	16,331,000	13,141,000	106.3	136.6	67.97	40.7
1953.....	17,238,000	14,844,000	111.8	151.4	71.69	40.5
1954.....	15,989,000	12,588,000	101.8	137.7	71.86	39.7
1955 Jan.....	15,925,000	12,523,000	101.2	141.5	73.97	40.2
Feb.....	16,060,000	12,649,000	102.3	144.4	74.74	40.4
Mar.....	16,201,000	12,787,000	103.4	147.0	75.30	40.7







## Production in U. S. Mills; Exports, Imports

Report of the National Assn. of Hosiery Manufacturers, issued May, 1955

There were 1,329 hosiery plants in the United States on Jan. 1, 1955, a net decrease of 46 from 1953. There were 170 full-fashioned plants, a decrease of 22 from 1953. Plants in the North decreased by 50, while plants in the South increased by 11. The number of seamless plants was 599, a decrease of 14 during the year. Plants in the North decreased by 10 to 137 and plants in the South decreased by 4 to 462.

Production of all types of hosiery in 1954 was 151,818,601 dozen pairs, 4.4% fewer than 1953. Women's hosiery (including anklets) decreased 2.8%, men's hose decreased 3.7%, and children's and infants' hosiery 10%.

The average number of workers employed in full-fashioned mills during the first half of 1954 was 55,661. For the last half of the year the average number was 53,622. The average monthly number of employees in 1954 of 54,637 was a decrease of 4.3% from the 1953 figure of 58,003, or 7.4%. Monthly average of seamless employees in 1954 was 62,408. The 1953 average was 65,476.

**Women's Hosiery**—Production of all types of women's full-length hosiery in 1954 was 58,574,748 doz. prs., a decline of 635,197 doz. prs. from the 1953 figure or 1.1%.

Nylon full-fashioned hosiery production was 48,530,463 doz. prs., or 99.4% of total full-fashioned production. Nylon seamless of 7,845,059 doz. prs. in 1954 represented 80.5% of women's seamless hosiery, a 10% increase over the 1953 figure of 73.4%. Women's seamless nylon stockings represented 80.5% of the total seamless production.

Surveys of both the above types are made in March and October of each year. Production is overwhelmingly in the sheerer deniers. In October, 1954 full-fashioned stockings of 12 and 15 deniers represented 81.5% of the total. Seamless stockings of 12 and 15 deniers were 97.8% of the total. In gauge construction, 60 and 66 gauges made up 43.6% of the total and 51 gauge 49.3% of the total.

**Men's Hosiery**—Men's half-hose production in 1944 was 36,203,803 doz. prs. In 1954 it fell to a low of 9,980,489 doz. prs.

Men's sock socks, 12,607,750 doz. prs. in 1944, reached 31,906,192 doz. prs. in 1954.

Burdle goods and athletic socks were practically identical with 1953. Crew sock production, 2,365,526 doz. prs., was a decline of 20.2%.

**Children's and Infants' Hosiery**—Production for 1954 was 8,118,404 doz. prs., a decline of 16.9% from the 1953 production.

**Anklets**—Production of anklets of all types in 1954 was 33,380,991 doz. prs., a decrease of 6.7% from 1953.

Women's and misses' anklets declined by 1,470,946 doz. prs. and infants' anklets declined by 1,196,466 doz. prs. Children's and men's and boys' anklets showed slight increases.

**Exports**—All types, 5,609,647 doz. prs., a decline of 4% from 1953. Cotton hosiery exports amounted

to 2,024,176 doz. prs. an increase of 11.5%. Men's hose were 66.8% and children's hose 28.1% of the total.

Women's full-fashioned nylon stocking exports declined by 553,644 doz. prs. or 17.9%. Women's seamless nylon stocking exports, at 406,273 doz. prs. were practically identical with 1953.

**Exports of synthetic hosiery**, 1,580,801 doz. prs., showed a decrease of 11.1% from 1953. Women's nylon hosiery composed 82.4% of the total. Switzerland was our principal customer, taking 785,489 doz. prs. Next followed the Union of South Africa with 438,080 doz. prs., and Canada with 415,940 doz. prs. Exports to Canada changed markedly from those of 1953. Whereas in 1953 Canada took 128,128 doz. prs. of seamless hosiery and 415,906 doz. prs. of full-fashioned, in 1954 the figures were 208,460 doz. prs. of seamless and 207,489 doz. prs. of full-fashioned.

Exports of men's synthetic hose were 585,341 doz. prs. an increase of 20.3%. Major customers were the Republic of the Philippines with 120,350 doz. prs., and the Union of South Africa with 53,894 doz. prs. Shipments to Canada were 164,713 doz. prs., practically the same as in 1953. Shipments to Central American countries at 282,549 doz. prs. declined 22.1%. Shipments to the West Indies at 119,180 doz. prs. were a drop of 29.5% from the 1953 total.

Shipments to Asia at 617,047 doz. prs. were an increase of 26.6% over 1953. The entire increase was in our shipments to the Republic of the Philippines, which increased from 370,462 doz. prs. to 559,713 doz. prs. or 51.1%.

**Imports**—All types, 382,913 doz. prs., a decrease of 25.9%.

**Imports of cotton hosiery**, 32,783 doz. prs., showed a decline of 19.6%. Imports of woolen hosiery, 345,747 doz. prs., showed a decline of 27%. Imports from the United Kingdom declined 26%, Austria 39% and West Germany 10%.

## Footwear Production—U. S. and Foreign

Source: National Shoe Manufacturers Assn., New York, N. Y.

### WORLD PRODUCTION

World use of footwear (shoes, slippers and sandals made entirely or partly of leather) continues to increase. The per capita output in 1930 was 0.47 pairs; in 1954, 0.60 pr. Total output, 1954, estimated by U. S. Dept. of Commerce, 1,317,910,000 pr.

Asia has the lowest production of leather footwear. Leading countries in 1952, India and Pakistan, 38,710,000 pr.; Australia, 23,105,000 pr.; Japan, 8,267,000 pr.; New Zealand, 5,241,000 pr.

Africa, 1952: Egypt, 12,637,000 pr., Union of South Africa, 18,108,000 pr.  
South America, 1952 total, 71,447,000 pr., of which Brazil produced 35,683,000 pr., Argentina, 18,967,000 pr.

Europe, 1952: total, 498,181,000 pr., of which United Kingdom produced 142,010,000 pr.; USSR, prewar boundaries, 89,115,000 pr.; Germany, prewar boundaries, 70,121,000 pr.; France, 45,012,000 pr.; Italy, 24,811,000 pr.; Czechoslovakia, 17,375,000 pr.; Netherlands, 16,036,000 pr.; Spain, 11,010,000 pr.

### NORTH AMERICAN PRODUCTION

The United States is the only country with an annual consumption of shoes in excess of three pairs per capita. It accounted for almost 40% of shoe output in 1954. Of 532,814,000 pr. produced in 1952 the United States accounted for 508,534,000 pr., Canada for 37,460,000 pr., Mexico for 13,843,000 pr. and Cuba 7,380,000 pr.

In 1954 women's and misses shoes outnumbered men's and youth's shoes by nearly three times.

The competitive character of the American shoe industry is indicated by output. Of approxi-

mately 900 shoe producers, the largest 4 produced less than 25%, and the largest 50 less than half the shoes. The largest 500 produced about 94% of the shoes. Massachusetts produced 26.6% of all shoes in 1954; New York, 13.9%; Pennsylvania, 10.9%; Missouri, 10.7%; Maine, 8.1%. In 1953 the U. S. exported 5,159,287 pr., all kinds, value \$16,157,601; imported 3,217,349 pr., value \$9,850,725.

**Average number of shoeworkers employed in 1954 (est.)** 243,400. **Average weekly wage (est.)** \$48.01.

**Athletic Shoe production in 1954**, 2,993,002 pr.; by types, ice skating 906,982 pr., regular baseball, 627,439 pr.; roller skating, 389,698 pr.; football, 379,568 pr.; bowling, 367,896; little league baseball, 145,402 pr.; track, 120,298. The figures show an increase over 1953 in regular baseball, football, track, ice skating, and a falling off in bowling and roller skating.

### FOOT HYGIENE

The National Shoe Manufacturers Assn. advises bathe feet daily, dry thoroughly. Massage dry feet with foot cream, moist feet with alcohol or lotion, then dust powder. Rub corns and callouses with a dry towel, never with scissors or sharp instruments. Change shoes and stockings twice a day and wear foot-shaped hosiery that extend one-half inch beyond longest toe. Exercise feet; wiggle toes, walk at least two miles a day and keep feet straight, toes forward when sitting or walking. Avoid wet feet, wear rubbers on damp or wet days. Shoe soles should be flexible where the foot bends to prevent fatigue. Heels should never run over; keep them straight to avoid large ankles, knee and back aches.

## Wood Pulp Production

Source: Bureau of the Census (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Item	Production		Consumption	
	1954 preliminary	1953	1954 preliminary	1953
Special alpha and dissolving grades.	791,100	677,328	158,668	155,918
Bleached sulfite	1,800,734	1,728,648	2,062,538	2,067,374
Unbleached sulfite	582,156	594,958	892,631	942,605
Bleached sulfate	2,684,181	2,389,312	3,148,165	2,905,661
Semibleached sulfate	326,760	302,941	365,145	365,924
Unbleached sulfate	6,797,941	6,752,673	6,911,981	7,018,114
Groundwood	431,601	127,516	495,472	501,190
Soda	2,428,550	2,342,929	2,631,156	2,521,666
Semi-chemical	1,126,314	1,028,721	1,121,064	1,022,162
Debrated or exploded	1,204,149	1,153,009	1,191,406	1,142,687
Screenings, damaged, etc	169,378	110,442	151,670	111,170
<b>Wood pulp, total.</b>	<b>18,341,175</b>	<b>17,537,295</b>	<b>19,033,994</b>	<b>18,681,407</b>

Wood pulp consumption reported by plants classified outside paper and board industries amounted to 761,346 tons in 1954, of which alpha and dissolving grades amounted to 661,440 tons. Comparable data for 1953 amounted to 739,447 tons, of which 713,361 tons were alpha and dissolving grades. For 1952 the figures were 754,978 tons and 676,452 tons, respectively.

## Paper and Board Production, by Major Items

Source: Bureau of the Census (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Source: Bureau of the Census (Tons of 2,000 pounds)

Item	1954	1953	Item	1954	1953
	preliminary			preliminary	
<b>Paper</b> .....	<b>11,614,655</b>	<b>11,405,506</b>	Special food board	941,035	967,899
Newsprint	1,191,760	1,068,681	Other bending board	245,424	169,611
Groundwood paper	807,980	771,228	Set-up boxboard	710,302	763,160
Paper machine coated	1,215,243	1,182,150	Other non-bending board	209,762	181,916
Book paper	1,559,577	1,622,960	Special paperboard	914,198	1,074,432
Fine paper	1,323,944	1,297,569	stock	79,227	75,216
Coarse paper, incl. ship-	<b>3,428,608</b>	<b>3,398,782</b>	Cardboard	132,114	151,951
ping sack			<b>Wet-machine board</b>		
Special industrial paper,	526,209	554,396	Construction paper and	2,862,939	2,695,962
incl. absorbent paper	1,320,453	1,277,694	board	1,355,941	1,310,672
Sanitary tissue			Construction paper	493,258	423,418
Tissue paper, exc. sani-			Hardboard, density over		
tary and thin	<b>240,981</b>	<b>232,066</b>	26 lbs. per cu. ft.		
			Insulating board, density		
			26 lbs. or less per	1,013,740	955,872
			cu. ft.		
<b>Paperboard</b> .....	<b>12,046,924</b>	<b>12,274,462</b>	<b>All types, total</b>	<b>26,656,631</b>	<b>26,527,881</b>
Lines	4,345,658	4,410,710			
Corrugating material	1,816,530	1,906,116			
Container chip and filler					
board	280,062	296,380			
Folding boxboard	2,484,725	2,428,948			

## Employees in Nonagricultural Establishments

ANNUAL AVERAGE BY INDUSTRY DIVISION

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Dept. of Labor  
(In thousands)

Year	Total	Mining	Contract construction	Manufacturing	Transportation and public utilities	Wholesale and retail trade	Finance, insurance, and real estate	Service, and miscellaneous	Government
1940	32,058	916	1,294	10,780	3,013	6,940	1,166	3,177	4,202
1941	36,220	947	1,790	12,974	3,218	7,410	1,480	3,705	4,660
1942	39,779	983	2,170	15,051	3,433	7,333	1,469	3,857	5,454
1943	42,106	917	1,567	17,381	3,619	7,189	1,415	3,910	6,080
1944	41,534	883	1,094	17,111	3,798	7,260	1,309	3,934	5,944
1945	40,637	826	1,132	15,302	3,872	7,522	1,428	4,011	5,595
1946	41,287	852	1,661	14,461	4,023	8,602	1,619	4,374	5,174
1947	43,462	943	1,982	15,290	4,122	9,196	1,672	4,925	5,650
1948	44,448	982	2,169	15,321	4,141	9,519	1,741	4,972	5,856
1949	43,315	918	2,165	14,178	3,919	9,513	1,765	5,077	6,026
1950	44,738	889	2,333	14,967	3,977	9,615	1,821	5,204	6,389
1951	47,147	916	2,603	16,104	4,166	10,012	1,967	5,411	6,609
1952	48,304	885	2,634	16,148	4,185	10,281	1,962	5,538	6,615
1953	49,681	852	2,622	17,238	4,221	10,527	2,048	5,629	6,751
1954	48,285	770	2,527	15,989	4,008	10,498	2,114		

## World Electric Power

Electric generating capacity as of Jan. 1, 1955, electric energy production for 1954, based on best available unofficial data

Kilowatts in thousands; Kilowatt-hours in millions. Asterisk (\*) denotes estimate.

Country		Kw	Kwhrs	Country		Kw	Kwhrs	Country		Kw	Kwhrs
United States	118,885,541,645	Norway	3,900	21,500	Hungary	*1,500	*4,500				
U.S.S.R.	*30,000,117,608	U. of So. Africa	3,500	14,610	Ireland	1,500	5,940				
Great Britain	20,300,72,800	Belgium	3,550	10,500	China	*1,500	*6,000				
France	15,800,45,600	Switzerland	3,450	14,500	Denmark	1,100	2,850				
Germany, West	14,740,67,650	Australia	3,200	14,510	Yugoslavia	875	3,444				
Canada	12,061,72,647	Czechoslovakia	*3,150	*13,000	Portugal	821	1,640				
Japan	10,548,59,090	Spain	3,218	10,480	Cuba	475	1,500				
Italy	10,150,37,650	Netherlands	2,800	7,475	Saier	450	1,500				
Germany East	*6,000,*25,000	India	2,670	9,847	Rhodesia, North and South	400	1,750				
Sweden	4,850,23,721	Austria	1,388	6,300							
Poland	*3,600,*15,000	Mexico									

## Automobile Factory Sales, United States

Source: Automobile Manufacturers Association, Detroit, Mich.—Values, Wholesale

Year	Passenger Cars		Motor Trucks, Buses		Total		Foreign Market
	Number	Value	Number†	Value†	Number	Value	Number
1900	4,192	\$4,899,443	750	\$1,330,000	4,192	\$4,899,443	.....
1905	24,250	38,670,000	6,000	9,660,000	25,000	40,000,000	.....
1910	181,000	215,340,000	6,000	9,660,000	187,000	225,000,000	.....
1915	895,930	575,978,000	74,000	125,800,000	969,930	701,778,000	.....
1920	1,905,560	1,809,170,963	321,789	423,249,410	2,227,349	2,232,420,373	.....
1925	3,735,171	2,458,370,026	530,656	458,400,277	4,265,830	2,916,770,303	.....
1930	2,787,456	1,644,083,162	575,364	310,752,061	3,362,820	2,031,845,213	349,179
1935	3,273,874	1,707,830,325	697,367	380,997,330	3,971,241	2,088,833,655	355,902
1940*	3,717,385	2,370,651,083	751,901	567,820,114	4,472,286	2,938,474,197	202,222
1945*	69,532	57,254,655	655,683	1,181,955,532	725,215	1,239,210,187	38,869
1950	6,665,803	8,468,137,000	1,337,193	1,707,748,000	8,003,056	10,175,885,000	303,654
1951	5,338,435	7,241,275,000	1,426,828	2,323,459,000	6,765,263	9,565,131,000	470,549
1952	4,320,794	6,455,114,000	1,218,165	2,319,789,000	5,538,959	8,774,903,000	329,586
1953	6,116,918	9,002,580,000	1,206,266	2,089,060,000	7,323,211	11,091,604,000	325,203
1954	5,558,897	8,218,004,000	1,012,174	1,660,019,000	6,601,071	9,878,113,000	401,460

Table above includes sales of military vehicles. Federal excise taxes are excluded in all years.  
 †A substantial part of the trucks reported comprises chassis only, without bodies; hence, the value of bodies for these chassis is not included.

\*Beginning with year 1940, standard equipment is included in the values reported.

†Total number includes Foreign Market sales of passenger cars and motor trucks.

## Foreign Trade in Distilled Spirits, Malt Liquors and Wines

Source: Food Industries Division, Business and Defense Services Administration, U. S. Department of Commerce

	1953	1954		1953	1954
U. S. Exports Distilled Spirits: (in proof gals.)			U. S. Import Malt Liquors (in gals.)		
Whiskey	2,417,084	3,652,519	Malt Liquors	5,078,590	5,684,009
Other distilled (incl. rum)	384,236	280,986	U. S. Imports Distilled Spirits: (in tax gals.)		
Of the exports the American Republics took			Brandy	988,237	1,083,859
Whiskey	74,723	36,521	Gin	167,441	197,058
Other distilled (incl. rum)	3,851	5,093	Rum	202,729	189,281
U. S. Exports of Wine (in gals.)	173,557	166,223	Whiskey	20,153,694	20,157,650
U. S. Imports of Wine (in gals.)			Cordials	413,705	420,706
Champagne	603,782	638,350	Bitters	46,404	48,097
Vermouth	1,778,609	1,864,577	Other compounds contain- ing spirits	27,304	28,092
Still wines, 14% or less of alcohol	3,023,318	3,17,5942	Ethyl alcohol for beverages	6,249	2,366
More than 14% alcohol	750,133	681,562			
U. S. Exports Malt Liquors (in gals.)			Shipments from Non-contig- uous Territories to U. S. (in proof gals.)		
Malt Liquors	2,801,037	1,960,895	Puerto Rico	1,497,383	1,440,415
Shipments Malt Liquors from U. S. to Non-contiguous Ter- ritories (excepting Alaska and Hawaii):			Rum	4,047	4,885
Puerto Rico	739,298	3,457,391	Other alcoholic beverages	402,231	488,190
Virgin Islands	297,471	255,071	Virgin Islands	2,414	12,616
Guam	750,164	537,950			
Other territories	91,142	53,680	Other alcoholic beverages		

## Distilled Spirits and Fermented Malt Liquor Production

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue; figures show thousands of tax gallons or barrels

Year fiscal	Distilled Spirits					Year fiscal	Distilled Spirits					Fer. Malt Liq.
	Whky.	Rm.	Bdy.	Alcoh. <sup>1</sup>	Total*		Whky.	Rm.	Bdy.	Alcoh. <sup>1</sup>	Total*	
1900	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1944	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1905	67,114	1,615	3,760	36,159	109,245	1945	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1910	82,464	2,254	7,656	72,748	163,894	1946	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1915	44,552	2,844	5,522	81,101	140,656	1947	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1920	235	945	1,049	98,436	101,265	1948	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1925	785	548	166,165	167,497	5,119	1949	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1930	1,999	983	416	193,824	197,222	1950	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1935	149,113	3,103	9,877	181,771	349,772	1951	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1940	98,993	2,478	18,427	181,828	387,183	1952	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1942	120,257	3,106	29,273	517,500	675,441	1953	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000
1943	19,530	2,314	16,624	732,350	772,267	1954	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000	1,000

\*Includes gin and vodka. †Beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes spirits-fruit, which in earlier years are included with brandy.

## Peat Produced in the United States

Kind	1953			1954		
	Net tons	Total	Average	Net tons	Total	Average
Moors	18,595	\$220,741	\$11.87	27,293	\$316,641	\$11.60
Reed or sedge	74,708	659,188	8.82	64,459	862,531	13.38
Humus	110,906	738,018	6.65	146,544	1,066,421	7.21
Other types				4,961	12,939	2.61
Total	204,209	1,617,947	7.92	243,257	2,248,532	9.24

## Centrifugal Raw Sugar Production

Source: Office of Foreign Agricultural Service, Dept. of Agriculture

Centrifugal sugar, as distinguished from non-centrifugal, includes cane and beet sugar produced by the centrifugal process, which is the principal kind moving in international trade.

(In 1,000 short tons)

Continent and country	Average		1951	1952	1953	1954 (Preli.)
	1935-39	1945-49				
North America	8,736	11,929	15,027	13,042	13,217	13,250
Europe (western)	4,353	3,893	6,491	6,023	7,848	7,348
Europe (eastern)	2,025	2,055	3,095	2,555	3,430	3,235
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia)	2,761	1,643	2,700	2,500	2,700	2,500
Asia (excl. U.S.S.R.)	5,230	2,492	4,613	5,054	4,843	5,301
South America	2,115	3,003	3,772	4,170	4,576	4,896
Africa	1,295	1,449	1,697	1,902	2,064	2,194
Oceania	1,113	961	955	1,210	1,556	1,605
World total (cane)	16,775	18,043	24,008	23,358	23,888	24,687
World total (beet)	11,773	9,382	14,342	13,098	16,346	15,634
World total (beet and cane)	28,528	27,425	38,350	36,456	40,234	40,321

## NON-CENTRIFUGAL SUGAR PRODUCTION

North America	170	317	297	284	317	315
Asia	4,388	4,424	4,957	4,641	4,790	4,800
South America	944	1,303	1,299	1,129	1,129	1,130
World total	5,502	6,044	6,553	6,054	6,236	6,245

CENTRIFUGAL RAW SUGAR PRODUCTION BY COUNTRIES  
PRODUCING OVER 100,000 SHORT TONS

	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)
Canada	76	99	133	160	131	124
Mexico	353	636	807	911	960	1,063
United States (beet)	1,517	1,514	1,549	1,505	1,817	2,037
United States (cane)	474	455	419	605	630	607
Hawaii	980	861	1,020	1,099	1,077	1,092
Puerto Rico	974	1,134	1,360	1,170	1,190	1,200
Barbados	114	121	176	169	184	162
Cuba	3,183	5,897	7,964	5,887	5,390	4,988
Dominican Republic	491	509	648	668	699	772
Guadeloupe	60	48	106	96	114	128
Jamaica	119	235	299	370	407	413
Trinidad and Tobago	149	144	154	172	193	204
Austria	196	46	175	146	197	233
Belgium	259	246	293	356	450	375
Denmark	260	286	394	285	425	245
France	1,078	823	1,395	1,100	1,804	1,800
Germany, West	610	524	1,169	990	1,552	1,445
Ireland	89	95	100	102	143	111
Italy	414	331	825	819	855	816
Netherlands	261	270	386	478	504	468
Spain	202	200	366	669	376	400
Sweden	340	311	323	267	388	342
United Kingdom	515	612	753	686	867	806
Yugoslavia	103	127	256	61	211	161
U.S.S.R. (Europe and Asia) (beet)	2,761	1,643	2,700	2,500	2,700	2,500
China, incl. Manchuria	87	77	72	96	86	132
India	1,303	1,319	1,900	1,700	1,320	1,690
Indonesia	1,207	102	472	637	683	800
Pakistan	33	34	83	95	91	100
Philippines, Republic of	1,058	382	1,076	1,134	1,435	1,405
Taiwan (Formosa)	1,249	346	697	983	796	755
Turkey (beet)	50	131	228	200	213	218
Argentina	76	654	760	654	829	2,500
Brazil	830	1,420	1,857	2,151	2,328	276
British Guiana	210	198	272	269	268	270
Colombia	51	135	178	218	240	600
Peru	444	485	528	675	687	130
Venezuela	22	41	70	80	110	330
Egypt	166	211	208	247	295	551
Mauritius	320	351	535	517	566	99
Mozambique	81	86	92	99	101	200
Reunion	91	81	142	174	189	828
Union of South Africa	498	542	533	670	725	

## WORLD SUGAR PRODUCTION ESTIMATES

Revision of estimates of sugar production, made in May, 1955, by the Dept. of Agriculture, placed world production of centrifugal cane and beet sugar for 1954-55 at 40,300,000 short tons, raw value, thus revising upward earlier estimates by nearly 1,200,000 tons. This means a sizable addition to world surplus.

World production of non-centrifugal sugar was estimated at 6,200,000 short tons during 1954-55, or slightly larger than the crop of 1953-54. Estimated world production of centrifugal cane sugar for 1954-55 was revised upward to 24,700,000 short tons, raw value, a new record and an increase of 3.3% over the previous season. Increased production is noted for every continent except North America. Decreased output in North America reflects almost entirely the restrictions on production in Cuba. With the limitation of the U. S. Sugar Act, total offshore and continental United States production remained at the level of 2,900,000 tons. The Republic of the Philippines filled its marketing quota in the United States in 1954

for the first time since before the war and is maintaining its output at slightly more than its quota plus domestic requirements.

The 1954-55 estimate of world beet sugar production was revised upward to 15,600,000 short tons, raw value, from the preliminary estimate of 15,200,000 tons in November. The crop is 4 1/2% less than the record 16,300,000 tons of 1953-54. In Western Europe, upward revisions in the 1954-55 estimate were noted for every country except Ireland, Italy, Sweden, and Yugoslavia. An upward revision for Eastern Europe outside of the U.S.S.R. offsets a downward revision for that country. The estimate for United States beet sugar production remains at about 2,000,000 tons and compares with a 1,800,000 tons marketing quota under the Sugar Act.

The new International Sugar Agreement ended its first year of operation with the free market price at 3.17 cents per pound, f.a.s., Cuban ports. The International Sugar Council had reduced the quotas of participating exporting countries by the maximum 20% permissible.

United States Imports for Consumption of Leading Commodities

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division

Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, July 1955

(Value in millions of dollars. Class totals are shown on pages 666-668)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
Crude materials:				2,613	2,412
Crude petroleum	mil. bbl.	238	242	510	544
Nonferrous ores and concentrates <sup>1</sup>				520	474
Manganese ore	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	2,871	2,109	106	77
Tungsten ore	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	28	24	92	76
Tin ore	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	81	50	83	42
Chromium ore	thous. 1. tons <sup>2</sup>	842	544	56	34
Copper ore and concentrates	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	203	243	56	66
Zinc-bearing ores	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	929	995	50	54
Lead ore and flue dust	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	1,451	394	15	48
Crude rubber	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	301	1,337	332	262
Wool, unmanufactured	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	11,086	214	296	223
Iron ore	thous. 1. tons	105	106	97	119
Tobacco, unmanufactured	mil. pounds	786	815	82	83
Oilseeds (mainly copra)	mil. pounds			69	62
Undressed furs				68	67
Vegetable fibers, except cotton, unmanufactured	thous. 1. tons	322	250	84	58
Sisal and henequen	thous. 1. tons	155	145	37	28
Hides and skins	mil. pounds	168	120	74	53
Other				481	467
Foodstuffs:				3,293	3,315
Coffee	mil. pounds	2,787	2,261	1,469	1,486
Cane sugar	mil. pounds	7,603	7,484	425	409
Cocoa or cacao beans	mil. pounds	566	519	167	252
Fruits, edible nuts and vegetables				245	225
Meat products	mil. pounds	329	322	172	180
Alcoholic spirits and wines				145	147
Whiskey	thous. pt. gal.	20,154	20,158	113	113
Grains and preparations				169	93
Other				501	523
Semimanufactures:				2,678	2,310
Nonferrous metals <sup>4</sup>				1,087	854
Copper	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	1,138	956	370	281
Tin	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	183	160	188	143
Aluminum	mil. pounds	924	711	145	99
Nickel metal and oxide	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	235	260	129	150
Lead	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	771	568	98	72
Zinc	mil. pounds <sup>2</sup>	467	325	51	34
Gas oil and fuel oil	mil. bbl.	139	137	237	254
Wood pulp	thous. s. tons <sup>6</sup>	2,158	2,051	263	252
Sawmill products	mil. bd. ft.	2,772	3,068	236	252
Fertilizer materials	thous. s. tons	2,306	1,986	108	90
Vegetable oils, expressed, inedible	mil. pounds	395	356	74	50
Iron and steel semimanufactures	thous. s. tons	1,600	768	133	42
Other				540	507
Finished manufactures:				2,194	2,195
Paper and manufactures				636	637
Newsprint	mil. pounds	10,012	9,984	595	596
Textile manufactures				387	374
Burlaps	mil. pounds	435	416	76	71
Cotton manufactures				72	76
Wool manufactures				98	37
Fabrics of wool and mohair	mil. sq. yd.	24	19	46	240
Machinery, total				245	73
Agricultural implements and tractors				72	119
Vehicles and parts				108	45
Automobiles, new	thousands	28	35	43	78
Steel-mill manufactures				123	67
Clocks, watches and parts				85	67
Other				610	680

<sup>1</sup>Includes ores of ferroalloying metals. <sup>2</sup>Metal content. <sup>3</sup>Clean content. <sup>4</sup>Includes ferroalloys. <sup>5</sup>Gross weight. <sup>6</sup>Air-dry weight. <sup>7</sup>Trucks and buses are excluded.

U. S. Production of Cigars, Cigarettes, Tobacco, Snuff

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue

Year (Cal.)	Cigars		Cigarettes		Tobacco *				Snuff	Total
	Large	Small	Large	Small	Plug	Twist	Finecut	Smok'g		
	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000)	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs	(1,000) lbs
1935...	4,685,370	177,822	2,504	189,969,320	60,588	5,604	4,683	235,757	36,095	342,728
1940...	5,235,271	134,738	2,249	189,371,258	48,759	5,605	4,176	248,011	37,872	344,423
1943...	5,363,027	125,480	6,111	296,173,333	58,945	6,257	4,460	162,834	43,179	327,089
1944...	5,198,679	123,340	26,870	323,583,888	61,655	6,498	4,092	139,861	41,962	306,935
1945...	5,274,675	98,167	82,416	332,164,670	59,704	6,723	3,970	168,523	43,834	330,502
1946...	5,617,700	92,262	1,658	350,038,093	51,810	5,773	3,756	106,411	39,361	253,284
1947...	5,487,656	79,690	537	369,682,769	47,308	5,152	3,793	104,680	39,164	242,281
1948...	5,645,104	80,134	641	386,825,746	45,346	5,632	3,207	107,699	40,809	248,681
1949...	5,452,994	83,460	707	384,961,695	41,902	5,586	2,757	108,146	40,908	235,041
1950...	5,399,089	68,877	686	391,955,743	40,241	5,467	2,738	107,732	39,992	235,189
1951...	5,594,291	69,216	815	418,801,801	39,018	4,551	2,817	101,324	39,453	227,151
1952...	5,825,191	67,062	1,583	435,547,440	39,058	4,803	2,810	96,752	38,769	220,420
1953...	5,914,526	58,320	468	423,069,766	38,053	4,670	2,855	86,599	39,052	209,368

\* From 1943 total figures under "Tobacco" include the following pounds of scrap chewing tobacco: 1943—51,414,141; 1944—52,866,763; 1945—47,748,343; 1946—46,117,134; 1947—42,188,634; 1948—42,088,146; 1949—39,642,015; 1950—39,018,903; 1951—39,088,277; 1952—36,228,204; 1953—38,139,474.

Leaf tobacco used for year 1953 in making above products totaled 1,519,929,722 pounds, of which 139,681,995 pounds went into cigars and 1,243,860,308 pounds into cigarettes.

## United States Exports of Leading Commodities

Source: Department of Commerce by International Economic Analysis Division  
Bureau of Foreign Commerce, from basic data of the Bureau of the Census, July 1955  
(Value in millions of dollars. Group totals are shown on pages C66-668)

Commodity	Unit of quantity	Quantity		Value	
		1953	1954	1953	1954
<b>Crude materials:</b>				<b>\$1,626</b>	<b>\$1,896</b>
Cotton, unmanufactured	thous. bales	2,965	4,430	521	788
Coal	mil. s. tons	37	34	335	304
Tobacco, unmanufactured	mil. pounds	518	468	341	303
Soybeans	mil. pounds	2,495	2,593	121	132
Crude petroleum	thous. bbl.	19,932	13,599	60	45
Other				248	324
<b>Foodstuffs:</b>				<b>1,672</b>	<b>1,500</b>
Grains and preparations				1,059	749
Wheat, including flour	mil. bu.	276	232	589	427
Corn	mil. bu.	131	77	233	330
Fruits and vegetables				242	272
Meats and edible animal fats				110	149
Dairy products and eggs				105	100
Other				147	230
<b>Manufactures, including semimanufactures:</b>				<b>12,354</b>	<b>11,552</b>
Excluding type I and II special category items				8,226	8,672
<b>Machinery:</b>				<b>2,747</b>	<b>2,582</b>
Electrical machinery and apparatus				640	594
Generating, welding sets and generating sets				75	60
Household refrigerators, freezers and parts				88	78
Radio and television apparatus				102	128
Industrial machinery, total				1,545	1,456
Construction and mining machinery				492	444
Engines, turbines and parts				151	144
Metalworking and machine tools				279	208
Agricultural machinery and implements				138	128
Tractors, parts and accessories				300	276
Tracklaying tractors, new <sup>1</sup>	number	17,770	15,330	110	95
Wheel tractors, new	number	52,323	41,910	91	80
Automobiles, parts and accessories				963	1,035
Motor trucks and buses, commercial, new	thousands	134	184	264	331
Passenger automobiles, commercial, new	thousands	155	173	276	301
Chemicals and related products				800	974
Medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations				217	241
Chemical specialties				265	326
Industrial chemicals				119	149
Textile manufactures				640	622
Cotton cloth, duck and tire fabric <sup>2</sup>	mil. sq. yd.	621	605	173	165
Broad woven fabrics of synthetic fibers <sup>2</sup>	mil. sq. yd.	198	200	85	92
Iron and steel mill products including scrap	thous. s. tons	3,386	4,376	495	510
Petroleum products				438	386
Motor fuel and gasoline	thous. bbl.	14,704	8,428	76	45
Lubricating oils	thous. bbl.	7,506	8,894	86	95
Metal manufactures				343	341
Nonferrous metals and ferroalloys				144	243
Paper and manufactures				125	162
Rubber manufactures				102	109
Other				1,429	1,708
Incl. type II, but excl. type I category items				10,633	10,300
<b>Machinery:</b>				<b>2,949</b>	<b>2,742</b>
Electrical machinery and apparatus				807	723
Tractors, parts and accessories				341	310
Automobiles, parts and accessories				1,416	1,266
Chemicals and related products				818	1,004
Industrial chemicals				119	150
Aircraft				887	619
Petroleum products				632	613
Motor fuel and gasoline and jet fuel	thous. bbl.	28,158	24,967	179	171
Lubricating oils	thous. bbl.	12,259	14,404	179	196
Small arms and ammunition				705	435
Rubber manufactures				144	147

<sup>1</sup>Under 95 drawbar horsepower. <sup>2</sup>Excludes pile, upholstery and drapery fabrics and remnants and mill ends. <sup>3</sup>Excludes tire fabrics.

## Production of Electric Energy in the U. S.

Source: The Federal Power Commission  
These amounts, except as noted, relate to electric utility operations only, including both the privately-owned and publicly-owned utilities.

Calendar Year	Electric Energy Produced				Fuel Consumed in the Year		
	Total	Hydro	Steam	Internal Comb'n	Coal	Oil	Gas
	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	1,000 Kw. hrs.	Short tons	42 Gal. Barrels	1,000 cu. ft.
1930	91,111,548	31,189,554	59,293,363	628,631	40,277,989	8,804,530	119,552,711
1935	95,287,390	38,372,154	56,144,412	770,824	32,714,761	11,258,505	124,117,769
1940	141,837,010	47,321,278	93,001,735	1,531,997	51,473,881	16,325,122	180,006,185
1945	222,186,283	79,970,312	140,435,268	2,080,703	74,724,956	20,228,215	306,941,969
1946	223,177,783	78,405,973	142,412,240	2,359,570	72,196,730	36,315,871	373,653,905
1947	255,738,984	78,425,492	174,500,274	2,813,218	89,530,590	45,308,932	478,097,093
1948	282,698,211	82,169,742	196,928,034	3,300,438	99,586,341	42,644,869	550,012,090
1949	291,099,543	89,718,246	197,478,185	3,473,112	83,963,120	76,420,490	628,018,834
1950	329,111,343	95,938,317	229,543,366	3,659,600	91,870,770	83,944,724	763,898,241
1951	370,672,811	99,750,379	267,251,680	3,670,555	105,768,006	87,218,426	910,116,711
1952	399,223,620	105,102,458	290,354,847	3,736,315	107,071,241	82,237,712	1,034,272,333
1953	442,661,515	105,233,348	333,541,535	3,889,632	115,897,204	82,237,712	1,165,498,300
1954	471,656,354	107,068,508	360,834,386	3,783,460	118,384,071	66,744,754	1,165,498,300

Figures on installed capacity of electric generating plants as of December 31, 1953, are (kilowatts): hydro 23,210,852, steam 77,102,115, int. comb. 2,279,443, total 102,592,410.  
Preliminary data on combined utility and industrial production of electric energy for 1954 show a total of 544,722,735,000 kilowatt-hours; combined capacity was 118,957,604.  
Electric operating revenues of the larger privately owned utilities were \$6,541,107,000 as indicated by the preliminary total of 1954.

## MINERAL PRODUCTION

## Mineral Products of U. S. and Principal Producing States

Source: Bureau of Mines; Data are for 1953

Rank in Value	Mineral	Principal Producing States	
		In Order of Quantity	In Order of Value
72	Abrasive stone.	Ohio, W. Va.	Rank same as for quantity
82	Grindstones and pulpstones	N. Y., N. C.	Rank same as for quantity
77	Millstones	Minn., Wis., Texas, N. C.	Rank same as for quantity
79	Pebbles (grinding)	Ark., Ind., N. H.	Rank same as for quantity
79	Sharpening stones	Minn., N. C., Wis.	Rank same as for quantity
78	Tube-mill liners (natural)	Idaho, Mont., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
75	Antimony ore and concentrate	Va.	Rank same as for quantity
67	Aplite	Vt., N. C., Ariz., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
40	Asbestos	Texas, Ala., Ky., Utah	Rank same as for quantity
38	Asphalt (native)	Ark., Mo., Nev., Ga.	Rank same as for quantity
33	Barite (crude)	Ark., Ala., Ga.	Rank same as for quantity
27	Bauxite	S. D., Me., N. M., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
68	Beryllium concentrate	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
24	Boron minerals	Texas, Mich., Calif., W. Va.	Rank same as for quantity
21	Bromine	Nev., Ariz.	Rank same as for quantity
76	Brucite	Mich., Calif., W. Va., Ohio	Rank same as for quantity
41	Calcium-magnesium chloride	N. M., Calif., Utah, Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
69	Carbon dioxide (natural)	Pa., Calif., Texas, Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
5	Cement	Calif., Mont., Ore.	Rank same as for quantity
46	Chromite	Ohio, Pa., Ga., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
12	Clays	W. Va., Pa., Ky., Ill.	Rank same as for quantity
2	Coal: Bituminous	N. D., Mont., S. D.	Rank same as for quantity
	Lignite	Pa.	Rank same as for quantity
55	Cobalt (content of ore)	Idaho, Pa.	Rank same as for quantity
80	Columbium-tantalum concentrate	S. D., N. C., N. M., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
7	Copper (in ores, etc.)	Ariz., Utah, Mont., N. M.	Rank same as for quantity
31	Diatomite	Calif., Nev., Ore., Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
74	Emery	N. Y.	Rank same as for quantity
85	Epsomite	Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
42	Feldspar (crude)	N. C., S. D., Colo., N. H.	Rank same as for quantity
26	Fluorspar	Ill., Colo., Ky., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
61	Garnet (abrasive)	N. Y., Idaho, Fla.	Rank same as for quantity
66	Gem stones	Nev., Calif., Ore., Texas	Rank same as for quantity
17	Gold (in ores, etc.)	S. D., Utah, Calif., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
65	Graphite: Amorphous	R. I.	Rank same as for quantity
	Crystalline	Texas, Pa., Ala.	Rank same as for quantity
23	Gypsum (crude)	Mich., Calif., Ia., Texas	Rank same as for quantity
53	Helium	Texas, Kan., N. M.	Rank same as for quantity
60	Iodine	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
3	Iron ore (usable)	Minn., Mich., Ala., Utah	Rank same as for quantity
58	Kyanite	Va., S. C.	Rank same as for quantity
14	Lead (in ores, etc.)	Mo., Idaho, Utah, Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
13	Lime (open market)	Ohio, Pa., Mo., Ill.	Rank same as for quantity
52	Lithium minerals	N. C., S. D., Calif., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
47	Magnetite (crude)	Wash., Nev., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
25	Magnesium chloride (form magnesium metal)	Texas, Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
32	Magnesium compounds (from sea water and brines except for metal)	Calif., Mich., N. J., Texas	Rank same as for quantity
29	Manganese ore	Mont., Nev., Va., Ark.	Rank same as for quantity
36	Manganiferous ore	Minn., Mich., N. M., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
49	Manganiferous residuum	N. J.	Rank same as for quantity
71	Marl: Calcareous	Mich., Va., Wis., Ind.	Rank same as for quantity
70	Greensand	N. J.	Rank same as for quantity
48	Mercury	Calif., Nev., Idaho, Ore.	Rank same as for quantity
43	Mica	N. C., Ga., Ariz., S. D.	Rank same as for quantity
	Scrap sheet	N. C., Ga., Ariz., S. D.	Rank same as for quantity
19	Molybdenum (content of ore and concentrate)	N. C., N. H., Conn., Me.	Rank same as for quantity
4	Natural gas	Colo., Utah, Ariz., N. M.	Rank same as for quantity
6	Natural-gas liquids:	Texas, La., Okla., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
	Natural gasoline and cycle products	Texas, Calif., La., Okla.	Rank same as for quantity
73	Oilvine	Texas, Okla., Calif., Ia.	Rank same as for quantity
54	Pear	N. C., Wash.	Rank same as for quantity
50	Perlite (crude)	Wash., Ohio, Fla., Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
1	Petroleum (crude)	N. M., Nev., Colo., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
16	Phosphate rock	Texas, Calif., Ia., Okla.	Rank same as for quantity
84	Platinum-group metals (crude)	Fla., Tenn., Idaho, Mont.	Rank same as for quantity
18	Potassium salts	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
50	Pumice and pumicite	N. M., Calif., Utah, Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
39	Pyrites	N. M., Calif., Ariz., Idaho	Rank same as for quantity
57	Quartz from pegmatites and quartzite	Tenn., Va., Mont., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
15	Salt (common)	Wash., N. C., Calif., Idaho	Rank same as for quantity
9	Sand and gravel	Mich., N. Y., Ia., Ohio	Rank same as for quantity
37	Sand and sandstone (ground)	Calif., Mich., Ohio, Wis.	Rank same as for quantity
22	Silver (in ores, etc.)	Ill., W. Va., N. J., Ohio	Rank same as for quantity
28	Slate	Idaho, Utah, Mont., Ariz.	Rank same as for quantity
30	Sodium carbonate (natural)	Pa., Vt., N. Y., Ga.	Rank same as for quantity
46	Sodium sulfate (natural)	Calif., Wyo.	Rank same as for quantity
8	Stone	Calif., Texas, Wyo.	Rank same as for quantity
87	Strontium minerals	Pa., Ohio, Ill., Mich.	Rank same as for quantity
10	Sulfur, from Frasch-process mines	Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
63	Sulfur, from other mines	Texas, Ia.	Rank same as for quantity
34	Sulfur, recovered elemental	Calif., Nev.	Rank same as for quantity
41	Talc, pyrophyllite, and soapstone (ground)	Wyo., Texas, Ark., Calif.	Rank same as for quantity
83	Tin (content of ore and concentrate)	N. Y., Calif., N. C., Vt.	Rank same as for quantity
	Titanium concentrate:	Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
35	Ilmenite	N. Y., Fla., Va.	Rank same as for quantity
64	Rutile	Fla.	Rank same as for quantity
86	Titanium-iron concentrate	Idaho	Rank same as for quantity
59	Trippol	Ill., Mo., Pa.	Rank same as for quantity
20	Tungsten concentrate	Nev., Calif., N. C., Colo.	Rank same as for quantity
51	Vermiculite	Mont., S. C., Wyo., N. C.	Rank same as for quantity
81	Wollastonite	N. Y.	Rank same as for quantity
11	Zinc (in ores, etc.)	Mont., Idaho, N. Y., N. J.	Rank same as for quantity
62	Zirconium concentrate	Fla.	Rank same as for quantity



## Value of U. S. Mineral Production

Source: Bureau of Mines

(In millions of dollars)

Year <sup>1</sup>	Fuels	Nonmetallic (except fuels)	Metals	Total	Year <sup>1</sup>	Fuels	Nonmetallic (except fuels)	Metals	Total
1925	2,910	1,187	715	4,812	1946	5,090	1,243	729	7,062
1930	2,500	973	507	3,980	1947	7,188	1,338	1,084	9,610
1935	2,013	564	365	2,942	1948	9,502	1,552	1,219	12,273
1940	2,662	784	752	4,198	1949	7,920	1,559	1,101	10,580
1941	3,228	989	890	5,107	1950	8,689	1,822	1,351	11,862
1942	3,568	1,056	999	5,623	1951	9,779	2,079	1,671	13,529
1943	4,028	916	987	5,931	1952	9,615	2,163	1,614	13,392
1944	4,574	836	900	6,310	1953	10,249	2,336	1,796	14,381
1945	4,569	888	774	6,231					

Data for 1925-46 are not strictly comparable with those for subsequent years, since for the earlier years the value of heavy clay products has not been replaced by the value of raw clays used in such products.

## Value of U. S. Mineral Production, 1953, by States

Source: Bureau of Mines

State	Value (\$1,000)	Rank	Pct. of total	Principal minerals in order of value
Alabama	187,900	18	1.31	Coal, iron ore, cement, stone
Arizona	256,616	15	1.78	Copper, zinc, cement, gold
Arkansas	125,855	24	.88	Petroleum, bauxite, natural-gas liquids, coal
California	1,392,843	2	9.69	Petroleum, natural-gas liquids, natural gas, cement
Colorado	211,586	17	1.47	Petroleum, molybdenum, coal, cement
Connecticut	7,917	45	.06	Stone, sand and gravel, lime, clays
Delaware	659	48	.01	Sand and gravel, stone, clays
Dist. of Col.	15	49	(9)	Clays
Florida	92,336	27	.64	Phosphate rock, cement, stone, sand and gravel
Georgia	52,397	32	.36	Clays, stone, cement, sand and gravel
Idaho	66,987	29	.47	Lead, zinc, silver, phosphate rock
Illinois	461,795	8	3.21	Coal, petroleum, stone, cement
Indiana	169,179	20	1.18	Coal, petroleum, cement, stone
Iowa	52,001	33	.36	Cement, stone, sand and gravel, coal
Kansas	413,243	9	2.87	Petroleum, natural gas, cement, stone
Kentucky	381,742	10	2.66	Coal, petroleum, natural gas, stone
Louisiana	965,237	4	6.71	Petroleum, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, sulfur
Maine	10,503	44	.07	Cement, sand and gravel, stone, slate
Maryland	27,085	38	.19	Sand and gravel, cement, stone, coal
Massachusetts	17,891	42	.12	Stone, sand and gravel, lime, clays
Michigan	286,487	14	1.99	Iron ore, cement, petroleum, sand and gravel
Minnesota	542,547	7	3.77	Iron ore, sand and gravel, stone, manganese ore
Mississippi	107,868	25	.75	Petroleum, natural gas, cement, clays
Missouri	128,297	23	.89	Lead, cement, stone, lime
Montana	132,185	22	.92	Copper, petroleum, zinc, manganese ore
Nebraska	35,281	37	.23	Petroleum, cement, sand and gravel, stone
Nevada	73,665	28	.51	Copper, tungsten, gold, iron ore
New Hampshire	1,805	46	.01	Stone, sand and gravel, mica, feldspar
New Jersey	51,948	34	.36	Stone, sand and gravel, iron ore, zinc
New Mexico	330,829	11	2.30	Petroleum, potassium salts, copper, natural gas
New York	186,368	19	1.30	Cement, iron ore, stone, sand and gravel
North Carolina	38,446	35	.27	Stone, tungsten, sand and gravel, feldspar
North Dakota	19,237	41	.13	Petroleum, coal, sand and gravel, clays
Ohio	302,843	12	2.11	Coal, stone, lime, cement
Oklahoma	678,160	6	4.72	Petroleum, natural-gas liquids, natural gas, coal
Oregon	24,419	39	.17	Sand and gravel, cement, stone, diatomite
Pennsylvania	1,121,579	3	7.80	Coal, cement, stone, cement, graphite
Rhode Island	1,462	47	.01	Sand and gravel, stone, sand and gravel
South Carolina	17,771	43	.12	Cement, clays, stone, sand and gravel
South Dakota	33,896	36	.24	Gold, stone, cement, sand and gravel
Tennessee	98,050	26	.68	Coal, cement, stone, phosphate rock
Texas	3,647,806	1	25.37	Petroleum, natural gas, natural-gas liquids, sulfur
Utah	298,629	13	2.08	Copper, coal, iron ore, gold
Vermont	20,302	40	.14	Stone, asbestos, cement, sand and gravel
Virginia	152,777	21	1.06	Coal, stone, cement, sand and gravel
Washington	54,577	31	.38	Cement, sand and gravel, zinc, stone
West Virginia	790,110	5	5.49	Coal, natural gas, petroleum, natural-gas liquids
Wisconsin	55,271	30	.38	Sand and gravel, stone, iron ore, cement
Wyoming	255,908	16	1.78	Petroleum, coal, clays, natural gas
Total	14,381,000		100.00	

Less than 0.005 per cent.

## Copper, Lead and Zinc Production in the U. S.

Source: Bureau of Mines

Year	Copper		Lead <sup>1</sup>		Zinc		Year	Copper		Lead <sup>1</sup>		Zinc	
	Mil. lbs.	\$1,000	Short tons	\$1,000	Short tons	Mil. dol.		Mil. lbs.	\$1,000	Short tons	\$1,000	Short tons	Mil. dol.
1925	1,675	237,832	654,921	113,956	555,631	84	1943	2,180	257,934	106,544	52,038	594,250	102
1930	1,394	181,271	573,740	57,374	489,361	47	1944	2,007	236,797	99,443	50,489	571,453	99
1933	450	28,800	249,713	18,479	306,010	26	1945	1,565	184,723	356,335	45,636	407,084	80
1934	488	39,076	299,841	22,188	355,366	31	1946	1,199	172,701	293,309	49,276	459,205	82
1935	763	63,295	310,305	24,840	412,184	36	1947	1,726	360,680	339,413	121,510	537,966	143
1936	1,223	112,499	387,698	35,668	491,803	49	1948	1,685	365,635	404,449	127,806	591,154	167
1937	1,669	201,958	443,142	52,219	551,165	72	1949	1,516	298,625	404,449	113,078	588,291	167
1938	1,129	110,216	331,964	30,541	436,097	42	1950	1,823	379,122	442,644	118,555	621,826	226
1939	1,418	148,286	420,967	39,371	499,988	74	1951	1,862	449,545	383,358	123,441	575,828	191
1940	1,818	205,453	433,065	43,539	652,599	98	1952	1,855	448,545	328,012	85,930	495,436	114
1941	1,932	227,893	70,5174	58,888	629,957	110	1953	1,887	541,569	322,700	88,420	410,000	89
1942	2,170	256,766	407,367				1954	1,656	488,520				

<sup>1</sup>Production from domestic ores. <sup>2</sup>Value excludes premiums paid to miners by the government. Preliminary Price Plan terminated June 30, 1947.

## United States Pig Iron and Steel Output

Source: American Iron and Steel Institute; figures show net tons

Year	Total pig iron	Total pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel	Year	Total pig iron	Total pig iron and ferro-alloys	Steel
1935	23,937,423	23,937,423	38,183,705	1947	58,328,912	60,117,319	84,894,071
1940	46,071,686	47,398,520	66,982,686	1948	60,055,216	61,911,559	88,640,470
1941	55,100,551	56,886,404	82,839,259	1949	53,412,562	54,916,785	77,978,178
1942	59,075,944	60,903,304	86,031,931	1950	64,586,907	66,100,311	96,886,075
1943	60,810,670	62,769,947	88,836,512	1951	70,274,278	72,148,643	105,199,848
1944	61,007,439	62,866,198	89,641,800	1952	61,312,938	63,353,955	93,168,039
1945	53,223,169	54,919,029	79,701,648	1953	74,901,429	77,250,168	111,609,719
1946	44,778,796	46,199,826	66,002,724	1954	57,965,548	59,806,242	88,311,652

Steel figures include only that portion of the capacity and production of steel for castings used by foundries which were operated by companies producing steel ingots.

## PRODUCTION OF INGOTS AND STEEL FOR CASTINGS (Net Tons)

State	1954
Mass., R. I., Conn.	327,108
New York	4,721,304
Pennsylvania	22,038,132
N. J., Del., Md.	5,923,573
Va., W. Va., Ky., Tenn.	3,382,899
Georgia, Alabama	3,661,748
Ohio	16,532,188
Indiana	12,368,467
Illinois	7,120,489
Mich., Minn.	4,860,601
Mo., Okla., Texas, Colo.	3,200,909
Utah, Wash. Ore.	1,909,232
California	2,265,521
<b>Total</b>	<b>88,311,652</b>

## PRODUCTION OF IRON ORE BY STATES (Gross Tons)

Source: Bureau of Mines, Department of the Interior

State	1954	1953
Minnesota	49,015,000	80,085,614
Michigan	10,117,000	13,613,341
Alabama	5,500,000	7,462,379
Penn., New York	4,227,000	4,285,645
Wisconsin	1,591,000	1,756,150
New Jersey	503,000	876,168
Other states	6,581,000	9,715,472
<b>Total</b>	<b>77,864,000</b>	<b>117,994,769</b>

## Coal and Coke Production in the United States

Source: Bureau of Mines

Year	Penn. Anthracite		Bituminous		Year	Penn. Anthracite		Bituminous	
	Production	Value	Production	Value		Production	Value	Production	Value
	Net Tons	\$1,000	1,000 Net Tons	\$1,000		Net Tons	\$1,000	1,000 Net Tons	\$1,000
1925	61,817,149	327,665	520,053	1,060,402	1947	57,190,009	413,019	630,624	2,622,635
1930	69,384,837	354,574	467,526	795,483	1948	57,139,948	467,052	599,518	2,993,267
1935	52,158,783	210,131	372,373	658,063	1949	42,701,724	358,008	437,868	2,136,871
1940	51,484,640	205,490	460,772	879,327	1950	44,076,703	392,398	516,311	2,500,374
1943	60,643,620	306,816	590,177	1,581,644	1951	42,669,997	405,818	533,665	2,626,030
1944	63,701,363	354,583	619,576	1,810,901	1952	40,582,558	379,714	466,841	2,289,180
1945	54,933,909	223,944	577,617	1,768,204	1953	30,949,152	299,140	457,290	2,247,820
1946	60,506,873	413,417	583,922	1,835,539	1954 (E)	27,118,000	261,000	392,000	1,889,440

N.A.—Not available. E—Estimated.

Coke production (net tons)—(1944) 74,037,817, \$527,291,506; (1945) 67,308,181, \$508,540,042; (1946) 58,497,848, \$486,729,382; (1947) 73,445,850, \$776,405,520; (1948) 74,861,928, \$928,281,354; (1949) 63,637,429, \$842,737,696; (1950) 72,718,038, \$976,903,202; (1951) 79,330,702, \$1,119,473,686; (1952) 68,254,109, \$986,582,594; (1953) 78,836,857, \$1,156,562,004; (1954) 59,517,014, value (N.A.).

Coke exports (net tons)—(1944) 866,835; (1945) 1,478,746; (1946) 1,231,327; (1947) 835,509; (1948) 706,782; (1949) 548,256; (1950) 397,801; (1951) 1,026,730; (1952) 792,072; (1953) 525,252; (1954) 384,377.

Imports—(1944) 63,004; (1945) 51,964; (1946) 52,188; (1947) 104,093; (1948) 161,400; (1949) 277,507; (1950) 437,585; (1951) 161,639; (1952) 312,519; (1953) 157,318; (1954) 115,781.

Anthracite exports (net tons)—(1944) 4,186,000; (1945) 3,691,000; (1946) 6,497,245; (1947) 8,509,695; (1948) 6,875,914; (1949) 4,942,670; (1950) 3,891,569; (1951) 5,955,535; (1952) 4,692,060; (1953) 2,724,270; (1954) 2,851,239.

Imports—(1944) 12,000; (1945) 149; (1946) 9,556; (1947) 10,350; (1948) 945; (1949) none; (1950) 18,289; (1951) 26,812; (1952) 29,370; (1953) 31,443; (1954) 5,699.

## Salt Production in the United States

Source: Bureau of Mines (Short Tons)

	1935-1939 average	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953
Evaporated	2,507,374	3,158,718	3,207,403	3,284,361	3,329,288	3,654,808	3,641,885	3,702,305
In brine	4,205,587	9,140,811	9,349,044	8,843,513	9,373,254	11,890,129	11,335,798	12,608,041
Rock salt	1,947,254	3,754,353	3,846,840	3,444,341	3,927,267	4,662,194	4,567,531	4,478,650
<b>Total</b>	<b>8,660,215</b>	<b>16,053,882</b>	<b>16,403,293</b>	<b>15,572,215</b>	<b>16,629,809</b>	<b>20,207,131</b>	<b>19,545,214</b>	<b>20,789,003</b>

According to the United States Bureau of Mines & Minerals Yearbook of 1950 more salt is used in the manufacture of chemicals than for any other purpose. The average American uses about six pounds a year to season food.

Michigan ranks first in domestic production of sodium chloride (NaCl), the chemical nomenclature for common salt. New York is second. There is commercial production of evaporated salt in 14 states, of rock salt in 8 states, and of brine in 8 states.

## Crude Oil and Natural Gas Production

Source: American Petroleum Institute and the American Gas Association

Production	1953	1954	Increase
Crude oil	2,311,856,000	(Barrels of 42 gallons)	- 54,737,000
Natural gas liquids	302,698,000	2,257,119,000	- 1,883,000
<b>Total liquid hydrocarbons</b>	<b>2,614,554,000</b>	<b>300,815,000</b>	
Natural gas	9,238,540,000	2,557,934,000	- 56,620,000
		(Thousands of cubic feet)	
		9,426,509,000	187,969,000

## World Production of Crude Petroleum

Source: Bureau of Mines; in thousands of 42-gallon barrels

Country	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953 <sup>1</sup>
<b>North America:</b>	12,287	21,305	29,044	47,615	61,237	80,902
Canada (sales, incl. nat. gasoline)	159	206	156	128	36	17
Cuba <sup>1,2</sup>	58,508	60,910	72,443	77,312	77,275	72,440
Mexico	20,111	20,617	20,832	20,843	21,258	22,346
Trinidad	2,020,185	1,841,940	1,973,574	2,247,711	289,836	2,350,008
United States						
<b>Total North America</b>	<b>2,111,250</b>	<b>1,994,978</b>	<b>2,095,849</b>	<b>2,393,609</b>	<b>2,449,642</b>	<b>2,535,703</b>
<b>South America:</b>	23,734	22,589	23,353	24,465	24,825	28,501
Argentina	464	678	616	1,623	526	601
Bolivia	144	109	339	691	761	915
Brazil			629	759	906	1,264
Chile	23,801	29,722	34,060	38,398	38,083	39,434
Colombia	2,563	2,617	2,632	2,708	2,839	2,967
Ecuador	14,069	14,798	15,012	16,110	16,403	16,061
Peru	409,015	482,316	546,783	622,216	660,254	644,243
Venezuela						
<b>Total South America</b>	<b>554,790</b>	<b>552,827</b>	<b>623,424</b>	<b>705,870</b>	<b>745,197</b>	<b>733,986</b>
<b>Europe:</b>	1,500	2,188	2,800	1,200	1,100	41,400
Albania <sup>4</sup>	6,149	46,109	410,000	415,000	420,400	421,100
Austria	204	292	292	464	474	490
Czechoslovakia	369	411	909	2,036	2,377	2,661
France	4,489	5,947	8,107	9,681	12,435	15,604
Germany, West	3,647	3,791	43,700	43,500	43,500	43,800
Hungary	71	71	63	135	487	656
Italy	3,443	4,314	4,897	4,942	4,975	5,688
Netherlands	1,039	1,125	1,205	1,502	1,700	41,800
Poland <sup>4</sup>	31,000	33,700	32,000	31,000	45,000	452,000
Rumania <sup>4</sup>	218,000	237,700	266,200	285,000	322,400	433,000
U.S.S.R. <sup>4,5</sup>	323	338	340	335	407	410
United Kingdom	270	470	780	1,092	1,067	1,204
Yugoslavia						
<b>Total Europe<sup>6</sup></b>	<b>273,504</b>	<b>296,447</b>	<b>331,493</b>	<b>356,544</b>	<b>416,588</b>	<b>470,023</b>
<b>Asia:</b>	10,915	10,985	11,016	10,994	11,004	10,978
Bahrain				85	942	36,848
British Borneo	341	248	532	900	1,000	1,061
Burma	533	730	800	21	18	17
China	23	22	23	1,949	1,900	2,215
Formosa	1,875	1,906	1,867	55,453	62,495	75,148
India	31,765	42,206	48,400	412,600	410,100	49,800
Indonesia	190,384	204,712	242,475	65,122	141,100	210,298
Iran	26,115	30,957	49,726	2,337	2,100	2,101
Iraq	1,122	1,353	2,048	204,910	273,433	314,592
Japan	46,500	90,000	125,722			1,751
Kuwait			1,281	1,448	1,580	1,762
New Guinea	490	941	12,265	18,009	25,255	31,025
Pakistan		750	30,958	37,506	38,300	
Qatar	20,124	25,108	199,547	277,963	301,861	308,294
Sarawak and Brunei	142,853	174,008	108	133	146	179
Saudi Arabia	13	95	7,000	7,000	7,000	47,000
Turkey	7,000	7,000				
U.S.S.R.: Sakhalin <sup>4</sup>						
<b>Total Asia<sup>5</sup></b>	<b>480,053</b>	<b>592,021</b>	<b>733,771</b>	<b>812,103</b>	<b>878,234</b>	<b>1,014,039</b>
<b>Africa:</b>	1	2	24	49	348	641
Algeria	13,398	15,997	16,373	16,311	16,464	16,501
Egypt	100	136	305	587	749	761
French Morocco						
<b>Total Africa</b>	<b>13,499</b>	<b>16,135</b>	<b>16,702</b>	<b>16,947</b>	<b>17,561</b>	<b>17,903</b>
<b>Oceania:</b>	1	1	1	2	1,725	
Australia (Victoria)	135	1,726	1,748	1,746	9	
New Guinea	2	7	7	5		
New Zealand						
<b>Total Oceania</b>	<b>138</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>1,756</b>	<b>1,753</b>	<b>1,734</b>	<b>8</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>3,433,238</b>	<b>3,404,142</b>	<b>3,802,995</b>	<b>4,286,826</b>	<b>4,508,956</b>	<b>4,771,662</b>

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary figures. <sup>2</sup>Less than 500 barrels. <sup>3</sup>Natural naphtha and gas oil. <sup>4</sup>Estimate. <sup>5</sup>U.S.S.R. in Asia (except Sakhalin) included with U.S.S.R. in Europe.

## U. S. PETROLEUM, KEROSENE AND NATURAL GAS PRODUCTION

Year	Petroleum (domestic)			Kerosene	Natural gas gasoline		Natural gas	
	Production	Value	Motor fuel prod.		Production	Value <sup>1</sup>	Production	Value <sup>1</sup>
	1,000 bbls.	\$1,000	1,000 bbls.	1,000 bbls.	1,000 gals.	\$1,000	Mill. cu. ft.	\$1,000
1925...	763,743	1,281,960	262,252	59,689	1,127,470	120,383	1,188,571	265,271
1930...	898,011	1,070,200	440,728	49,208	2,210,494	128,160	1,043,121	416,090
1935...	998,596	961,440	468,021	55,813	1,651,986	70,961	1,916,595	429,374
1940...	1,353,214	1,385,410	616,695	73,882	2,339,400	68,261	2,660,222	677,930
1943...	1,505,613	1,809,020	608,180	72,270	2,773,218	122,500	3,414,689	760,950
1944...	1,677,904	2,032,060	739,340	78,344	3,031,308	148,200	3,711,039	797,255
1945...	1,713,655	2,094,250	798,194	81,024	3,290,949	145,570	3,918,686	837,862
1946...	1,733,939	2,442,550	776,583	104,385	3,451,688	146,202	4,030,605	886,878
1947...	1,856,987	3,577,890	839,998	110,412	3,659,449	148,174	4,582,173	933,179
1948...	2,020,185	5,245,080	921,923	121,914	3,953,216	341,154	5,148,020	1,040,521
1949...	1,841,940	4,674,770	962,417	102,152	4,187,107	321,832	6,282,060	1,244,033
1950...	1,973,574	4,963,380	1,024,462	118,512	4,606,518	369,718	7,457,359	1,477,960
1951...	2,247,711	5,690,410	1,140,843	135,742	4,971,834	371,468	8,013,457	1,623,614
1952...	2,289,836	5,785,230	1,178,027	128,767	5,102,244	406,242	8,396,916	1,774,000
1953...	2,357,082	6,327,100	1,266,376	123,200	5,327,448	( <sup>3</sup> )	8,667,100	1,866,700
1954*	2,316,323	( <sup>2</sup> )	1,269,152	122,305	5,425,613			

\*Preliminary. <sup>1</sup>Valued at point of consumption. <sup>2</sup>Valued at well. <sup>3</sup>Not available.<sup>4</sup>Exclusive of jet fuel.

### CRUDE PETROLEUM PRODUCTION BY CHIEF STATES IN UNITED STATES

(Figures represent thousands of 42-gallon barrels)

Year	Ark.	Calif.	Ill.	Kans.	La.	Mich.	Miss.	N. M.	Okl.	Pa.	Texas	Wyo.
1925.	77,398	232,492	7,863	38,357	20,272	4	.....	1,060	176,768	8,097	144,648	29,173
1930.	19,702	227,329	6,736	41,638	23,272	3,911	.....	10,189	216,486	12,803	290,457	17,868
1935.	11,008	207,832	4,322	54,843	50,330	16,776	.....	20,183	185,288	15,810	392,666	13,755
1940.	25,775	223,881	147,847	66,139	103,684	19,753	4,400	39,129	156,114	17,353	493,209	26,711
1943.	27,600	284,188	82,260	106,178	123,592	20,768	18,807	38,893	123,152	15,757	594,343	34,253
1944.	29,418	311,793	77,413	98,762	129,645	18,490	16,337	39,555	121,616	14,118	746,699	33,556
1945.	28,613	326,482	75,094	96,415	131,051	17,267	19,062	37,351	139,299	12,515	754,710	36,219
1946.	28,375	314,713	75,297	97,218	143,669	17,074	21,298	36,811	134,791	12,996	760,215	38,977
1947.	29,918	333,132	66,159	106,132	160,128	16,215	34,925	40,921	111,019	12,690	820,210	41,772
1948.	31,682	340,071	61,808	110,908	181,158	16,871	45,761	47,969	154,155	12,667	903,198	55,032
1949.	29,988	332,942	64,601	101,868	190,826	16,517	37,066	47,645	151,060	11,374	744,834	47,890
1950.	31,108	327,007	62,028	107,586	208,965	15,826	38,236	47,367	164,599	11,859	829,871	61,631
1951.	29,798	351,561	60,243	114,522	232,281	13,927	37,039	52,719	186,869	11,345	1,010,270	68,929
1952.	29,440	359,450	60,089	114,807	243,929	13,551	36,310	58,681	190,135	11,233	1,022,139	68,674
1953.	29,681	365,085	59,026	114,566	256,032	12,285	35,629	70,141	202,570	10,619	1,019,104	82,618
1954 (Prel.).	29,200	355,779	60,998	119,317	246,093	12,027	33,591	75,200	186,319	9,107	981,722	93,693

### World Gold Production (Outside U.S.S.R.)

Source: Federal Reserve System; figures show millions of dollars

Year or month	Estimated world prod. outside U.S.S.R. <sup>1</sup>	Production reported monthly											
		Africa				North and South America						Other	
		South Africa	Rho- desia	West Africa <sup>2</sup>	Belgian Congo <sup>3</sup>	United States <sup>3</sup>	Can- ada	Mex- ico	Colom- bia	Chile	Nicar- agua <sup>4</sup>	Austra- lia	India <sup>5</sup>
\$1=15 5/21 grains of gold 9/10 fine; i. e., an ounce of fine gold=\$35													
1942...	1,125.7	494.4	26.6	29.2	18.0	131.0	169.4	28.0	20.9	6.4	8.6	40.4	9.1
1943...	871.5	448.2	23.0	19.7	15.8	48.8	127.8	22.1	19.8	6.1	7.7	26.3	8.8
1944...	777.0	429.8	20.7	18.4	12.7	35.8	102.3	17.8	19.4	7.1	7.9	23.0	6.6
1945...	738.5	427.9	19.9	18.9	12.1	32.5	94.4	17.5	17.7	6.3	7.0	23.0	5.9
1946...	756.0	417.6	19.1	20.5	11.6	51.2	99.1	14.7	15.3	8.1	6.4	28.9	4.6
1947...	766.5	392.0	18.3	19.3	10.8	75.8	107.5	16.3	13.4	5.9	7.4	32.8	6.1
1948...	805.0	405.5	18.0	23.4	11.1	70.9	123.5	12.9	11.7	5.7	7.8	31.2	6.5
1949...	840.0	409.7	18.5	23.1	12.9	67.3	144.2	14.2	12.6	6.3	7.7	31.3	5.7
1950...	864.5	408.2	17.9	24.1	12.0	80.1	155.4	14.3	13.3	6.7	8.0	30.4	6.7
1951...	840.0	403.1	17.0	22.9	12.3	66.3	153.7	13.8	15.1	6.1	8.8	31.3	7.9
1952...	864.5	413.7	17.4	23.8	12.9	67.4	156.5	16.1	14.8	6.2	8.9	34.3	8.9
1953...	857.5	417.9	17.5	25.4	13.0	69.0	142.4	16.9	15.3	4.6	9.1	37.7	7.8
1954...	.....	462.4	18.8	27.6	13.0	65.4	152.8	.....	13.2	.....	8.2	.....	7.7
1955	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Jan.	.....	40.7	1.4	2.2	1.5	5.0	12.8	.....	1.6	.....	.6	.....	.5
Feb.	.....	38.8	.....	2.2	.....	4.8	12.3	.....	1.1	.....	.6	.....	.5
Mar.	.....	42.3	.....	2.2	.....	5.4	13.0	.....	.....	.....	.6	.....	.5
Apr.	.....	41.7	.....	2.2	1.3	5.0	12.9	.....	1.1	.....	.7	.....	.6
May.	.....	42.8	.....	2.1	1.1	5.3	13.4	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.6
June.	.....	42.7	.....	2.2	.....	5.6	.....	.....	.....	.....	.8	.....	.....

Gold production in U.S.S.R.: No regular Government statistics on gold production in U.S.S.R. are available, estimated annual production as follows: 1934, 135 million dollars; 1935, 158 million; 1936, 187 million; 1937, 185 million; and 1938, 180 million.

<sup>1</sup>Estimates of United States Bureau of Mines

<sup>2</sup>Reported by American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

<sup>3</sup>Yearly figures through 1953 are estimates of United States Mint. Figures for 1954 and 1955 are estimates of American Bureau of Metal Statistics.

<sup>4</sup>Gold exports, reported by the National Bank of Nicaragua, which states that they represent approximately 60 per cent of total production.

### U. S. and World Silver Production

Source: Director of the Mint

Year (Cal.)	United States		World		Year (Cal.)	United States		World	
	Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value		Fine ozs.	Value	Fine ozs.	Value
1925.	66,155,424	\$45,911,000	246,213,993	.....	1949.	34,944,554	31,626,580	179,200,000	.....
1930.	50,748,127	19,538,000	248,708,426	.....	1950.	42,308,739	38,291,645	203,000,000	.....
1935.	45,924,454	33,008,000	220,704,231	.....	1951.	39,907,257	36,118,082	199,100,000	.....
1940.	69,585,734	49,483,000	228,693,091	.....	1952.	39,840,300	36,057,483	216,800,000	.....
1945.	29,063,255	20,667,200	162,000,000	.....	1953.	37,735,500	34,152,533	216,400,000	.....
1948.	39,228,468	35,503,744	174,900,000	.....	1954 (P.)	35,584,800	32,206,041	.....	.....

(P)—Preliminary.

Treasury purchase price of newly-mined domestic silver since 1933 has been as follows: At 64.64+ cents per fine oz. Dec. 21, 1933-Apr. 9, 1935; at 71.11+ cents per fine oz. Apr. 10, 1935-Apr. 23, 1935; at 77.57+ cents per fine oz. Apr. 24, 1935-Dec. 31, 1937; at 64.64+ cents per fine oz. Jan. 1, 1938-July 1, 1939; at 71.11+ cents per fine oz. subsequent to July 1, 1939; and at 90.5+ cents per fine oz. thereafter.

Largest production of silver in 1915—74,961,075 fine ounces.

### Principal Mine Disasters in the U. S.

Date	Location	Killed	Date	Location	Killed
Mar. 13, 1884.	Pocahontas, Va.	112	Nov. 13, 1909.	Cherry, Ill.	259
Jan. 27, 1891.	Mt. Pleasant, Penn.	109	Apr. 8, 1911.	Littleton, Ala.	128
Jan. 7, 1892.	Krebs, Okla.	100	Oct. 22, 1911.	Dawson, N. Mex.	263
May 1, 1900.	Seefeld, Utah	200	Apr. 28, 1914.	Beckley, W. Va.	181
May 19, 1902.	Coal Creek, Tenn.	184	Mar. 2, 1915.	Layland, W. Va.	112
July 10, 1902.	Johnstown, Penn.	112	Apr. 27, 1917.	Hustings, Colo.	121
June 30, 1903.	Hanna, Wyo.	169	Feb. 8, 1923.	Dawson, N. Mex.	120
Jan. 25, 1904.	Cheswick, Penn.	179	Mar. 8, 1924.	Castle Gate, Utah.	171
Feb. 20, 1905.	Virginia City, N. M.	112	Apr. 28, 1924.	Benwood, W. Va.	119
Dec. 6, 1907.	Montgomery, W. Va.	361	May 19, 1928.	Mather, Penn.	195
Dec. 19, 1907.	Jacobs Creek, Penn.	239	May 25, 1947.	Centralia, Ill.	111
Nov. 25, 1908.	Marianna, Penn.	145	Dec. 21, 1951.	West Frankfort, Ill.	119

World's worst mine disaster killed 1,549 workers in the Honkeiko Colliery in Manchuria Apr. 26, 1942. At Courrières, France, 1,060 miners died in an explosion Mar. 10, 1906. Uranium mine disasters in Czechoslovakia have been reported in recent years but details are unavailable.

## Price Support By U. S. Government

Source: Commodity Credit Corporation, U. S. Department of Agriculture

## PROGRAM RESULTS

Oct. 17, 1933, through June 30, 1955

The Commodity Credit Corporation was created Oct. 17, 1933, and became a part of the Department of Agriculture, 1939. It is authorized to engage in buying, selling, lending and related activities in agricultural commodities, with the object of supporting farm prices. The 82nd Congress provided that price support should be at 90% of parity for basic agricultural commodities and 75% to 90% for all other agricultural commodities for the 1953 and 1954 crops. The Agricultural Act of 1954 provided for flexible price supports on the basic commodities, beginning with the 1955 crop, at a level ranging from a minimum of 82.5% of parity to a maximum of 90% for 1955 and from a minimum of 75% to a maximum of 90% in following years.

The Commodity Credit Corporation is authorized by statute to borrow money as needed. This authorization was increased from \$3,500,000,000 to \$10,000,000,000 maximum amount to be outstanding at any one time, and \$10,000,000,000 was the authorized maximum June 30, 1955. The authorization for total borrowing was increased from \$10,000,000,000 to \$12,000,000,000 by Public Law 344, 84th Congress, approved Aug. 11, 1955.

Effective Nov. 2, 1953, CCC has been a part of the Commodity Stabilization Service of the Department of Agriculture, the administrator of the latter also being executive vice president of CCC.

During the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the total dollar volume of price support extended on 1954 crops totaled \$2,943,000,000. This compared with \$4,308,000,000 on 1953 crops which represented the all-time high extended on any one crop.

## Price support program\*

Basic commodities	Loss	\$392,648,091
Designated nonbasic commodities	Loss	1,280,609,942
Other nonbasic commodities	Loss	655,417,394

Total price support	Loss	2,328,675,427
Supply program	Gain	307,599,850
Foreign purchase program	Gain	50,341,879
Emergency feed program	Loss	41,915,799
Commodity export program	Loss	89,409,650
Storage facilities program	Loss	11,025,970
Accounts and notes receivable (charge-offs)	Loss	3,021,629

Total (excluding wartime subsidy costs)	Loss	2,117,006,646
Wartime consumer subsidy Program	Loss	2,102,279,098

Grand total..... Loss \$4,219,286,644

\*Under the basic commodities of the price support program the CCC reflects a loss of \$294,194,673 on wheat; a loss of \$227,148,712 on corn; a loss of \$118,111,300 on peanuts; and a gain of \$267,243,797 on cotton. On nonbasic commodities there was a loss of \$478,430,244 on Irish potatoes and a loss of \$189,624,606 on eggs prior to their being removed from the list of commodities supported. Other major losses are \$707,507,620 on milk and butterfat; \$140,323,304 on flaxseed and linseed oil; and \$93,427,277 loss on wool. These commodities are under mandatory support by present legislation.

LOAN TRANSACTIONS  
New Loans Made Fiscal Year 1955

Commodity	New loans made	
	No.	Amount
<b>Basic commodities:</b>		
Corn	163,873	\$320,815,801
Cotton, upland	1,524,671	408,272,651
Cotton extra long staple	14,466	11,963,321
Peanuts	27	1,489,435
Rice	10,862	84,513,413
Tobacco	20	203,526,587
Wheat	474,257	858,098,338
<b>Total</b>		<b>1,888,769,546</b>
<b>Designated nonbasic commodities:</b>		
Honey	69	148,743
Tung oil	163	1,091,786
Whey	104	3,967,904
Wool	3,209	22,073,013
<b>Total</b>		<b>27,281,446</b>
<b>Other nonbasic commodities:</b>		
Barley	60,936	104,798,473
Beans, dry edible	9,048	25,529,154
Cottonseed	2	3,512
Flaxseed	20,531	22,280,765
Grain sorghum	72,571	147,561,731
Naval stores:		
Rosin		2,287,310
Turpentine		375,713
Oats	55,049	46,895,873
Olive oil		30
Rye	10,886	8,227,972
Soybeans	61,258	83,401,785
<b>Total</b>		<b>441,362,318</b>
<b>Total price support loans</b>		<b>\$2,357,353,310</b>

PRICE SUPPORT LOANS OUTSTANDING  
As of June 30, 1955

Commodity	Loans (gross)
<b>Basic commodities:</b>	
Corn	\$469,550,944
Cotton, upland	1,094,361,157
Cotton, extra long staple	55,136,376
Rice	11,432,719
Tobacco	402,556,440
Wheat	32,246,062
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,045,283,707</b>
<b>Designated nonbasic commodities:</b>	
Honey	14,184
Tung oil	666,553
<b>Total</b>	<b>680,737</b>
<b>Other nonbasic commodities:</b>	
Barley	14,310,123
Beans, dry edible	668,173
Cottonseed	2,914,890
Flaxseed	794,643
Grain sorghum	15,692,990
Oats	2,320,037
Rye	15,144,969
Soybeans	
<b>Total</b>	<b>51,849,825</b>
<b>Total price support loans</b>	<b>\$2,097,814,269</b>

## Mineral Deposits in Central American Countries

Source James M. Mead, F.T.C. in the Congressional Record

Mineral deposits known or reported to exist in Central American states are:

Costa Rica: Rare earths, gold, manganese.

El Salvador: Asbestos, gold and silver, lead and zinc, petroleum, mercury, sulfur.

Guatemala: Antimony, chromite, gold and silver, graphite, iron, lead and zinc, manganese, mica, molybdenum, petroleum, quartz crystals, mercury, sulfur, titanium.

Honduras: Antimony, bauxite (aluminum ore), gold and silver, iron, manganese, mercury, nickel, petroleum, zinc.

Mexico: Antimony, arsenium (arsenic), beryllium, bismuth, cadmium, celestite, cromite, fluorspar, gold and silver, graphite, iron, lead, manganese, mica, molybdenum, nickel and cobalt, petroleum, mercury, sulfur, tin, titanium, tungsten, uranium, vanadium.

Nicaragua: Antimony, copper, emetine, gold, lead and zinc, nickel, petroleum, mercury, sulfur, tin.

Panama: Manganese, quebracho, gold.

The Central American states are also sources of the following important agricultural products: Bananas, cacao, castor oil, coconut oil, coffee, cordage fibers, cork, cotton, kapok, lumber, chinchona bark, sugar, wool, rubber.

## Fast Ocean Passages by Ships

Time	From	To	Distance naut. mi.	Date	Ship
ONE HUNDRED YEARS OF SAILING VESSELS					
12d 6h	Boston Light	Light Rock		1854	James Bulnes
89d	New York	San Francisco	15,001	1854	Living Cloud
89d 20h	New York	San Francisco	13,700	1860	Andrew Jackson
63d 18h 15m	Liverpool	Melbourne		1864	Thermopylae
76d 6h	San Francisco	Boston		1863	Northern Light
13d 1h 25m	New York	Liverpool	3,150		Red Jacket
16d	Liverpool	New York	3,150	Nov. 1846	Yokshito
36d	50° S lat.	Golden Gate			Starr King
12d 12h	Equator	San Francisco			Golden Fleece
12d 4h 1m	Sandy Hook	England	3,013	1905	Atlantic
23d	England	Sandy Hook	3,013	1928	Atlantic
22d 6h 7m	Bishop's Rock	Boston Light		1930	Yokshito

## ATLANTIC CROSSINGS BY POWER VESSELS

26d	England	So America		1818	Rising Sun (Br.) (a)
15d	Savannah	Liverpool		May 22, 1819	Savannah (Amer.) (b)
14d 8b	Bristol	New York		Apr., 1838	Great Western (Br.)
9d 19h 25m	Liverpool	New York	3,150	July, 1840	Britannia (Br.) (c)
9d 1h 45m	Queenstown	New York	2,780	May, 1851	Pacific
8d 2h 48m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Perla
8d 4h 1m	Queenstown	New York			Scotia
7d 22h 3m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		City of Paris (Br.)
7d 23h 17m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		City of Brussels (Br.)
7d 20h 9m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Adriatic (Br.)
7d 15h 48m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Baltic (Br.)
7d 12h 41m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		City of Berlin (Br.)
7d 11h 37m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Britannic (Br.)
7d 10h 53m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Germanic (Br.)
7d 8h 0m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		Britannic (Br.)
7d 7h 23m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Arizona (Br.)
6d 21h 40m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Alaska (Br.)
6d 18h 37m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		Alaska (Br.)
6d 14h 8m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		America (Br.)
6d 10h 40m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		Oregon (Br.)
6d 9h 42m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Oregon (Br.)
6d 5h 30m	Cherbourg	Cape Henry	3,320	June, 1927	U.S.S. Memphis (d)
6d 4h 34m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Umbria (Br.)
6d 1h 55m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Etruria (Br.)
5d 22h 50m	New York	Queenstown	2,780		City of Paris (Br.)
5d 18h 8m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Majestic (Br.)
5d 16h 31m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Teutonic (Br.)
5d 14h 24m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		City of Paris (Br.)
5d 9h 6m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Campania (Br.)
5d 7h 23m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Lucania (Br.)
5d 15h 25m	New York	Southampton	3,189		Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse (Ger.)
5d 7h 38m	Sandy Hook	Plymouth	3,189		Kaiser Wilhelm Der Grosse (Ger.)
5d 6h 21m	New York	Cherbourg	3,082	Sept., 1900	Deutschland (Ger.)
4d 15h	Queenstown	New York	2,780	Oct., 1924	Leviathan (Amer.)
4d 11h 42m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Lusitania (Br.)
4d 10h 41m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Lusitania (Br.)
4d 13h 58m	Queenstown	New York	2,780		Mauretania (Br.)
4d 17h 06m	Gibraltar	Ambrose Lt.	3,181	Aug., 1933	Rex (Ital.)
4d 16h 45m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,157	March, 1930	Europa (Ger.)*
4d 19h 57m	Cherbourg	New York	3,149	July, 1933	Europa (Ger.)
4d 17h 42m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,196	June, 1933	Europa (Ger.)
4d 14h 30m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,164	July, 1929	Bremen (Ger.)*
4d 16h 15m	New York	Plymouth	3,082	July, 1929	Bremen (Ger.)*
4d 14h 27m	Ambrose Lt.	Cherbourg	3,199	July, 1933	Bremen (Ger.)*
4d 12h 24m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,092	Nov., 1934	Bremen (Ger.)*
4d 15h 15m	Cherbourg	Ambrose Lt.	3,153	May-June, '36	Queen Mary (Br.)*
3d 21h 48m	Bishop's Rk.	Cherbourg	3,198	June, 1936	Queen Mary (Br.)
3d 20h 42m	Ambrose Lt.	Ambrose Lt.	3,120	Aug 3-8, 1948	Queen Mary (Br.)
4d 3h 13m	Ambrose Lt.	Bishop's Rk.	3,120	Aug. 10-14, 1938	Queen Mary (Br.)
4d 3h 25m	New York	New York	2,971	May-June, '36	Normandie (Fr.)*
3d 23h 02m	Bishop's Rk.	Cherbourg	3,015	June, 1936	Normandie (Fr.)*
3d 22h 07m	New York	Ambrose Lt.	2,906	July-Aug. '37	Normandie (Fr.)*
3d 10h 40m	Ambrose Lt.	Southampton	2,936	Aug., 1937	Normandie (Fr.)*
3d 12h 12m	Bishop's Rock	Bishop Rock	2,942	July 3-7, 1952	United States (U.S.)* (f)
		Ambrose Lt.	2,902	July 11-14, 1952	United States (U.S.)* (f)

## OTHER OCEAN PASSAGES

3d 00h 36m	San Pedro	Honolulu	2,226	June, 1928	U.S.S. Lexington
11d 18h 42m	Japan	San Francisco	5,490	April, 1941	Nitta Maru (Jap.)
12d 00h 30m	New York	San Diego		June 15, 1941	Hawaiian Shipper (U.S.)*
3d 2h 30m	San Francisco	Oahu, T. H.	2,091	July 16-19, '45	U.S.S. Indianapolis (e)
4d 8h 51m	Hullfax	Southampton	2,710	Sept., 1946	Queen Mary (Br.)
7d 12h 44m	Gibraltar	New York	3,360	Nov. 26, 1945	U.S.S. Lake Champlain
9d 9h 51m	Yokohama	San Francisco		June 2-9, 1949	M. S. Stockholm (Sw.)
7d 18h 36m	Japan	San Francisco	5,000	May, 1937	President Coolidge (U.S.)
7d 13h	Yokosuka	Alameda	5,000	July-Aug. 4, '50	U.S.S. Boxer
				June 1-9, 1951	U.S.S. Philippine Sea

\*Maiden voyage. (a) First steamship to cross Atlantic. (b) First American ship to use steam on ocean crossing (sailing vessel with steam auxiliary). (c) First Cunard liner. (d) Carried Charles A. Lindbergh back to the United States after his flight from New York to Paris. (e) Carried Hiroshima atomic bomb; arrived at Saipan July 26, 1945. (f) Set world speed record, average speed eastbound on maiden voyage, 35.59 knots (about 41 m.p.h.); westbound, 34.51 knots.

The Savannah (b) was a fully rigged vessel of over 300 tons, 98.5 ft. long, beam 25.8 ft., depth 12.9 ft., launched in the East River in 1818. It was supplied with engines and detachable iron paddle wheels. On its famous voyage it used steam 80 hours on 18 different days. Later it was offered to the U. S. Navy which refused it. In 1882 it grounded on Long Island opposite Sandy Hook and broke up.

## Fast Ocean Flights

## DIRIGIBLE BALLOONS

1923. Graf Zeppelin, Friedrichshafen-Lakehurst, N. J., Oct. 11-15, 6,630 mi., 4 d., 16 hrs., 46 min., via Spain, Bermuda.

1930. Hindenburg, Frankfurt, Germany-Lakehurst, N. J., June 30-July 2, 51 hrs., 17 min., via Labrador. Also Lakehurst-Frankfurt, Aug. 9-11, 42 hrs., 53 min.

Amundsen-Ellsworth-Nobile dirigible expedition, Spitzbergen over North Pole to Teller, Alaska, started May 12, lost 78 hr. over Arctic.

## AIRPLANES

1919. Comdr. Albert C. Read and crew, U. S. Navy seaplane NC 4, New Foundland to Lisbon, via Azores, May 16-27.

1919. John Alcock and A. W. Brown, non-stop, Newfoundland to Ireland, June 14-15, 1,960 mi., 16 hrs., 12 min.

1926. Lt. Comdr. Richard E. Byrd, USN, Spitzbergen to North Pole and return, May 9.

1927. Chas. A. Lindbergh, solo, from Mincola, L. I., N. Y., to Paris, May 20-21, 3,600 mi., 33 hrs., 30 min.

Clarence Chamberlain and Chas. Levine, Mineola, to Eislesben, Germany, June 4-6, 3,911 mi., 42 hrs., 31 min.

1930. Capt. Dieudonne Coste and Maurice Belmonte, non-stop, Paris to New York, Sept. 1-2, 4,100 mi., 37 hrs., 18 min., 30 sec.

Lt. Leon Challe (France), Lt. Col. Tydeo L. Borres (Uruguay) Seville, Spain to Natal, Brazil, 3,600 mi., Dec. 15-17.

1931. Wiley Post and Harold Gatty from Harbor Grace, Nfld., to England, June 23-24, 2,200 mi., 16 hrs., 17 min.

1932. Amelia Earhart Putnam, Harbor Grace to Ireland, May 20-21, 2,026½ mi., 14 hrs., 56 min.

1937. Gromoff, Yumashoff, Danilin (Russia) non-stop, Moscow to San Jacinto, Calif., via North Pole, July 12-14, 6,262 mi., 62 hrs., 2 min.

1938. Douglas C. Corrigan, Floyd Bennett Field, L. I., N. Y., to Dublin, July 17-18, 28 hrs., 13 min.

British seaplane, Mercury, Foynes, Ireland, to Montreal, July 20-21, 20 hrs., 19 min.

1940. Yankee Clipper, Pan American Airways, LaGuardia Field, N. Y., to Lisbon, Apr. 1-2, 18 hrs., 35 min. Return trip, 25 hrs., 1 min.

1945. Mosquito bomber, Benson, Eng., to Karachi, India, 4,700 mi., with stop at Cairo, 12 hrs., 25 min.

C-54, England to Karachi, round trip, 9,120 mi., 2 days, 8 hrs., 11 min., June 10.

C-69 U. S. Army transport, Brig. Gen. Lawrence A. Fritz, New York to Paris, Aug. 1; 3,600 mi., 14 hrs., 12 min.

B-29, Lt. Col. Charles J. Miller, Honolulu to Washington, Sept. 1; 4,640 mi., 17 hrs., 21 min.

C-54 U. S. Army transport, Maj. G. E. Cain, Tokyo to Washington, Sept. 3, 31 hrs., 25 min.

Four B-29s; non-stop Japan to Washington, 6,544 miles, lead plane's time 27 hours 29 minutes; Brig. Gen. Frank A. Armstrong (completed Nov. 1).

1946. Navy P2V patrol bomber, Perth, West Australia, to Columbus, Ohio, 11,236 miles; 55 hrs., 15 min.; Oct. 1.

B-29, Honolulu to Cairo, Egypt, via Arctic, 9,422 miles; 39 hrs., 36 min. (completed Oct. 6).

1949. William P. Odom, non-stop solo flight from Honolulu, T. H., to Teterboro, N. J., about 5,300 mi., 36 hrs.; March 8.

DeHavilland Comet (all-jet airliner) from London to Castel Benito, Libya, and return, Oct. 25, 2,978 mi., 6 hrs., 36 min.

Scandinavian Airlines DC-6, Idlewild Airport, to Prestwick, Scotland, Nov. 22, 8 hrs., 48 min.

1950. Pan-American Stratocruiser flew 3,940 miles non-stop from Tokyo to Honolulu, T. H., in 11 hours 24 minutes (with tailwind), Jan. 3.

A British four-jet Comet flew 2,196 miles from London to Cairo in 5 hours 8 minutes 36.57 seconds, April 24, at a speed in excess of 430 mph.

The United States Navy 82-ton flying boat, Caroline Mars, carrying 144 passengers and crew, flew on an overnight flight from Honolulu to San Diego, Calif., in 14 hours 17 minutes, June 17-18.

1951. Charles F. Blair, Jr., flew a reconstructed Mustang F-51 New York to London, 3,500 miles, in 7 hours 48 minutes, Jan. 31.

A British twin-jet Canberra bomber, first to fly the Atlantic without refueling, flew from Aldergrove AB, Belfast, Northern Ireland to Gander, Newfoundland, in 4 hours 40 minutes, at an average speed of 445 m.p.h., Feb. 21.

Charles F. Blair, Jr., flew a Mustang F-51 over the North Pole from Bardufoss, Norway, 3,300 miles, to Fairbanks, Alaska, in 10 hours 29 minutes, and Fairbanks to New York, 3,450 miles, in 9 hours 31 minutes, May 29-30.

A British four-engine Lincoln Arles bomber flew over the North Pole from Keflavik, Iceland, to Fairbanks, Alaska, 3,558 miles, in 18 hours 54 minutes, July 23-24.

A British twin-jet Canberra bomber flew from Aldergrove Field, Belfast, Northern Ireland, to Gander, Nfld., 2,079.79 miles on the Great Circle route, in 4 hours 19 minutes, Aug. 31. Average speed 480.2 m.p.h.

1952. An Italian L.A.I. four-engine Douglas DC-6 airliner flew from New York to Rome, Italy, in 12 hours, 22 minutes, Feb. 1.

A British Canberra jet bomber established a record of 20 hours 20 minutes flying time from England to Australia, March 16.

The British jet airliner Comet, with pay load, flew from London to Johannesburg, South Africa, in elapsed time of 23 hours 38 minutes (flying time: 17 hours 16 minutes), May 2-3.

A squadron of twenty United States F-84G Thunderjet fighter bombers flew from Travis Air Force Base, Calif., to Hickam AFB, Honolulu, T. H., 2,408 miles, in 5 hours 27 minutes, averaging 438 m.p.h., July 6. The planes were refueled in flight by a tanker aircraft.

## First Non-Stop Trans-Pacific Jet Flight

First non-stop trans-Pacific flight by a jet plane: Anchorage, Alaska, to Yokota Air Base, Japan, 3,460 miles, by a 4-jet RB-45 Tornado, 9 hours, 50 minutes (refueled twice enroute), July 29, 1952 (announced Aug. 7, 1953).

Two United States S-55 Sikorsky military helicopters completed the first trans-Atlantic crossing by helicopter, July 31, a five-stage flight of 3,410 miles from Westover Air Force Base, Mass., to Prestwick, Scotland. Their flying time was 42 hours 30 minutes, average speed 80 m.p.h.

A British Canberra twin-jet bomber flew from Aldergrove, Northern Ireland, to Gander, Nfld., and back in 7 hours 59 minutes flying time, at a total average speed of 531 m.p.h. Aug. 26; elapsed time 10 hours. The flights covered 4,146 miles and set two unofficial records, first Atlantic round trip in a single day, and the fastest eastward Atlantic crossing. Individual times were: Westbound, 4 hours 34 minutes; eastbound, 3 hours 25 minutes.

Thirty-six news correspondents, largest group to fly over the North Pole, made a 10-hour 1,910-mile round trip flight from Thule, Greenland, Sept. 16.

A swept-winged Boeing B-47B Stratojet flew 2,463 miles from California to Hawaii in 4 hours 52 minutes, an unofficial record, Sept. 29.

Pan American Airways Clipper, New York to Frankfurt, Germany, 11 hrs., 23 min., Oct. 7.

Seventy-five United States F-84 Thunderjets, Midway Island to Northern Japan, 2,575 miles, longest over-water flight ever made by single-engine jet fighter aircraft, Oct. 13-14.

Scandinavian Airlines DC-6B Stratoliner, from Los Angeles, Calif., over the Arctic route to Kasturup Airport, Copenhagen, Denmark, 5,852 miles, 28 hrs., 7 min.; actual flying time, 23 hrs., 38 min.; stops at Edmonton, Alberta, and Thule, Greenland, Oct. 19-20.

Boeing B-47 Stratojet, Hickam AFB, Honolulu, to Travis AFB, Calif., 2,434 miles, 4 hrs., 22 min., Nov. 21.

1953. British twin-jet Canberra bomber, London to Darwin, Australia, 8,608 miles, 22 hrs., 1 min. (actual flying time, 19 hours, 1 minute), with 3 refueling stops, Jan. 27-28.

Northwest Airlines Stratocruiser claimed a commercial record of 15 hrs., 10 min. flying time, Tokyo to Seattle, Feb. 5.

British Comet jet airliner, round trip London to Tokyo and back, 20,400 mi., in 74 hrs., 52 min., April 3-7.

Two British Canberra jet bombers, on delivery flights, 2,260 mi., from Wharton, England, to Gander, Nfld., in 4 hrs., 36 min., May 11.

Douglas DC-6B liner, delivery flight, non-stop, Los Angeles to Paris 5,905 miles, over the U. S., Canada and North Atlantic via the Great Circle track, 20 hrs., 31 min., a commercial non-stop record, May 29.

In the first mass jet flight across the North Atlantic, 15 U. S. B-47 Stratojets flew from Limestone AFB, Maine, to Fairford Air Base, England, 3,120 miles, in about 6 hours each, averaging more than 500 m.p.h., June 4.

Two of a group of 3 U. S. B-47 Stratojets flew from Limestone AFB, Maine, to Fairford Air Base in 5 hrs., 36 min.

British Canberra jet bomber, delivery flight, Wharton, Lancashire, to Gander, Nfld., 2,260 miles, in unofficial record time of 4 hrs., 26 min., June 5.

U. S. B-47 jet flew from Limestone AFB, Maine, to Fairford, England, 2,925 miles, in 4 hrs., 45 min., average speed 616 m.p.h., July 28. A second B-47 jet flew from Goose Bay, Labrador, to Fairford in 4 hrs., 14 min., average 611 m.p.h., July

28. Same plane set a non-stop distance record for jets in a 4,450-mile flight from Fairford to MacDill AFB, Tampa, Fla., in 9 hrs., 53 min., Aug. 4.

Seventeen USAF jet planes from Turner AFB, Albany, Ga., to Lakenheath, England, 4,485 miles non-stop (refueled over Iceland), in 11 hrs., 20 min., Aug. 20. Eight others from the same base the same day, flew to Nouasseur, Morocco, 4,475 miles, in 10 hrs., 21 min.

C-98 6-engine double-decked cargo plane flew round trip with 60,000 lbs. of cargo from Kelly Field, San Antonio, Texas, to Germany in 7 days, via Bermuda and the Azores, Aug. 13-20.

Mrs. Marion Hart of New York piloted a single-engine Beechcraft across the Atlantic from Newfoundland to Shannon, Ireland, Aug. 27.

First trans-Atlantic flight of the world's largest plane, USAF 6-engine KC-99, Kelly AFB, Texas, to Frankfurt-on-Main, Germany, 6,170 miles, Aug. 13-14.

British Comet jet airliner, London to Rio de Janeiro via Dakar, trail-blazing 1954 passenger service, 4 stops, 6,000 mi., in 12½ hrs., 30 min. flying time, Sept. 13-14.

#### London-New Zealand Air Race

An England to New Zealand air race, 12,370 mi., was won Oct. 9 by Flight Lieut. Roland Burton, in a Canberra PR-3 jet bomber, in 23 hrs., 51 min., average speed 494.5 mph.

First non-stop transcontinental passenger service inaugurated when a TWA Super Constellation flew from Los Angeles to New York in 8 hrs., 17 min., Oct. 21.

A USAF B-47 Stratojet, Maj. Herbert B. Howard, 336th Bomb Squadron, pilot, flew the North Atlantic to England, in 4 hours 43 minutes, Nov. 5, 1954.

A TWA Constellation flew New York to Paris non-stop, 3,642 miles in 10 hours 12 minutes, Jan. 12. Another Constellation operated by Air France made the same flight in 9 hours 55 minutes, Jan. 13.

A Comet II jet airliner flew non-stop from

London to Khartoum, Egypt, 3,064 miles in 6 hours 22 minutes, Jan. 22.

A Pan-American stratoscruiser flew 3,950 miles from Tokyo to Honolulu, T.H., in 9 hours 44 minutes, Jan. 29.

A twin-jet Canberra bomber flew from Montreal to Manby, England, 3,300 miles, in the first non-stop jet flight between those terminals, March 8.

A Scandinavian DC-8 flew non-stop from Prestwick, Scotland, to New York, 3,270 miles in 11 hours 7 minutes, announced May 1.

A United Air Lines DC-7 made the fastest commercial flight between New York and Hawaii, 5,000 miles, in 16 hours 51 minutes, May 24.

Max Conrad, San Francisco, flew a light 2-engine plane non-stop New York to Paris in 23 hours 23 minutes, Nov. 7. His four previous Atlantic solo crossings had included stopovers.

A Pan-American Super Stratoscruiser flew non-stop New York to Paris in 9 hours 42 minutes, Nov. 27.

1955. Four USAF Thunderjets set a non-stop record for single-engine jets flying from Yokota air base, Japan, 4,840 miles to Newcastle, Australia in 12 hours 10 minutes, May 18, refueling three times in flight.

Two Pan American DC-6B's flew from Shannon, Ireland to New York in 10 hours 33 minutes, June 7. Another flew from Prestwick, Scotland, the same day in 10 hours 9 minutes.

A Pan American Clipper DC-7B flew from Shannon to New York in 9 hours 53 minutes, June 10. Ten F-84F jets flew from Stugate AFB, England to Bergstrom AFB, Austin, Texas, Aug. 17, setting world records for time, 10 hours 48 minutes, and non-stop distance for jets, 5,118 miles.

A Canberra twin-jet bomber flew a round trip from London to New York, 6,920 miles, in a record 14 hours 21 minutes 45.4 seconds, and an average speed of 481.52 m.p.h., Aug. 23.

A Pan American DC-7B flew from New York to Paris in a record 9 hours 36 minutes, Sept. 14.

## Fastest Trips Around the World

1872. Jules Verne, French novelist, described imaginary trip by Phileas Fogg in Around the World in 80 Days, Oct. 2 to Dec. 20.

1889. Nellie Bly, 72 days 6 hours 11 minutes.

1890. George Francis Train of New York, 67 days 12 hours 3 minutes.

1901. Charles Fitzmorris, later Chief of Police of Chicago, 60 days 13 hours 29 minutes.

1903. J. W. Willis Sayre, Seattle, Wash. 64 days 9 hours 42 minutes. Henry Frederick, 54 days 7 hours 2 minutes.

1907. Col. Burnley-Campbell, 40 days 19 hours 30 minutes.

1911. Andre Jaeger-Schmidt, 39 days 19 hours 42 minutes 38 seconds.

1913. John Henry Mears, 35 days 21 hours 38 minutes.

1924. U. S. Army airplanes, 175 days (14 days, 15 hours actual flying time).

1926. Edward S. Evans and Linton Wells for The World of New York, 28 days 14 hours 36 minutes 5 seconds. Mileage, by train and motor car was 4,100; by plane, 6,300; by steamship, 8,000.

1928. John Henry Mears and Capt. C. B. D. Collyer, 23 days 15 hours 21 minutes 3 seconds by planes and ships, June 29-July 22.

1929. German dirigible, Graf Zeppelin, left Friedrichshafen, Germany, Aug. 14-Sept. 4, 21,700 mi., via Tokyo, Los Angeles, Lakehurst, N. J., 20 days, 4 hrs.

#### Arcle Circle Flights

1931. Monoplane Winnie Mae (Wiley Post, pilot; Harold Gatty, navigator) around the northern arc circumference of the world (15,474 miles) in 8 days 10 hours 51 minutes—June 23-July 1.

1933. Wiley Post, in the monoplane Winnie Mae, first to fly solo around the northern circumference of the world (15,596 miles) in 7 days 18 hours 49½ minutes—July 15-July 22.

James Mattern, Floyd Bennett Field, L. I., June 2, non-stop to Norway, thence Moscow to Khabarovsk, forced down at Nome, Alaska.

1936. H. R. Ekins, Scripps-Howard feature writer, won race with two other reporters to test travel around world by available airplanes, Sept. 30-Oct. 19. Started on Zeppelin Hindenburg, Lakehurst, N. J. used planes from Frankfurt, Germany, 25,654 miles, 18 days, 11 hours, 14 min., 33 seconds.

1938. Howard Hughes, accompanied by four technical assistants, around the world, New York, via Paris, Moscow, Siberia, Fairbanks, Alaska, Minneapolis to New York, 14,824 miles in 3 days 19 hours 8 minutes and 10 seconds, July 10-13.

1939. Mrs. Clara Adams completed a global trip on a Pan American Dixie Clipper in 18 days 18 hours 4 minutes, June 28-July 15, beginning at Port Washington, L.I., terminating at Newark Airport.

1941. Captain James W. Chapman, Jr., USAF, 20,418 miles from Washington, D. C., to Washing-

ton, D. C., via Moscow, in 5 days 1 hour and 55 minutes.

1945. Globester of the United States Army Air Transport Command, Washington, D. C., to starting point, 23,279 miles, in 149 hours 44 minutes, including ground time of 33 hours 21 minutes, Sept. 28-Oct. 4.

An A-26 completed a 24,859 mile flight around the world Nov. 30 in 96 hours 50 minutes flying time. The pilot was Col. Joseph R. Holzapfel and the route via Hawaii, the Marianas, Okinawa, the Philippines, India, North Africa, Azores, Bermuda and Washington, D. C.

1947. Reynolds Bombshell, a converted twin-engine Army bomber, Capt. William Odum pilot, left New York Apr. 12, returned Apr. 16 via Tokyo and Alaska; 20,000 miles in 78 hours 55 minutes 12 seconds.

#### Around the World Service

A regular commercial around-the-world air service was started June 17 by a Pan American World Airways clipper, the America, a 4-engine Lockheed Constellation, with 21 passengers, eastward from New York, returning June 30; 22,219 miles, time 13 days, 3 hours 10 min. Air time 101 hours, 32 min. Capt. Hugh Gordon, pilot; Capt. Gordon F. Maxwell, co-pilot.

On a round-the-world solo flight in a converted Army A-26 attack bomber, William P. Odum covered 19,645 miles in elapsed time of 73 hours 5 minutes. Flying time was 63 hours 15 minutes.

1948. Col. Edward P. F. Eagan completed a 20,559-mile round-the-world flight from New York, N. Y. Dec 13, 1948, which established a commercial record of 147 hours 15 minutes.

#### Non-Stop Around the World

1949. An Air Force Boeing B-50 Superfortress, the Lucky Lady II, a modified B-29 Superfort, completed the first non-stop round-the-world flight March 2, 1949. The bomber covered 23,452 miles in 94 hours 1 minute at an average speed of 249 MPH and was re-fueled four times in midair.

The Lucky Lady II left the Carswell Air Force Base, Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 26, returned Mar. 2.

Thomas G. Lanphier, Jr. made a 22,180-mile flight around the world from New York over scheduled air routes, Dec. 2-7, 1949. Elapsed time: 119 hours 47 minutes, just short of five days.

1952. Jean-Marie Audibert, Marseilles newspaper reporter, claimed a round-the-world flight record by commercial airlines of 4 days 19 hours 38 minutes after a round trip from Orly Field, Paris, via Beirut, Karachi, Manila, Honolulu, San Francisco and New York, Dec. 15.

1953. Horace C. Boren of New York City claimed a world record after completing a global flight in 99 hrs. 16 min., Idlewild Airport, New York, and return, June 25.

Pamela Martin, artist and copywriter, completed a world flight in 90 hrs. 59 min., landing at Midway Airport, Chicago, Ill., Dec. 8.



# RELIGIOUS INFORMATION

## Census of Religious Bodies in United States

Source: The World Almanac Questionnaire and Year Book of American Churches

The churches and church memberships in Continental United States, as reported by the National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. A. in its Yearbook of American Churches, 1956, Benson Y. Landis, editor, published September, 1955, were:

Religious bodies: 254.

Number of churches: 300,056, a gain of 1.9%.

Membership: 97,482,611, a gain of 2.8% over 1954. Protestants listed a gain of 2.3%; Roman Catholics reportedly increased 2.9%. Church membership is 60.3% of the population of the United States.

Sunday or Sabbath school enrollment: 37,623,530, in 262,826 schools, a gain of 6.3% in enrollment.

In the following table, the totals for churches and membership came from several sources and do not always coincide with the figures quoted above. Some were reported as of 1954, others as of mid-1955; some came direct from church officials, others from the Yearbook of American Churches, 1956. When the totals for a denomination are not the sum of figures reported by individual churches, it signifies that the most recent denominational figures have been used. The number of churches is given in parentheses.

Denomination	Members	Denomination	Members
<b>Adventist bodies:</b>	<b>306,552</b>	<b>Christ's Sanctified Holy Church (30)</b>	<b>550</b>
Advent Christian Church (409).....	30,585	<b>Ch. of Christ (Holiness) U. S. A. (142)</b>	<b>7,784</b>
Church of God (Abrahamic Faith) (79)	5,295	Church of Christ, Scientist (no statistics published)	
Life and Advent Union (3)	117	Church of the Gospel (3)	55
Primitive Advent Christian Ch. (13)	476	Church of God in Christ (3,229)	305,000
Seventh-day Adventists (2,845)	270,079	Ch. of God & Saints of Christ (189)	37,084
<b>African Orthodox Church (30)</b>	<b>7,000</b>	Church of God of Prophecy (1,107)	32,000
Amama Church Society (7)	819	Church of Illumination	6,000
American Ethical Union (19)	5,265	Church of the Living God (Christian Workers for Fellowship) (5)	65
Amer. Evang. Christ'n Chs. (25)	450	Church of the Living God, The Pillar and Ground of Truth (119)	4,838
American Rescue Workers (23)	1,240	Church of the Nazarene (4,200)	269,510
<b>Apostolic Overcoming Holy Church of God (300)</b>	<b>75,000</b>	Church of the New Jerusalem: Gen'l Ch. of the New Jerusalem	5,896
<b>Assemblies of God (7,222)</b>	<b>400,047</b>	General Convention of the New Jerusalem in the U. S. A. (63)	1,677
Associated Gospel Chs. (no data)		Church of Our Lord Jesus Christ of the Apostolic Faith (175)	4,219
Baha'i Faith (no statistics available)		Church of Revelation (9)	50,000
<b>Baptist bodies:</b>	<b>18,785,241</b>	Church of St. Mary the Virgin (1)	7,092
American Baptist Assn. (2,105)	286,691	Churches of Christ (16,489)	840
American Baptist Convent'n (6,495)	1,512,265	Ch's of Christ in Christ'n Union (182)	1,600,000
Nat'l Baptist Conv. of Amer. (12,859)	2,896,987	Churches of God:	
Nat'l Baptist Conv., U. S. A. (25,603)	4,557,416	Ch. of God (Cleveland, Tenn.) (2,835)	138,349
Southern Baptist Convention (29,899)	8,169,491	Ch. of God (Anderson, Ind.) (2,049)	2,000
Baptist Gen. Conf. of Amer. (406)	52,485	Ch. of God, Seventh Day (15)	3,000
Christian Unity Baptist Assn. (13)	635	Ch. of God, Seventh Day (Denver, Colo.) (106)	6,000
Conservative Baptist Assn. of Amer. (no statistics available)		The (Original) Ch. of God (75)	60,293
Duck River (and Kindred) Assns. of Baptists (326)	9,720	The Church of God (1,723)	235
Evang. Baptist Ch., Gen. Conf. of (31)	2,200	Evangelistic Ch. of God (5)	23,000
Free Will Baptists (4,023)	405,000	Churches of God, Holiness (34)	35,963
General Association (690)	113,878	Churches of God in N. A. (General Eldership) (389)	1,310,572
General Baptists (700)	51,368	Congregational Christian Ch. (5,536)	4,170
General Six Principle Baptists (3)	280	Congregational Holiness Ch. (421)	1,822,377
Nat'l Baptist Evangelical Life & Soul Saving Assembly of U. S. A. (264)	57,674	Disciples of Christ (7,929)	7,107
Nat'l Primitive Baptist Convention of the U. S. A. (1,019)	80,000	Divine Science Church (28)	2,808,872
No. American Baptist Assn. (1,466)	297,500	Eastern Orthodox Church:	12,500
No. American Baptists Gen. Conf. (282)	45,920	Albanian Orthodox Church (11)	
Primitive Baptists (1,000)	72,000	American Carpatho-Russian Orthodox (Greek Catholic Church (75)	100,000
Regular Baptists (266)	17,188	American Catholic Church (Syro-Antiochian) (34)	4,165
Separate Baptists (56)	6,435	American Holy Orthodox (Catholic Apostolic Eastern Church (24)	2,700
Seventh Day Baptists (65)	6,257	The American Orthodox Church (no statistics available)	7,086
Seventh Day Bapt's (German 1725, (3)	150	Apostolic Episcopal Church (46)	130,000
Two-Seed-in-the-Spirit Predestinarian Baptists (16)	201	Armenian Apostolic Orthodox (Church of Armenia) (57)	3,300
United Free Will Baptist Ch. (836)	100,000	Assyrian Orthodox Church (4)	4,870
United Baptists (444)	43,782	Bulgarian Orthodox Church (20)	3,200
<b>Bible Protestant Church (34)</b>	<b>2,134</b>	Church of the East and of the Assyrians (10)	1,100,000
<b>Brethren (German Baptists):</b>	<b>237,956</b>	Greek Archdiocese of North and South America (345)	1,300
Brethren Ch. (Ashland, Ohio) (98)	18,979	Holy Orthodox Church in America (Eastern & Apostolic) (4)	50,000
Brethren Church (Progressive) (141)	20,819	Romanian Orthodox Church (50)	65,000
Church of the Brethren (1,035)	193,547	Russian Orthodox Church Outside Russia (97)	1,000,000
Church of God (Dunkards) (8)	611	Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of No. Am. (315)	100,000
Old German Baptist Brethren (31)	4,000	Serbian Eastern Orthodox Ch. (81)	110,000
Brethren, Plymouth (8 bodies) (664)	25,806	Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Ch. of Amer. (48)	40,280
Brethren River:	7,163	Ukrainian Orthodox Ch. of U. S. A. (89)	74,671
Brethren in Christ (113)	5,894	Ukrainian Hebrew Congregation & Rabbis, Union of (37)	14,000
Old Order or Yorker Brethren (7)	291	Evangelical Congregational Ch. (166)	28,450
United Zion Church (21)	968	Evangelical Free Ch. of America (350)	24,000
<b>Buddhist Churches of America (48)</b>	<b>est. 67,000</b>	Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America (458)	53,388
Catholic Apostolic Church (7)	2,577		
Catholic Churches (other than Roman, see Eastern Orthodox, Liberal Catholic and old Catholic)			
Christ Unity Science Church (5,100)	1,893,000		
Christadelphians (115)	3,755		
Christian Catholic Church, Zion, Ill. (no statistics available)			
Christian Church of N. A. (175)	17,000		
Christ'n & Missionary Alliance (936)	49,142		
Christian Nation Church (40)	600		
Christian Scientists (see Church of Christ, Scientists)			
Christian Union (220)	15,400		

Denomination	Members	Denomination	Members
Evangelical & Reformed Ch. (2,735) ..	761,325	Old Order Amish Mennonite Ch. (203) ..	15,435
Evangelical United Brethren (4,498) ..	746,206	Old Order (Wisconsin) Mennonite Ch. (30) ..	3,788
Evangelistic associations:	36,851	Reformed Mennonite Church (16) ..	625
Apostolic Christian Ch. in Amer. (58) ..	7,669	Staufer Mennonite Church (2) ..	220
Apostolic Christian Church		Unaffiliated Conservative Amish	
(Nazarene) (30) ..	1,500	Mennonite Churches (20) ..	2,034
Apostolic Faith Mission (17) ..	2,288	Unaffiliated Mennonite Congs. (4) ..	848
Christian Congregation (87 parishes) ..	9,987	United Missionary Church (192) ..	9,556
Church of Daniel's Band (4) ..	200	<b>Methodist Bodies:</b>	11,803,365
The Church of God (Apostolic) (25) ..	381	African Meth. Episcopal Ch. (5,878) ..	1,168,301
Ch. of God as Organ'd by Christ (11) ..	2,192	African M. F. Zion Ch. (160) ..	760,153
Metropolitan Church Assn. (20) ..	800	African Union First Colored Methodist	
Missionary Bands of the World (11) ..	237	Protestant Church (33) ..	5,000
Missionary Church Assn. (78) ..	6,497	Colored Meth. Episcopal Ch. (2,469) ..	392,167
Pillar of Fire (61) ..	5,100	Congregational Methodist Ch. (160) ..	11,189
<b>Fire Baptized Holiness Ch. (300) ..</b>	<b>6,000</b>	Cong. Meth. Ch. of U. S. A. (110) ..	6,500
<b>Fire Baptized Holiness Church</b>		Cumberland Methodist Ch. (4) ..	60
(Westeyan) (46) ..	1,000	Evangelical Methodist Church (69) ..	5,418
<b>Free Christ'n Zion Ch. of Christ (734) ..</b>	<b>18,975</b>	Free Methodist Ch. of N. A. (1,342) ..	56,325
<b>Friends:</b>	<b>118,990</b>	Holiness Methodist Church (24) ..	675
Central Yearly Meeting of Friends (9) ..	554	Ind. A. M. L. Denomination (12) ..	1,000
Five Years Meeting of Friends (504) ..	69,934	Ind. Fundamental Meth. Ch. (14) ..	478
Ohio Yearly Meeting of the Friends		Lumber River Annual Conference of	
Church (Independent) (83) ..	6,067	The Holiness Methodist Ch. (7) ..	570
Oregon Yearly Meeting of the Friends		The Methodist Church (39,861) ..	9,313,278
Church (52) ..	4,763	New Cong. Methodist Ch. (25) ..	1,449
Public Yearly Meeting of Friends (17) ..	912	Primitive Methodist Church (90) ..	12,217
Primitive Friends (1) ..	9	Reformed Meth. Union Episc. Ch. (30) ..	16,000
Religious Society of Friends (Con-		Reform. Zion Union Apostolic Ch. (52) ..	13,500
servative) (24) ..	2,011	Southern Methodist Church (50) ..	6,600
Religious Society of Friends (General		Union Amer. M. E. Church (71) ..	9,369
Conference) (150) ..	19,543	Wesleyan Meth. Ch. of Amer. (973) ..	35,438
Religious Society of Friends (Kansas		<b>Moravian Bodies:</b>	70,615
Yearly Meeting) (85) ..	8,103	Bohemian & Moravian Brethren (2) ..	230
Religious Society of Friends (Phila-		Evangelical Unity of the Czech-Mora-	
delphia and Vicinity) (150) ..	6,114	vian Brethren in N. A. (32) ..	5,143
Religious Society of Friends (Con-		Moravian Church (Unitas Fratrum):	
servative of Ohio) (11) ..	990	Northern Province (99) ..	45,819
<b>Greek Orthodox (see Eastern Ortho-</b>		Southern Province (45) ..	19,423
<b>dox Churches)</b>		<b>Mormon (see Latter-day Saints)</b>	
<b>Holiness Church of God, Inc. (25) ..</b>	<b>535</b>	<b>Nat'l David Spiritual Temple of Christ</b>	
<b>House of David (1) ..</b>	<b>150</b>	<b>Church Union (Inc.) U. S. A. (65) ..</b>	<b>43,837</b>
<b>Independent Fundamental Churches</b>		<b>New Apostolic Church of N. A. (149) ..</b>	<b>10,109</b>
<b>Of America (361) ..</b>	<b>85,000</b>	<b>Old Catholic Churches:</b>	<b>127,709</b>
<b>Independent Negro Churches (50) ..</b>	<b>12,337</b>	American Catholic Church, Archdiocese	
<b>International Church of the Four-</b>		of N. Y. (20) ..	8,435
<b>square Gospel (603) ..</b>	<b>68,829</b>	No Amer. Old R. C. Church (52) ..	85,600
<b>Jehovah's Witnesses (3,350) ..</b>	<b>169,015</b>	Old Catholic Ch. in Amer. (28) ..	6,274
<b>Jewish Congregations (4,079) ..</b>	<b>5,500,000</b>	<b>Open Bible Standard Churches (250) ..</b>	<b>359,622</b>
<b>Kodess Church of Immanuel (9) ..</b>	<b>562</b>	<b>Pentecostal Assemblies:</b>	
<b>Latter-day Saints:</b>		Calvary Pentecostal Church (35) ..	20,000
Church of Christ, Temple Lot (25) ..	1,438,428	Emmanuel Holiness Church (41) ..	902
Church of Jesus Christ (36) ..	2,275	Int'l Pentecostal Assemblies (96) ..	50,000
Church of Jesus Christ (Cutler) (1) ..	1,916	Peat. Assemblies of the World (600) ..	50,000
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day		Pentecostal Ch. of God of Amer. (700) ..	48,000
Saints (Mormon) (1,993) ..	1,302,240	Pentecostal Fire-Baptized Holiness	
Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day		Church (50) ..	894
Saints (Strangites) (6) ..	200	Pentecostal Holiness Church (1,082) ..	44,826
Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ		United Holy Ch. in America (400) ..	20,000
of Latter-day Saints (692) ..	131,781	United Pentecostal Church (1,200) ..	125,000
<b>Liberal Catholic Church (9) ..</b>	<b>3,500</b>	<b>Pilgrim Holiness Church (1,004) ..</b>	<b>45,000</b>
<b>Lithuanian Nat'l Catholic Ch. (3) ..</b>	<b>5,672</b>	<b>Polish Nat'l Catholic Ch. of Amer. (182) ..</b>	<b>364,000</b>
<b>Lutheran Bodies:</b>		<b>Presbyterian Bodies:</b>	<b>3,837,101</b>
American Lutheran Church (2,057) ..	7,117,900	Associate Reformed Presbyt'n Church	
Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Ch. (1,211) ..	862,238	(General Synod) (147) ..	27,116
Evangelical Lutheran Church (2,444) ..	516,968	Associate Presbyterian Ch. of N. A. (5) ..	262
Lutheran Free Church (355) ..	940,582	Colored Cumberland Presby. Ch. (300) ..	30,000
United Evangelical Luth'n Ch. (167) ..	68,777	Cumberland Presbyterian Ch. (1,008) ..	85,508
<b>Lutheran Synodical Conference</b>		Orthodox Presbyterian Ch. (72) ..	8,021
<b>of North America:</b>		Presbyterian Ch. in the U. S. (3,305) ..	781,050
Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of		Presby. Ch. in the U. S. of A. (8,574) ..	2,658,903
Wisconsin & other states (850) ..	328,969	Reformed Presbyterian Ch. in N. A.	
Lutheran Church-Mo. Synod (5,395) ..	2,016,060	(General Synod) (11) ..	1,279
Negro Missions (50) ..	6,217	Reformed Presbyterian Church of N. A.	
Norwegian Synod of the American		(Old School) (75) ..	4,729
Evangelical Lutheran Ch. (73) ..	11,625	United Presby. Ch. of N. A. (827) ..	2,757,744
Slovak Evangelical Luth'n Ch. (76) ..	12,371	<b>Quakers (see Friends)</b>	
<b>Lutherans (other)</b>		<b>Reformed Bodies:</b>	414,816
Am. Evangelical Luth. Ch. (89) ..	21,106	Christian Reformed Church (466) ..	198,822
Ch. of the Luth. Brethren of Amer. (40) ..	3,929	Free Magyar Reform Church in	
Danish Evangelical Luth. Ch. (renamed		America (20) ..	7,169
Amer. Evang. Luth. Ch. in 1953) ..	3,253	Reformed Church in America (794) ..	202,750
Evangelical Lutheran Church of Ameri-		Reformed Episcopal Church (72) ..	8,010
ca (Nielsen Synod) (12) ..	1,335	<b>Roman Catholic Church (15,914) ..</b>	<b>32,575,701</b>
Finnish Apostolic Lutheran Church		<b>Russian Orthodox (see Eastern Ortho-</b>	
in Amer. (57) ..	6,567	<b>dox Churches)</b>	
Finnish Evangelical Lutheran Ch.		Salvation Army (1,322) ..	240,270
(Suomi Synod) (163) ..	33,314	Schwenkfelders (5) ..	2,400
Nat'l Evangelical Luth. Ch. (60) ..	7,148	Social Brethren (22) ..	1,001
Protestant Conference (Luth'n) (22) ..	3,253	<b>Spiritualists:</b>	166,115
United Lutheran Ch. in Amer. (4,345) ..	2,206,280	Int'l Gen. Assembly of Spiritualists (182) ..	157,000
<b>Mennonite Bodies:</b>		Nat'l Spiritual Alliance of the	
Ch. of God in Christ (Mennonite) (32) ..	166,116	U. S. A. (21) ..	1,010
Conference of the Evangelical-Men-		Nat'l Spiritualist Assn. of Chs. (252) ..	8,105
nonite Church (21) ..	3,828	<b>Triumph the Church and Kingdom of</b>	
Conservative Amish Mennonite		<b>God in Christ (500) ..</b>	<b>5,000</b>
Church (31) ..	2,062	Unitarian Churches (366) ..	92,581
Evangelical Mennonite Brethren (15) ..	4,842	United Brethren Bodies:	
General Conf. Mennonite Ch. (187) ..	2,000	United Brethren in Christ (225) ..	19,447
Hutterian Brethren (25) ..	35,704	United Christian Church (14) ..	1,601
Krimmer Mennonite Brethren		United Holy Ch. of America (406) ..	26,659
Conference (9) ..	1,593	Universalist Ch. of America (40) ..	71,020
Mennonite Brethren Ch. of N. A. (59) ..	10,359	Vedanta Society (12) ..	1,200
Mennonite Church (581) ..	63,995	<b>Volunteers of America (191) ..</b>	<b>26,407</b>

# Headquarters of Religious Denominations

(Year organized in parentheses)

**Advent Christian Church (1854)**—Pres.-Exec., Dr. Lee Elmore Baker. Secretary, Rev. Herbert H. Holland, Sr., 20216 Albany St., Detroit 34, Mich.

**Adventists Seventh-day, General Conference of (1863)**—Pres., R. R. Figuhr. Secretary, W. R. Beach, Takoma Park, Washington 12, D. C.

**African Methodist Episcopal Church (1816)**—Senior Bishop, Bishop S. L. Greene. Sec. of Bishops' Council, Bishop D. Ward Nichols, 1517 No. 16th St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**African Methodist Episcopal Zion Church (1786)**—Gen. Sec., Rev. E. Claude Spurgeon, 1326 U St., N.W., Washington 6, D. C.

**Armenian Apostolic Orthodox Church of America (1889)**—Archbishop, The Most Rev. Tiran (Nersoyan) Sec., Mr. B. Bondatz, 630 Second Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

**Assemblies of God (1914)**—Gen. Supt., Ralph M. Riggs. Gen. Sec., J. Roswell Flower, 434 W. Pacific St., Springfield 1, Mo.

**Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church (1860)**—Pres., Dr. Oscar A. Benson. Sec., Dr. D. Verner Swanson, 328 Hamilton St., Geneva, Ill.

**Baptist Association, American (1905)**—President, Dr. A. J. Kirkland. Corr. Sec., Dr. A. L. Patterson, 214 E. Broad St., Texarkana, Tex.

**Baptist Association, North American (1950)**—Pres. W. J. Dorman. Sec., T. O. Tollett. Sec. of Missions, W. J. Burgess. Hq. 718 Main St., Little Rock, Ark.

**Baptist Convention, American (1907)**—Pres., Frank A. Nelson. Gen. Sec. Rev. R. E. Nelson, 152 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y.

**Baptist Convention, U.S.A., National (1880)**—Pres., Dr. J. H. Jackson. Sec., Rev. T. J. Jemison, 1106 Maximilian St., Baton Rouge, La. (See page 708.)

**Baptist Convention, Southern (1845)**—Pres., Dr. Casper C. Warren. Rec. Sec., Dr. James W. Merritt, 447 Boulevard, Gainesville, Ga.

**Baptist General Conference of America (1879)**—Sec., Rev. William C. Tapper, 5750 No. Ashland Ave., Chicago 26, Ill.

**Baptist General Conference, North American (1885)**—Moderator, Mr. Walter W. Grosser. Exec. Sec., Rev. Frank H. Woyke, 7308 Madison St., Forest Park, Ill.

**Baptists Free Will (1727)**—Moderator, Rev. C. A. Thigpen. Exec. Sec., Rev. W. S. Mooneyham, 3801 Richland Ave., Nashville, Tenn.

**Baptists, General (1611)**—Moderator, Dr. O. G. Chapman. Clerk, Rev. Ollie Latch, Box 249, Poplar Bluff, Mo.

**Baha'i Faith**—169 communities in the U. S. at latest report. World center, Haifa and Akka, Israel. National Spiritual Assembly, Horace Holly Sec., 536 Sheridan Rd., Wilmette, Ill.

**Buddhist Churches of America (1914)**—Bishop, Rt. Rev. E. Shigefumi. Exec. Sec., Rev. S. Naito, 1881 Pine St., San Francisco 9, Calif.

**Bulgarian Eastern Orthodox Church (1909)**—Bishop, His Grace, Andrey, 312 West 101st St., New York 25, N. Y.

**Christ Unity Science Church (1810)**—Natl. Pres., Dr. G. Nelson Williams. Natl. Sec., Dr. Henry M. McHenry, 305 N. Kansas St., El Paso, Texas.

**Christian Churches, American Council of**—Comprises 14 national constituent bodies united in supporting fundamental doctrine and opposing totalitarianism. Pres., Dr. Kenneth R. Kinney, Johnson City, N. Y. Gen. Sec., Dr. Wm. Harilee Bordeaux, 15 Park Row, New York, N. Y.

**Christian and Missionary Alliance (1887)**—President, Rev. H. L. Turner. Secretary, Rev. W. F. Smalley, 260 West 44th St., New York 36, N. Y.

**Christian Reformed Church (1857)**—Stated Clerk Dr. R. J. Danhof, 944 Neland Ave., S.E., Grand Rapids 7, Mich.

**Church of Christ, Scientist (1892)**—Christian Science Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass. Pres., William R. Knox. First Reader, Theodore Wallach. Second Reader, Ruth Lund. Clerk, Gordon V. Comer, 107 Falmouth St., Boston 15, Mass.

**Church of God (Anderson, Ind.) (1880)**—Chmn. Harold W. Boyer. Sec., E. E. Wolfram, Box 430, Anderson, Ind.

**Church of God (Cleveland, Tenn.) (1886)**—General Overseer, Zeno C. Tharp. Gen. Sec. H. D. Williams, Montgomery Ave., Cleveland, Tenn.

**Church of God, The (1903)**—General Overseer, Bishop Homer A. Tomlinson, 9305 224th St., Queens Village 28, N. Y.

**Church of God in Christ (1895)**—Senior Bishop, C. H. Mason. Gen. Sec., Elder U. E. Miller, 1443 W. Boston St., Detroit, Mich.

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) (1830)**—First Presidency, David O. McKay, Stephen L. Richards and J. Reuben Clark, Jr. Recorder, Joseph Fielding Smith, 47 East South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

**Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, Reorganized (1830)**—Pres., Israel A. Smith. Presiding Bishop, G. L. DeLapp. Sec., Charles D. Neff, The Auditorium, Independence, Mo.

**Church of the Nazarene (1908)**—Gen. Sec., S. T. Ludwig, 6401 The Pasco, Kansas City 10, Mo.

**Churches of Christ—No central organization.** Gospel Advocate, Mr. B. C. Goodpasture, editor, 110 Seventh Ave., N. Nashville, Tenn.

**Churches of God in North America, General Eldership (1825)**—Pres., Rev. V. O. Barnhart. Sec., Rev. C. C. George, Markleysburg, Pa.

**Congregational Christian Churches, General Council (1820)**—Moderator, Rev. Albert Buckner Coe, 14 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass. Minister & Secretary of the Council: Rev. Douglas Horton, 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**Disciples of Christ, International Convention (1809)**—Pres., Dr. Riley B. Montgomery. Exec. Sec., Dr. Gaines M. Cook, 620 K of P Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

**Ethiopian Hebrew Congregations and Rabbis, Union of—Pres. Dr. C. Morton Cragg, Jr. Sec. James Geyer, New York, 550 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.**

**Evangelical Lutheran Church (1917)**—Pres., Fredrik A. Schlotz. Gen. Sec., Rev. O. H. Hove, 422 So. 5th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn.

**Evangelical Lutheran Church, American Norwegian Synod of (1918)**—Pres., M. Gullerud. Sec., Rev. Walther C. Gullixson, Box 826, Parkland, Wash.

**Evangelical Lutheran Church, United (1896)**—Pres., Rev. H. C. Jersild. Sec., Rev. L. Siersbeck, 6533—22d Ave., Kenosha, Wis.

**Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States (1850)**—Pres., Rev. Oscar Naumann. Sec., Rev. Theo. Sauer, 15160 Farmington Rd., Livonia, Mich. Statistician, Rev. Hugo H. Hoenecke, 1707 Springwells, Detroit, Mich.

**Evangelical Mission Covenant Church of America (1885)**—Pres. of Exec. Board, Dr. Theodore W. Anderson. Sec., Rev. Joseph C. Danielson, 5101 No. Francisco St., Chicago 25, Ill.

**Evangelical and Reformed Church (merger effected 1934)**—Pres., Rev. James E. Wagner. Sec., Rev. W. Sherman Kerschner, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

**Evangelical United Brethren Church (1846)**—Board of Bishops: Pres., Rev. Ira Q. Warner. Sec., George E. Epp, 3rd & Reily Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.

**Evangelicals, Natl. Assn. of (1942)**—Organized to promote evangelical religion, guard religious freedom, combat modernism and support educational activities. Geo. L. Ford, assoc. exec. dir., 108 N. Main St., Wheaton, Ill. National office: 1405 G St., NW, Washington, D. C.

**Foursquare Gospel, International Church of the (1927)**—Pres., Dr. Rolf K. McPherson. Sec., Dr. Herman D. Mitzner, 1100 Glendale Blvd., Los Angeles 26, Calif.

**Free Methodist Church of North America (1860)**—Dir., Ernest Keasling, Winona Lake, Ind.

**Friends, General Conference of the Religious Society of (1827)**—Chmn., George A. Walton. Gen. Sec., Earle Edwards, 1515 Cherry St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

**Friends, Religious Society of, Five Years Meeting (1902)**—Presiding Clerk, Norval E. Webb. Gen. Sec., Errol T. Elliott, 101 Quaker Hill Dr., Richmond, Ind.

**Greek Orthodox Church (Hellenic) (1918)**—Pres., the Most Rev. Archbishop Michael (Archbishop of North and South America.) Sec., Very Rev. Christopher Christodoulou, 10 East 79th St., New York 21, N. Y.

**Hebrew Congregations, Union of American—Pres., Maurice M. Eisendrath. Adm. Sec., Louis I. Egelson, 838 Fifth Ave., New York 21, N. Y.**

**Holy Orthodox Church (1943)**—Primate, Council of Bishops, Most Rev. Archbishop Theodosius S. DeWitow, 321 West 101st St., New York 25, N. Y.

**Independent Fundamental Churches of America (1930)**—Pres., Dr. J. Ellwood Evans. Exec. Sec., Rev. Jos. Hanscom, 542 S. Dearborn St., Chicago 5, Ill.

**Jehovah's witnesses (1884)**—Pres., Nathan H. Knorr, 124 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn 1, N. Y.

**Jewish Congregations of America, Union of Orthodox—Pres., Max J. Etra. Sec., Joseph Schlang, 305 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.**

**Latter-day Saints (see Church of Jesus Christ).**

**Liberal Churches, Council of, (Universalist-Unitarian) Inc. (1953)**—A merger of the departments of education and public information of the two churches. Ernest W. Kuebler, acting administrator, 16 Beacon St., Boston, Mass. Roland Gammon, dir., Division of Public Information, 270 Park Ave., New York, N. Y.

**Lutheran Church, American (1845)**—Pres., Dr. Henry F. Schuh, Sec., Rev. Paul Moeller, 500 Hickory St., Dayton, O.

**Lutheran Church in America, United (1748)**—Pres., Rev. Franklin Clark Fry, Sec., Rev. F. Eppling Reinartz, 231 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.

**Lutheran Church in America, United, Board of Education (May 8, 1918)**—2633 16th St., N.W., Washington 9, D. C.; Sec., Gould Wickey.

**Lutheran Church-Missouri Synod (1847)**—President, Dr. J. W. Behnken, Secretary, Dr. M. F. Kietzmann, Headquarters, 210 No. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.

**Lutheran Conference, American, Dissolved March, 1955.**

**Lutheran Free Church (1897)**—Pres., Dr. T. O. Burntvedt, Sec., Rev. Forrest T. Monson, 2122 Riverside Dr., Minneapolis 1, Minn.

**Lutheran Student Foundation of Greater N. Y. (1947)**—231 Madison Ave., New York 27, N. Y.; Pres., Rev. Theodore Caspar.

**Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America (1872)**—President, Walter A. Baepier, 1403 Concordia Court, Springfield, Mo.

**Lutheran Council, Natl.—Pres., Dr. Oscar A. Benson, Minneapolis; Sec., Dr. F. E. Reinartz, 231 Madison Ave., New York, N. Y.**

**Meunonite Church (1683)**—Moderator, A. J. Metzler, Sec., Paul Erb, Scottsdale, Pa.

**Methodist Church, The (1734)**—Council of Bishops: Pres., Bishop Clare Purcell, until Apr. 26, 1956, then Bishop W. Earl Ledden, Sec., Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 100 Maryland Ave. N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

**Moravian Church, Northern Province (1740)**—Pres., Dr. P. P. Stocker, Sec., Bishop Kenneth G. Hamilton, 69 W. Church St., Bethlehem, Pa.

**Moravian Church, Southern Province (1753)**—Pres., D. R. Gordon Spough, Sec., Rev. George G. Higgins, 500 So. Church St., Winston-Salem, N. C.

**New Jerusalem in the U. S. A., General Convention of (1792)**—Pres., Rev. Franklin H. Blackmer, Rec. Sec., Horace B. Blackmer, 134 Bowdoin Dr., Boston 8, Mass.

**Old Catholic Church in America**—Archbishop, The Most Rev. William Henry Francis Sec. of Synod, Rev. Francis James, P. O. Box 433, Woodstock, N. Y.

**Old Roman Catholic Church, North American**—Primate, The Most Rev. Carmel Henry Carfors, 1409 W. Monroe St., Chicago 7, Ill.

**Orthodox Church, American (1940)**—Bishop Adm. and Superior, Society of St. Basil, Rt. Rev. Alexander Turner, 82 Kingsbridge Rd., W., Mount Vernon, N. Y.

**Pentecostal Assemblies of the World (1919)**—Gen. Sec., Elder R. L. Robinson, 1019 Lovers Lane, Akron, Ohio.

**Pentecostal Church of God of America (1919)**—Gen. Supt., Rev. R. D. Heard, Gen. Sec., Rev. D. C. Stuckey, 1601 Malden Lane, Joplin, Mo.

**Pentecostal Church, United (1945)**—Gen. Supt., Arthur T. Morgan, Gen. Sec., Stanley W. Chambers, 3645 So. Grand Blvd., St. Louis 18, Mo.

**Pentecostal Holiness Church (1898)**—General Supts. Bishops J. A. Synan and Oscar Moore, Gen. Sec., Rev. R. O. Corvin, 5000 N. W. 10th, Oklahoma City, Okla.

**Polish National Catholic Church of America (1897)**—Prime Bishop, Most Rev. Leon Grochowski, 529 E. Locust St., Scranton 5, Pa.

**Presbyterian Church, Cumberland (1810)**—Moderator, Rev. E. C. Cross, Stated Clerk, H. Shaw Seates, Box 5535, Memphis, Tenn.

**Presbyterian Church of North America, United (1858)**—Moderator, Dr. A. E. Kelly, Clerk—Dr. S. W. Shane, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

**Presbyterian Church in the U. S. (The Southern Church) (1861)**—Moderator, Dr. J. McDowell Richards, Stated Clerk, Rev. E. C. Scott, 341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

**Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A. (1640)**—Moderator, Paul S. Wright, Stated Clerk, Eugene Carson Blake, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.

**Protestant Episcopal Church, The (1789)**—Presiding Bishop, Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, Sec., House of Bishops, Dr. John H. Fitzgerald,

7301 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn 9, N. Y. House of Deputies, Dr. C. Rankin Barnes, 261 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**Rabbinical Alliance of America—Pres., Ralph Pelcovitz; Dir., Chiam U. Lipschultz, 141 So. Third St., Brooklyn, N. Y.**

**Rabbinical Assembly of America—Pres., Harry Halpern, Exec. Sec., Wolfe Kelman, 3080 Broadway, New York 27, N. Y.**

**Rabbinical Council of America—Pres., Theodore L. Adams, Exec. Sec., Israel Klavan, 331 Madison Ave., New York 17, N. Y.**

**Rabbs Central Conference of American—Sec., Sidney L. Regner, 40 E. 68th St., New York, N. Y.**

**Reformed Church in America (1628)**—Pres., Rev. Gerrit Vander Lugt, Stated Clerk Rev. Jas. E. Hoffman, 186 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**Reformed Episcopal Church (1873)**—President and Presiding Bishop, Rev. Joseph E. Kearney, Secretary, Rev. Theophilus J. Herter, 252 Wendover Dr., Havertown, Pa.

**Reformed Presbyterian Church in North America (General Synod)**—Moderator, Rev. Charles Pfeiffer, Stated Clerk, Rev. Robert W. Stewart, 409 No. Maple St., Sparta, Ill.

**Reformed Presbyterian Church of North America (Old School)**—Moderator, Rev. Dr. D. R. Taggart, Stated Clerk, Chester R. Fox, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

**Romanian Orthodox Church (1929)**—Pres., The Council, His Grace The Bishop Sec., Rev. Eugen Lazar, 1133 Madison St., Gary, Ind.

**Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of No. Amer. (1782 in Alaska; 1872, to San Francisco)**—Ruling Bishop, The Most Rev. Leonty, Archbishop of New York, Sec. to the Metropolitan, Alexander E. Bezameriny, 59 East 2nd St., New York 3, N. Y.

**Salvation Army, The (1865 in England, 1880 in America)**—Natl. Cmdr., Commissioner Donald McMillan, Natl. Sec., Col. P. L. DeBevoise, Territorial Organizations: U.S.O. Div., Exec. Dir., Brig. William Parkins, Eastern—Norman S. Marshall; Chief Sec., Col. Llewellyn W. Cowan, 120-130 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y. Central—Comm., Claude E. Bates, Chief Sec., Col. Wm. G. Harris, 719 No. State St., Chicago 10, Ill. Western—Comm. Holland French, Chief Sec., Col. Samuel Hepburn, 101 Valencia St., San Francisco 3, Calif. Southern—Comm., William Dray, Chief Sec., Albert Ramsdale, 54 Ellis St., Atlanta 3, Ga. U.S.O. Div.—Exec. Dir. Brig. Milton I. McMahon National Headquarters, 120-130 West 14th St., New York 11, N. Y.

**Seventh Day Baptists, General Conference (1671)**—Pres., Rev. Lester G. Osborn, Corr. Sec., A. Burdet Crofoot, Box 953, Alfred, N. Y.

**Spiritualists, International General Assembly of (1936)**—President, Fred Jordan, Secretary, William Blount Darden, 101 High St., Portsmouth, Va.

**Synagogue Council of America—President, Simon G. Kramer, Exec. Dir., Marc H. Tanenbaum, 110 West 43d St., New York 18, N. Y.**

**Synagogue of America, United—Pres., Maxwell Abbell, Exec. Director, Dr. Simon Greenberg, 3080 Broadway, New York 21, N. Y.**

**Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church (1894)**—Head of Archdiocese, Metropn. Anthony Bashir, 239 85th St., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

**Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America (1928)**—Pres., Most Rev. Bishop Bohdan, Primate Sec., Very Rev. Dr. Valodmyr Lewytzkyj, Hq. 1410 Vyse Ave., New York 59, N. Y.

**Ukrainian Orthodox Church of U. S. A. (1919)**—Metropn. John Theodorovich, Sec. Very Rev. D. D. Leschishin, Box 595, South Bound Brook, N. J.

**United Presbyterian Church of North America (1858)**—Moderator, Dr. Geo. A. Long, Clerk-Treas., Dr. S. W. Shane, 209 Ninth St., Pittsburgh 22, Pa.

**Unitarian Churches (1825)**—Moderator, Rev. William Roger Creeley, Secretary, Rev. Walter Donald King, 25 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.

**United Israel World Union—Pres. & Chmn. of The Board, David Horowitz, Sec., Myrtle Smith, 507 Plith Ave., New York 17, N. Y.**

**Universalist Church of America (1785)**—Pres., Alan F. Sawyer, Gen. Supt., Dr. Brainerd F. Gibbons, Sec., Esther A. Richardson, 16 Beacon St., Boston 8, Mass.

**Volunteers of America (1896)**—Commander-in-Chief Gen. Charles Brandon Booth (Natl. Sec.), Col. John F. McMahon, 340 85th St., New York 24, N. Y.

**Wesleyan Methodist Church of America (1843)**—Pres., Rev. Roy S. Nicholson, Sec., Rev. Carl Beaver, 2101 Schuyler Ave., Lafayette, Ind.

**World Council of Churches, U. S. Conference for the Chmn., Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, Exec. Sec., Dr. Samuel McGree Cavers, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.**

## Bishops of the Protestant Episcopal Church

Source: Secretary of the House of Bishops

Presiding Bishop: Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Vice-President of the National Council: Rt. Rev. John Boyd Bentley, Secretary of the House of Bishops. The Rev. John H. Fitzgerald, 7301 Ridge Boulevard, Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

**Alabama**—Charles C. J. Carpenter, Birmingham.  
 George M. Murray, Suffragan, Birmingham.

**Alaska**—William J. Gordon, Jr., Fairbanks, Alaska.

**Arizona**—Arthur B. Kinsolving, Little Rock, Phoenix.

**Arkansas**—R. Bland Mitchell, Little Rock; Robert R. Brown, Coadjutor, Little Rock.

**California**—Karl M. Block, San Francisco; Henry E. Shires, Suffragan, San Francisco; Sacramento: A. W. Noel Porter, Sacramento. Los Angeles: Francis E. I. Boy, Los Angeles, Donald J. Campbell, Suffragan, Los Angeles, San Joaquin: Sumner F. D. Walters, Stockton.

**Colorado**—Joseph S. Minnis, Denver.

**Connecticut**—Walter H. Gray, Hartford; Robert M. Hatch, Suffragan, Hartford.

**Delaware**—John B. Mosley, Jr., Wilmington.

**District of Columbia**—Anselmus Dun, Washington.

**Florida**—F. A. Juhan, Jacksonville; Hamilton West, Coadjutor, Jacksonville.

**Florida, South**—Henry I. Lottitt, Orlando; Martin J. Bram, Suffragan, Orlando.

**Georgia**—Albert R. Stuart, Savannah. Atlanta: Randolph R. Claiborne, Atlanta.

**Idaho**—Frank A. Rhea (miss.), Boise.

**Illinois**—Gerald F. Burrill, Bishop of Chicago. Chicago: Charles L. Street, Suffragan, Chicago. Quincy: W. L. Essen, Peoria; Springfield, Charles A. Clough, Springfield.

**Indiana**—R. A. Kirchhoffer, Indianapolis, Northern Indiana: Reginald Mallett, South Bend.

**Iowa**—Gordon V. Smith, Des Moines.

**Kansas**—Goodrich R. Fenner, Topeka, Salina; Shirley H. Nichols (miss.), Salina.

**Kentucky**—C. Cresham Marmion, Jr., Louisville. Lexington: William R. Moody, Lexington.

**Louisiana**—Girault M. Jones, New Orleans; Iveson B. Noland, Suffragan, Alexandria.

**Maine**—Oliver L. Loring, Portland.

**Maryland**—Noble C. Powell, Baltimore; Harry L. Doll, Suffragan, Baltimore. Allen J. Miller, Easton.

**Massachusetts**—Norman B. Nash, Boston; Anson Phelps Stokes, Coadjutor, Boston. Western: William A. Lawrence, Springfield.

**Michigan**—Richard S. Smith, Detroit; Archie H. Crowley, Suffragan, Detroit. Northern Michigan: Herman R. Page, Marquette. Western: Dudley B. McNeill, Grand Rapids.

**Minnesota**—Stephen Edwards Keeler, Minneapolis; Hamilton H. Kellogg, Coadjutor.

**Mississippi**—Duncan M. Gray, Jackson.

**Missouri**—Arthur C. Lichtenberger, St. Louis. West: Edward R. Welles, Kansas City.

**Montana**—H. H. Daniels, Helena.

**Nebraska**—Howard R. Brinker, Omaha.

**Nevada**—William F. Lewis (miss.), Reno.

**New Hampshire**—Charles F. Hall, Concord.

**New Jersey**—Alfred L. Banyard, Trenton. Newark: Benjamin M. Washburn, Newark; Leland W. F. Stark, Coadjutor, Newark.

**New Mexico**—James Moss Stoney, Albuquerque. Charles J. Kinsolving III, Coadjutor, Albuquerque.

**New York**—Horace W. B. Donegan, New York; Charles F. Boyton, Suffragan, New York. Central: Malcolm E. Peabody, Syracuse; Walter M. Higley, Suffragan, Syracuse. Rochester: Dudley S. Stark. Western: Lauriston L. Scaife, Buffalo. Albany: Frederick L. Barry, Albany;

David E. Richards, Suffragan, Albany. Long Island: James P. DeWolfe, Garden City. Jonathan C. Sherman, Suffragan, Garden City.

**North Carolina**—Edwin A. Fenick, Raleigh. Richard H. Baker, Coadjutor, Greensboro. East Carolina: Thomas H. Wright, Wilmington. Western North Carolina: H. George Henry, Asheville.

**North Dakota**—Richard R. Emery (miss.), Fargo.

**Ohio**—Nelson M. Burroughs, Cleveland. Southern: H. W. Hobson, Cincinnati.

**Oklahoma**—Chilton Powell, Oklahoma City.

**Oregon**—Benjamin D. Dagwell, Portland. Eastern Oregon: Lane W. Barton, Bend.

**Pennsylvania**—Oliver J. Hart, Philadelphia. Joseph G. Armstrong, Suffragan, Philadelphia. Pittsburgh: Austin Pardue, Pittsburgh; William S. Thomas, Suffragan, Pittsburgh. Bethlehem: Frederick J. Warnecke, Bethlehem. Harrisburg: J. Thos. Heiland, Harrisburg. Erie: William Crittenden, Erie.

**Rhode Island**—John S. Higgins, Providence.

**South Carolina**—Thomas N. Carruthers, Charleston. Upper South Carolina: Clarence A. Cole, Columbia.

**South Dakota**—Conrad H. Geeser (miss.), Sioux Falls.

**Tennessee**—Theodore N. Barth, Nashville. John Vander Horst, Suffragan, Memphis.

**Texas**—F. Percy Goddard, Suffragan, Austin. John E. Hines, Austin, Dallas: C. Avery Mason, Dallas; Joseph M. Harter, Suffragan, Dallas. West Texas: Everett H. Jones, San Antonio. North Texas: George H. Quarterman, Amarillo. Utah—Richard S. Watson, Salt Lake City.

**Vermont**—Vedder Van Dyck, Burlington.

**Virginia**—F. D. Goodwin, Richmond; Robert F. Gibson, Jr., Coadjutor, Richmond. Southern: George F. Gunn, Norfolk. Southwestern: William H. Marmion, Roanoke.

**Washington**—Olympia: Stephen Bayne, Jr., Seattle. Spokane: Russell S. Hubbard (miss.), Spokane.

**West Virginia**—Wilburn C. Campbell, Charleston.

**Wisconsin**—Donald H. V. Hallock, Milwaukee. Fond du Lac: Harwood Sturtevant, Fond du Lac. William H. Brady, Coadjutor, Fond du Lac. Eau Claire: William W. Horstick, Eau Claire.

**Wyoming**—James W. Hunter, Laramie.

**Africa**—Liberia: Bravid W. Harris (miss.), Monrovia.

**Brazil**—Central: Louis C. Melcher, Rio de Janeiro. Southern: Athalicio T. Pithan, Porto Alegre. Southwestern: Egmont M. Krischke, Santa Maria.

**Cuba**—Alexander H. Blankingship, Havana.

**Dominican Republic**—C. Alfred Voegeli in charge, Port au Prince, Haiti.

**Europe**: Stephen E. Keeler, Minneapolis.

**Haiti**—C. Alfred Voegeli (miss.), Port au Prince.

**Hawaiian Islands**—Honolulu: Harry S. Kennedy (miss.), Honolulu.

**Mexico**—Efrain Salinas (miss.), Mexico D. F.

**Panama Canal Zone**—Reginald H. Gooden, Ancon.

**Philippines**—Norman S. Binsted, Manila. Robert F. Wilner, Suffragan, Bontoc. Lyman C. Oulby, Suffragan, Manila.

**Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands**—Albert E. Swift, San Juan.

## Bishops of the Methodist Church

Source: Commission on Public Relations and Methodist Information of the Methodist Church  
 President, Council of Bishops, Bishop Clare Purcell; President-Designate, after April 26, 1956, Bishop W. Earl Ledden; Sec., Bishop G. Bromley Oxnam, 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington, D.C.

(Data as of Aug. 1, 1955)

Archer, Raymond L.	Singapore, Malaya	Moore, Arthur J.	Atlanta, Georgia
Barbieri, Sante Uberto	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Newell, Frederick B.	New York, New York
Booth, Newell S.	Belgian Congo, Africa	Northcott, H. Clifford	Madison, Wisconsin
Bowen, J. W. E.	Atlanta, Georgia	Oxnam, G. Bromley	Washington, D. C.
Branscomb, John W.	Jacksonville, Florida	Phillips, Glenn R.	Denver, Colorado
Brashers, Charles W.	Chicago, Illinois	Pickett, J. Waskom	Delhi, India
Clair, Jr., Matthew W.	St. Louis, Missouri	Purcell, Clare	Birmingham, Alabama
Coors, D. Stanley W.	St. Paul, Minnesota	Raines, Richard C.	Indianapolis, Indiana
Corson, Fred P.	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	Reed, Marshall R.	Detroit, Michigan
Dawson, Dana	Topeka, Kansas	Rockey, Clement D.	Lucknow, India
Ensley, F. Gerald	Des Moines, Iowa	Sabanes, Julio Manuel	Santiago, Chile
Franklin, Marvin A.	Jackson, Mississippi	Short, Roy H.	Nashville, Tennessee
Garber, Paul N.	Richmond, Virginia	Sigg, Ferdinand	Zurich, Switzerland
Grant, A. Raymond	Portland, Oregon	Smith, A. Frank	Houston, Texas
Hagen, Odd	Stockholm, Sweden	Smith, W. Angle	Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Harrell, Costen J.	Charlotte, North Carolina	Subhan, John A.	Bombay, India
Holt, Ivan Lee	St. Louis, Missouri	Tippett, Donald H.	San Francisco, California
Kennedy, Gerald	Los Angeles, California	Valencia, Jose	Manila, Philippine Islands
King, Willis J.	New Orleans, La.	Voigt, Edwin E.	Aberdeen, South Dakota
Ledden, W. Earl	Syracuse, New York	Ward, Ralph A.	Hong Kong, China
Lord, John Wesley	Boston, Massachusetts	Watkins, William T.	Louisville, Kentucky
Love, Edgar A.	Baltimore, Maryland	Watts, H. Bascom	Lincoln, Nebraska
Martin, Paul E.	Little Rock, Arkansas	Werner, Hazen G.	Columbus, Ohio
Martin, William C.	Dallas, Texas	Wicke, Lloyd C.	Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Mondol, Shot K.	Hyderabad, India	Wunderlich, Friedrich	Frankfurt, Germany

## Leading Protestant Bodies in the United States

The National Council of the Churches of Christ in the U. S. of A. was formed Nov. 29, 1950 with the merging of the Federal Council of the Churches of Christ in America, Foreign Missions Conference of N. A., Home Missions Council of N. A., International Council of Religious Education, Missionary Education Movement in the U. S. and Canada, National Protestant Council on Higher Education, United Council of Church Women, and the United Stewardship Council. The National Council functions through four main divisions: Christian Education, Christian Life and Work, Home Missions, Foreign Missions. There are two General Departments: United Church Women and United Church Men, through which the lay members of the denominations carry on an interdenominational service.

The National Council was formed Nov. 29, 1950, by 25 Protestant denominations and 5 Eastern Orthodox bodies, representing over 35 million church members, communicants in the African M. E. Church, African M. E. Zion Church, American Baptist Convention, American Evangelical Lutheran Church, Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church, Church of the Brethren, Colored M. E. Church, Congregational Christian Churches, Disciples of Christ, Evangelical and Reformed Church, Evangelical United Brethren, Evangelical Unity of Czech Moravian Brethren in N. A., Five Years Meeting of Friends, Friends of Philadelphia and Vicinity, Greek Orthodox Church in America, the Methodist Church, Moravian Church (North and South Provinces), National Baptist Convention, U. S. A. Inc., National Baptist Convention of America, Presbyterian Church in the U. S., Presbyterian Church in the U. S. A., Protestant Episcopal Church, Reformed Church in America, Romanian Orthodox Episcopate of America, Russian Orthodox Greek Catholic Church of N. A., Seventh Day Baptist General Conference, Syrian Antiochian Orthodox Church, Ukrainian Orthodox Church of America, United Lutheran Church in America, and the United Presbyterian Church of N. A.

The first president was the Rt. Rev. Henry Knox Sherill, presiding bishop of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the U. S., who served from December, 1950 to December, 1952, when he was succeeded by Bishop William C. Martin of the Methodist Church. Since 1954 the general officers have been:

President—Rev. Eugene Carson Blake  
Treasurer—Charles E. Wilson  
Assoc. Treasurer—John H. Platt  
Rec. Secretary—Ralph M. Arkush  
General Secretary—Roy G. Ross  
Assoc. Secretary—Roswell P. Barnes

There are 12 vice presidents at large and four vice presidents for the 4 divisions. The General Secretariat is located at 297 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. There are 4 main divisions. The Division of Christian Education has offices at 79 E. Adams St., Chicago and 257 4th Ave., New York. Rev. Paul C. Payne, vice pres., and Gerald E. Knoff, exec. secy. Under this Division come Commissions on Christian Education, Higher Education and Missionary Education, Family Life and Christian Vocation; related bodies are the United Christian Youth Movement (Chicago), the United Student Christian Council (New York) and the Student Volunteer Movement (New York). These in turn supervise more specialized agencies.

The Division of Christian Life and Work, is at 297 4th Ave., New York, N. Y. C. Arid Olsen, exec. sec. Its major departments are the Joint Dept. of Evangelism and Joint Dept. of Stewardship and Benevolence. It also has departments devoted to international affairs, pastoral services, racial and cultural relations, social welfare, worship and the arts, church and economic life and religious liberty. Other divisions with numerous related committees and agencies are the Division of Foreign Missions, Luther A. Gottwald, exec. sec., 156 Fifth Ave., New York, N. Y.; the Division of Home Missions, Edith E. Lowry and I. Geo. Nace, exec. sec., 257 Fourth Ave., New York. Other departments and offices are those of United Church Men, United Church Women, and dealing with broadcasting and films, church building, church world service, ecumenical relations, research and survey, records, finance, personnel and other administrative matters.

### Baptists

The first Baptist Church in America was founded in 1638 in Providence, R. I., by Roger Williams. General organization began in 1814, and a General

Missionary Convention was formed to permit followers to express themselves in terms of missionary activities. Baptist bodies throughout the United States have a membership of 18,224,878.

**American Baptist Convention** (formerly Northern Baptist Convention) was organized in 1907. Renamed, May 24, 1950. Under this Convention the many agencies of the Baptists in the North and West now operate. Churches, 6,495, membership, 1,512,285. Sixteen others include the American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, Woman's American Baptist Foreign Mission Society, American Baptist Home Mission Society, Baptist Youth Fellowship Hq., 162 Madison Ave., N. Y.

**National Baptist Convention of America, org.** 1895. Churches, 12,859, membership, 2,896,987. The General Organization and 11 others, Corr. Sec. Wm. William Grumble, 2635 Second St., Alexandria, La.

**National Baptist Convention, U. S. A., Inc.** founded in 1880, in Montgomery, Alabama, is the older and parent convention of Negro Baptists. Churches, 25,603, membership, 4,557,416. The General Organization and 10 others, Sec.: Rev. T. J. Jenkinson, 335 Maperville St., Baton Rouge, La.

**Southern Baptist Convention.** In 1845 Southern Baptists withdrew from the General Missionary Convention over the question of slavery and other matters and joined the Southern Baptist Convention. Churches, 29,899, membership, 8,169,491 and largest of the Baptist bodies, General Organization, 127 Ninth Ave., Nashville 3, Tenn. Exec. Sec.: Dr. Parker Routh, boards include Sunday School Board, Nashville, Tenn., Foreign Mission Board, Richmond, Va., Home Mission Board, Atlanta, Ga., Relief and Annuity Board, Dallas, Texas. Rec. Sec.: Dr. James W. Merritt, 291 Peachtree St., N.E., Atlanta 3, Ga. The Convention sponsors 30 periodicals.

### Church of Christ, Scientist

The First Church of Christ, Scientist, was established under the direction of Mary Baker Eddy, discoverer and founder of Christian Science, Sept. 23, 1892. The denomination consists of the Mother Church, the First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Mass., and its 3,103 branches throughout the world. Christian Science churches and societies (2,323) are in every state and, with a few exceptions, in every city of more than 50,000 population.

The denomination maintains the Christian Science Publishing Society, which, among other publications, sponsors *The Christian Science Monitor*, a daily newspaper; a world-wide Board of Lectureship, and three charitable institutions. The supreme governing authority is the Church Manual, by Mrs. Eddy. The affairs of the denomination are administered by the Christian Science Board of Directors. Hq. 107 Falmouth St., Boston 15, Mass.

### Congregational Christians

Congregationalism was brought to America by the Pilgrim Fathers who settled in Plymouth, Mass., in 1620, but its early strength came with the immigration into Massachusetts Bay, beginning in 1629. The Christian churches date back to Wesleyan and revival movements at the end of the 18th Century. These two groups were merged at Seattle, Wash., in 1931. Churches, 5,536; membership, 1,310,572.

The General Council (national organization), Annuity Fund, Board of Home Missions, Council for Social Action, and Missions Council, are at 287 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. The American Board of Commissioners for Foreign Missions, and the Pilgrim Press are at 14 Beacon St., Boston. A union of the Congregational Christian Church and the Evangelical and Reformed Church was announced in June, 1955, as scheduled for June, 1957.

### Disciples of Christ

An American movement for Christian unity founded in 1809 by Thomas Campbell and his son, Alexander. An association was formed at Washington, Pa. First church was built in 1811, at Brush Run, Churches, 7,864, membership, 1,847,954. The denomination comprises the International Convention, the United Christian Missionary Society, and several cooperating associations and boards. Exec. Sec.: Dr. Gaines M. Cook, 620 K. of P. Bldg., Indianapolis 4, Ind.

### Evangelical Churches

Evangelical and Reformed Church was organized June 26, 1934, at Cleveland, Ohio, by a union of

the Evangelical Synod of North America and the Reformed Church of the U. S. The merged boards organized Feb. 1, 1941. Churches, 2,735; membership, 761,842. Hq.: Philadelphia, Pa., and St. Louis, Mo. Sec.: Rev. W. Sherman Kerschner, 1505 Race St., Philadelphia 2, Pa.

**Evangelical United Brethren Church** was organized Nov. 16, 1846, at Johnstown, Pa., by a union of the Evangelical Church and the Church of the United Brethren in Christ. Both these former communions had their beginning in Pennsylvania at the time of the evangelistic movement of the early 19th Century. Jacob Albright was the founder of the Evangelical Church, and Dr. Philip William Otterbein was founder of the United Brethren Church, in 1800. Churches, 4,498; membership, 746,206. Hq.: Dayton, O., and Harrisburg, Pa. Sec.: Geo. E. Epp, 3rd & Rely Sts., Harrisburg, Pa.

### Latter-Day Saints

The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints (Mormon) was organized Apr. 6, 1830, at Fayette, Seneca Co., N. Y., by Joseph Smith, first president. After meeting in Kirtland, O., and Independence, Mo., the members located in Nauvoo, Ill., in 1839 to escape persecution. Attacks by other settlers led to the fatal shooting of Joseph Smith and his brother Hyrum while they were in the Carthage, Ill., jail for protection from the mob, June 27, 1844. In 1847 the members moved by covered wagons across the Plains to Utah.

The church is divided into stakes, wards, branches and missions. At the close of 1954 there were 1,751 wards with an average membership of 617, presided over by a bishop and two counselors. The highest authority is the First Presidency, consisting of the President and two counselors, assisted by 12 apostles. David O. McKay is the 9th and current President. Total number of wards and branches, 1,993; membership, 1,302,240. Headquarters: 47 East South Temple St., Salt Lake City, Utah.

Following the death of Joseph Smith in 1844, the scattered congregations that did not leave for the Far West formed the Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints, with the founder's son, Joseph Smith, as President. He was succeeded in 1915 by his son, Frederick M. Smith, who was succeeded by his brother, Israel A. Smith, in 1946. The First Presidency consists of the President and two counselors. Churches, 692; membership, 131,781. Headquarters: Independence, Mo.

### Lutherans

Lutheranism was introduced into the United States by Dutch colonists on Manhattan, later by Swedes on the Delaware, by Palatines in Pennsylvania and New York, and by Salzburgers in Georgia. Lutheran bodies in the United States have a membership of 6,745,687.

**American Lutheran Church** was organized in 1930 by the merger of three groups, the Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Ohio and Other States (1918), the Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and Other States (1854), and the Lutheran Synod of Buffalo (1845). Churches, 2,657; membership, 862,238. Hq.: 57 E. Main St., Columbus 16, Ohio.

**Augustana Evangelical Lutheran Church**, organized in 1860, originally was of Swedish extraction. Churches, 1,211; membership, 516,968. Secretary: Dr. D. Verner Swanson, 328 Hamilton St., Geneva, Ill.

The **Evangelical Lutheran Church—Organized in 1917** as the Norwegian Lutheran Church of America; name changed in 1946. Is a merger of three mid-western synods of Norwegian background with beginnings dating to 1843. Member of American Lutheran Conference, National Federation, Conference, and Lutheran World Federation. Churches, 2,460; membership, 900,536. Gen. Sec., Rev. O. H. Hove, 422 So. 5th St., Minneapolis 15, Minn.

The **Lutheran Synodical Conference of North America** was organized in 1872 by synods which adhered strictly to the doctrines of the Lutheran church and the historical confessions. It comprises the following bodies: The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, The Evangelical Lutheran Joint Synod of Wisconsin and Other States, The Slovak Evangelical Lutheran Synod of America, and The Norwegian Synod of the American Evangelical Lutheran Church. The Negro Mission is conducted jointly by these four bodies. Churches, 6,432; membership, 2,378,232. Hq.: 1403 Concordia Court, Springfield, Mo.

The **Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod** was organized in 1847. It is the leader in the conservative group among the Lutherans, with 5,395 churches; membership, 2,016,060. The General Organization and sixteen other organizations which include the Board of Young People's Work, Lutheran Laymen's League, Lutheran Women's Missionary League, the Walther League, Home Missions in North and South America, Home Missions in Europe, Foreign Missions, and Deaf-Mute Missions. Hq.: 210 N. Broadway, St. Louis 2, Mo.

**United Lutheran Church in America** was organized in 1918 by uniting the General Synod, the General Council and the United Synod in the South. It is composed of congregations belonging to 32 constituent synods, the oldest being the Ministerium of Pennsylvania which was organized by Henry Melchior Muhlenberg in 1748. Congregations, 4,345; membership, 2,266,280. Headquarters: President, the Rev. Franklin Clark Fry, D.D., Secretary, the Rev. F. Eppling Reinartz, D.D., 231 Madison Ave., New York 16, N. Y. Boards and agencies located at 231 Madison Avenue: Board of American Missions, Board of Foreign Missions, Board of Social Missions, Department of Stewardship, Lutheran Laymen's Movement, Department of Church Architecture, Dept. of Press, Radio and Television. Located at 1228 Spruce St., Philadelphia 7, Pa. are the Board of Publication, Board of Parish Education, Board of Deaconess Work, Luther League of America, Women's Missionary Society.

### The Methodist Church

The name Methodist was originally given to Charles and John Wesley and several other Oxford students, in 1729. It is thought that the term was selected due to the exact and "methodical" manner in which they performed various engagements which a sense of Christian duty induced them to undertake. The Methodist movement was carried to America in 1760 by Methodist emigrants from Ireland. The present organization of the Methodist Church began in May 1839, with the unification of the Methodist Episcopal Church, the Methodist Episcopal Church South, and the Methodist Protestant Church. Churches, 39,801; membership, 9,313,278, largest single Protestant body in the United States. The U. S. church is administered by 37 bishops. Methodist bodies throughout the United States have a membership of 11,803,645.

The supreme policy-making body is the quadrennial General Conference. Principal agencies at 150 Fifth Ave., New York 11, N. Y.; 1701 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pa.; 740 Rush St., Chicago, Ill.; 1908 Grand Ave. and 1001 Nineteenth Ave. So., Nashville 2 & 3 Tenn., and 100 Maryland Ave., N.E., Washington 2, D. C.

### Presbyterian Church in the U. S. of A.

Presbyterianism is a system of church government by presbyters, or elders, which distinguishes it from other forms of church government—Papal, Episcopal, and Congregational. John Calvin has been regarded as the founder of Presbyterianism. The body known as the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America appeared among the earliest colonists of America. Its first church was established about 1640 and its first presbytery in 1706. Churches, 8,574; membership, 2,658,903. The General Organization, Witherspoon Building, Philadelphia 7, Pa., together with Board of Christian Education and Board of Pensions; Board of National Missions, and the Board of Foreign Missions. 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

Headquarters: General Assembly, Witherspoon Bldg., Philadelphia 7, Pa.; and General Council, 156 Fifth Ave., New York 10, N. Y.

**Presbyterian Church in the U. S.**, which established a separate existence in 1861, is often called the Southern Church. Churches, 3,805; membership, 784,050. Hq.: 341-A Ponce de Leon Ave., N.E., Atlanta 5, Ga.

### Protestant Episcopal Church

A religious denomination representing the Anglican communion in the United States, of which the Church of England is the parent church. It was brought to America with the Jamestown colonists in 1607, and became autonomous and adopted its present name in 1789. Churches, 7,170; membership, 2,757,744.

Headquarters: Presiding Bishop, The Right Rev. Henry Knox Sherrill, D.D.; also President of the National Council, 281 Fourth Ave., New York 10, N. Y. Secretary, House of Bishops—Dr. John H. Fitzgerald, 7301 Ridge Blvd., Brooklyn 9, N. Y.

## Chronological List of Popes

Source: Annuario Pontificio

The Pope's temporal title now is: Sovereign of the State of Vatican City. Formerly it was Sovereign of the Temporal Domains of the Holy Roman Church.

The Pope's spiritual titles are: Vicar of Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Bishop of Rome, Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province, Primate of Italy, Patriarch of the West, Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church.

Anti-Popes are in bold face. Anti-Popes were illegitimate claimants of or pretenders to the papal throne.

Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope	Date Cons.	Name of Pope
64	St. Petrus	615	St. Deusdedit I.	974	Bonifacius VII.	1303	Benedictus XI.
67	St. Linus	619	Bonifacius V.	974	Benedictus VII.	1305	Clemens V.
76	St. Cletus	625	Honorius I.	983	Joannes XIV.	1316	Joannes XXII.
88	St. Clemens	640	Severinus	985	Joannes XV.	1328	Nicolaus V.
97	St. Evaristus	640	Joannes IV.	996	Gregorius V.	1334	Benedictus XII.
105	St. Alexander I.	642	Theodoros I.	997	Joannes XVI.	1342	Clemens VI.
115	St. Sixtus I.	649	St. Martinus I.	999	Sylvester II.	1352	Innocentius VI.
125	St. Telesphorus	654	St. Eugenius I.	1003	Joannes XVII.	1362	Urbanus V.
136	St. Hyginus	657	St. Vitalianus	1004	Joannes XVIII.	1370	Gregorius XI.
140	St. Pius I.	672	Deusdedit II.	1009	Sergius IV.	1378	Urbanus VI.
155	St. Anicetus	676	Domus I.	1012	Benedictus VIII.	1378	Clemens VII.
166	St. Euterus	678	St. Agatho	1024	Joannes XIX.	1389	Bonifacius IX.
175	St. Eleutherus	682	St. Leo II.	1032	Benedictus IX.	1394	Benedictus XIII.
189	St. Victor I.	684	St. Benedictus II.	1045	Sylvester III.	1404	Innocentius VII.
199	St. Zephyrinus	685	Joannes V.	1045	Benedictus IX.	1406	Gregorius XII.
217	St. Callixtus I.	686	Conon	1045	Gregorius VI.	1409	Alexander V.
217	St. Hippolytus	686	Theodoros	1046	Clemens II.	1410	Joannes XXIII.
222	St. Urbanus I.	687	Paschalis	1047	Benedictus IX.	1417	Martinus V.
230	St. Pontianus	687	St. Sergius I.	1048	Damasus II.	1431	Eugenius IV.
235	St. Anterus	701	Joannes VI.	1049	St. Leo IX.	1440	Felix V.
236	St. Fabianus	705	Joannes VII.	1055	Victor II.	1447	Nicolaus V.
251	St. Cornelius	708	Sisinnius	1057	Stephanus X.	1455	Callixtus III.
253	Novatianus	708	Constantinus	1058	Benedictus X.	1458	Pius II.
253	St. Lucius I.	715	St. Gregorius II.	1059	Nicolaus II.	1464	Status II.
254	St. Stephanus I.	731	St. Gregorius III.	1061	Alexander II.	1471	Innocentius VIII.
257	St. Sixtus II.	741	St. Zacharius	1061	Honorius II.	1484	Alexander VI.
259	St. Dionysius	752	Stephanus II.	1073	St. Gregorius VII.	1492	Pius III.
269	St. Felix I.	752	Stephanus III.	1080	Clemens III.	1503	Julius II.
275	St. Eutychianus	757	St. Paulus I.	1086	Victor III.	1513	Leo X.
283	St. Calus	767	Constantinus	1088	Urbanus II.	1522	Hadrianus VI.
296	St. Marcellinus	768	Philippus	1099	Paschalis II.	1523	Clemens VII.
308	St. Marcellus I.	768	Stephanus IV.	1100	Theodoros	1534	Paulus III.
309	St. Eusebius	772	Hadrianus II.	1100	Albertus	1550	Julius III.
311	St. Melchisedes	795	St. Leo III.	1105	Sylvester IV.	1555	Marcellus II.
314	St. Sylvester I.	816	Stephanus V.	1118	Gelasius II.	1555	Paulus IV.
336	St. Marcus	817	St. Paschalis I.	1118	Gregorius VIII.	1559	Pius IV.
337	St. Julius I.	824	Eugenius II.	1119	Callixtus II.	1566	St. Pius V.
352	Libertus	827	Valentinus	1124	Honorius II.	1572	Gregorius XIII.
355	Felix II.	827	Gregorius IV.	1124	Celestinus II.	1585	Sixtus V.
366	St. Damasus I.	844	Joannes	1130	Innocentius II.	1590	Urbanus VII.
384	St. Siricius	844	Sergius II.	1130	Anacletus II.	1590	Gregorius XIV.
399	St. Anastasius I.	847	St. Leo IV.	1138	Victor IV.	1591	Innocentius IX.
401	St. Innocentius I.	855	Benedictus III.	1143	Celestinus II.	1592	Clemens VIII.
417	St. Zosimus	855	Anastasius	1144	Lucius II.	1605	Leo XI.
418	St. Bonifacius I.	858	St. Nicolaus I.	1145	Eugenius III.	1605	Paulus V.
418	Eutalius	867	Hadrianus II.	1153	Anastasius IV.	1621	Gregorius XV.
422	St. Celestinus I.	867	Joannes VIII.	1154	Hadrianus IV.	1623	Urbanus VIII.
432	St. Sixtus III.	882	Martinus I.	1159	Alexander III.	1644	Innocentius X.
440	St. Leo II.	882	St. Hadrianus III.	1159	Victor IV.	1655	Alexander VII.
461	St. Hilarius	885	Stephanus VI.	1164	Paschalis III.	1667	Clemens IX.
468	St. Simplicius	891	Formosus	1168	Callixtus III.	1670	Clemens X.
483	St. Felix III. (II)	896	Bonifacius VI.	1179	Innocentius III.	1676	Innocentius XI.
492	St. Gelasius II.	896	Stephanus VII.	1181	Lucius III.	1689	Alexander VIII.
496	Anastasio II.	897	Romanus	1185	Urbanus III.	1691	Innocentius XII.
498	St. Symmachus	897	Theodoros II.	1187	Gregorius VIII.	1700	Clemens XI.
498	Laurentius (501-505)	897	Joannes IX.	1187	Clemens III.	1721	Innocentius XIII.
514	St. Hormisdas	900	Benedictus IV.	1191	Celestinus III.	1724	Benedictus XIV.
523	St. Joannes I.	903	Leo V.	1198	Innocentius III.	1730	Clemens XII.
526	St. Felix IV.	903	Christophorus	1216	Honorius III.	1740	Benedictus XV.
530	Bonifacius II.	911	Anastasius III.	1227	Gregorius IX.	1758	Clemens XIII.
530	Dioscorus	913	Landonus	1241	Celestinus IV.	1769	Clemens XIV.
533	Joannes II.	914	Joannes X.	1243	Innocentius IV.	1775	Pius VI.
535	St. Agapetus I.	928	Leo VI.	1254	Alexander IV.	1800	St. Pius VII.
536	St. Silverius	928	Stephanus VIII.	1261	Urbanus V.	1823	Leo XII.
537	Vigilius	931	Joannes XI.	1265	Clemens IV.	1829	Pius VIII.
556	Pelagius I.	936	Leo VII.	1271	Gregorius X.	1831	Gregorius XVI.
561	Joannes III.	939	Stephanus IX.	1276	Innocentius V.	1846	Pius IX.
575	Benedictus I.	942	Martinus II.	1276	Hadrianus V.	1878	Leo XIII.
592	Pelagius II.	946	Agapetus II.	1277	Joannes XXI.	1903	St. Pius X.
600	St. Georgius I.	955	Joannes XII.	1281	Martinus IV.	1914	Benedictus XV.
604	Santhianus	963	Leo VIII.	1285	Honorius IV.	1922	Pius XI.
607	Bonifacius III.	964	Benedictus V.	1288	Nicolaus IV.	1939	Pius XII.
608	St. Bonifacius IV.	965	Joannes XIII.	1294	St. Celestinus V.		
		973	Benedictus VI.	1294	Bonifacius VIII.		

## Apostolic Delegates to the United States

An Apostolic Delegate enjoys precedence over all ordinaries in his territory except Cardinals. There have been six Apostolic Delegates to the United States:

His Eminence Francesco Cardinal Satolli (1893—1896).

His Eminence Sebastiani Cardinal Martinelli, (1896—1902).

His Eminence Diomedes Cardinal Falconio, O.F.M. (1902—1911).

His Eminence Giovanni Cardinal Bonzano (1911—1922).

His Eminence Pietro Cardinal Fumasoni-Biondi (1922—1933).

His Excellency Most Rev. Amleto Giovanni Cicognani, Titular Bishop of Laodicea (1933—).



## Roman Catholic Hierarchy

Source: Apostolic Delegation, Washington 1, D. C.

At the head of the Roman Catholic Church is the Supreme Pontiff, Pius XII, Eugenio Pacelli, born at Rome, March 2, 1876, ordained priest April 2, 1899, consecrated bishop by Benedict XV, May 13, 1917, proclaimed cardinal, December 16, 1929, and Secretary of State, February 7, 1930; elected Pope as successor of Pius XI, March 2, 1939, crowned March 12, 1939.

The Pontiff is, in orders a Bishop. His ecclesiastical title is: His Holiness, the Pope; Bishop of Rome and Vicar of Jesus Christ, Successor of St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles; Supreme Pontiff of the Universal Church; Patriarch of the West, Primate of Italy; Archbishop and Metropolitan of the Roman Province; Sovereign of the State of the Vatican City.

Name	Office or Dignity	Nationality	Year of Birth	Year Chosen
<b>CARDINAL BISHOPS</b>				
Eugene Tisserant.....	Bishop of Ostia and Porto and Santa Rufina; Dean of the Sacred College; Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Oriental Church	French....	1884	1936
Clemente Micara.....	Bishop of Velletri; Vicar General of Rome	Italian....	1879	1946
Giuseppe Pizzardo.....	Bishop of Albano; Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Seminaries; Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office	Italian....	1877	1937
Benedetto Aloisi Masella ..	Bishop of Palestrina, Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of Sacraments	Italian....	1879	1946
Adeodato G. Piazza .....	Bishop of Sabina and Poggio Mirteto; Secretary of the Sacred Congregation of the Consistory	Italian....	1884	1937
Federico Tedeschini.....	Datary of the Pope, Archbishop and Prefect of the Basilica of St. Peter	Italian....	1873	1933
<b>CARDINAL PRIESTS</b>				
Alessandro Verde .....	Archpriest of the Basilica of St. Mary Major	Italian....	1865	1925
Joseph Ernest van Roey...	Archbishop of Malines	Belgian....	1874	1927
Pedro Segura y Saenz .....	Archbishop of Seville	Spanish....	1880	1927
Emmanuel Gonçalves Pereira	Patriarch of Lisbon	Portuguese	1888	1929
Achille Lienart .....	Bishop of Lille	French....	1880	1930
Pietro Fumasoni-Biondi ..	Prefect of the Sacred Congregation of the Propagation of the Faith	Italian....	1872	1933
Maurilio Fossati .....	Archbishop of Turin	Italian....	1876	1933
Ella della Costa .....	Archbishop of Florence	Italian....	1872	1933
Ignatius Gabriel Tappouni ..	Patriarch of Antioch	Syrian....	1879	1935
Giuseppe Luigi Copello ..	Archbishop of Buenos Aires	Argentinian	1880	1935
Pierre Gerlier .....	Archbishop of Lyons	French....	1840	1937
Gregory Peter XV Agagianian	Patriarch of Cilicia of the Armenians	Armenian..	1894	1946
Edward A. Mooney .....	Archbishop of Detroit	American..	1882	1946
Jules Salgue .....	Archbishop of Toulouse	French....	1870	1946
James C. McGulgan .....	Archbishop of Toronto	Canadian..	1894	1946
Samuel A. Stritch .....	Archbishop of Chicago	American..	1887	1946
Emile Rouges .....	Archbishop of Rennes	French....	1880	1946
Carlos Carmelo de Vasconcelos Motta	Archbishop of Sao Paulo	Brazilian..	1890	1946
Norman Gilroy .....	Archbishop of Sydney	Australian	1896	1946
Francis J. Spellman .....	Archbishop of New York	American..	1889	1946
Jose M. Caro Rodriguez ..	Archbishop of Santiago	Chilean....	1866	1946
Teodoro C. de Gouveia ..	Archbishop of Laurenciao Marques	Portuguese	1889	1946
Guillermo de Barros Camara	Archbishop of Rio de Janeiro	Brazilian..	1894	1946
Enrique Pla y Deniel .....	Archbishop of Toledo	Spanish....	1876	1946
Enmanuel Artiga y Betancourt .....	Archbishop of Havana	Cuban....	1879	1946
Jose Frings .....	Archbishop of Cologne	German....	1887	1946
Bernard W. Griffin .....	Archbishop of Westminster	English....	1899	1946
Joseph Mindszenty .....	Archbishop of Eszterom	Hungarian..	1892	1946
Ernesto Ruffini .....	Archbishop of Palermo	Italian....	1888	1946
Antonio Caggiano .....	Bishop of Rosario	Argentinian	1889	1946
Thomas Tan .....	Archbishop of Peking	Chinese....	1890	1946
Celso Costantini .....	Secretary of the Sacred Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith	Italian....	1876	1953
Augusto Alvaro da Silva ..	Archbishop of San Salvador in Bahia	Brazilian..	1876	1953
Gaetano Crognaul .....	Prefect of Sacred Cong. of Rites	Italian....	1881	1953
Angelo G. Roncalli .....	Patriarch of Venice	Italian....	1883	1953
Valerio Valeri .....	Prefect of the Sacred Cong. for Religious	Italian....	1885	1953
Pietro Ciriaci .....	Prefect of Sacred Cong. of Council	French....	1883	1953
Maurice Feltin .....	Archbishop of Paris	Italian....	1882	1953
Marcello Mimmi .....	Archbishop of Naples	Italian....	1873	1953
Carlos Maria de la Torre ..	Archbishop of Quito	Ecuadorian	1898	1953
Aloysius Stepinac .....	Archbishop of Zagreb	Yuko-Slav..	1872	1953
Georges Grente .....	Archbishop-Bishop of Le Mans	French....	1906	1953
Giuseppe Siri .....	Archbishop of Genoa	Italian....	1882	1953
John D'Alton .....	Archbishop of Armagh	Irish....	1886	1953
James Francis McIntyre ..	Archbishop of Los Angeles	American..	1891	1953
Giuseppe Lercaro .....	Archbishop of Bologna	Italian....	1901	1953
Stefan Wyszyński .....	Archbishop of Gniezno and Warsaw	Polish....	1886	1953
Benjamin de Aribba y Castro	Archbishop of Tarragona	Spanish....	1900	1953
Fernando Quiroga y Palacios	Archbishop of Santiago de Compostela	Spanish....	1904	1953
Paul-Emile Leger .....	Archbishop of Montreal	Canadian..	1889	1953
Cristiano Luque .....	Archbishop of Bogota	Colombian..	1900	1953
Valerian Gracias .....	Archbishop of Bombay	Indian....	1901	1953
Joseph Wendel .....	Archbishop of Munich and Freising	German....	1901	1953
<b>CARDINAL DEACONS</b>				
Nicola Canali.....	President of the Pontifical Commission for the Government of the Vatican City	Italian....	1874	1937
Giovanni Mercati.....	Librarian and Archivist of the Church	Italian....	1866	1936
Alfredo Ottaviani .....	Pro-Secretary of the Supreme Sacred Congregation of the Holy Office	Italian....	1890	1953

## The College of Cardinals

The College of Cardinals, when complete, is made up of 70 members, of whom ordinarily, 6 are Cardinal-Bishops, 50 are Cardinal-Priests, and 14 are Cardinal-Deacons. The College is the Senate of the Roman Church. The Cardinals advise the Pope and elect his successor. The Cardinal-Bishops take their titles from the Suburban Sees of Rome.

# Roman Catholic Hierarchy of the United States

Apostolic Delegate to the United States—Archbishop Amleto Giovanni Cicognani,

## ARCHDIOCESES

ARCHBISHOPS			ARCHBISHOPS							
See	Archbishops	Cons.	See	Archbishops	Cons.					
Baltimore, Md.	Francis P. Keough	1931	Newark, N. J.	Thomas A. Boland	1947					
	Jerome Sebastian (Aux.)	1954		Justin J. McCarthy (Aux.)	1954					
Boston, Mass.	Richard J. Cushing	1939	New Orleans, La.	Joseph F. Rummel	1925					
	Eric F. Mackenzie (Aux.)	1950		Louis A. Calloutel (Aux.)	1945					
	Jeremiah F. Minihan (Aux.)	1951	New York, N. Y.	Francis J. Spellman, Card.	1932					
Chicago, Ill.	Samuel A. Stritch, Card.	1921		Stephen J. Donohue (Aux.)	1934; Joseph P. Donohue (Aux.)	1945; Joseph F. Flannelly (Aux.)	1918; Fulton J. Sheen (Aux.)	1951; Edward V. Darglin (Aux.)	1953; J. M. Pernicone (Aux.)	1954
	Bernard J. Shell (Aux.)	1925								
	William D. O'Brien (Abb.)	1934								
Cincinnati, Ohio	Karl J. Alter	1931								
	Clarence Issenmann (Aux.)	1954	Omaha, Nebr.	Gerald T. Bergan	1931					
Denver, Colo.	Urban J. Vehr	1931	Philadelphia, Pa.	John F. O'Hara	1951					
Detroit, Mich.	Edward A. Mooney, Card.	1926		J. Carroll McCormick (Aux.)	1947					
	Alexander M. Zaleski (Aux.)	1950		Joseph M. McShea (Aux.)	1952					
	Henry Donnelly (Aux.)	1951	Portland, Oreg.	Edward D. Howard	1928					
	John A. Donovan (Aux.)	1951	St. Louis, Mo.	Joseph E. Ritter	1934					
Dubuque, Iowa	Leo Binz	1912		Leo C. Byrne (Aux.)	1954					
	Louis T. Lane (Aux.)	1951		Charles H. Helmsing (Aux.)	1949					
Hartford, Conn.	Henry J. O'Brien	1910	St. Paul, Minn.	John G. Murray	1920					
	John F. Hackett (Aux.)	1952		James J. Byrne (Aux.)	1947					
Kansas City, Kan.	Edward J. Hunkeler	1915	San Antonio, Tex.	Robert E. Lucey	1934					
Indianapolis, Ind.	Paul C. Schulte	1937	San Francisco, Calif.	John J. Mitty	1928					
Los Angeles, Calif.	J. Francis A. McIntyre	1941		Hugh Donohoe (Aux.)	1947					
	Timothy Manning (Aux.)	1946		Merlin Gullfoyle (Aux.)	1950					
Louisville, Ky.	John A. Floersch	1923	Sante Fe, N. Mex.	Edwin A. Byrne	1923					
	Charles G. Muloney (Aux.)	1955	Seattle, Wash.	Thomas A. Connolly	1939					
Milwaukee, Wis.	Albert G. Meyer	1916	Washington, D. C.	Patrick A. O'Boyle	1948					
	Roman Atkieski (Aux.)	1940		John McNamara (Aux.)	1928					

## Bishops

## DIOCESES

## Bishops

Alaska	Francis D. Gieson	1948	Mobile-Birmingham, Ala.	Thomas Toolen (Abp.)	1927
Albany, N. Y.	William A. Scully	1945		Joseph A. Durick (Aux.)	1953
Alexandria, La.	Charles P. Greco	1946	Monterey-Fresno, Calif.	Aloysius J. Willinger	1929
Altoona, Pa.	R. T. Gullfoyle	1934		William L. Adrian	1936
Amarillo, Tex.	Lawrence J. Fitzsimon	1941	Nashville, Tenn.	Rielard O. Gerow	1921
Austin, Texas	Louis J. Belcher	1918	Natchez, Miss.	Bernard J. Hanagan	1953
Bahamas	Paul Leonard Hagarty	1950	Norwich, Conn.	W. F. Kellenberg	1938
Baker, Oreg.	Francis P. Lelpitz	1950	Ogdenburg, N. Y.		
Belleville, Ill.	A. R. Zuroweste	1948	Oklahoma City and Tulsa, Okla.	Eugene J. McGuinness	1937
Belmont Abbey, N. C.	Vincent G. Taylor, Abbot	1923		Francis R. Cotton	1938
Bismarck, N. Dak.	Lambert A. Hoch	1952	Owensboro, Ky.	James A. McNulty	1947
Boise, Idaho	Edward Kelly	1928	Pateron, N. J.	William E. Cousins	1952
Bridgeport, Conn.	Lawrence J. Sheehan	1945	Peoria, Ill.	John F. Dearden	1948
Brooklyn, N. Y.	Thomas E. Molloy (Abp.)	1920	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Coleman F. Carroll (Aux.)	1953
	Raymond A. Kearney (Aux.)	1935		James Edward McManus	1947
	John J. Boardman (Aux.)	1952	Ponce, P. R.	Joseph E. McCarthy	1932
	Edmund J. Reilly (Aux.)	1955	Portland, Maine	Daniel J. Fenehy (Co-ad)	1946
Buffalo, N. Y.	Joseph H. Burke	1943		Russell B. McVinney	1948
	Leo R. Smith (Aux.)	1952	Providence, R. I.	J. C. Willing	1942
Burlington, Vt.	Edward F. Ryan	1947	Pueblo, Colo.	Vincent S. Waters	1952
	Robert F. Joyce (Aux.)	1954	Raleigh, N. C.	James J. Navagh	1943
Camden, N. J.	B. J. Eustace	1933	Rapid City, S. Dak.	William T. McCarty	1952
Charleston, S. C.	John J. Russell	1950	Reno, Nev.	Robert J. Dwyer	1935
Chevenue, Wyo.	Hubert M. Newell	1947	Richmond, Va.	Peter L. Ireton	1952
Cleveland, Ohio	Edward P. Hoban (Abp.)	1921		Joseph H. Hodges (Aux.)	1932
	Floyd L. Began (Aux.)	1917	Rochester, N. Y.	James E. Keurney	1953
	John Krol (Aux.)	1953		Lawrence Casey (Aux.)	1953
Columbus, Ohio	Michael J. Ready	1944		Raymond Hillinger	1929
	Edw. G. Hertinger (Aux.)	1942	Rockford, Ill.	Robert J. Vennartong	1941
Corpus Christi, Tex.	Mariano S. Garriga	1936	Sacramento, Calif.	J. T. McGuckin	1938
Covington, Ky.	William T. Mulloy	1945		Stephen S. Wozniak	1938
Crookston, Minn.	Francis J. Szymek	1945	Saginaw, Mich.	Frank A. Tull	1940
Dallas-Ft. Worth	Thomas K. Goran	1941	Salt Lake City, Utah	Joseph Hurley (Abp.)	1947
	A. Dangelmayr (Aux.)	1912		Thomas J. McDonough (Aux.)	1942
Davenport, Iowa	Ralph L. Hayes	1933	St. Cloud, Minn.	P. W. Bartholomew	1933
Des Moines, Iowa	Edward C. Daly	1948	St. Joseph, Mo.	Charles H. LeBlond	1947
Dodge City, Kan.	John B. Franz	1951		John P. Cody (Co-ad)	1947
Duluth, Minn.	Thomas A. Welch	1926	Salt Lake City, Utah	Duane G. Hunt	1951
El Paso, Tex.	S. M. Metzger	1940		Joseph Leunox Federal (Aux.)	1936
Elie, Pa.	J. M. Gannon (Abp.)	1913	San Diego, Calif.	Charles F. Buddy	1943
	Edward P. McNamara (Aux.)	1948	San Juan, P. R.	James Davis	1929
Evansville, Ind.	Henry J. Grinnel-Smith	1944	Savannah-Atlanta, Ga.	G. P. O'Hara (Abp.)	1949
Fall River, Mass.	James Louis Connolly	1945		Francis E. Hyland (Aux.)	1954
Fargo, N. Dak.	Aloysius J. Muench (Abp.)	1933	Scranton, Pa.	Jerome O. Hannan	1913
	Leo F. Dworschak (Aux.)	1946		Henry Klonowski (Aux.)	1917
Fort Wayne, Ind.	John F. Noli (Abp.)	1920		Joseph M. Mueller	1943
	Leo A. Fursley (Aux.)	1950	Shoux Falls, S. Dak.	William O. Brady	1924
Gallup, N. Mex.	Bernard Espelage	1910	Spokane, Wash.	Charles White	1949
Galveston, Tex.	Wendelin J. Nold	1948	Springfield, Ill.	William A. O'Connor	1950
Grand Isl., Nebr.	John L. Puschang	1952	Springfield, Mass.	Christopher J. Weldon	1945
Grand Rapids, Mich.	Allan J. Babcock	1947	St. Paul, Minn.	John K. Muehl	1951
Great Falls, Mont.	William J. Condon	1939	Superior, Wis.	Joseph Annabring	1937
Green Bay, Wis.	Stanislaus V. Bona	1932	Syracuse, N. Y.	Walter A. Ivory	1950
	John B. Grellinger (Aux.)	1919		David F. Cunningham (Aux.)	1937
Greensburg, Pa.	Hugh L. Lamb	1936	Toledo, Ohio	George J. Rehring	1950
Guam	Apollinaris Baumgartner	1945	Trenton, N. J.	George W. Ahr	1933
Harrisburg, Pa.	George L. Leech	1935	Tucson, Ariz.	D. J. Gercke	1951
Helena, Mont.	Joseph M. Gilmore	1936		Francis S. Green	1932
Honolulu, Hawaii	James J. Sweeney	1941	Wheeling, W. Va.	John J. Swint	1947
	John J. Scanlan (Aux.)	1954		Thomas J. McDonnell (Co-ad)	1947
Joliet, Ill.	Martin D. McNamara	1949	Wichita, Kans.	Mark K. Carroll	1925
Juneau, Alaska	Robert D. O'Flanagan	1951	Wilmington, Del.	Edmund J. Fitzmaurice	1946
Kansas City, Mo.	Edwin V. O'Hara (Abp.)	1930	Winona, Minn.	Edward J. Wright	1947
	Joseph M. Marling (Aux.)	1947	Worcester, Mass.	John J. Wright	1951
La Crosse, Wis.	John P. Treacy	1941	Yakima, Wash.	Joseph P. Dougherty	1951
Lafayette, Ind.	John G. Bennett	1941	Youngstown, Ohio	Emmet M. Walsh	1927
Lafayette, La.	J. B. Jeannard	1918		Francis J. Spellman	1932
	M. Schenayder (Aux.)	1951	Military Vicar	William E. Arnold (Aux.)	1913
Lansing, Mich.	Joseph H. Albers	1931		James H. Griffiths (Aux.)	1950
Lincoln, Nebr.	Louis R. Kucera	1933		Daniel Ivancho (Pfts.)	1946
Little Rock, Ark.	A. L. Fletcher	1930		Nicholas Elko (Ap. Adm.)	1957
Madison, Wis.	William P. O'Connor	1942		Nicholas Elko (Ap. Adm.)	1957
Manchester, N. H.	Matthew F. Brady	1933		A. C. Bohachevsky (Abp.)	1942
Marquette, Mich.	Thomas L. Noe	1946		A. Senyshyn (Aux.)	1942

## Roman Catholic Statistics for the United States, 1955

Source: Official Catholic Directory, copyright 1955, by P. J. Kenedy &amp; Sons

All of the data in the tables, including population, are for the archdioceses and the dioceses named.

Archdioceses Dioceses, Vicariates- Apostolic	Cler- gy	Par- ishes	Child- ren Attend.	Catholic Pop.*	Archdioceses Dioceses, Vicariates- Apostolic	Cler- gy	Par- ishes	Child- ren Attend.	Catholic Pop.*
Baltimore	691	156	70,382	357,953	Harrisburg	203	90	28,881	139,461
Boston	1,967	377	295,666	1,456,474	Helena	124	54	12,570	80,000
Chicago	2,332	408	315,677	1,856,035	Honolulu	139	59	30,087	150,000
Cincinnati	828	229	88,650	387,000	Joliet	279	81	30,063	122,416
Denver	290	105	34,377	154,652	Juneau	20	10	1,080	11,870
Detroit	1,057	274	217,555	1,075,000	Kan. City, Mo.	284	104	22,481	85,000
Dubuque	454	202	42,601	162,304	La Crosse	330	154	40,261	156,199
Hartford	565	170	120,369	626,631	Lafayette, Ind.	160	58	10,983	49,601
Indianapolis	310	127	35,465	149,486	Lafayette, La.	221	117	53,286	330,000
Kan. City, Kan.	348	130	21,227	91,287	Laurens	168	78	33,528	121,968
Los Angeles	810	253	198,873	997,770	Lincoln	155	143	9,078	45,919
Louisville	346	100	36,610	149,266	Little Rock	177	76	9,411	41,388
Milwaukee	880	235	119,732	509,025	Madison	190	130	26,166	111,791
Newark	951	226	186,641	1,153,295	Manchester	356	108	41,316	197,789
New Orleans	548	168	125,168	524,157	Marquette	162	98	21,212	96,432
New York	2,325	397	277,284	1,402,954	Mobile				
Omaha	317	136	32,622	134,757	Birmingham	331	110	20,108	86,913
Philadelphia	1,895	423	243,376	1,282,469	Monterey-				
Portland, Ore.	305	93	23,947	114,263	Parish	218	96	34,963	291,111
St. Louis	1,011	292	105,002	475,000	Nashville	118	66	16,025	56,150
St. Paul	592	297	101,961	420,862	Natchez	190	69	16,047	58,082
San Antonio	331	111	66,010	320,715	Norwich	148	54	22,170	128,142
San Francisco	951	224	124,913	825,000	Ogdenburg	241	113	32,987	132,226
Santa Fe	219	81	30,217	240,000	Oklahoma City				
Seattle	309	103	39,289	192,000	and Tulsa	227	116	17,579	86,939
Washington	827	95	57,843	221,908	Owensboro	67	62	10,509	34,670
Albany	556	195	66,388	322,650	Pateron	272	78	33,879	186,218
Alexandria	146	74	13,018	60,345	Peoria	364	153	35,153	176,545
Altoona	243	112	30,666	143,864	Pittsburgh	741	288	124,325	746,270
Anaheim	90	52	18,838	58,393	Portland, Me.	349	132	50,719	236,672
Austin	106	67	13,413	100,272	Providence	522	143	82,097	474,467
Baker	45	25	3,899	16,811	Pueblo	126	54	17,333	95,262
Belleville	195	138	20,433	97,650	Raleigh	161	93	7,010	32,498
Belmar	117	86	15,893	59,616	Rapid City	112	79	5,483	32,500
Boise	94	52	9,063	31,515	Reino	50	29	5,899	38,311
Bridgeport	243	64	41,752	245,793	Richmond	261	92	30,185	121,870
Brooklyn	1,455	323	331,305	1,497,598	Rochester	501	144	74,518	328,321
Buffalo	1,052	259	136,348	710,563	Rockford	264	91	23,326	102,964
Burlington	206	92	25,396	110,624	Sacramento	169	75	17,573	209,231
Camden	182	74	35,154	191,056	Saginaw	162	97	28,528	132,470
Charleston	108	52	8,205	25,095	St. Augustine	271	102	37,699	169,948
Cheyenne	57	31	5,867	48,304	St. Cloud	291	132	24,291	97,359
Cleveland	789	219	129,460	634,086	St. Joseph	126	64	7,511	35,700
Columbus	278	95	29,211	128,948	Salina	125	99	11,721	43,772
Corpus Christi	175	83	42,589	500,000	Salt Lake City	77	30	7,831	31,004
Covington	193	80	19,406	72,000	San Diego	272	130	39,420	201,540
Crookston	83	54	9,301	32,931	Savannah				
Dallas-Ft.					Atlanta	149	46	11,758	38,018
Worth	178	95	23,821	96,339	Scranton	569	234	69,513	354,670
Davenport	214	125	19,194	78,873	Sioux City	199	142	21,676	91,830
Des Moines	139	67	12,366	55,884	Sioux Falls	192	115	20,115	89,549
Dodge City	72	47	5,850	23,648	Spokane	160	52	13,103	50,876
Duluth	135	79	18,730	91,468	Springfield, Ill.	364	138	28,011	128,052
El Paso	119	58	21,158	153,500	Springfield,				
Elc	316	126	42,102	184,136	Mass.	463	126	64,066	335,975
Evanville	112	65	16,494	64,978	Stebenville	123	63	9,170	46,139
Full River	328	102	40,870	236,514	Superior	121	80	16,247	78,049
Garco	174	120	25,386	79,660	Syracuse	380	183	81,173	297,929
Fort Wayne	511	156	50,368	234,578	Toledo	325	159	51,554	228,584
Gallup	73	20	9,578	46,876	Trenton	412	164	73,394	415,133
Galveston	288	109	39,826	326,343	Tucson	178	67	28,399	193,230
Grand Island	81	53	7,586	36,910	Wheeling	161	90	17,869	96,429
Grand Rapids	238	125	28,509	131,249	Wichita	167	87	13,561	62,467
Great Falls	113	63	12,681	52,475	Wilmington	128	44	14,512	37,437
Green Bay	416	175	49,703	234,789	Winona	193	129	22,690	85,318
Greensburg	249	114	27,795	181,947	Worcester	420	119	60,105	285,489
					Yakima	34	21	6,743	35,425
					Youngstown	261	102	38,398	200,000
					Belmont Abbey	51	3	983	884
					Byzantine Rite.	302	169	13,584	328,665
					Pittsburgh				
					(Greek Rite)	186	190	19,027	317,621
					V.A. of Alaska	26	16	2,200	10,500
					Total, 1955	46,970	16,035	6,367,414	32,575,702
					Total, 1954	45,451	15,914	5,900,569	31,648,424

\*Cities and dioceses of the same name do not have the same areas and in some cases the population of the diocese is greater than that of the city of the same name because of its greater area.

The first 26 dioceses listed above are archdioceses; dioceses 106 including one Vicariate-Apostolic. Cardinals 4 (Chicago, Detroit, Los Angeles and New York); Archbishops number 34; Bishops 170; Abbots 43. There are 385 seminaries with 32,394 students; 247 colleges with 219,706 students; 1,557 high schools, diocesan and parochial with 398,192 students; 842 private high schools with 241,415 students; 8,843 elementary schools, parochial with 3,253,608 students; 542 elementary schools, private with 95,685 students; teachers in dioceses 131,264; 328 orphanages and infant asylums with 58,057 dependent children; 793 general hospitals, 134 special hospitals, 9,193,356 patients treated annually; 289 homes for the aged. Converts in the last year numbered 137,310.

Archdiocese of New York, including the boroughs of Manhattan, Bronx and Richmond, and 7 counties of eastern New York. Students, colleges and universities, 16,424. parochial and private high schools, 38,337; parochial and private elementary schools, 136,807. Public school pupils attending classes in religious instruction, 71,128.

Diocese of Brooklyn, including the boroughs of Brooklyn and Queens, and Nassau and Suffolk counties: Students, colleges and universities, 7,108; parochial and private high schools, 18,143. Public school pupils attending classes in religious instruction, 111,345.

## The National Catholic Welfare Conference

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized (1919) as a common agency acting under the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the United States. The Conference has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities." The Conference comprises the following departments and bureaus:

**Executive—Bureaus maintained:** Information, Confraternity of Christian Doctrine, Publications, Business and Auditing, United Nations and International Affairs.

**Youth—Facilitates exchange of information regarding the philosophy, organization, and program—content of Catholic youth organizations; promotes the National Catholic Youth Council, the federating agency for all existing, approved Catholic youth groups; contacts and evaluates national governmental and non-governmental youth organizations and youth servicing organizations.**

**Education—Divisions:** Statistics and Information, Education Liaison and Exchange of Persons.

**Press—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular news, features, editorial, pictorial, biographical, and editorial cartoon services; special texts, supplements and syndications; and weekly Radio-Television news-scrip.**

**Social Action—Covers the fields of Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Family Life, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Health and Hospitals, and Race Relations.**

**Legal—Serves as a clearing house of information on Federal, State and local legislation, and when requested represents Catholic interests before federal executive offices.**

**Lay Organizations—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent secretariats in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 14,500 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.**

The N.C.C.M. sponsors the weekly nation-wide radio Catholic Hour over the NBC network. The Christian in Action over the ABC Network and the Catholic Hour over NBC-TV. It publishes "Catholic Men," a monthly news magazine as well as pamphlets and booklets on the work of NCCM.

The N.C.C.W. makes suggestions for programs and speakers through its "Monthly Message to Affiliated Organizations."

The National Council of Catholic Nurses is closely associated with NCCW and NCWC Bureau of Health and Hospitals. The program of the NCCN is the personal sanctification of the lives

of its members and the inculcation of Christian principles in the field of health and nursing.

**Immigration—Handles problems in immigration, emigration, deportation, naturalization and citizenship, especially where the Church and its institutions are involved**

**Catholic Relief Services, N.C.W.C.—Administers a program of relief and assistance to refugees, prisoners of war, displaced persons, victims of war, and merchant seamen in the U. S., and in more than 60 foreign countries. Distributes funds from annual Bishops' collection; cooperates with major foreign relief organizations. Headquarters, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.**

**Mission Secretariat—Provides assistance to all U. S. religious societies sending missionaries to foreign lands and to help various mission aid groups; provides contacts among missionary communities with each other and with governmental and non-governmental agencies which touch on mission work; provides an inquiry center for the various community headquarters and missionaries in the field; assists Catholic agencies in the U. S. to contact Catholic missionaries**

**Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference—Ex Officio Members:** Edward Cardinal Mooney, Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Francis Cardinal Spellman, and James Francis Cardinal McIntyre. **Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Chairman; Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Archbishop of Baltimore, Vice-Chairman; Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis, Secretary, Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, Archbishop of Philadelphia, Treasurer; Most Rev. Matthew F. Brady, Bishop of Manchester, Chairman Education Department; Most Rev. Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Youngstown, Chairman Legal Department; Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, Chairman Lay Organizations; Most Rev. Thomas K. Gorman, Coadjutor Bishop of Dallas, Chairman Press Department; Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, Chairman Youth Department; Most Rev. Michael J. Ready, Bishop of Columbus, Chairman Immigration Department; Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Archbishop of Baltimore, Chairman of Social Action Department**

**Officers at National Headquarters, 1312 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, general secretary, and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Paul F. Tanner, assistant general secretary.**

In addition to the above named departments, the general body of the bishops maintains the following Special Committees: American Board of Catholic Missions. Propagation of the Faith. Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. Polish Relief. Spanish Speaking. Welfare Emergency and Relief Committee. Committee for Montezuma Seminary. Committee on Motion Pictures. National Organization for Decent Literature. North American College at Rome. Pope's Peace Plan and Catholic Migrants.

## American Leaders Named to Hall of Fame

Three American leaders were voted places in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans Oct. 31, 1955. They are Wilbur Wright (1867-1912), inventor, with his brother Orville, of the first successful heavier-than-air airplane; Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824-1863), Confederate military leader known as Stonewall Jackson, and George Westinghouse (1846-1914), inventor of the air brake and numerous devices for the use of electricity in manufacture.

A candidate must have been dead 25 years to achieve a place in the Hall. Wilbur Wright's brother, Orville, died in 1948 and hence was not

eligible. The men honored are commemorated with busts and plaques placed in a colonnade on the campus of New York Univ. above the Harlem river. Additions are made every 5 years and are voted on by a college of electors of 128 members. Nominations are made by the public. The men chosen in 1955 won over William James, Henry D. Thoreau, Edward A. MacDowell, Andrew Carnegie, Luther Burbank, Charles W. Elliot and Winslow Homer. Since each of these received more than 20 votes they will be represented on the next ballot in 1960. See Article, page 244

## Bible Society Book Distribution

According to the report of the American Bible Society, 450 Park Ave., New York, N. Y., made public in 1955, the organization distributed in 1954 a total of 15,391,171 books in 176 languages and 31 additional characters in the following categories: Bibles, 1,011,268; Testaments, 1,677,881; Gospels and Portions, 12,702,022. The society distributes books in over 40 countries and prints them in the United States, Mexico, Latin America, the Near East and the Far East. In the United States

alone Bibles were distributed in 85 languages. Of the society's total distribution, 9,000,071 volumes were distributed in the United States. In foreign distribution, Japan led with 978,700 volumes, Brazil second with 868,520 volumes, and Argentina third with 555,371.

The society's work for the blind exceeded that of any former year with a distribution of 55,078 embossed volumes in braille and other systems, and talking book records.

## The American National Red Cross

National Headquarters: 17th and D Sts., N.W., Washington 13, D. C.

Honorary President—The President of the United States. Chairman—E. Roland Harriman. New York, N. Y. President—Ellsworth Bunker, Washington, D. C. Area Managers—Eastern, Harold B. Nearman, Alexandria, Va. Southeastern, W. W. Jefferson, Atlanta, Ga.; Midwestern, Walker L. Millner, St. Louis, Mo.; Pacific, Sam B. Montgomery, San Francisco, Calif.

The American National Red Cross is one of 70 similar societies throughout the world. It was founded in 1881, with Clara Barton as its first president. It operates under a congressional charter granted in 1905. Its governing body is a 50-member Board of Governors, of whom 30 are elected by the chapters, 8 appointed by the President of the United States, and 12 elected by the Board itself as members-at-large. There are 3,700 local chapters and 4,000 branches. The society is supported by popular subscriptions to annual fund campaigns. In 1954 contributions totaled \$82,000,000.

During the calendar year 1954 the Red Cross gave rehabilitation aid to 13,200 families in 315 disaster relief operations in 44 states, Alaska, and 2 insular chapters. The relief expenditures were \$3,714,000.

Over 40% of the 1954 budget was spent in a variety of services for members of the United States armed forces around the world, for veterans, and their dependents. Red Cross field directors at military installations and hospitals helped 107,500 servicemen monthly and chapters across the country served 112,000 families monthly.

Red Cross field directors serve at military installations and military hospitals. 2,700 Red Cross representatives now serve the armed forces in the United States and overseas. At 74 Veterans' Administration offices they give a wide variety of services to veterans. Red Cross volunteer workers assist the staffs of 170 VA hospitals and centers in serving patients.

### BLOOD COLLECTION PROGRAM

The Red Cross provides, without charge, blood and blood derivatives to people in communities served by the program. In May 1955, there were 46 regional centers and 110 mobile units collecting blood for the Red Cross. From January through December 1954, 2,467,000 donations were collected and blood was being furnished to more than 3,500 hospitals in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

The home nursing courses instruct homemakers in simple nursing skills; the aim is to train one

member of every family to meet emergencies and safeguard family health. The Nursing Services program also includes the instruction of volunteer nurse's aides and the enrollment of nurses for community and emergency service.

Safety Services emphasizes safety education to help lessen the large annual toll of accidental injuries and deaths. The objectives of Red Cross courses in first aid, swimming lifesaving and the handling of small craft are first to prevent accidents, and second to know what to do when they occur.

More than 75,000 schools are now enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. Service opportunities for the members are related to the interests and activities of the students and to the curriculum. In addition to serving the community, junior members promote friendship and understanding with young people in other lands by exchange of gift boxes, international correspondence, school art, and music.

Volunteers are the backbone of the American Red Cross. Numbering more than 1,500,000, they serve as chapter officers and board members, as instructors of Red Cross courses; in Services such as Arts and Skills, Canteen, Entertainment and Supply, Gray Lady, Motor, Production, Social Welfare Aide, Staff Aide, and Volunteer Nurse's Aide; and in many other capacities.

### INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

There are two international Red Cross organizations: the International Committee of the Red Cross, a committee of Swiss citizens, founded in 1863; and the League of Red Cross Societies, a federation of the national societies, founded in 1919.

Under the Geneva Conventions the International Committee of the Red Cross acts as a neutral intermediary between warring nations and gives aid to prisoners of war. Another function of the committee is to protect the principles of the Red Cross movement. The League of Red Cross Societies promotes cooperation, program development, and mutual help among the Red Cross societies of the world.

## The National Jewish Welfare Board

National Office: 145 E. 32nd St., New York, N. Y.

The National Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) is the agency created by the American Jewish community in 1917 to serve the religious, welfare and morale needs of Jewish personnel in the U.S. Armed Forces and Veterans Administration Hospitals.

Through a merger with the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, founded in 1913, JWB in 1921 also became the national association of Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. JWB is also a founder and the American member of the World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centers, which introduced the Center movement in Israel and encouraged its growth and development in other parts of the democratic world. Since the 1940s, JWB has been the sponsor of the Jewish Book Council of America and the National Jewish Music Council, coordinators of Jewish Book Month and Jewish Music Festival. JWB is also the sponsor of the National Jewish Youth Conference, which represents local and regional Jewish youth and young adult councils. Through its Jewish Center Lecture Bureau, JWB books hundreds of speakers and artists annually to further adult Jewish educational activities.

In serving Jews in the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals, JWB operates through three divisions. The Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy, representing the Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Rabbinate, is authorized to recruit, ecclesiastically endorse and serve all military Jewish chaplains. At the end of 1954 there were 96 full-time Jewish chaplains on duty at 50 overseas areas and in the United States, and 235 more serving part-time in the U. S.

The Armed Services Division, manned by a professional field staff and 9,850 volunteers organized

into 249 community-wide Armed Services Committees, organizes recreational programs, cultural activities, home hospitality and holiday and Sabbath observances. This division also provides bath observances. This division also provides religious supplies and literature and kosher food to chaplains and GIs. The Women's Organizations Division, an alliance of 9 national Jewish women's organizations, provides gift packages to chaplains overseas and to hospitalized veterans in this country. Service to remote camps and hospitals is provided on a non-sectarian basis. As a member agency of USO, JWB is responsible for a number of USO operations in the U. S. and overseas and also conducts servicemen's centers in the Panama Canal Zone, Tokyo and Germany.

As the national association of Jewish Community Centers, JWB provides field service, program materials and technical consultative services, and recruits professional personnel and maintains a building bureau and camping department for its 350 affiliated Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. These Centers serve not only their own 552,000 members, who range in age from 3 to 83, but hundreds of thousands of others through community-wide cultural, recreational, camping and youth programs. Combined Center operating expenditures in 1955 totalled \$15,450,000; investments in buildings reached \$65,000,000; annual aggregate attendance came to 12,230,000.

At the end of 1954 the Center movement and JWB completed the observance of the centennial of the establishment of the first YMHA in Baltimore in 1854. Simultaneously JWB and the Centers played a leading role in the national-wide celebration of the 300th anniversary of Jewish settlement in America, which was observed from the fall of 1954 through June 1955.

## The National Catholic Welfare Conference

The National Catholic Welfare Conference was organized (1919) as a common agency acting under the bishops to promote the welfare of the Catholics of the United States. The Conference has for its incorporated purposes "unifying, coordinating and organizing the Catholic people of the United States in works of education, social welfare, immigrant aid and other activities." The Conference comprises the following departments and bureaus:

**Executive**—Bureaus maintained: Information, Fraternity of Christian Doctrine, Publications, Business and Auditing, United Nations and International Affairs.

**Youth**—Facilitates exchange of information regarding the philosophy, organization, and program content of Catholic youth organizations; promotes the National Catholic Youth Council, the federating agency for all existing, approved Catholic youth groups; contacts and evaluates national governmental and non-governmental youth organizations and youth servicing organizations.

**Education**—Divisions: Statistics and Information, Education Liaison and Exchange of Persons.

**Press**—Serves the Catholic press in the United States and abroad with regular news, features, editorial, pictorial, biographical, and editorial cartoon services; special texts, supplements and syndications; and weekly Radio-Television news-crypt.

**Social Action**—Covers the fields of Industrial Relations, International Affairs, Family Life, Civic Education, Social Welfare, Health and Hospitals, and Race Relations.

**Legal**—Serves as a clearing house of information on Federal, State and local legislation, and when requested represents Catholic interests before federal executive offices.

**Lay Organizations**—Includes the National Council of Catholic Men and the National Council of Catholic Women, which maintain at N. C. W. C. headquarters permanent secretariats in the interests of the Catholic laity. These councils function through some 14,500 affiliated societies—national, state, diocesan, district, local and parish; also through units of the councils in many of the dioceses.

The N.C.C.M. sponsors the weekly nation-wide radio Catholic Hour over the NBC network. The Christian in Action over the ABC Network and the Catholic Hour over NBC-TV. It publishes "Catholic Men," a monthly news magazine as well as pamphlets and booklets on the work of NCCM.

The N.C.C.W. makes suggestions for programs and speakers through its "Monthly Message to Affiliated Organizations."

The National Council of Catholic Nurses is closely associated with NCCW and NCWC Bureau of Health and Hospitals. The program of the NCCN is the personal sanctification of the lives

of its members and the inculcation of Christian principles in the field of health and nursing.

**Immigration**—Handles problems in immigration, emigration, deportation, naturalization and citizenship, especially where the Church and its institutions are involved.

**Catholic Relief Services, N.C.W.C.**—Administers a program of relief and assistance to refugees, prisoners of war, displaced persons, victims of war, and merchant seamen in the U. S., and in more than 60 foreign countries. Distributes funds from annual Bishops' collection; cooperates with major foreign relief organizations. Headquarters, 350 Fifth Ave., New York 1, N. Y.

**Mission Secretariat**—Provides assistance to all U. S. religious societies sending missionaries to foreign lands and to help various mission aid groups; provides contacts among missionary communities with each other and with governmental and non-governmental agencies which touch on mission work; provides an inquiry center for the various community headquarters and missionaries in the field; assists Catholic agencies in the U. S. to contact Catholic missionaries.

**Administrative Board, National Catholic Welfare Conference**—Ex Officio Members: Edward Cardinal Mooney, Samuel Cardinal Stritch, Francis Cardinal Spellman, and James Francis Cardinal McIntyre. Most Rev. Karl J. Alter, Archbishop of Cincinnati, Chairman. Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Archbishop of Baltimore, Vice-Chairman. Most Rev. Joseph E. Ritter, Archbishop of St. Louis, Secretary. Most Rev. John F. O'Hara, Archbishop of Philadelphia, Treasurer. Most Rev. Matthew F. Brady, Bishop of Manchester, Chairman Education Department. Most Rev. Emmet M. Walsh, Bishop of Youngstown, Chairman Legal Department. Most Rev. Richard J. Cushing, Archbishop of Boston, Chairman Lay Organizations. Most Rev. Thomas K. Gorman, Coadjutor Bishop of Dallas, Chairman Press Department. Most Rev. John J. Mitty, Archbishop of San Francisco, Chairman Youth Department. Most Rev. Michael J. Ready, Bishop of Columbus, Chairman Immigration Department. Most Rev. Francis P. Keough, Archbishop of Baltimore, Chairman of Social Action Department.

**Officers at National Headquarters, 1912 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington 5, D. C.**—Rt. Rev. Msgr. Howard J. Carroll, general secretary, and Rt. Rev. Msgr. Paul F. Tanner, assistant general secretary.

In addition to the above named departments, the general body of the bishops maintains the following Special Committees: American Board of Catholic Missions. Propagation of the Faith. Confraternity of Christian Doctrine. Shrine of the Immaculate Conception. Polish Relief. Spanish Speaking. Welfare Emergency and Relief Committee. Committee for Montezuma Seminary. Committee on Motion Pictures. National Organization for Decent Literature. North American College at Rome. Pope's Peace Plan and Catholic Migrants.

## American Leaders Named to Hall of Fame

Three American leaders were voted places in the Hall of Fame for Great Americans Oct. 31, 1955. They are Wilbur Wright (1867-1912), inventor, with his brother Orville, of the first successful heavier-than-air airplane; Thomas Jonathan Jackson (1824-1863), Confederate military leader known as Stonewall Jackson, and George Westinghouse (1846-1914), inventor of the air brake and numerous devices for the use of electricity in manufacture.

A candidate must have been dead 25 years to achieve a place in the Hall. Wilbur Wright's brother, Orville, died in 1948 and hence was not

eligible. The men honored are commemorated with busts and plaques placed in a colonnade on the campus of New York Univ. above the Harlem river. Additions are made every 5 years and are voted on by a college of electors of 128 members. Nominations are made by the public. The men chosen in 1955 won over William James, Henry D. Thoreau, Edward A. MacDowell, Andrew Carnegie, Luther Burbank, Charles W. Eliot and Winslow Homer. Since each of these received more than 20 votes they will be represented on the next ballot in 1960. See Article, page 244

## Bible Society Book Distribution

According to the report of the American Bible Society, 450 Park Ave., New York, N. Y., made public in 1955, the organization distributed in 1954 a total of 15,391,171 books in 176 languages and 31 additional characters in the following categories: Bibles, 1,011,268; Testaments, 1,677,881; Gospels and Portions, 12,702,022. The society distributes books in over 40 countries and prints them in the United States, Mexico, Latin America, the Near East and the Far East. In the United States

alone Bibles were distributed in 85 languages. Of the society's total distribution 9,000,071 volumes were distributed in the United States. In foreign distribution, Japan led with 978,700 volumes, Brazil second with 868,520 volumes, and Argentina third with 553,471.

The society's work for the blind exceeded that of any former year with a distribution of 55,076 embossed volumes in braille and other systems, and talking book records.

## The American National Red Cross

National Headquarters: 17th and D Sts., N.W., Washington 13, D. C.

Honorary President The President of the United States. Chairman—E. Roland Harriman, New York, N. Y. President—Ellsworth Bunker, Washington, D. C. Area Managers—Eastern, Harold B. Nearman, Alexandria, Va.; Southeastern, W. W. Jefferson, Atlanta, Ga.; Midwestern, Walker L. Millner, St. Louis, Mo.; Pacific, Sam B. Montgomery, San Francisco, Calif.

The American National Red Cross is one of 70 similar societies throughout the world. It was founded in 1881, with Clara Barton as its first president. It operates under a congressional charter granted in 1905. Its governing body is a 50-member Board of Governors, of whom 30 are elected by the chapters, 8 appointed by the President of the United States, and 12 elected by the Board itself as members-at-large. There are 3,700 local chapters and 4,000 branches. The society is supported by popular subscriptions to annual fund campaigns. In 1954 contributions totaled \$82,000,000.

During the calendar year 1954 the Red Cross gave rehabilitation aid to 13,200 families in 315 disaster relief operations in 44 states, Alaska, and 2 insular chapters. The relief expenditures were \$3,714,000.

Over 40% of the 1954 budget was spent in a variety of services for members of the United States armed forces around the world, for veterans, and their dependents. Red Cross field directors at military installations and hospitals helped 107,500 servicemen monthly and chapters across the country served 112,000 families monthly.

Red Cross field directors serve at military installations and military hospitals; 3,700 Red Cross representatives now serve the armed forces in the United States and overseas. At 74 Veterans' Administration offices they give a wide variety of services to veterans. Red Cross volunteer workers assist the staffs of 170 VA hospitals and centers in serving patients.

### BLOOD COLLECTION PROGRAM

The Red Cross provides, without charge, blood and blood derivatives to people in communities served by the program. In May 1955, there were 48 regional centers and 110 mobile units collecting blood for the Red Cross. From January through December 1954, 2,467,000 donations were collected and blood was being furnished to more than 3,500 hospitals in 44 states and the District of Columbia.

The home nursing courses instruct homemakers in simple nursing skills; the aim is to train one

member of every family to meet emergencies and safeguard family health. The Nursing Services program also includes the instruction of volunteer nurse's aides and the enrollment of nurse for community and emergency service.

Safety Services emphasizes safety education to help lessen the large annual toll of accidental injuries and deaths. The objectives of Red Cross courses in first aid, swimming, lifesaving, and the handling of small craft are first to prevent accidents, and second to know what to do when they occur.

More than 75,000 schools are now enrolled in the Junior Red Cross. Service opportunities for the members are related to the interests and activities of the students and to the curriculum. In addition to serving the community, junior members promote friendship and understanding with young people in other lands by exchange of gift boxes, international correspondence, school art, and music.

Volunteers are the backbone of the American Red Cross. Numbering more than 1,500,000, they serve as chapter officers and board members; as instructors of Red Cross courses; in Services such as Arts and Skills, Canteen, Entertainment and Supply, Gray Lady, Motor, Production, Social Welfare Aide, Staff Aide, and Volunteer Nurse's Aide; and in many other capacities.

### INTERNATIONAL RED CROSS

There are two international Red Cross organizations: the International Committee of the Red Cross, a committee of Swiss citizens, founded in 1863; and the League of Red Cross Societies, a federation of the national societies, founded in 1919.

Under the Geneva Conventions the International Committee of the Red Cross acts as a neutral intermediary between warring nations and gives aid to prisoners of war. Another function of the committee is to protect the principles of the Red Cross movement. The League of Red Cross Societies promotes cooperation, program development, and mutual help among the Red Cross societies of the world.

## The National Jewish Welfare Board

National Office: 145 E. 32nd St., New York, N. Y.

The National Jewish Welfare Board (JWB) is the agency created by the American Jewish community in 1917 to serve the religious, welfare and morale needs of Jewish personnel in the U.S. Armed Forces and Veterans Administration Hospitals.

Through a merger with the National Council of Young Men's Hebrew and Kindred Associations, founded in 1913, JWB in 1921 also became the national association of Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. JWB is also a founder and the American member of the World Federation of YMHAs and Jewish Community Centers, which introduced the Center movement in Israel and encouraged its growth and development in other parts of the democratic world. Since the 1940s, JWB has been the sponsor of the Jewish Book Council of America and the National Jewish Music Council, coordinators of Jewish Book Month and Jewish Music Festival. JWB is also the sponsor of the National Jewish Youth Conference, which represents local and regional Jewish youth and young adult councils. Through its Jewish Center Lecture Bureau, JWB books hundreds of speakers and artists annually to further adult Jewish educational activities.

In serving Jews in the Armed Forces and veterans hospitals, JWB operates through three divisions. The Commission on Jewish Chaplaincy, representing the Conservative, Orthodox and Reform Rabbinate, is authorized to recruit, ecclesiastically endorse and serve all military Jewish chaplains. At the end of 1954 there were 96 full-time Jewish chaplains on duty at 50 overseas areas and in the United States, and 235 more serving part-time in the U. S.

The Armed Services Division, manned by a professional field staff and 9,850 volunteers organized

into 249 community-wide Armed Services Committees, organizes recreational programs, cultural activities, home hospitality and holiday and Sabbath observances. This division also provides religious supplies and literature and kosher food to chaplains and GIs. The Women's Organizations Division, an alliance of 9 national Jewish women's organizations, provides gift packages to chaplains overseas and to hospitalized veterans in this country. Service to remote camps and hospitals is provided on a non-sectarian basis. As a member agency of USO, JWB is responsible for a number of USO operations in the U.S. and overseas and also conducts servicemen's centers in the Panama Canal Zone, Tokyo and Germany.

As the national association of Jewish Community Centers, JWB provides field service, program materials and technical consultative services, trains and recruits professional personnel and maintains a building bureau and camping department for its 350 affiliated Jewish Community Centers and YM-YWHA's. These Centers serve not only their own 552,000 members, who range in age from 3 to 83, but hundreds of thousands of others through community-wide cultural, recreational, camping and youth programs. Combined Center operating expenditures in 1955 totaled \$15,450,000; investments in buildings reached \$65,000,000; annual aggregate attendance came to 12,230,000.

At the end of 1954 the Center movement and JWB completed the observance of the centennial of the establishment of the first YMHA in Baltimore in 1854. Simultaneously JWB and the Centers played a leading role in the nationwide celebration of the 300th anniversary of Jewish settlement in America, which was observed from the fall of 1954 through June 1955.

## The Young Women's Christian Association

The Young Women's Christian Assn. was founded in London in 1855 by a group of Christian women who met as a prayer circle and determined to improve the conditions of working girls by providing decent housing and good food for those living away from home. In 1858 the first American YWCA was started in Boston; it adopted the English program and added classes in adult education, recreation and job training. Today the YWCA functions in 85 countries and has world headquarters in Geneva, Switzerland.

The YWCA of the United States has 3,250,000 members. Its National Board has offices at 600 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y. There are community associations in 438 towns and cities, student chapters in 641 colleges and universities and units in 244 rural districts. Its foreign division has 17 American secretaries in 14 foreign countries, who help develop associations abroad. In the United States it has three main groups: Y Teens, girls and boys (boys are associates, not full members) aged 13 to 18; Young Adults, employed girls, 18 to 30 and YW Wives, young married women and mothers of pre-school age children, who en-

gage in educational and recreational activities and projects themselves. Membership is open to any female from 13 to 70 years old who subscribes to the Christian purpose of the organization.

The emblem of the YWCA is an inverted triangle, signifies mind, body and spirit. The organization tries to develop the potentialities of the individual through promoting physical and mental health and training for useful citizenship. It urges cooperation among all, regardless of race or creed.

The YWCA's policies are determined by the National Board, elected at national conventions, which are held every three years and attended by delegates from all local Associations. The YWCA is the parent organization of the National Travelers Aid Association, Women's Exchanges, Day Nurseries, the International Migration Service, the American Federation of International Institutes and the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. It observes three special weeks: National YWCA Week, the last week in April each year; Y-Teen Roll Call Week, the second week in October, and World Fellowship Week, the second week in November.

## The Young Men's Christian Association

The National Council of the Young Men's Christian Association, James C. Donnell, II, president, Jay A. Urlice, general secretary; corporate body: National Board of YMCAs, 291 Broadway, New York 7, N. Y.

The Young Men's Christian Association originated in London in 1844. In 1955 there were 9,000 Associations in 70 countries and territories with a membership of more than 4,500,000.

The first Associations in North America were formed in Montreal and Boston in 1851. Today the United States has over 1,800 Associations while Canada has 98. About two-thirds of the members are under 30. More than 15,000 Ki-Y and Tri-Hi-Y Clubs extend the movement into the high schools of the United States and Canada.

In 1955 about 8,000 representatives from every section of the globe met in Paris to celebrate the centennial of the World's Alliance of YMCAs. The following declaration was adopted: "That the supreme purpose of the YMCA by which all its policies and practices must be determined is to bear witness, in language which youth can understand, to the saving power of Jesus Christ in the lives in every human relationship."

To this end the numerous organizations in the

United States have continued to extend their programs to reach all levels of youth, young adults and older people, developing self-governing clubs among school and non-school groups, reaching high school and college students, employees in industrial and transportation centers, and meeting the need of young people for training in leadership, vocational guidance, sports supervision, physical training and conservation of health. Increasingly, emphasis is being put upon the growth of sound citizenship and character building through the development of leadership, democratic procedures, interracial and intercultural understanding and the study of social and political questions in the light of Christian faith and principles.

The organization now has 171,062 regularly enrolled groups. Its educational program includes 24 curricular schools and 4,500 unit courses for adult education. Its international activities include the sending of trained leaders to Latin America, the Middle East and the Far East.

In 1954 the organization in the United States expended \$120,941,500 for all purposes. The Canadian YMCA expended \$5,735,900.

## The Salvation Army

The Salvation Army in the United States is part of an international organization with places of worship and social rehabilitation centers in 89 countries. It was established here in 1880 and has 1,887 centers of operation (1953), and more than 150,000 officers. National headquarters are at 120-130 W. 14th St., New York, N. Y.

The major part of the Army's activity is evangelical work. Founded originally for the religious enlightenment of the masses, its primary aim is to proclaim the message of the Scriptures. As a religious organization it has a distinct ecclesiastical identity, with its cardinal principles of doctrinal belief; its officers are empowered to perform all the functions of the clergy, and a number of officers are chaplains in the Armed Forces.

The Salvation Army's social service work comprises family welfare services, missing persons and in-

quiry bureaus, shelters for transients, homes and hospitals for unmarried mothers, settlements, children's homes and nurseries. "Harbor Light" centers to aid the recovery of alcoholics, men's rehabilitation centers, employment and vocational guidance bureaus, clinics and dispensaries, disaster emergency service, rural service welfare committees, overseas relief bureaus and shipping and collection centers, USO and Red Shield Clubs for servicemen and women, and summer camps for mothers and children.

By vote of the high council of the Salvation Army in London, Eng., Wilfred Kitching, British Commissioner, was elected General to succeed Gen. Albert Orsborn in June, 1954. Gen. Kitching is 61 has had 41 years' service as an S. A. officer, and his wife has served 40 years. The new British Commissioner is Joshua James, former S. A. commander in East Australia.

## The Volunteers of America

The Volunteers of America, a religious and philanthropic organization incorporated Nov. 6, 1896, under the laws of the State of New York, is democratic in constitution and semi-military in administration. It has a commissioned officer list of over 1,500 and a membership of more than 24,000, and operates 455 missions and service programs in the major cities of the United States. It was founded by Generals Ballington Booth and Maud Ballington Booth.

The religious work includes meetings for adults for worship embracing the rituals of the Lord's Supper, baptism and marriage. Missions of the organization are established where they can most effectively reach the unchurched. Sunday Schools for less privileged children are conducted in addition to a young people's society known as the Christian Companionship League.

The philanthropic work includes various institutional and social work programs, maintained in ac-

cordance with accepted standards and techniques of social service. There are departments of family welfare, health camps, day nurseries, hospices for working girls, maternity homes, homes for transient men and for mothers and children, clubs and homes for the aged, sheltered workshops and rehabilitation departments.

One of the principal departments, the Volunteer Prison League, deals with work among prisoners and their families, and persons discharged or paroled from federal and state penal institutions. The organization has been exceptionally successful in this latter branch of work. The League has been organized within the various prisons with an aggregate membership of more than 300,000 men and women. Membership involves the voluntary promise on the part of the prisoner to maintain discipline and otherwise live uprightly while under confinement. Aid has been extended and positions found for thousands of those released from penal institutions.



## Ash Wednesday and Easter Sunday

Source: H. F. M. Hedrick, Washington, D. C.

Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday	Year	Ash Wed.	Easter Sunday
1901...	Feb. 20	April 7	1951...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2001...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2051...	Feb. 15	Apr. 2
1902...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	1952...	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	2002...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2052...	Mar. 6	Apr. 23
1903...	Feb. 25	April 12	1953...	Feb. 18	Apr. 10	2003...	Mar. 6	Apr. 20	2053...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6
1904...	Feb. 17	April 3	1954...	Mar. 3	Apr. 15	2004...	Feb. 25	Apr. 11	2054...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1905...	Mar. 8	April 23	1955...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2005...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	2055...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18
1906...	Feb. 28	April 15	1956...	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	2006...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2056...	Feb. 16	Apr. 2
1907...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1957...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2007...	Feb. 21	Apr. 8	2057...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
1908...	Feb. 4	April 19	1958...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2008...	Feb. 6	Mar. 23	2058...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
1909...	Feb. 24	April 11	1959...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2009...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12	2059...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1910...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1960...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2010...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2060...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18
1911...	Mar. 1	April 16	1961...	Feb. 15	Apr. 12	2011...	Mar. 9	Apr. 24	2061...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10
1912...	Feb. 21	April 7	1962...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2012...	Feb. 22	Apr. 8	2062...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15
1913...	Feb. 5	Mar. 23	1963...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2013...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2063...	Feb. 20	Apr. 6
1914...	Feb. 25	April 12	1964...	Feb. 12	Mar. 29	2014...	Mar. 5	Apr. 20	2064...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1915...	Feb. 17	April 4	1965...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2015...	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2065...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29
1916...	Mar. 8	April 23	1966...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2016...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	2066...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1917...	Feb. 21	April 3	1967...	Feb. 28	Apr. 16	2017...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2067...	Feb. 10	Apr. 3
1918...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1968...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2018...	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2068...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22
1919...	Mar. 5	April 20	1969...	Feb. 11	Mar. 29	2019...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2069...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14
1920...	Feb. 18	April 4	1970...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2020...	Feb. 26	Apr. 12	2070...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1921...	Feb. 9	Mar. 27	1971...	Feb. 16	Apr. 2	2021...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2071...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1922...	Mar. 1	April 16	1972...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2022...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2072...	Feb. 3	Mar. 26
1923...	Feb. 14	April 1	1973...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2023...	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2073...	Feb. 28	Apr. 16
1924...	Mar. 5	April 20	1974...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2024...	Feb. 14	Mar. 31	2074...	Feb. 20	Apr. 7
1925...	Feb. 25	April 12	1975...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2025...	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	2075...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1926...	Feb. 17	April 4	1976...	Mar. 23	Apr. 10	2026...	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2076...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11
1927...	Mar. 2	April 17	1977...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2027...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	2077...	Feb. 10	Apr. 3
1928...	Feb. 22	April 31	1978...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2028...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2078...	Mar. 8	Apr. 23
1929...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	1979...	Feb. 20	Apr. 6	2029...	Feb. 14	Apr. 1	2079...	Feb. 21	Apr. 30
1930...	Mar. 5	April 20	1980...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2030...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2080...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30
1931...	Feb. 18	April 5	1981...	Feb. 16	Apr. 11	2031...	Feb. 26	Apr. 13	2081...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19
1932...	Feb. 10	Mar. 27	1982...	Mar. 7	Apr. 22	2032...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	2082...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1933...	Mar. 1	April 16	1983...	Feb. 20	Apr. 7	2033...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2083...	Feb. 9	Mar. 26
1934...	Feb. 14	April 1	1984...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2034...	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2084...	Feb. 28	Apr. 16
1935...	Mar. 6	April 21	1985...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2035...	Feb. 27	Apr. 13	2085...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1936...	Feb. 26	April 12	1986...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2036...	Feb. 18	Apr. 5	2086...	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1937...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28	1987...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2037...	Mar. 10	Apr. 25	2087...	Feb. 25	Apr. 11
1938...	Mar. 2	April 17	1988...	Feb. 8	Mar. 26	2038...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2088...	Feb. 16	Apr. 3
1939...	Feb. 22	April 9	1989...	Feb. 28	Apr. 15	2039...	Feb. 15	Apr. 1	2089...	Mar. 1	Apr. 18
1940...	Feb. 7	Mar. 24	1990...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31	2040...	Mar. 6	Apr. 21	2090...	Feb. 21	Apr. 8
1941...	Feb. 26	April 13	1991...	Mar. 4	Apr. 19	2041...	Feb. 19	Apr. 6	2091...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1942...	Feb. 18	April 5	1992...	Feb. 24	Apr. 11	2042...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	2092...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4
1943...	Mar. 10	April 25	1993...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2043...	Mar. 2	Apr. 17	2093...	Mar. 9	Apr. 24
1944...	Feb. 23	April 9	1994...	Mar. 1	Apr. 16	2044...	Feb. 22	Apr. 9	2094...	Feb. 29	Apr. 15
1945...	Feb. 14	April 1	1995...	Feb. 21	Apr. 7	2045...	Feb. 7	Mar. 25	2095...	Feb. 13	Mar. 31
1946...	Mar. 6	April 21	1996...	Feb. 12	Mar. 30	2046...	Feb. 27	Apr. 14	2096...	Mar. 5	Apr. 20
1947...	Feb. 19	April 6	1997...	Feb. 23	Apr. 12	2047...	Feb. 19	Apr. 5	2097...	Feb. 25	Apr. 12
1948...	Feb. 11	Mar. 28	1998...	Feb. 17	Apr. 4	2048...	Mar. 3	Apr. 18	2098...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28
1949...	Mar. 2	April 17	1999...	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	2049...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2099...	Feb. 28	Apr. 14
1950...	Feb. 22	April 9	2000...	Mar. 8	Apr. 23	2050...	Feb. 23	Apr. 10	2100...	Feb. 10	Mar. 28

In A. D. 325 the Council of the Christian Churches at Nicea in Asia Minor (present-day Nice or Isnik, in Asiatic Turkey) drew up the Nicene Creed, and also decided that Easter shall be on the first Sunday following the Paschal Full Moon which happens upon or next after the 21st of March. The principal reason was that the pilgrims needed moonlight to travel on their way to the great yearly Easter festivities. The date of Easter thus may vary between March 22 and April 25, over a period of 35 days.

Because of this wide fluctuation the British Parliament in 1928 passed a permissive statute with the purpose of bringing Easter within the "orderly scope of a solar measurement of time," determining provisionally that it should be "the first Sunday after the second Saturday in April." This reduces the range of variation less than a week. But the change was to await international consent and that has so far not been obtained.

If Paschal Full Moon falls on a Sunday, then Easter Day is the next Sunday. The Paschal Full Moon is the Fourteenth day of a Lunar month reckoned according to an ancient ecclesiastical computation and not the astronomical full moon.

## Church Fasts

The Roman Catholic days of obligation (not fast days) are Jan. 1 (Circumcision of Christ); Ascension Day (forty days after Easter Sunday); Aug. 15 (Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary); Nov. 1 (All Saints' Day), Dec. 8 (Immaculate Conception), Dec. 25 (Christmas), and all Sundays.

The Roman Catholic canon law prescribes abstinence for every Friday of the year. Abstinence and fast together are to be observed on Ash Wednesday, the Wednesdays and Fridays of Lent (in the United States), the Ember Days, the Vigils of Pentecost, the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary, the feast of All Saints, and the Nativity of Our Lord. The law of fast alone is prescribed for all the remaining days of Lent except Sundays.

In the American Episcopal Church the days of fasting or abstinence to be observed according to the Book of Common Prayer are the forty days of Lent, the Ember Days, and all the Fridays of the year except Christmas Day and the Epiphany.

Lent begins on Ash Wednesday, which comes 40 days previous to Easter Sunday, not counting Sundays. Originally it was a period of but 40 hours. Later it comprised 30 days of fasting, omitting all the Sundays and also all the Saturdays except one. Pope Gregory added Ash Wednesday to the fast, together with the remainder of that week.

The last seven days of Lent constitute Holy Week, beginning with Palm Sunday, Passion Week precedes Holy Week. The last Thursday—Maundy Thursday—commemorates the institution of the Eucharist.

The following day, Good Friday, commemorates the day of the crucifixion. Mohammedans celebrate Friday as the day of Adam's creation.

Easter is the chief festival of the Christian year, commemorating the resurrection of Christ. It occurs about the same time as the ancient heathen Roman celebration of the Vernal Equinox, the arrival of Spring. In the second century, A. D., Easter Day was, among Christians in Asia Minor, the 14th of Nisan, the seventh month of the Jewish calendar. The Christians in Europe observed the nearest Sunday.

The three Rogation Days are days of Solemn Supplication. In the Greek Church the four principal fasts are those in Lent, the week succeeding Whitsuntide, the fortnight before the Assumption, and forty days before Christmas.

Ember and Rogation Days are certain periods of the year devoted to prayer and fasting. Ember Days (twelve annually), about the beginning of the four seasons, are the Wednesday, Friday, and Saturday after the first Sunday in Lent, in Spring; after the feast of the Pentecost (Whitsunday), in Summer; after the festival of the Holy Cross, Sept. 14, Autumn, and after the festival of St. Lucia, Dec. 13, Winter. Ember Weeks are the weeks in which the Ember Days appear.

Ember Days in 1956 are February 22, 24, 25; May 23, 25, 26; September 19, 21, 22, December 19, 21, 22.

Rogation Days occur on Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday immediately preceding Ascension Day and in 1956 fall on May 1, 8, 9.

## Church Memoranda for 1956

<b>JANUARY</b>	8 I. Sun. aft. Easter	15. VII. Sun. aft. Trinity	14. XX. Sun. aft. Trinity
1. Circumcision (Sun.)	15. II. Sun. aft. Easter	22 VIII. Sun. aft. Trinity	18. St. Luke
6. Epiphany	22 III. Sun. aft. Easter	25. St. James	21. XXI. Sun. aft. Trinity
8. I. Sun. aft. Epiphany	25. St. Mark	29. IX. Sun. aft. Trinity	26. XXII. Sun. aft. Trinity
16. II. Sun. aft. Epiphany	29. IV. Sun. aft. Easter		28. St. Simon & St. Jude
22. III. Sun. aft. Epiphany		<b>AUGUST</b>	
25. Conversion of St. Paul		1. Wednesday	
29. Septuagesima		5. X. Sun. aft. Trinity	<b>NOVEMBER</b>
<b>FEBRUARY</b>	<b>MAY</b>	6. Transfiguration	1. Thursday
1. Wednesday	1. Tuesday	12. XI. Sun. aft. Trinity	1. All Saints
2. Purification	1. St. Philip & St. Jas.	19. XII. Sun. aft. Trinity	4. XXIII. Sun. aft. Trinity
5. Sexagesima	6. Rogation Sunday	24. St. Bartholomew	
12. Quinquagesima	13. Sun. aft. Ascension	26. XIII. Sun. aft. Trinity	11. XXIV. Sun. aft. Trinity
15. Ash Wednesday	20. Whitsunday		18. XXV. Sun. aft. Trinity
19. I. Sun. in Lent	27. Trinity Sunday	<b>SEPTEMBER</b>	22. Thanksgiving Day
24. St. Matthias	31. Corpus Christi	1. Saturday	25. XXVI. Sun. aft. Trinity
26. II. Sun. in Lent		2. XIV. Sun. aft. Trinity	30. St. Andrew
<b>MARCH</b>	<b>JUNE</b>	9. XV. Sun. aft. Trinity	
1. Thursday	1. Friday	16. XVI. Sun. aft. Trinity	<b>DECEMBER</b>
4. III. Sun. in Lent	3. I. Sun. aft. Trinity	21. St. Matthew	1. Saturday
11. IV. Sun. in Lent	10. II. Sun. aft. Trinity	23. XVII. Sun. aft. Trinity	2. I. Sun. in Advent
18. V. Sun. in Lent	11. St. Barnabas	29. St. Michael and All Angels	9. II. Sun. in Advent
25. Palm Sunday	17. III. Sun. aft. Trinity		16. III. Sun. in Advent
25. Annunciation	24. IV. Sun. aft. Trinity	30. XVIII. Sun. aft. Trinity	23. IV. Sun. in Advent
30. Good Friday	24. St. John Baptist		25. Christmas (Tuesday)
<b>APRIL</b>	29. St. Peter	<b>OCTOBER</b>	26. St. Stephen
1. Easter Sunday	<b>JULY</b>	1. Monday	27. St. John Evangelist
	1. V. Sun. aft. Trinity	7. XIX. Sun. aft. Trinity	28. Holy Innocents
	8. VI. Sun. aft. Trinity		30. Sun. aft. Christmas

## Protestant Episcopal Calendar, 1951-1957, with Altar Colors

**White**—From the First Service (First Vespers) of Christmas Day to the Octave of Epiphany, inclusive (except on the Feasts of Martyrs); on Maundy Thursday (for the celebration); from the First Service of Easter Day to the Vigil of Pentecost (except on Feasts of Martyrs and Rogation Days); on Trinity Sunday, Conversion of St. Paul, Purification, Annunciation, St. John Baptist, St. Michael, St. Luke, All Saints, Saints not Martyrs, and Patron Saints (Transfiguration and Dedication of Church).

**Red** From First Vespers of Pentecost to the First Vespers of Trinity Sunday (which includes Ember Days); Holy Innocents (if on a Sunday), and Feasts of all Martyrs

**Violet**—From Septuagesima to Maundy Thursday (Easter Eve); Advent Sunday to Christmas Eve, Vigils, Ember Days (except in Whitsun Week); and Rogation Days; Holy Innocents (unless Sunday).

**Black**—Good Friday and at funerals.

**Green**—All other days.

Days, Etc.	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957
Golden Number.....	14	15	16	17	18	19	1
Sunday Letter.....	G	F, E	D	C	B	A, G	F
Sundays after Epiphany.....	2	4	3	5	4	3	5
Septuagesima.....	Jan. 21	Feb. 10	Feb. 18	Feb. 14	Feb. 6	Jan. 29	Feb. 17
Ash Wednesday.....	Feb. 7	Feb. 27	Mar. 18	Mar. 3	Feb. 23	Feb. 15	Mar. 6
First Sunday in Lent.....	Feb. 11	Mar. 2	Feb. 22	Mar. 7	Feb. 27	Feb. 19	Mar. 10
Passion Day.....	Mar. 11	Mar. 22	Mar. 22	Apr. 4	Mar. 27	Mar. 18	Apr. 7
Palm Sunday.....	Mar. 18	Apr. 6	Mar. 29	Apr. 11	Apr. 3	Mar. 25	Apr. 14
Good Friday.....	Mar. 23	Apr. 11	Apr. 3	Apr. 16	Apr. 8	Mar. 30	Apr. 19
Easter Day.....	Mar. 25	Apr. 13	Apr. 5	Apr. 18	Apr. 10	Apr. 1	Apr. 21
Rogation Sunday.....	Apr. 29	May 18	May 10	May 23	May 15	May 6	May 26
Ascension Day.....	May 3	May 14	May 14	May 27	May 19	May 10	May 30
Whitsunday.....	May 13	June 1	May 24	June 6	May 29	May 20	June 9
Trinity Sunday.....	May 20	June 8	May 31	June 13	June 5	May 27	June 16
Sundays after Trinity.....	27	24	25	23	24	26	23
First Sunday in Advent.....	Dec. 2	Nov. 11	Nov. 29	Nov. 28	Nov. 27	Dec. 2	Dec. 1

## Jewish Holidays, Festivals and Fasts

Festivals and Fasts	Hebrew Date	1954-1955 (5715)	1955-1956 (5716)	1956-1957 (5717)	1957-1958 (5718)	1958-1959 (5719)
New Year (Rosh Hashana).....	Tishri 1	Sept. 28 Tu	Sept. 17 S	Sept. 6 Th	Sept. 26 Th	Sept. 15 M
Fest of Guedalla.....	Tishri 3	Sept. 30 Th	Sept. 19 M	Sept. 8 S	Sept. 28 S	Sept. 17 W
Day of Atonement.....	Tishri 10	Oct. 7 Th	Sept. 26 M	Sept. 15 S	Oct. 5 S	Sept. 24 W
Tabernacles, 1st Day.....	Tishri 15	Oct. 12 Tu	Oct. 1 S	Sept. 20 Th	Oct. 10 Th	Sept. 29 M
Tabernacles, 8th Day.....	Tishri 22	Oct. 19 Tu	Oct. 8 S	Sept. 27 Th	Oct. 17 Th	Oct. 6 M
Chanukkah.....	Tishri 23	Oct. 20 W	Oct. 9 Su	Sept. 28 F	Oct. 18 F	Oct. 7 Tu
Fast of Tebeth*.....	Kislev 25	Dec. 20 M	Dec. 10 S	Nov. 29 Th	Dec. 18 W	Dec. 7 Su
Purim.....	Tebeth 14	Jan. 4 Tu	Dec. 25 Su	Dec. 14 F	Jan. 2 Th	Dec. 21 Su
Purim (Leap Year).....	Adar Sheni 14	Mar. 8 Tu	Feb. 26 Su		Mar. 6 Th	
Passover, 1st Day.....	Nisan 15	Apr. 7 Th	Mar. 27 Tu	Mar. 17 Su		Mar. 24 Tu
Passover, 7th Day.....	Nisan 21	Apr. 13 W	Apr. 2 M	Apr. 16 Tu	Apr. 5 S	Apr. 23 Th
Passover, Last Day.....	Nisan 22	Apr. 14 Th	Apr. 3 Tu	Apr. 23 Tu	Apr. 12 S	Apr. 30 Th
Shebuoth, Feast of Weeks	Sivan 6	May 27 F	May 16 W	June 5 W	May 25 Su	June 12 F
Fast of Tammuz*.....	Tammuz 17	July 7 Th	June 26 Tu	July 16 Tu	July 5 S	July 23 Th
Fast of Abih*.....	Abh 9	July 28 Th	July 17 Tu	Aug. 6 Tu	July 26 S	Aug. 13 Th

\*If Thursday, substitute Sunday immediately following. †Yom Kippur. All Jewish holidays, etc., begin at sunset on the day previous to that given in the table.

The months of the Jewish year are: 1 Tishri; 2 Cheshvan (Also Marchesvan); 3 Kislev; 4 Tebet (Also Tebeth); 5 Sebat (Also Shebat); 6 Adar; 6a, added month some years, Adar Sheni; 7 Nisan; 8 Iyar; 9 Sivan; 10 Tammuz; 11 Abh; 12 Elul.

## Date of Paschal Full Moon, 1900-2199

The Golden Number, used in table, is greater by unity (one) than the remainder obtained upon dividing the given year by 19; for example: 19 is the Golden Number for the year 1956; from the table the date of Paschal Full Moon is March 27, and this being Tuesday, Easter Sunday is on April 1.

Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date	Golden Number	Date
1	April 14	6	April 18	11	Mar 25	16	Mar. 30
2	April 3	7	April 8	12	April 13	17	April 17
3	Mar. 23	8	Mar. 28	13	April 2	18	April 7
4	April 11	9	April 16	14	Mar 22	19	April 7
5	Mar. 31	10	April 5	15	April 10		Mar. 27

## Julian and Gregorian Calendars; Names for Months and Days

Calendars based on the movements of sun and moon have been used since ancient times, but none has been perfect. The Julian calendar, under which western nations measured time until 1582 A. D., was authorized by Julius Caesar in 46 B. C., the year 709 of Rome. His expert was a Greek, Sosigenes. The Julian year averaged 365 days and gave every fourth year 366 days. The Venerable Bede, an Anglo-Saxon monk, announced in 730 A. D. that every year was 11 min., 14 sec., too long, making a day every 128 years, but nothing was done about it for 800 years.

In 1582 Pope Gregory XIII decreed that the day following Oct. 4, 1582, should be called Oct. 15, thus dropping 10 days.

The Gregorian calendar now in use in the United States was imposed by the government of Great Britain on all its possessions, including the American colonies, in 1752. The British decreed that the day following Sept. 2, 1752, should be called Sept. 14, a loss of 11 days. All dates preceding were marked O. S., for Old Style. George Washington was born Feb. 11, 1732, O. S., and after 1752 his birthday anniversary fell on Feb. 22.

While the Catholic parts of Germany, Switzerland and the Netherlands adopted the calendar at once, the Protestant regions waited until 1700-1701. France accepted it at once; Poland in 1586; Hungary in 1587. Great Britain adopted it in 1752, Sweden in 1753, Japan in 1873; the Chinese Republic in 1912; the Turkish Parliament in 1917; the Soviet Government of Russia in 1918; Rumania in 1919. Finally, in May, 1923, prelates of the Greek Orthodox Church, meeting in Constantinople, decided to accept the Gregorian Calendar, and it was adopted by Greece and Greek Orthodox communities.

The only serious interference with the Gregorian calendar in any country in Europe occurred in September, 1793, when the Convention of the French Revolutionary Government decreed that the common era should be abolished in all civil affairs, and that the new French era should begin on Sept. 22, 1792, the day of the true Autumnal Equinox, and that each succeeding year should begin at the midnight of the day on which the true Autumnal Equinox falls. The French Revolutionary year was divided into 12 months of 30 days each. In ordinary years there were five extra days, from the 17th to the 21st of September, and at the end of every fourth year was a sixth complementary day. This new French Era reckoning began Nov. 24, 1793, and continued until Dec. 31, 1805, when it was abandoned by order of Napoleon, and the Gregorian calendar was reinstated in France.

Somewhat confusing was the method of observing the legal first day of the new year. Scotland made Jan. 1 the first day of the year in 1600, but England recognized Mar. 25 as New Year's Day until 1752, when it adopted Jan. 1. Thus the American colonies also had their legal year begin on Mar. 25 until 1752.

### NAMES OF THE MONTHS

January was named for Janus, the Roman god who had two faces; one looking into the past and the other into the future.

February comes from the Latin word Februo,

to purify. It was the time of the year for Roman ceremonies of purification.

March was named for Mars, Roman god of war, and in the time of Romulus it was the first month in the year. In this day there were only ten months in the calendar. These were of uneven lengths, some having less than twenty days and some containing as many as thirty-five days. When Numa became King, which was about 700 years before Christ, he decided that there should be 12 months and added two—January and February—and placed them at the beginning of the calendar; and in that way March became the third month. Among the old Saxons this month was known as Lenot, meaning spring, and this is the origin of our word Lent.

April is from the Latin word Aperio, to open; it is at this season that the flowers and leaves begin to bloom. The Saxons called the month Easter Month, in honor of Easter, the goddess of spring. May was named for Maia, daughter of the Roman deity Atlas.

June was named for the goddess Juno. July for a long time was known by its old name of Quintilis, from the Latin meaning five, as it was the fifth month in the ancient calendar of Romulus; but its name was changed to July in honor of Julius Caesar.

August, too, retained its old name of Sextilis (the sixth month) until the time of Augustus, who changed it to August.

September is from the Latin septem, seven; originally the 7th month, it has been the 9th for 2,000 years.

October, November, and December also retain the names by which they were known when there were but ten months in the year, being derived from the Latin words Octo, Novem, and Decem—eight, nine, and ten.

### NAMES OF THE DAYS

English names for days of the week come from Norse mythology by way of Anglo-Saxon, and for that reason are often similar to the Roman names, which the Teutonic tribes adapted. The Romans named their days after the sun, moon and planets—Mars, Mercury, Jove (Jupiter), Venus and Saturn, which were named after their gods.

Sunday, the sun's day, is the same in German; Sonntag. But Italian, French and Spanish name it after the Lord's Day.

Monday, the moon's day, is Montag in German (Mond moon), but the Latin luna, for moon, survives in Italian, French, Spanish.

Tuesday is the day of Tyr, Norse god of war; the French Mardi and Italian Martedì come from Mars, also Roman god of war.

Wednesday comes from Woden, a Norse god, but the Romance languages derive their words from the Roman Mercury, while the Germans call it Mittwoch—midweek.

Thursday is the day of Thor, god of thunder. His Latin equivalent, Jove, accounts for Giovedì (Ital.), Jeudi (Fr.), Jueves (Span.)

Friday is the day of Freya, Norse goddess of marriage. Similarly the Romance languages get their names from Venus, Roman goddess of love.

Saturday is derived from Saturn. In Italian it is Sabbato, the Sabbath; Sabado in Spanish.

## Mohammedan (Islamic) Calendar, 1956

Year	Name of the Month	Month Begins	Year	Name of the Month	Month Begins
1375	Jumada I . . . . .	Dec. 16, 1955	1376	Muharram (New Year) . . . . .	Aug. 8, 1956
1375	Jumada II . . . . .	Jan. 15, 1956	1376	Safar . . . . .	Sept. 7, 1956
1375	Rajab . . . . .	Feb. 13, 1956	1376	Rabi'a I . . . . .	Oct. 6, 1956
1375	Shaban . . . . .	Mar. 14, 1956	1376	Rabi'a II . . . . .	Nov. 5, 1956
1375	Ramadan . . . . .	Apr. 12, 1956	1376	Jumada I . . . . .	Dec. 4, 1956
1375	Shawal . . . . .	May 12, 1956	1376	Jumada II . . . . .	Jan. 3, 1957
1375	Zul'kadah . . . . .	June 10, 1956	1376	Rajab . . . . .	Feb. 1, 1957
1375	Zul'hijah . . . . .	July 10, 1956	1376	Shaban . . . . .	Mar. 3, 1957

## Donations by John D. Rockefeller, Jr., to Religious Causes

John D. Rockefeller, Jr., in 1955 made a grant of securities worth approximately \$20,000,000 to Sealandic Fund, Inc. "to strengthen and develop Protestant theological education in this country." The Sealandic Fund is a corporation through which the donor frequently allocates some of his philanthropies. Its trustees will determine the appropriations from this fund.

In announcing the gift Mr. Rockefeller made public a letter sent a year before to Dr. Nathan M. Pusey, president of Harvard University, after

his donation of \$1,000,000 to the Divinity School of the University. He said Dr. Pusey's belief in the underlying importance of the spiritual life promised to have a far-reaching influence on education and added: "In the position which Harvard University and you as its president have taken, I see the dawn of a new day in the educational world."

Mr. Rockefeller also gave \$509,950 to the Centennial Fund of the Young Women's Christian Assn., which had a goal of \$5,000,000.

# HOLIDAYS

## Legal or Public Holidays in the United States in 1956

Christmas and New Year's Day are observed by Christians, the world over

In Episcopal countries, the only other church days which are regular legal holidays are Good Friday, Easter Monday, and Whit Monday.

In Roman Catholic countries, the church days other than Christmas which are usually legal holidays are Epiphany, Ascension, Assumption, All Saints', and Immaculate Conception. In Latin-American countries it is usual to observe Good Friday and Corpus Christi.

In Lutheran countries, Epiphany, Annunciation, Ash Wednesday, Good Friday, Easter Monday, Ascension Day, Whit Monday, and Corpus Christi are holidays.

Federal "Legal Public Holidays" are New Year's, Washington's Birthday, Memorial or Decoration Day, Independence Day, Labor Day, Veterans Day, Thanksgiving, and Christmas. The President and Congress designate only for the District of Columbia and Federal employees throughout the nation. Each State has jurisdiction over the holidays it will observe. They are designated either by legislative enactment or executive proclamation. There are no national holidays in the United States. The only instance where Congress has purported to declare a 'National holiday throughout the United States,' appears to be the act of March 2, 1889 which used the expression with reference to April 30, 1889, the centennial anniversary of the inauguration of the first President of the United States.

### CHIEF LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

(1956 is a Leap Year)

When a holiday falls on a Sunday it is observed on the following Monday.

**Saturday**—In most of the states banks close at noon or are closed all day.

**Jan. 1 (Sunday)**—New Year's Day. All the States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**Jan. 20—Inauguration Day.** The District of Columbia. Since 1837 observed every fourth year.

**Feb. 12 (Sunday)**—Lincoln's Birthday. Ariz., Ark. (a Memorial Day), Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Ill., Ind., Iowa, Kan., Ky., Md., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., N. Dak., Ohio, Ore., Pa., S. Dak., Tenn., Tex. (bank holiday only), Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wis., Wyo., Alaska, Virgin Islands.

**Feb. 22 (Wednesday)**—Washington's Birthday. All the states (except Idaho), District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. Presidents' Holiday, in Hawaii.

**March 30—Good Friday.** Arkansas (a Memorial Day), Connecticut, Delaware, Florida, Illinois, Indiana, Louisiana, Maryland, Minnesota, New Jersey, North Dakota, Pennsylvania, Tennessee, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands. In California from 12 noon to 3 P.M.

**May 30 (Wednesday)**—Memorial, or Decoration Day. All the states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, with the following exceptions—Alabama, Georgia, Mississippi, South Carolina, (In Florida, Memorial Day for veterans of all wars; in Virginia, Confederate Memorial Day; in North Carolina, holiday only for State and National Banks; Texas, for bank purposes only. In Hawaii, Observance Day; replaces Memorial Day and Armistice Day.)

**July 4 (Wednesday)**—Independence Day. All the States, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**Sept. 3—Labor Day** (first Monday in September). All the states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**Oct. 12 (Friday)**—Columbus Day. Ala., Ariz., Ark. (a Memorial Day), Calif., Colo., Conn., Del., Fla. (also Farmers Day), Ga., Ill., Ind., Kan., Ky., La., Md., Mass., Mich., Minn., Mo., Mont., Nebr., Nev., N. H., N. J., N. Mex., N. Y., Okla., Ore., Pa., R. I., Tex., Utah, Vt., Wash., W. Va., Wyo., Puerto Rico. It is Fraternal Day in Alabama; Discovery Day in Indiana and North Dakota; Landing Day in Wisconsin.

**Nov. 6—General Election Day** (1st Tuesday after the first Monday in November). All the states except Ala., Conn., D. C., Ga., Kan., Ky., Me., Mass., Miss., Nebr., N. Mex., Utah, Vt. (Observed usually only when presidential or general elections are held. Primary election days are observed in some states; see list of Days Usually Observed.)

**Nov. 11 (Sunday)**—Veterans Day. All the states (except Oklahoma, where the closing of banks and offices is optional, and Virginia), District of Columbia, Canal Zone (not by banks), Guam, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**Nov. 22—Thanksgiving Day.** (Always the fourth Thursday in November). All states, District of Columbia, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**December 25—(Tuesday)**—Christmas Day. All the states, District of Columbia, Alaska, Canal Zone, Guam, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands.

**Jan. 6—Three Kings' Day (Epiphany).** In Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands (half holiday in St. Thomas and St. John).

### OTHER LEGAL OR PUBLIC HOLIDAYS

**Jan. 8—Battle of New Orleans.** Louisiana.

**Jan. 11—De Hostos' Birthday.** Puerto Rico.

**Jan. 19—Robert E. Lee's Birthday.** Ala., Ark., Fla., Ga., Ky., La., Miss., N. C., S. C., Tenn., Tex. Lee-Jackson Day, in Va.

**Jan. 20—Arbor Day.** In Florida (always third Friday in January).

**Jan. 20—General Douglas MacArthur Day.** A Memorial Day in Arkansas.

**Jan. 30—Franklin D. Roosevelt Day.** Kentucky, Hawaii, and Virgin Islands.

**Feb. 14—Admission Day.** In Arizona.

**Feb. 14—Mardi Gras (Shrove Tuesday).** Alabama: Florida cities where carnival is celebrated; Louisiana (Parishes of Orleans, St. Bernard, Jefferson, St. Charles, St. John the Baptist, and East Baton Rouge, and in all municipalities in the state where the authorities authorize it); Canal Zone.

**March 1—State Day.** In Nebraska (a Memorial Day).

**March 2—Texas Independence Day.** In that state.

**March 6—Magellan Day.** Day Magellan landed at Umatar on Guam. A Memorial Day in Guam

**March 15—Andrew Jackson's Birthday.** In Tennessee.

**March 17—Evacuation Day.** In Boston and Suffolk County, Mass.

**March 22—Emancipation Day.** Puerto Rico.

**March 25—Maryland Day.** In that state.

**March 26—Kuhio Day.** Hawaii.

**March 29—Holy Thursday.** Virgin Islands.

**March 30—Seward's Day.** In Alaska (Not observed by Federal employees.)

**March 31—Transfer Day.** The Virgin Islands.

**April 2—Easter Monday.** North Carolina and Virgin Islands.

**April 12—Date of Passage of Halifax Independence Resolution.** In North Carolina.

**April 13—Thomas Jefferson's Birthday.** Ala., Mo., Nebr. (a Memorial Day), and Okla.

**April 16—De Diego's Birthday.** In Puerto Rico.

**April 19—Patriots' Day.** Maine and Mass.

**April 21—San Jacinto Day.** Texas

**April 22—Arbor Day.** Nebraska.

**April 22—Oklahoma Day.** In that state.

**April 23—Fast Day.** New Hampshire. (Always 4th Monday in April, by legislative act of 1948.)

**April 26—Confederate Memorial Day.** Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Mississippi.

**May 4—Rhode Island Independence Day.** In that state.

**May 10—Confederate Memorial Day.** North Carolina, South Carolina.

**May 20—Mecklenburg Declaration of Independence.** In North Carolina.

**May 30—Whit Monday.** The Virgin Islands.

**June 3—Birthday of Jefferson Davis or \* Confederate Memorial Day.** In Alabama, Florida, Georgia, \*Kentucky, \*Louisiana, Mississippi, South Carolina, \*Tennessee and Texas. (In Arkansas a Memorial Day.)

**June 11—Kamehameha Day.** In Hawaii.

**June 14—Flag Day.** Pennsylvania.

**June 15—Pioneer Day.** Idaho. (Observed in some manner, but no longer a legal holiday.)

June 17—Bunker Hill Day. Boston and Suffolk County, Mass. Armed Forces Day—In Guam (a Memorial Day).

June 20—West Virginia Day. In that state.

June 22—Organic Act Day. The Virgin Islands.

June 24—San Juan Day. Puerto Rico (bank holiday).

July 13—Nathan Bedford Forrest's Birthday. In Tennessee.

July 17—Munoz Rivera's Birthday. In Puerto Rico.

July 21—Liberation Day. Guam.

July 24—Pioneer Day. Utah.

July 25—Constitution Day. Puerto Rico. Supplication Day (beginning of hurricane season). The Virgin Islands.

July 27—Barbosa's Birthday. Puerto Rico.

Aug. 1—Colorado Day. In that state.

Aug. 14—Victory Day. Rhode Island; World War II Memorial Day. Arkansas.

Aug. 16—Bennington Battle Day, in Vermont.

Aug. 30—Ruey P. Long's Birthday. In Louisiana.

Sept. 9—Admission Day. In California.

Sept. 12—Defenders' Day. In Maryland.

Sept. 16—Cherokee Strip Day. In Oklahoma.

Oct.—State Fair. In South Carolina, on Thursday of week in counties where State Fair is held.

Oct. 3—Missouri Day. In that state. First Monday in October is set apart as a day commemorative of state's history, to be observed by teachers, pupils and patrons with exercises.

Oct. 10—Oklahoma Historical Day. In that state.

Oct. 11—Pulaski Day. In Nebraska (a Memorial Day). General Election Day in Alaska (always second Tuesday in October).

Oct. 12—Discovery Day. In Indiana.

Oct. 18—Alaska Day. In Alaska. (Not observed by Federal employees.)

Oct. 25—Thanksgiving Day (end of hurricane season). In the Virgin Islands.

Oct. 31—Nevada Day. In that state.

Nov. 1—All Saints' Day. In Louisiana. Liberty Day in the Virgin Islands.

Nov. 3—Panama Independence Day. In Canal Zone.

Nov. 4—Will Rogers Day. In Oklahoma.

Nov. 10—First move toward Independence from Spain. In the Canal Zone.

Nov. 19—Discovery Day. In Puerto Rico.

Nov. 23—Reparation Day. In Maryland (half holiday in Frederick County).

Dec. 26—Christmas Monday. In South Carolina.

#### DAYS USUALLY OBSERVED

Not legal or public holidays:

Air Force Day (see Armed Forces Day).

American Indian Day is the fourth Friday in September

Arbor Day. Tree-planting day. First observed April 10, 1872, in Nebraska. Over one million trees were set out. Now observed in every state in the Union, the District of Columbia and Puerto Rico. A legal holiday in Florida (April 22nd), in Arkansas, a Memorial Day (first Saturday in December). In order to promote the day in a more effective, coordinated manner, several organizations are urging that the last Friday in April be selected as Arbor Day in all the Northern and Western States.

Armed Forces Day (May 19 in 1956). Always 3rd Saturday in that month, by Presidential proclamation. Replaced Army, Navy and Air Forces Days. (Air Force Day was the 2nd Saturday in September; Army Day April 6th; Navy Day October 27, the birthday of Theodore Roosevelt. October is also the month in which the American Navy was founded (1775) by the Continental Congress.)

Atlantic Charter Day, August 14.

Bird Day. Often observed with Arbor Day.

Child Health Day, May 1, by Presidential Proclamation.

Citizenship Day, Sept. 17. President Truman, Feb. 29, 1952, signed bill designating Sept. 17 as annual Citizenship Day. It replaced I Am An American Day, formerly 3rd Sunday in May and Constitution Day, formerly Sept. 17.

Constitution Day (see Citizenship Day).

Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day, Nov. 12. (See Susan B. Anthony day. Is observed for like reasons.)

Father's Day. The third Sunday in June (June 17 in 1956). Always 3rd Sunday in that month.

Flag Day, June 14th, by Presidential Proclamation. It is a legal holiday in Pennsylvania.

Forefathers' Day, Dec. 31. Landing on Plymouth Rock, in 1620. Is celebrated with dinners by New England societies, especially "Down East."

Four Chaplains Memorial Day, February 3.

Gen. Pulaski Memorial Day, Oct. 11. Native of Poland, and Revolutionary War hero; died (Oct. 11, 1779) from wounds received at the siege of Savannah, Ga.

Groundhog Day, Feb. 2. A popular belief is that if the groundhog sees his shadow this day he returns to his burrow and winter continues 6 weeks longer.

I Am An American Day (see Citizenship Day).

John Howard Payne Memorial Day, April 19, by Presidential Proclamation. Author of Home Sweet Home.

May Day. Popularly given to May 1st.

Mother's Day (May 13 in 1956). Always 2nd Sunday in that month.

National Aviation Day, Aug. 19, by Presidential Proclamation.

National Freedom Day, February 1. To commemorate the signing, by President Lincoln, of the document to abolish slavery, Feb. 1, 1865. By Presidential Proclamation.

National Maritime Day, May 22. First proclaimed 1935 in commemoration of the departure of the SS Savannah, from Savannah, Ga, on May 22, 1819, on the first successful transatlantic voyage under steam propulsion. By Presidential Proclamation.

Pan American Day, April 14. In 1890 the First International Conference of American States, meeting in Washington, was held on that date. A resolution was adopted which resulted in the creation of the organization known today as the Pan American Union. By Presidential Proclamation.

Poetry Day, Oct. 15.

Puppy Week. Last week in May.

Primary Election Day. A legal holiday in Ark., Calif., Ind., Mo. Ore., Penn., S. Dak., Tenn., W. Va. and Wis. A holiday in Nev., with optional closing of banks and offices.

Sadie Hawkins Day, first Saturday after November 11.

St. Patrick's Day, March 17. Observed by Irish Societies and with parades.

Susan B. Anthony Day, Feb. 15. In honor of the birthday of a pioneer crusader for equal rights for women (see Elizabeth Cady Stanton Day).

United Nations Day, Oct. 24, by Presidential Proclamation, to commemorate founding of United Nations.

#### WEEKS AND MONTHS

Among the Weeks observed each year are American Art Week, American Education Week, American Heart Week, American Red Cross Fund Drive, Cancer Control Month (sponsored by the American Cancer Society), Boy Scout Week, Camp Fire Girls Birthday Week, Christmas Seal Sale (sponsored by National Tuberculosis Association), Fire Prevention Week, Girl Scout Week, Jewish Youth Week, March of Dimes (sponsored by National Foundation for Infantile Paralysis), National Boys' Club Week (sponsored by Boys' Clubs of America), Boys and Girls Week (sponsored by Rotary International), National Crime Prevention Week, National Letter Writing Week, National Wildlife Restoration Week (sponsored by National Wildlife Federation), United Nations National Wildlife Federation, Good Will Week, United States-Canada Good Will Week (sponsored by Kiwanis International), and Youth Week, or Christian Endeavor Week (sponsored by United Christian Youth Movement).

#### Public Days in Canada, 1956

New Year's Day, Jan. 1; Good Friday, March 30; Easter Monday, April 2; Victoria Day, May 21 (always first Monday preceding May 25); Queen's Birthday (usually celebrated on same date as Victoria Day); Dominion Day, July 1; Labour Day, Sept. 3; Thanksgiving Day (the second Monday of October seems the customary day); Remembrance Day, Nov. 11; Christmas, Dec. 25. When the statutory holidays fall on Sunday, the following day is observed. Although the general

observation of holidays on Mondays, in order to give people long weekends, has been a matter of discussion, no legislation has yet been passed in this regard, with the exception for Victoria Day.

Civic Holiday is not a statutory holiday, but any city, town or municipality may appoint any day as such by resolution of the Council or the statutory body. However, the first Monday in August is generally observed throughout Canada as Civic Holiday (August 6 in 1956).

## Old English Holidays

**Jan. 6.** TWELFTH DAY, or Twelfth-tide, sometimes called Old Christmas Day, the same as Epiphany (Feast of the Three Kings). It is celebrated in Spain as Christmas and in Italy as Epiphany (Befana Day). The previous evening is Twelfth Night. Since 1900 the Russian Orthodox Church has observed Jan. 7 as Christmas, inasmuch as 13 days instead of 12 now mark the difference between the old and the new or Gregorian calendar.

**Feb. 2.** CANDELMAS: Festival of the Purification of the Virgin. Consecration of the lighted candles to be used in the church during the year.

**Feb. 14.** OLD CANDELMAS: St. Valentine's Day.

**Mar. 25.** LADY DAY: Annunciation of the Virgin.

**April 8** is Old Lady Day.

**June 24.** MIDSUMMER DAY: Feast of the Nativity of John the Baptist.

**July 7** is Old Midsummer Day.

**July 15.** ST. SWITHIN'S DAY. An old superstition if rain fell it would continue forty days.

**Aug. 1.** LAMMAS DAY. Originally in England the festival of the wheat harvest. In the church the festival of St. Peter's miraculous deliverance from prison. Old Lammas Day is August 13.

**Sept. 29.** MICHAELMAS: Feast of St. Michael the Archangel. Old Michaelmas is Oct. 11.

**Nov. 1.** ALL-HALLOWMAS: All-hallows or All Saints' Day. Previous evening is All-hallowe'en.

**Nov. 3.** ALL SOULS' DAY. Day of prayer for the souls of the dead.

**Nov. 11.** MARTINMAS: Feast of St. Martin. Old Martinmas is Nov. 23.

**Dec. 28.** CHILDERMAS: Holy Innocents' Day.

## Greek Church Calendar, 1956

Date	Holy Days	Date	Holy Days	Date	Holy Days
Jan. 1	Circumcision	June 14	Ascension	Aug. 30	St. Alexander Nevsky*
Jan. 6	Theophany (Epiphany)	June 24	St. John Baptist	Sept. 8	Nativity of Theotokos
Feb. 2	Hypapante (Purification)	June 24	Pentecost	Sept. 14	Exaltation of Cross
Mar. 21	Great Lent Begins	June 25	Holy Ghost	Oct. 1	Patronage of Theotokos
Mar. 25	Annunciation	June 29	Peter and Paul Chief Apostles	Nov. 15	First Day of Fast of Theotokos
Apr. 23	St. George	June 30	Twelve Apostles	Nov. 21	Entrance of Theotokos
Apr. 29	Palm Sunday	Aug. 6	Transfiguration	Dec. 9	Concept of Theotokos
May 4	Great Friday	Aug. 15	Repose of Theotokos	Dec. 25	Nativity (Christmas)
May 6	Holy Pasch (Easter)				

\*Peculiar to Russia. The dates above are according to the Gregorian calendar, which was adopted by the Greek Church in 1923; September 30 Old Style for that year is followed by October 14 New Style. To change from the Julian calendar to the Gregorian calendar, add 10 days for the years 1582

to 1700; 11 days from 1700 to 1800; 12 days from 1800 to 1900; 13 days since 1900.

In 1956 the Greek Orthodox Church will observe all Holy Days on the dates given above.

First Greek Orthodox church in U. S. founded, 1866, in New Orleans, La.

## Religious Population of the World

Source: The Encyclopaedia Britannica's 1955 Book of the Year

Estimated memberships, 1954

	North America	South America	Europe	Asia	Africa	Oceania	Total
Roman Catholic	84,305,000	106,619,000	231,452,000	13,159,000	15,951,000	18,144,000	469,630,000
Eastern Orthodox	2,100,171		12,447,669	8,106,071	5,868,089		128,522,000
Protestant	63,388,515	2,379,711	113,572,145	8,749,330	6,154,680	7,511,685	201,756,066
<b>Total</b>	<b>149,793,686</b>	<b>108,998,711</b>	<b>457,471,814</b>	<b>30,014,401</b>	<b>27,973,769</b>	<b>25,655,685</b>	<b>799,908,066</b>
Jewish	5,222,000	638,030	3,424,150	1,609,520	675,500	58,250	11,627,450
Moslem	32,600	139,156	3,866,000	256,252,400	61,566,180	75,000	321,931,336
Zoroastrian				140,000			140,000
Shinto				30,000,000			30,000,000
Taoist	15,000	17,000	12,000	50,000,000	1,200	8,000	50,053,200
Confucian	86,000	95,000	50,000	300,000,000	7,500	52,000	300,290,500
Buddhist	165,000	135,000	10,000	150,000,000			150,310,000
Hindu	10,000	275,000		309,264,000	300,000	100,000	309,949,000
Primitive	50,000	1,000,000		45,000,000	75,000,000	100,000	121,150,000
Others or none	78,233,714	1,012,103	83,256,036	148,288,679	30,974,851	6,571,065	348,336,448
<b>Total</b>	<b>84,814,314</b>	<b>3,311,289</b>	<b>90,618,186</b>	<b>1,290,554,599</b>	<b>168,525,231</b>	<b>6,964,315</b>	<b>1,643,787,934</b>
<b>Grand total.</b>	<b>233,608,000</b>	<b>112,310,000</b>	<b>548,090,000</b>	<b>1,320,569,000</b>	<b>196,499,000</b>	<b>32,620,000</b>	<b>2,443,696,000</b>

Asia includes Indonesia but not the Philippine Islands.

Oceania includes the Philippine Islands, Australia, New Zealand, etc.

Jewish figures include all Jews whether members of a synagogue or not. Europe figure includes Asiatic U.S.S.R. and Turkey.

Protestant figures for the U. S. taken from Yearbook of American Churches, 1954.

Roman Catholics in North America include the West Indies. Europe includes Communist controlled Eurasia. Statistics supplied by Catholic Students' Mission Crusade, Cincinnati, O.

## The Mayflower Compact

In the Name of God, Amen. We whose names are underwritten, the loyal subjects of our dread sovereign Lord, King James, by the grace of God, of Great Britain, France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith, etc.,

Having undertaken, for the glory of God, and advancement of the Christian faith and honor of our King and Country, a voyage to plant the first colony in the northern parts of Virginia, do by these presents solemnly and mutually in the presence of God, and one of another, covenant and combine ourselves together into a civil body politic, for our better ordering and preservation

John Carver  
William Bradford,  
Edward Winslow,  
William Brewster,  
Isaac Allerton,  
Myles Standish,  
John Alden, (\*)  
Samuel Fuller,  
Christopher Martin,  
William Mullins,  
William White.

Richard Warren,  
John Howland,  
Stephen Hopkins,  
Edward Tilly,  
John Tilly,  
Francis Cooke,  
Thomas Rogers,  
Thomas Tinker,  
John Ridgale,  
Edward Fuller  
(\*) Sole male survivor at time of his death, Sept. 12, 1687.

and furtherance of the ends aforesaid; and by virtue hereof to enact, constitute and frame such just and equal laws, ordinances, acts, constitutions and offices from time to time, as shall be thought most meet and convenient for the general good of the Colony; unto which we promise all due submission and obedience.

In witness whereof we have hereunder subscribed our names at Cape Cod the 11 of November, (Nov. 21 new style calendar), in the year of the reign of our sovereign Lord, King James of England, France and Ireland the eighteenth, and of Scotland the fifty-fourth, Anno Dom. 1620.

John Turner,  
Francis Eaton,  
James Chilton,  
John Crackston,  
John Billington,  
Moses Fletcher,  
John Goodman,  
Degory Priest,  
Thomas Williams,  
Gilbert Winslow

Edmond Margeson,  
Peter Brown,  
Richard Britteridge,  
George Soule,  
Richard Clarke,  
Richard Gardiner,  
John Allerton,  
Thomas English,  
Edward Doty,  
Edward Leister

# Selective Service Act and Selective Service System

Source: Selective Service System, Washington, D. C.

Selective Service for military training was authorized by an act of Congress entitled the Selective Service Act of 1948. Basic provisions of this act have been twice extended—first in 1951, when its provisions were extended to July 1, 1955, and in 1955, when this was extended to July 1, 1959.

Under the 1951 amendments the act became known as the Universal Military Training and Service Act, as amended. Under authority granted by the act, the President authorized the use of Selective Service to bring the armed forces up to strength. By June, 1955, inductions since 1948 totaled 2,000,000, of which 81,430 went to the Marines during the Korean crisis, the remainder to the Army.

## CHANGES OF 1955

Important changes in provisions of the act as a result of the 1955 Amendments (Public Law 118) included:

Provision for exemption from training and service, but not from registration, of certain aliens who subsequent to June 24, 1948, served on active duty for a period of not less than 18 months' in the armed forces of a nation with which the United States is associated in mutual defense activities, with the proviso that no such exemption be granted to any person who is a national of a country which does not grant reciprocal privileges to citizens of the United States.

Provision that (a) no person who has served honorably on active duty after Sept. 16, 1940, for a period of not less than one year in the Armed Forces, including the Coast Guard or (b) any person who subsequent to Sept. 16, 1940, was discharged for the convenience of the Government after having served honorably on active duty for a period of not less than six months, or (c) served for a period of not less than 24 months as a commissioned officer in the Public Health Service or as a commissioned officer in the Coast and Geodetic Survey, shall be liable for induction for training and service except after a declaration of war or national emergency by the Congress.

The act lowers to 28 years the age to which liability is extended for certain registrants who enlist in the National Guard prior to attaining the age of 18 years and 6 months. It formerly was 35 years of age.

## DOCTORS AND DENTISTS

Also it continues the induction of doctors and dentists for 2 years to July 1, 1957; lowers the maximum age for the induction of doctors and dentists from the 50th birthday to the 46th birthday; and provides that no person in the medical, dental, and allied specialist categories shall be inducted after he has attained his 35th birthday if he applies or has applied for a commission in one of the Armed Forces in these categories and has been rejected for commission on the sole ground of physical disqualification.

Calls on Selective Service by the Department of Defense for the first 9 months of 1955 were: January, 23,000; February, 11,000; March, 11,000; April, 8,000; May, June, July, August and September, 10,000 each.

Immediately after receiving a call, the Director of Selective Service notifies State Directors of the numbers apportioned to their states on the basis of those classified 1-A; that is, those available for service. The State Director thereupon apportions the call among the local boards within his jurisdiction.

Selective Service has no means of predicting what future calls may be levied upon it. It is responsible for the process by which men between the ages of 18 years and 6 months and 26 years are called or deferred. The Armed Forces—not Selective Service—set physical and mental standards and conduct physical examinations and determine the size of the monthly calls.

## TESTS FOR DEFERMENT

Approximately 565,000 college students took the Selective Service College Qualification Test offered on 16 different dates between May, 1951, and May, 1955. Registrants' test scores and class standings are used by local boards for guidance in determining the registrants' qualifications for occupational deferment as students.

In order to qualify for consideration for deferment as a student, the registrant, to advance through the stages of his college career, must meet the following criteria:

From freshman to sophomore, he must rank in the upper one-half of his class, and/or make a test score of 70.

Sophomore to junior, upper two thirds of class, and/or 70.

Junior to senior, upper three fourths of class, and/or 70.

Senior to graduate work, upper one fourth of and/or 80.

The student is judged to be making normal progress as a graduate provided he attains his master's degree in no more than two years following receipt of the bachelor's degree, and receives the doctor of philosophy degree in not more than 5 years following receipt of the bachelor's.

A special provision of regulations covers students in undergraduate courses which normally require more than 4 years for the bachelor's degree. This section, which provides for the deferment of the student through the 5th, 6th and 7th years, also covers the law student, since Selective Service considers the bachelor of law degree as a first degree regardless of degrees previously received.

## EXEMPTIONS

The act provides for the exemption of most veterans of World War II; only surviving son of families who lost one or more sons or daughters in the war; ministers and ministerial students under specified conditions. Exemptions also are granted to certain elected public officials so long as they remain in office.

High school students may not be drafted before graduation or until they reach age 20, whichever is sooner, provided they maintain satisfactory records.

Volunteers for induction are given preference over those to be inducted involuntarily. The new Reserve bill is expected to impose additional responsibilities upon the Selective Service System.

In the conference report on the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 it was agreed by the Senate and the House that, in determining which persons enter the Reserve program the President would have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System and in determining which persons should be transferred from the Standby to the Ready Reserve, the Secretary of Defense would have available to him the advice and assistance of the Selective Service System.

The Selective Service System is composed of a national headquarters at 451 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington 25, D. C.; State headquarters in each State; and headquarters similarly organized and with the similar functions in New York City, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam and Panama Canal Zone—a total of 56. Approximately 4,000 local draft boards are functioning, one in each county, except in sparsely populated areas and in populous urban areas. Each board is composed of three or more members, all civilians who are unpaid.

One or more boards of appeal are in operation in each Federal judicial district within each State and Territory, and in New York City, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, the Virgin Islands, Puerto Rico, Guam and Panama Canal Zone.

Questionnaires are sent to registrants soon after registration. The questionnaires ask facts which help the local boards in their classification work. The boards also take into consideration information from employers, dependents and other sources. The registrant does not appear personally before the board except when he reports for physical examination or induction unless he requests a personal appearance or is ordered to give, in person, additional information affecting his status.

## CLASSIFICATIONS

The registrant is placed by the local board in one of five classes, each of which is divided into subclasses. The classes are as follows:

**Class I-A:** Available for military service. (Class A subclasses include members of the Armed Forces, the Coast Guard, the Coast and Geodetic Survey or the Public Health Service, members of reserve components meeting specified requirements and certain qualified students taking military training.) Also conscientious objectors available for performing work in lieu of induction.

**Class II:** Deferred because of occupational status.

**Class III:** Deferred because of dependency.

**Class IV:** Deferred specifically by law or because unfit for military service.

**Class V:** Over the age of liability for military service.

# PAY SCALE of the ARMY

Effective May 1, 1952.  
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Rank or pay grade			Cumulative years of service (Rate per month, dollars)					
Pay grade	Army and Air Force rank	Navy rank	Under 2	Over 2	Over 4	Over 6	Over 8	Over 10
O-8	General*	Admiral*	963.30	963.30	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80
O-8	Lieutenant General*	Vice Admiral*	963.30	963.30	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80
O-8	Major General*	Rear Admiral (upper half)	963.30	963.30	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80
O-7	Brigadier General	Rear Admiral (lower half), and Commodore	880.28	880.28	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20
O-6	Colonel	Captain	592.80	592.80	631.80	631.80	631.80	631.80
O-5	Lieutenant Colonel	Commander	474.24	474.24	507.00	507.00	507.00	507.00
O-4	Major	Lieutenant Commander	400.11	400.11	429.00	429.00	429.00	429.00
O-3	Captain	Lieutenant	326.04	326.04	374.10	374.10	374.10	374.10
O-2	First Lieutenant	Lieutenant (junior grade)	259.46	259.46	335.40	335.40	335.40	335.40
O-1	Second Lieutenant	Ensign	222.30	222.30	208.40	208.40	208.40	208.40

## WARRANT OFFICERS

W-4	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	332.90	354.90	354.90	370.50	386.10	401.70
W-3	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	302.64	323.70	323.70	341.50	349.30	347.10
W-2	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	264.82	280.80	280.80	288.60	304.20	319.80
W-1	Warrant officers	Warrant officers	219.42	251.20	251.20	260.80	286.30	294.10

## ENLISTED PERSONNEL

E-7	Master Sergeant	Chief Petty officer	206.30	222.30	230.10	237.90	253.50	261.30
E-6	Sergeant, 1st class	Petty officer, 1st class	175.81	187.20	195.00	211.50	222.30	234.00
E-5	Sergeant	Petty officer, 2nd class	145.24	163.80	183.30	191.10	202.80	210.60
E-4	Corporal	Petty officer, 3rd class	122.30	140.10	159.90	167.70	179.40	187.20
E-3	Private, 1st class	Seaman	99.37	117.00	132.60	140.40	148.20	156.00
E-2	Private	Seaman apprentice	85.80	101.40	109.20	117.00	124.80	132.60
E-1	Private (over 4 months)	Seaman recruit (over 4 months)	83.20	98.80	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60
.....	Private (under 4 months)	Seaman recruit (under 4 months)	78.00					
.....	Cadet, United States Military Academy		81.12					
.....	Aviation Cadet		109.20					

\*Air Force Enlisted Personnel—E-7, Master Sergeant; E-6, Technical Sergeant; E-5, Staff Sergeant; E-4, Airman 1st Class; E-3, Airman 2nd Class; E-2, Airman 3rd Class; E-1, Basic Airman.

\*Authorized only when government quarters are not available.

Officers appointed in the grade of General of the Army, General of the Air Force, or Fleet Admiral shall receive the same pay and allowance as a major general or rear admiral, plus a personal money allowance of \$5,000 per annum.

\*A general officer appointed as Chief of Staff to the President has the rank, title, pay and allowances of a General or Admiral.

\*Officers serving as the Chief of Staff of the Army, Chief of Staff of the Air Force, or Chief of Naval Operations, are entitled to a personal money allowance of \$4,000 per annum. The Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff receives basic pay and basic and personal money allowances prescribed by law for the Chief of Staff, United States Army, and such special pays and incentive pay to which entitled under other provisions of law.

\*Generals and Admirals are entitled to a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per annum; Lieutenant Generals and Vice Admirals to \$500 per annum.

\*A senior member of the military and Naval Staff Committee of the United Nations, while so serving, is entitled to the rank, pay and allowance of a Lieutenant General, plus a personal money allowance of \$2,200 per annum.

The following services are included: Coast Guard and Marine Corps, Coast and Geodetic Survey, Public Health Service, National Guard, and the Organized Reserves.

Officers retired for physical disability will be paid according to degree of disability.

## BASIC ALLOWANCES FOR SUBSISTENCE

Officers (commissioned and warrant) and aviation cadets	\$47.86 per month
Enlisted members:	
When rations in kind are not available	\$2.57 per day
When permission is granted to mess off the base	\$1.10 per day or \$33.00 per month
When assigned to duty under emergency conditions where no government messing facilities are available	\$3.42 per day (maximum rate)

## American Military Action, 1900-1953

1900—Occupation of Puerto Rico (annexed 1899).  
1900—2,500 Marines help relieve Peking in Boxer rebellion.  
1900-1902—Occupation of Cuba.  
1900-1902—Guerrilla war in Philippines.  
1903—Sailors and Marines from U. S. S. Nashville stop Colombian Army at Panama.  
1904—Brief intervention in Dominican Republic.  
1906-1909—Intervention in Cuba.  
1906—Brief intervention in Honduras.  
1911—Intervention (to collect customs) in Honduras, Nicaragua, Dominican Republic.  
1914—Marines seize Vera Cruz.  
1914—Marines enter Haiti, stay until 1934.

1916—Gen John J. Pershing, with cavalry force, enters Mexico to punish Villa.  
1916-1924—Marines in Dominican Republic.  
1917-1918—War with Germany and its allies.  
1918-1923—Occupation of Germany.  
1922-24—Marines in Nicaragua.  
1926-33—Marines in Nicaragua.  
1941—War with Japan, Germany, Italy and allies. Occupation continues in Austria. Army units are posted by treaty in Japan and West Germany.  
1950-1953—U. S. and other U.N. countries aid the Republic of Korea to repel North Korean invaders; the U. S. Navy protects Formosa.

## Presidents in Military Uniform

President Eisenhower is the 19th President with a military record. Over one-half of the Presidents served their country in uniform. The others were Washington, Monroe, Jackson, W. H. Harrison, Tyler, Taylor, Pierce, Buchanan, Lincoln, Johnson, Grant, Hayes, Garfield, Arthur, Benj. Harrison, McKinley, Theodore Roosevelt, Truman. Lincoln served briefly in the Black Hawk war. Johnson was appointed military governor of Tennessee by Lincoln. Arthur was a quartermaster general for New York State in Civil War days.



## NAVY and AIR FORCE

Effective May 1, 1952.  
COMMISSIONED OFFICERS

Cumulative years of service (Rate per month, dollars)							Basis allowance for quarters (Subsistence allowances on preceding page)	
Over 12	Over 14	Over 16	Over 18	Over 22	Over 26	Over 30	Without dependents	With dependents
1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,076.40	136.80	171.00
1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,076.40	136.80	171.00
1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,021.80	1,076.40	136.80	171.00
850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	850.20	904.80	967.20	136.80	171.00
631.80	631.80	655.20	717.60	748.80	780.00	811.20	119.70	136.80
530.40	561.60	577.20	608.40	639.60	670.80	670.80	102.60	136.80
499.20	514.80	530.40	561.60	577.20	592.80	592.80	94.20	119.70
462.40	468.00	483.60	499.20	514.80	514.80	514.80	85.50	102.60
397.60	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	413.40	77.10	94.20
368.80	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	374.40	68.10	85.50

## WARRANT OFFICERS

421.20	452.40	468.00	483.60	499.20	514.80	530.40	94.20	119.70
358.80	374.40	382.20	405.60	428.00	443.60	459.20	85.50	102.60
335.40	350.00	357.80	373.40	389.00	404.60	420.20	77.10	94.20
305.80	312.60	321.40	337.00	352.60	368.20	368.20	68.10	85.50

ENLISTED PERSONNEL<sup>1</sup>

							Dependents			
							None <sup>2</sup>	One	Two	Over 2
273.00	280.80	288.60	304.20	319.80	335.40	335.40	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
241.80	249.60	257.40	273.00	288.60	288.60	288.60	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
218.40	226.20	234.00	241.80	257.50	257.50	257.50	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
195.00	202.80	210.60	218.40	218.40	218.40	218.40	51.30	77.10	77.10	96.90
159.90	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	163.80	51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	132.60	51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	106.60	51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
							51.30	51.30	77.10	96.90
								77.10	77.10	96.90

## SPECIAL PAY

Members of the uniformed services entitled to receive basic pay shall, in addition thereto, be entitled to receive incentive pay for the performance of hazardous duty required by competent orders. The President may, in time of war, suspend the payment of incentive pay for the performance of any or all hazardous duty. No member is entitled to receive more than one such incentive payment for same period of time.

**MONTHLY PAY FOR HAZARDOUS DUTY**  
Flying duty (crew member) and Submarine Duty  
Under 2 Years Service  
(See Pay Grades listed above)

O-8	\$155.00	W-4	\$115.00	E-7	\$80.00
O-7	150.00	W-3	110.00	E-6	70.00
O-6	200.00	W-2	105.00	E-5	60.00
O-5	190.00	W-1	100.00	E-4	55.00
O-4	170.00			E-3	55.00
O-3	145.00			E-2	50.00
O-2	115.00			E-1	50.00
O-1	100.00				

## INCENTIVE PAY

Flying duty (non-crew members), glider duty, parachute jumping duty, duty involving intimate contact with persons afflicted with leprosy, duty involving demolition of explosives, or duty at the Navy Deep Sea Diving School or the Navy Experimental Diving Unit or at a submarine escape training tank.

Officers and Warrant Officers	\$100.00
Enlisted men	50.00

## COMBAT DUTY PAY

The Combat Duty Pay Act of 1952 provides for combat pay at the rate of \$45 per month for all members and former members of the Army, Navy, Air Force, Marine Corps and Coast Guard for combat service in the Korean Combat Zone after May 31, 1950.

**MONTHLY PAY FOR SEA AND FOREIGN DUTY**  
(See Pay Grades listed above)

E-7	\$22.50
E-6	20.00
E-5	16.00
E-4	13.00
E-3	9.00
E-2	8.00
E-1	8.00

## MEDICAL AND DENTAL CORPS

Commissioned officers in the Medical, Dental and Veterinary Corps of the Regular Army, Navy and Air Force and commissioned medical, dental, and veterinary officers of the Regular Corps of the Public Health Service receive special pay at the rate of \$100 per month for each month of active service.

## U. S. Navy Insignia

## NAVY

Stripes and corps device are of gold embroidery.

## Stripes

Fleet Admiral	1 two inch with 4 one-half inch.
Admiral	1 two inch with 3 one-half inch.
Vice Admiral	1 two inch with 2 one-half inch.
Rear Admiral	1 two inch with 1 one-half inch.
Commodore	
(war time only)	1 two inch.
Captain	4 one-half inch.
Commander	3 one-half inch.
Lieut. Commander	2 one-half inch, with 1 one-quarter inch between.
Lieutenant	2 one-half inch.
Lieutenant (j.g.)	1 one-half inch with 1 one-quarter inch above.
Ensign	1 one-half inch.
Warrant Officers—One 1/2" (1/4" for warrant officer	
W-1) broken with 1/2" intervals of blue as follows:	
Chief Warrant Officer W-4—1 break	

Chief Warrant Officer W-3—2 breaks, 2" apart  
Chief Warrant Officer W-2—3 breaks, 2" apart  
Warrant Officer W-1—3 breaks, 2" apart  
(on 1/4" gold)

Enlisted personnel A rating badge worn on the left arm, consisting of a spread eagle and chevrons, with the appropriate specialty centered between.

## MARINE CORPS

Marine Corps and Army have similar insignia except for color and fewer Marine Corps subdivisions. Its distinctive cap and collar ornament is the combination of the American eagle, anchor and globe.

## COAST GUARD

Coast Guard insignia follow Navy custom, with certain minor changes such as the officer cap insignia. The Coast Guard shield is worn on both sleeves of officers and on the right sleeve of all enlisted men.

# United States Army

Source: Department of the Army

## ARMY MILITARY PERSONNEL ON ACTIVE DUTY (a)

June 30 (b)	Total strength	Commissioned officers			Warrant officers (d)	Flight officers	Enlisted personnel		
		Total	Male	Female (c)			Total	Male	Female
1920	203,847	17,002	15,451	1,551	1,997		184,848	184,848	
1925	136,356	13,187	12,462	725	1,407		121,762	121,762	
1930	138,452	13,062	12,255	807	1,089		124,301	124,301	
1935	138,569	12,646	12,043	603	825		125,098	125,098	
1940	287,767	17,563	16,624	939	763		249,441	249,441	
1941	1,460,998	98,605	93,172	5,433	931		1,361,462	1,361,462	
1942	3,074,184	203,137	190,662	12,475	3,285		2,867,762	2,867,762	
1943	6,993,102	557,657	521,435	36,222	16,219	5,700	6,413,526	6,358,200	55,326
1944	7,992,868	740,077	692,351	47,726	23,288	13,615	7,215,888	7,144,601	71,287
1945	8,266,373	835,403	772,593	62,820	25,113	31,117	7,371,710	7,283,930	90,780
1946	1,889,690	257,300	240,658	16,642	7,264	2,580	1,622,516	1,605,847	16,669
1947	989,661	127,475	119,830	7,645	4,961	68	857,160	850,066	7,094
1948	552,239	64,819	60,022	4,797	3,359		484,061	480,795	3,266
1949	658,694	73,160	68,462	4,698	3,812		581,422	577,166	4,256
1950	591,487	67,784	63,375	4,409	4,782		518,921	512,370	6,551
1951	1,529,724	130,507	113,591	6,916	9,855		1,399,362	1,388,479	10,883
1952	1,594,693	133,932	126,826	7,106	14,495		1,446,266	1,436,038	10,228
1953	1,532,133	132,366	125,962	6,404	13,267		1,386,500	1,377,740	8,760
1954	1,403,011	116,483	110,742	5,741	11,725		1,274,803	1,268,016	6,787
1955	1,107,606	111,347	106,106	5,151	10,600		985,659	977,943	7,716

(a) Represents strength of the active Army, including Philippine Scouts, retired Regular Army personnel on extended active duty, and National Guard and Reserve personnel on extended active duty; excludes U. S. Military Academy cadets, contract surgeons, and National Guard and Reserve personnel not on extended active duty.

(b) Data for 1920 to 1947 inclusive include personnel in the Army Air Forces and its predecessors (Air Service and Air Corps); 1948 and 1949 figures consist of the total number of Army Department and Air Force Department military personnel assigned to organizations under the command of the United States Army (Army Command strength), and exclude Army Department and Air Force Department military personnel assigned to organizations under the command of the United States Air Force (Air Force Command strength); figures for 1950 and subsequent are similar in composition to 1948 and 1949 data except that they consist entirely of Army Department personnel, inasmuch as Air Force Department personnel are no longer assigned to United States Army organizations.

(c) Includes Army nurses for all years, and commissioned officers of the Women's Army Corps and the Women's Medical Specialist Corps (dietitians, physical therapists, and occupational specialists) for 1943 and subsequent years.

(d) Includes Army field clerks and field clerks, Quartermaster Corps as follows: 1920-1929, 1925-377. Act of Congress approved April 27, 1926, directed the appointment as warrant officers, of field clerks still in active service; prior to that time they had a military status and were considered officers, but not commissioned officers. Also includes Women's Army Corps warrant officers as follows: 1944-10, 1945-49, 1946-18, 1947-5, 1948-32, 1949-23, 1950-22, 1951-39, 1952-57, 1953-55, 1954-52, 1955-48.

## EXPENDITURES OF THE DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY FOR MILITARY FUNCTIONS (a) (in Thousands of Dollars)

Fiscal year	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount	Fiscal year	Amount
1921	\$462,866	1930	\$328,739	1939	\$496,075	1948	\$5,671,392
1922	322,682	1931	345,274	1940	668,586	1949	5,615,234
1923	277,060	1932	344,611	1941	3,769,619	1950	3,987,914
1924	246,092	1933	298,417	1942	14,835,239	1951	7,477,469
1925	251,870	1934	269,170	1943	42,573,034	1952	15,705,877
1926	267,260	1935	365,861	1944	49,288,936	1953	16,241,694
1927	265,595	1936	340,804	1945	49,688,628	1954	12,910,305
1928	292,699	1937	381,466	1946	27,094,110	1955 (b)	8,878,570
1929	315,374	1938	432,499	1947	8,021,938		

(a) Excludes expenditures for all civil functions as defined in "The Budget of the United States Government." Data for fiscal years 1921 through 1947 include all Air Forces expenditures. Data for fiscal years 1948, 1949 and 1950 represent Department of the Army expenditures only and exclude expenditures against direct appropriations for the Air Force; they include expenditures for direct and indirect support of the Air Force for 1948 and 1949, and expenditures for the indirect support of the Air Force for 1950. Figures obtained from the following Federal Government reports, Fiscal Year 1920—Treasury Department, "Combined Statement of Receipts, Expenditures and Balances of the United States Government"; Fiscal Years 1921 through 1954—successive yearly issues of "The Budget of the United States Government"; Fiscal Year 1955—Treasury Department, "Daily Statement of the United States Treasury," July 15, 1955. (b) Estimated.

## U. S. Army Insignia and Chevrons

Source: Department of the Army

Grade	Insignia	Warrant officers
General of the Armies		Grade Four—Silver bar with three vertical brown enamel bands
(General John J. Pershing, the only person to have held this rank, was authorized to prescribe his own insignia, but never wore in excess of four stars.)		Grade Three—Silver bar with two vertical brown bands
General of the Army	Five silver stars and the coat of arms of the United States in gold color metal with shield and crest enameled	Grade Two—Gold bar with three vertical brown bands
General	Four silver stars	Grade One—Gold bar with two vertical brown bands
Lieutenant General	Three silver stars	Non-commissioned officers
Major General	Two silver stars	Master Sergeant—Three chevrons above three arcs
Briader General	One silver star	First Sergeant—Three chevrons above three arcs with a lozenge between the chevrons and arcs
Colonel	Silver eagle	Sergeant First Class—Three chevrons above two arcs
Lieutenant Colonel	Silver oak leaf	Sergeant—Three chevrons above one arc
Major	Gold oak leaf	Corporal—Two chevrons
Captain	Two silver bars	Specialists
First Lieutenant	One silver bar	Master Specialist—Three arcs above an eagle
Contract Surgeon	One silver bar	Specialist, First Class—Two arcs above an eagle
Second Lieutenant	One gold bar	Specialist, Second Class—One arc above an eagle
		Specialist, Third Class—An eagle
	Other enlisted	
Private First Class	One chevron	
Private	none	
Recruit	none	

## United States Air Force

Source: Department of the Air Force

The Army Air Forces were started Aug. 1, 1907, as the Aeronautical Division of the Signal Corps, U. S. Army. The division consisted of one officer and two enlisted men, and it was more than a year before it carried out its first mission in an airplane of its own. When the U. S. entered World War I (April 6, 1917), the Aviation Service, as it was called then, had 55 planes and 65 officers, only 35 of whom were fliers. On the day the Japanese

struck at Pearl Harbor (Dec. 7, 1941), the Army Air Forces, as they had been renamed six months previously, had 10,329 planes, of which only 2,846 were suited for combat service. But when the Army's air arm reached its peak during World War II (in July, 1944), it had 79,908 all types of aircraft and (in May 1945) 43,248 combat aircraft and (in March 1944) 2,411,294 officers and enlisted men. The Air Force was established under the Armed Services Unification Act of July 26, 1947.

### USAF PERSONNEL AT HOME AND OVERSEAS—OFFICERS AND ENLISTED MEN

June 30	Continental U. S.	Overseas	Total	June 30	Continental U. S.	Overseas	Total
1940.....	40,220	10,936	51,155	1948.....	268,890	118,834	387,730
1941.....	129,767	22,358	152,125	1949.....	293,870	125,477	419,347
1942.....	649,091	115,324	764,415	1950.....	317,816	93,461	411,277
1943.....	1,764,969	432,145	2,197,114	1951.....	628,954	159,427	788,381
1944.....	1,334,958	1,037,334	2,372,292	1952.....	723,163	250,311	973,474
1945.....	1,153,373	1,128,456	2,281,829	1953.....	681,978	295,615	977,593
1946.....	296,904	158,351	455,255	1954.....	673,321	274,597	947,918
1947.....	206,226	99,601	305,827	1955.....	689,635	270,311	959,946

### MALE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS (COMMISSIONED AND WARRANT)

June 30	Total Officers & Men	USAF (reg.) & RA	USAFR & ORC	ANG & NG	AFUS & AUS	Total Warrant Officers
1950.....	411,277	19,735	33,585	14	55	2,085
1951.....	788,381	20,491	75,983	5,149	92	2,649
1952.....	973,474	21,510	98,106	5,740	62	4,156
1953.....	977,593	22,864	97,105	2,541	26	3,994
1954.....	947,918	22,853	98,008	1,632	21	3,680
1955.....	959,946	23,463	106,587	984	2	3,961

Excludes 72 Special Project U. S. Army officers not disturbed by Component.

### FEMALE COMMISSIONED OFFICERS, AND ENLISTED PERSONNEL

June 30	Female commissioned officers					Enlisted personnel		
	Total	WAF	Nurses	WMSC	WAC	Female WO	Total	Male
1950.....	1,525	303	1,143	79	.....	7	354,271	350,499
1951.....	2,728	480	2,155	93	.....	6	681,282	673,708
1952.....	3,827	942	2,755	124	.....	6	845,073	834,130
1953.....	4,139	1,023	2,963	147	.....	6	846,824	835,045
1954.....	3,553	789	2,622	142	.....	5	818,166	808,438
1955.....	3,076	704	2,250	121	.....	5	822,797	814,515

## United States Naval Expenditures

Source: Department of the Navy

Fiscal year	Total amount expended	Ship conversion, construction and modernization	Aircraft procurement (includes airships)	Public works	All other expenditures
1940.....	\$ 885,769,794	\$ 328,819,394	\$ 24,011,998	\$572,503,151	\$ 460,435,251
1941.....	2,257,597,451	957,508,251	145,810,091	361,654,524	793,624,585
1942.....	8,163,157,579	3,214,709,044	812,728,915	975,758,503	3,159,061,117
1943.....	19,356,047,987	6,507,281,598	3,052,026,243	2,337,665,461	7,459,074,585
1944.....	25,872,717,528	8,745,873,803	3,285,294,513	1,488,168,629	12,373,380,583
1945.....	29,360,421,832	7,228,192,871	3,541,009,589	1,676,096,922	17,035,122,550
1946.....	14,463,516,875	1,989,531,209	211,026,139	633,051,074	11,629,938,453
1947.....	5,705,416,415	557,657,566	266,703,944	261,823,957	4,629,230,948
1948.....	4,296,255,758	371,994,445	260,859,546	133,620,059	3,629,095,708
1949.....	4,438,238,791	304,553,683	333,246,340	84,151,357	3,716,285,381
1950.....	4,065,481,778	281,328,058	452,723,233	86,054,932	3,215,378,567
1951.....	5,923,921,738	391,604,626	590,181,911	123,835,323	4,818,299,878
1952.....	9,874,820,107	615,219,450	1,328,474,240	398,900,245	7,532,226,172
1953.....	11,616,593,430	944,680,403	2,127,463,982	515,577,511	8,028,871,533
1954.....	11,421,304,874	923,776,978	2,387,867,679	367,440,275	7,742,219,942
1955.....	9,637,637,835	903,303,717	1,834,511,058	238,631,005	6,661,192,075

## United States Navy Personnel on Active Duty

Source: Department of the Navy (\*Excludes Nurses)

June 30	Officers*	Nurses	Enlisted	Off Cand.	Total
1940.....	13,162	442	144,824	2,569	160,997
1941.....	28,421	671	247,417	7,913	284,427
1942.....	67,786	1,778	556,471	14,520	640,570
1943.....	174,245	5,431	1,507,779	54,295	1,741,750
1944.....	267,754	8,399	2,600,153	109,059	2,981,365
1945.....	320,293	11,086	2,988,207	61,231	3,380,817
1946.....	135,581	5,580	2,084,207	7,515	2,228,883
1947.....	50,334	2,100	1,442,579	3,648	1,496,661
1948.....	43,448	1,968	1,369,121	4,625	1,419,162
1949.....	43,953	2,022	1,396,240	5,358	1,449,575
1950.....	42,687	1,954	1,331,860	5,037	1,381,538
1951.....	67,126	3,387	1,601,639	4,528	1,676,680
1952.....	79,166	3,081	1,735,375	6,265	1,824,625
1953.....	79,160	2,571	1,706,375	6,334	1,794,440
1954.....	74,989	2,291	1,642,048	6,392	1,724,720
1955.....	72,423	2,104	1,579,864	6,304	1,660,695

## United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

The United States Military Academy is located on the Hudson River some fifty miles from New York City. The service rendered to the nation by the Academy was widely acclaimed during the celebration of its 150th year in 1952. Its graduates are loyal to its ideals of "Duty, Honor, Country". The United States Military Academy opened July 4, 1802 with ten cadets. West Point has been a military post since Jan. 20, 1778.

Requirements for admission to the Military Academy differ somewhat from those for admission to a civilian college in that each prospective cadet must first be designated a candidate from one of the sources of nomination listed below. Usually the candidate obtains his nomination either from the Representative in Congress from his Congressional district or from one of his United States Senators.

Admission to the Military Academy may be gained only by appointment to one of the 2,496 cadetships authorized by law. Graduation of the senior class normally leaves about 750 vacant cadetships each year and candidates may be nominated for these vacancies only during the year preceding the admission date the first Tuesday in July. The 2,496 cadetships authorized the Military Academy are allocated among the various sources of nomination as follows:

Noncompetitive	
Representatives (4 each)	1,740
Senators (4 each)	384
Other:	
Hawaii and Alaska, 4 each	8
District of Columbia	6
Canal Zone Government	2
Puerto Rico	4
Vice Presidential	3
<b>Competitive</b>	<b>—</b>
Army and Air Force:	
Regular components	90
Reserve components	90
(National Guard; Air National Guard; Army Reserve; Air Force Reserve)	
Presidential	89
Sons of deceased veterans	40
Honor military & honor naval schools	40
<b>Total</b>	<b>2,496</b>

For each vacancy from a State or Congressional District 4 candidates may be nominated: a principal, a first alternate, a second alternate, and a third alternate. The selection of these candidates is left to the Senator or Representative.

Candidates must be U. S. citizens, between 17 and 22 years of age, good moral character, and must never have been married. After being designated candidates, they take three types of examination: mental, medical, and physical aptitude. They must establish their mental qualification for admission by their performance on the Scholastic Aptitude Test of the College Entrance Examination Board and, unless exempted because of an acceptable college certificate, on the Intermediate Mathematics and English Composition achievement tests of the College Board.

Noncompetitive (Congressional) candidates may offer as qualification for admission their scores on the regular December, January, March or May College Board series of examinations; all competitive candidates, however, must take the March tests of the year of admission. All candidates must qualify in U. S. history, either by

presenting evidence that they have satisfactorily completed a standard course in U. S. history or by passing the College Board examination in social studies. All candidates also must qualify in a thorough medical examination and a one-hour test of physical aptitude designed to measure strength and muscular coordination. These tests are given on the days immediately preceding the regular March College Board tests at military installations throughout the country. The March College Board series is therefore the series recommended for all candidates.

Prospective cadets who have their scores on the December, January, or March College Board tests reported to West Point and candidates who take the March medical and physical aptitude examinations will be notified about May 1 of the results and their eligibility for admission. Those found eligible report to West Point on the first Tuesday of July. Upon admission each cadet takes the oath of allegiance and agrees to serve as a commissioned officer for not less than 3 years immediately following graduation.

In effect, all cadets are granted full four-year scholarships since all expenses necessary to the education and training of cadets at the U. S. Military Academy are borne by the Government. Cadets, as members of the Regular Army, receive pay and allowances as provided by law (currently \$11.15 per month, plus \$1.35 per day for rations). From this pay, cadets are required to purchase uniforms, textbooks, meals and some incidental items. To defray the cost of the initial issues of uniforms and equipment a deposit of \$300 is normally required.

Summer periods are primarily devoted to practical military instruction but approximately 4 weeks' leave is granted cadets each summer after completion of their first year. The academic year runs from September through May and aside from a choice of language the curriculum is prescribed. Upon successful completion of the 4-year course, the graduate receives the degree of Bachelor of Science and is commissioned a 2d Lieutenant in the Regular Army or Air Force.

In addition to the 2,496 designated cadets, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to permit not exceeding four Filipinos (one for each entering class), to be designated by the President of the Republic of the Philippines, to receive instruction at the United States Military Academy.

The act of June 26, 1946 (as amended) authorizes the President of the United States to permit not exceeding 20 persons at a time from the Latin American republics and Canada to receive instruction at the Academy, provided not more than three from any one country are there at the same time.

Citizens of other foreign countries have been permitted from time to time to attend the Military Academy upon specific authorization of the United States Congress in each case but are not entitled by reason of their graduation therefrom to appointment to any office or position in the United States.

The Superintendent of the Military Academy is Lt. Gen. Blackshear M. Bryan, U.S.A.; the Dean of the Academic Board is Brig. Gen. Harris Jones, U.S.A.; the Commandant of Cadets is Brig. Gen. Edwin J. Messinger, U.S.A.

Requests for information and for the Military Academy Catalogue should be addressed to the Registrar, U. S. Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.

## United States Naval Academy at Annapolis

The United States Naval Academy for the training of midshipmen was opened at Annapolis, Md., Oct. 10, 1845. Its main grounds cover over 180 acres and in other parts of Maryland it maintains a rifle range and a dairy farm of large acreage. Its stately buildings for instruction and residence were completed about 1910. They are topped by the Naval Academy Chapel, which is dominated by a dome. It was opened in 1908 and the enlarged nave was completed in 1940. In 1913 the body of John Paul Jones, America's first great naval fighter, was brought from Paris and placed in the crypt of the Chapel.

Midshipmen are appointed as follows: 5 for each senator, representative, delegate in Congress and the Vice President; 5 from the District of Columbia, 5 from Puerto Rico, nominated by the resident commissioner; 4 from the Republic of the Philippines, appointed by the President and 1 from the Canal Zone. Also annually 75 from the United States at large appointed by the President; 160 from the Navy and Marine Corps; 160 from the Naval Reserve and the Marine Corps Reserve; 20 from honor military schools and Naval Reserve Officers Training Corps.

The President may appoint not more than 40 midshipmen at large from among the sons of members of both sexes of the land and naval forces who were killed or acquired fatal wounds or diseases in the two world wars and during other periods; also one midshipman from Puerto Rico who was born there. The President also is authorized to appoint midshipmen at large from among the sons of persons awarded the Medal of Honor by Congress. In the event of vacancies and availability of accommodations the Secretary of the Navy may nominate candidates recommended by the Academic Board from among regular nominated and qualified candidates who were on the waiting list.

Also, not more than 20 may be appointed from other American republics and Canada, with not more than 3 from any one country.

Candidates must be not less than 17 nor more than 22 years old on July 1 of the year they enter, and all except a limited number authorized from foreign countries must be citizens of the United States. They may qualify for admission by (a) passing a regular entrance examination; (b) presenting an acceptable secondary school certificate

and passing an examination in mathematics and English; (c) presenting acceptable secondary school and college certificates. The college certificate method of qualifying is limited to those who get Congressional appointments. All must take the Aptitude Test of the Naval Academy.

Each candidate must be not less than 5 ft. 4 in. tall, with a minimum weight of 112 lbs. He is required to deposit \$100 after passing examinations and before appointment. This amount is supplemented by an entrance credit of \$600 upon admission, making \$700 available for uniforms, textbooks, etc. The \$600 is repaid by deductions from the midshipman's pay, which is \$1,333.60 a year. The candidate must make an engagement, with consent of parents or guardian if he is a minor, that he will complete the course of four years at the Naval Academy and to accept upon graduation, if tendered, an appointment as a commissioned officer in the U. S. Navy, U. S. Marine Corps or U. S. Air Force, and to serve on active duty for not less than 3 years; if not in the regular service, to accept an appointment in the Reserve and not to resign prior to the 6th anniversary of graduation. If he marries while a student he will be discharged.

Qualified graduates become ensigns in the U. S. Navy, and some may be commissioned 2nd lieutenants in the U. S. Marine Corps to fill vacancies. A limited number may be commissioned in the U. S. Air Force.

Entrance requirements may be obtained from the Bureau of Naval Personnel, Department of the Navy, Washington, D. C., or the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md. The Commandant of Midshipmen is Captain R. T. S. Keith, USN, and the Superintendent of the Naval Academy is Rear Admiral Walter F. Boone, USN.

#### U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY MUSEUM

The Museum is a department of the Academy under a director and is intended to inspire midshipmen with appreciation of American naval traditions and sacrifices. It contains many original documents, including contracts for building the original Navy; letters of John Paul Jones; memorials of the steamboat inventors John Fitch, James Rumsey and Robert Fulton; a ship model collection donated by Col. H. H. Rogers; historical paintings by Edward Moran; the Beverly R. Robinson collection of 1,044 naval prints and many objects associated with important naval events.

## United States Coast Guard

The United States Coast Guard is responsible for a wide range of duties which are concerned with maintaining safety and order upon the high seas and navigable waters subject to the jurisdiction of the United States. The primary purpose of most of these duties is to prevent loss of life and property due to unsafe or illegal practices. The maintenance of safety and order is not limited to enforcement of laws. The Coast Guard also directs a program of education among ship operators and boatmen, and enlists their cooperation in the prevention of marine casualties. This role includes maintenance of more than 37,000 aids to navigation—lighthouses, buoys, bells, etc.—along 40,000 miles of waters; lifesaving activities; removal of derelicts and other menaces to navigation; marine inspection; ice-breaking; medical aid to seamen; law enforcement on the high seas and navigable waters of the United States and in Alaska; the prevention of smuggling; patrol of the North Pacific Ocean and Bering Sea to regulate the taking of fur-bearing sea mammals and fish; aid during flood and hurricanes; maintenance of the International Ice Patrol to report the amount of iceberg drift for the benefit of vessels crossing the North Atlantic; maintaining ocean weather stations; and supervising the engagement, records and discipline of officers and seamen serving in the Merchant Marine. To carry out its many functions, the Coast Guard has a fleet of 270 larger vessels of various types and 126 aircraft.

The Coast Guard is administered by the Commandant of the Coast Guard, at Headquarters in Washington, D. C., through a field organization of 12 District Coast Guard Offices in the continental United States, Hawaii and Alaska. A military service constituting a branch of the armed forces of the United States at all times the Coast Guard operates as a service of the Treasury except when operating as a service of the Navy.

Coast Guard beginnings date from Aug. 4, 1790 when an Act of Congress, written to enforce the Customs Laws, provided for the building of "ten boats" to protect the revenue. These came to be known as the Revenue-Marine, later known as the Revenue-Cutter Service. The present name of the organization dates from Jan. 28, 1915, when the Revenue-Cutter and Life-Saving Services were merged into one—the United States Coast Guard. The Service's duties were increased when the Coast Guard was consolidated (July 1, 1939) with the Lighthouse Service and again on Feb. 28, 1942 when functions of the Bureau of Marine Inspection and Navigation were transferred to the Coast Guard by Executive order. This last addition means that the Service now furthers safety at sea through supervision of the construction and equipment of merchant ships and by exercising disciplinary controls over their personnel.

## U. S. Coast Guard Academy

The United States Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn., was founded in 1876. The administration building is named Hamilton Hall in honor of Alexander Hamilton, first Secretary of the Treasury, who founded the Coast Guard (1790).

The Academy's four-year course embraces engineering, military science, cultural and other professional subjects. Cadets are paid \$973 a year with rations and are credited with the sum of \$600

To meet wartime exigencies, various groups were formed to augment the regular Coast Guard personnel, but these had been reduced on June 30, 1954 to about 29,000 officers and men in the regular establishment. Detailed to the Coast Guard from the Public Health Service were 32 doctors, 47 dental officers, one scientist officer, one sanitary engineer and 8 nurses, besides 59 physicians serving part time. Authorized civilian employees were 4,963.

Chief among the groups organized for the war emergency was the Coast Guard Reserve, a military supplement similar to the United States Naval Reserve. By an amendment to the act establishing the Reserve, a Women's Reserve, known as the Spars, also was organized. Nearly 9,000 enlisted Spars and 1,000 Spar officers served during World War II. The Women's Reserve was reactivated during 1951, being limited to former members after being demobilized in 1945.

The Coast Guard Auxiliary is a nonmilitary organization administered by the Commandant, with 13,000 members in 421 communities. Its primary activity is to assist the Coast Guard in the promotion of safety and efficiency in the operation of small boats.

Training facilities include a recruit receiving center at Cape May, N. J., various service schools for enlisted men, and the Coast Guard Academy in New London, Conn., for officer candidates.

The Search and Rescue Agency (formerly Air-Sea) established at the request of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Feb., 1944) has the Commandant of the Coast Guard as its head, assisted by a board of representatives from the Army and Navy.

The Coast Guard maintained over 37,000 aids to navigation (lightships, lighthouses, buoys, daymarks, fog signals and radio beacons). In July 1955 49 Loran stations were being operated by the Coast Guard and 197 radio and radar beacons were being operated on the Atlantic and Pacific coasts and in Hawaii, Puerto Rico and Alaska. The scientific improvements of radio and radar being applied now to peacetime aids have names coined from their description, for example: ANRAC control station (Aids to Navigation Radio Controlled), which is a radio device to light and extinguish electric lights and operate fog signals; LORAN radio transmitting station (Long Range Aid Navigation), first used during the war to obtain longitude and latitude positions; RACON station (Radar beacons), which gives distance and bearing of an airplane or ship within 120 miles.

The Coast Guard operates nearly 16,000 miles of land telephone lines and submarine cables, connecting lifeboat stations, lighthouses and other units. The facilities include radio traffic stations and air radio stations.

To defray the cost of their initial clothing and equipment, this sum to be deducted subsequently from their pay. In addition each cadet upon appointment is required to deposit \$100 with the Superintendent of the Academy to help defray additional clothing and equipment costs.

Upon graduation, a Cadet is commissioned by the President as an Ensign in the Coast Guard, receiving the same pay and allowances as an officer of similar rank in the Army, Navy or Marines.

## United States Air Force Academy

The United States Air Force Academy, estab. 1954, is located at Lowry Air Force Base, Denver, Colo., and will move to a permanent site at the foot of the Rocky Mountains, 8 miles north of Colorado Springs, when sufficient buildings are completed there.

The Academy is the culmination of dreams of farsighted airmen like Generals Mitchell, Arnold, Spaatz and Vandenberg, who recognized the need for a separate academy to train future air commanders long before the Air Force became an autonomous service.

The first class of approximately 300 cadets began training on July 11, 1955. The second class of approx. 300 will be admitted July 9, 1956.

Requirements for admission to the Academy differ from civilian colleges in that each prospective cadet must first be nominated as a candidate under one or more of the categories listed below. Final selections are made by the Air Force. Approximately 85% of the cadets entering in July, 1956, will obtain their nominations through Congressional sources.

Each Senator and Representative is authorized to nominate 10 candidates. If nominated by a Senator, the candidate's residence may be anywhere in the state. If nominated by a Representative, the candidate must be a resident of his Congressional District.

The number of competitive vacancies: Congressional, 265; Vice Presidential, 1; Presidential, 13; Regular Components, 13; Reserve Components, 13; Sons of Deceased Veterans, 5. There will be a number of non-competitive vacancies for sons of Medal of Honor winners.

No vacancies for the class entering in 1956 exist for residents of the District of Columbia, Hawaii, Alaska, Puerto Rico or the Canal Zone.

A candidate must be at least 17 years of age and must not have reached his 22nd birthday by July 1 of the year in which he enters. He must be a male citizen of the United States, of good moral character, and must never have been married. He should be at least 5 ft. 4 in., but not more than 6 ft. 4 in. tall.

After nomination, the candidate must take the following examination and tests at Air Force installations: the Air Force medical examination for flying training and the Air Force pilot aptitude and observer aptitude test. The college entrance examination board test will also be administered in the applicant's community. In the competitive selection consideration is also given to the candidate's character, leadership potential, academic

record and participation in extra-curricular activities. Entrance requirements and procedures for appointment are described in detail in the U. S. Air Force Academy Catalogue which may be obtained free from the U. S. Air Force Academy Appointments Branch, Washington 25, D. C.

To be considered for entrance, a letter of nomination must be submitted by the nominating authority to the Air Force Academy Appointment Branch, Headquarters, USAF, Washington 25, D. C. not later than January 31. Applicants for the Regular and Reserve Component vacancies must submit their applications to their organizational commanders on or before November 30, of any year preceding the class they wish to enter. Applicants for Vice Presidential vacancies mail complete information, to the Vice President, Washington, D. C., requesting nomination. Applicants for Presidential, Sons of Deceased Veterans, and Sons of Medal of Honor vacancies should mail complete information to the Appointment Branch in Washington, requesting nomination. Sons of Medal of Honor winners who meet requirements may be admitted without regard to vacancies. These candidates are required to qualify on entrance examinations.

Upon admission to the Academy, each cadet is required to sign an oath of allegiance and an obligation to serve as a commissioned officer in the Regular Air Force for not less than 3 consecutive years upon graduation. Summer periods at the Academy are primarily devoted to military training, flying training, and physical training but approximately 4 weeks' leave is granted cadets each summer after the first year. The academic year runs from September through May.

Upon admission the cadet deposits \$300 to be credited to his account to cover part of the cost of equipment and uniforms. Cadets are paid \$111.15 per month and an allowance for food. From this the Cadets pay for food, books, clothing, and all personal expenses. Quarters and medical attention are provided. Upon successful completion of the four-year course, the graduate receives a Bachelor of Science degree, an Observer's rating and a commission as a 2nd Lieutenant in the Regular Air Force.

The 296 cadets in the first class of the Academy chose the falcon as the symbol of the Academy.

The Superintendent of the Academy is Lt. Gen. H. R. Harmon, USAF. The Dean of Faculty is Brig. Gen. Don Z. Zimmerman, USAF. The Commandant of Cadets is Brig. Gen. Robert M. Stillman, USAF.

## Peak Strength of Armed Forces in World War II

Source: Department of the Army

Excludes strength of underground and of puppet powers employed by Allied and Axis Powers

ALLIES				AXIS			
U.S.S.R.	12,500,000	Egypt	54,000	Germany (Incl. Austria)	10,200,000		
United States*	12,300,000	Iraq	47,000	Japan	6,095,000		
United Kingdom	5,120,000	Norway	45,000	Italy	3,750,000		
France	5,000,000	Peru	40,000	Rumania	600,000		
China (Nationalist)	3,800,000	Ethiopia	38,000	Bulgaria	450,000		
India	2,150,000	Albania	25,000	Hungary	360,000		
China (Communist)	1,200,000	Denmark	25,000	Finland	260,000		
Poland	1,000,000	Cuba	20,000	Siam	126,500		
Turkey	850,000	Colombia	19,000				
Canada	780,000	Venezuela	15,000	NEUTRALS			
Australia	680,000	Uruguay	11,000	Spain	850,000		
Belgium	650,000	Paraguay	10,000	Switzerland	650,000		
Yugoslavia	500,000	Bolivia	10,000	Sweden	350,000		
Greece	414,000	Ecuador	10,000	Portugal	115,000		
Netherlands	410,000	Guatemala	9,000	Afghanistan	92,000		
Brazil	200,000	Dominican Republic	6,000	Saudi Arabia	8,000		
Philippines	200,000	Haiti	5,000				
Argentina	160,000	Nicaragua	4,000				
New Zealand	157,000	El Salvador	3,500				
Czechoslovakia	150,000	Honduras	3,500				
Union of South Africa	140,000	Liberia	2,600				
Iran	120,000	Luxembourg	1,000				
Mexico	70,000	Costa Rica	1,000				
Chile	60,000		600				

\*Peak Strength of Army in World War II—May 31, 1945—8,291,336.

Approximate proportion of Army overseas at peak of deployment in 1945—April 30, 1945—66 per cent.

## Marine Corps Personnel on Active Duty

Source: Department of the Navy (Navy Comptroller)

Yr., June 30	Officers	Enl.	O. C.	Total	Yr., June 30	Officers	Enl.	O. C.	Total
1930	1,208	18,172		19,380	1948	6,907	78,081		84,988
1935	1,163	16,097		17,260	1949	7,260	78,715		85,965
1940	1,800	26,545		28,345	1950	7,254	67,025		74,279
1943	21,384	285,323	1,816	308,523	1951	15,150	177,470		192,620
1944	32,788	432,290	7,526	475,604	1952	16,413	215,554		231,967
1945	37,067	432,858	4,755	474,680	1953	18,731	230,488		249,219
1946	14,208	141,434		155,642	1954	18,593	205,275		223,868
1947	7,506	85,547		93,053	1955 (est.)	18,417	186,753		205,170

## Women's Branches of the U. S. Military Service

**WOMEN'S ARMY CORPS, REGULAR ARMY**  
Col. Irene O. Galloway, GS, Director, the Pentagon, Washington, D. C.

The Women's Army Corps in the Regular Army, estab. 1948, grew out of the Women's Army Auxiliary Corps (WAAC), estab. 1942. The mission of the WAC is to make available to the Army the skills and knowledge of women and to constitute a nucleus for rapid expansion in case of a national emergency. Enlistment is open to all women between 18 and 34, inclusive, who are high school graduates or have successfully completed the General Educational Development Test, high school level, are citizens of U. S. or have first papers, are single and without dependents under 18. The training program consists of 8 weeks' basic training followed by 6 to 16 weeks of specialist training for new recruits. Graduates of accredited colleges and universities are eligible to apply for direct commissions contingent upon successful completion of the WAC Officer Basic Course of 20 weeks. Qualified enlisted women may be commissioned upon acceptance for and completion of the Officer Candidate Course of 17 weeks. Regular Army administrative and technical schools are open to WAC officers and enlisted women. With the exception of combat training, instruction for Wacs parallels that for men.

The first permanent home of WAC, Fort McClellan, Ala., was opened June 28, 1954.

### ARMY NURSE CORPS REGULAR ARMY AND RESERVE

Col. Inez Haynes, Chief, Main Navy Bldg., Washington, D. C.

The Army Nurse Corps, oldest of all women's military services, was established 1901, as a component of the Army Medical Service. In World War II its membership reached 57,000.

The Army-Navy Nurses' Act, 1947, established a permanent Nurse Corps in the Army Medical Service, with permanent commissioned rank, second lieutenant to colonel; and with an authorized strength in the ratio of 6 nurses to every 1,000 of the Regular Army. This Act also provided for an Army Nurse Section in the Officers' Reserve Corps. Current strength is approximately 4,800.

To be eligible for a commission in the Army Nurse Corps one must be a registered professional nurse, a citizen of the United States, between 21 and 45, graduate of a school of nursing acceptable to the Surgeon General of the Army and without dependents under 18. A basic training program is conducted at the Medical Field Service School, Brooke Army Medical Center, Fort Sam Houston, Texas, for nurses without prior service.

**ARMY WOMEN'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS**  
Colonel Harriet S. Lee, Chief, Main Navy Building, Washington, D. C.

WMSC, RA, was estab. as an Officer Corps of the Regular Army, including members of the U. S. Army Reserve. It is composed of dietitians, physical and occupational therapists.

Regular Army applicants must be citizens, unmarried and without dependents under 18, have a bachelor's degree from a college approved by the Dept. of the Army, and have completed a course in their medical specialty. Applicants with academic degrees may enroll in professional training courses of the Army Medical Service. In addition to 12-month dietetic and physical therapy courses conducted at Army Medical Service installations, a 9-month clinical affiliation program is available to students who have completed the didactic portion of an occupational therapy course in an approved college or university.

The Chief of the Corps holds the temporary rank of colonel and the chiefs of the three specialist sections and temporary lieutenant colonels. Other members serve in grades from second lieutenant to major.

### WOMEN IN THE MEDICAL SERVICE

Qualified women may become commissioned officers in the Medical Services of the Army, Navy and Air Force comparable to male commissioned officers. They will have similar pay, allowances and opportunities for advancement.

### WOMEN IN REGULAR NAVY AND NAVAL RESERVE

Capt. Louise Kathleen Wilde, Asst. Chief for Women, Bureau of Naval Personnel, Navy Dept., Washington, D. C.

The periods of enlistment of women in the Regular Navy and Naval Reserve are the same as for male enlisted members of the Navy. All provisions of the law relating to pay, leave, money allowances and other benefits and emoluments of male personnel of the Navy are applicable to women in the Navy. However, husbands of dependents in the Navy will not be considered dependents unless they are in fact dependent on their wives for their chief support.

Women are not assigned to duty in aircraft engaged to combat missions nor on vessels of the Navy except hospital ships and naval transports.

**NURSE CORPS, U. S. N. and U. S. N. R.**  
Capt. W. Leona Jackson, NC, USN, Director, Bureau of Medicine & Surgery, Navy, Dept., Washington, D. C.

The Nurse Corps, U. S. Navy, was established 1908. In 1947 the corps became a staff corps and its members commissioned officers. The law created the Nurse Corps Reserve to reinforce active service in emergencies. It authorizes 6 nurses for 1,000 of Navy and Marine Corps personnel. Peak strength of regular and reserve corps reached 11,086 on active duty in 1945.

Navy Nurses give professional nursing care and instruct hospital corpsmen. Nurses serve in hospitals and dispensaries at home and abroad, on hospital ships and transports, with the Military Sea Transport Service (MSTS) and the Military Air Transport Service (MATS).

Applicants for the regular and reserve corps must be registered professional nurses who can meet the physical, mental, moral and professional standards required. All initial appointments are made in the reserve corps and members are permitted to transfer to the regular corps later providing they meet the qualifications. Appointments in the Reserve are made in the rank of ensign, lieutenant (j.g.), and lieutenant, depending on experience and age. Applications must be received by the Bureau of Navy Personnel before the applicant reaches age 39½.

### WOMEN IN THE U. S. AIR FORCE

Col. Phyllis D. S. Gray, Director, Headquarters, USAF, Washington, D. C.

A law passed in 1948 authorized enlistment and appointment of qualified women in the USAF. Currently, single women who are American citizens, high school graduates or the equivalent, between 18 and 34 inclusive and have no dependents under 18 are eligible for enlistment. Parental consent is required for those under 21. A woman of over 34 with prior service in the Armed Forces is eligible for enlistment if her age does not exceed 35 plus the years of prior service completed since 1943. Enlistment periods are for 3, 4 and 6 years. Duty assignments are spread over 32 different career fields.

Civilian and enlisted women between the ages of 20½ and 26½ may apply to attend Officer Candidate School at Lackland Air Force Base, Texas. Civilian applicants are required to have a baccalaureate degree but enlisted women who are high school graduates may be eligible, although some college education is preferable.

### AIR FORCE NURSE CORPS

Colonel Verena M. Zeifer, Chief, Office of the Surgeon General, USAF, Washington 25, D. C.

The Air Force Nurse Corps was established in 1949 as a division of the Air Force Medical Service and serves on a worldwide basis. The majority of Air Force Nurses are on duty in Air Force hospitals as general duty staff nurses, anesthetists, operating-room supervisors, administrators, teachers and psychiatric nurses. A limited number are enrolled in military or civilian institutions for advanced professional training, while others are assigned to Flight Nursing in air evacuation of patients. Two nurses have received the Distinguished Flying Cross, one posthumously. The 1453rd Medical Air Evacuation Squadron was awarded the Meritorious Unit Commendation for outstanding service from June 28 to Dec. 31, 1950, when it evacuated 1,600 casualties from the Far East to military hospitals in the United States. The 801st Medical Air Evacuation Squadron received the Distinguished Unit Citation for heroism following the invasion of Inchon and the battle of Seoul.

An applicant must be a female citizen, between 21 and 40 years of age (with no dependents under 18); be physically and professionally qualified to perform nursing duties; be a graduate of a school of nursing acceptable to the Surgeon General, USAF, and actively registered in one state or territory or District of Columbia. The rank she receives at entrance depends on professional experience and educational background. All initial appointments are in the Air Force Reserve and appointments to the Regular Air Force are made from Reserve applicants who are single, between 21 to 30 years old and are currently serving on extended active duty. Air Force Nurses enjoy the full privileges, rank and pay of an officer in the USAF.

### AIR FORCE WOMEN'S MEDICAL SPECIALIST CORPS

Col. Miriam E. Perry, Chief, Office of the Surgeon General, Hq. USAF, Washington, D. C.  
WMSC, USAF, was organized when the USAF Medical Service was established in 1949. It is an

officers corps of dietitians, physical therapists and occupational therapists.

An applicant must first be commissioned in the United States Air Force Reserve. If qualified, she may apply after 6 months of extended active duty for a commission in the Regular Air Force.

To be appointed as a 2nd lieutenant in the Reserve, a dietitian must possess a bachelor's degree from an accredited college or university with a major either in foods and nutrition or in institution management. In addition, she must have completed an approved hospital dietetic internship or have had 3 years acceptable hospital experience. For a Reserve appointment, a physical therapist must have a minimum of 80 semester hours in an accredited college or university, and must also have completed an approved training course in physical therapy. For Reserve appointment, an occupational therapist must have a minimum of 60 semester hours in an accredited college or university and be a graduate of an approved School of Occupational Therapy. An applicant who meets certain requirements as to education and experience may be appointed in a higher grade.

Individuals who have the basic educational and general qualifications for appointment in the Regular Air Force may be commissioned as 2nd lieutenants in the Reserve for the purpose of completing a hospital dietetic internship, physical therapy training or occupational therapy training (not to exceed 12 months).

To be eligible for a Reserve commission, applicant must be a female citizen, physically and educationally qualified, between 21 and 40 years of

age and have no dependents under 18. For a Regular commission, applicant must possess the appropriate bachelor's degree, have the required professional training, be single or divorced, have no dependents under 18, and be under 27 for appointment as a 2nd lieutenant and under 30 for 1st lieutenant. Quotas may be directed to the Surgeon General, United States Air Force, Washington 25, D. C. Attention: Chief, Women's Medical Specialist Corps.

#### WOMEN MARINES

Col. Julia E. Hamblet, Director. Hq. U. S. Marine Corps, Washington, D. C.

Women Marines, recognized since 1918, were authorized as regulars by the Women's Armed Services Integration Act of 1948. Women must be 18 to 31 years of age for enlistment and 21 for commissioning; must be single upon entering the Marine Corps but may marry while on duty. Women who marry may be released from service after serving a prescribed tour of duty subsequent to recruit or officer training.

Recruits receive 8 weeks of training at Parris Island, S. C. Officer training is conducted at Quantico, Va., for meritorious enlisted women and college students or graduates who attend a 12 weeks' course in the Women Officers Training Class before commissioning.

At the end of 1955, approximately 2,200 Women Marines were serving on active duty at post and stations throughout the country, including Washington, D. C. and San Francisco, Calif., at Pearl Harbor, Hawaii, and in Italy and France.

### The United States Marine Corps

The U. S. Marine Corps, one of the nation's armed services, dating from Nov. 10, 1775, has emphasized its role as a force in readiness by continuing throughout 1955 its development of new tactics and techniques for amphibious warfare in an atomic age.

Lt. Gen. Randolph McC. Pate was appointed by President Eisenhower to succeed Gen. Lemuel C. Shepherd, Jr., on Jan. 1, 1956, as Commandant of the Marine Corps. Gen. Pate's appointment is for 2 years.

One highlight of 1955 was redeployment of the First Marine Division to the United States in March after nearly 5 years in Korea, 3 of them in front-line combat. In World War II and the Korean fighting, the division earned 5 Presidential Unit Citations.

Average strength of the Marine Corps in 1955 approximated 207,000 officers and enlisted personnel, including about 2,200 Women Marines. The authorized strength remains at a minimum of 3 divisions and 3 aircraft wings. One division and one wing are in the Far East.

The Marine Corps took part in the May, 1955, atomic tests at Desert Rock, Nev. Helicopter-borne troops of a Marine ground-air experimental force carried out an assault exercise on an objective that had been hit by an actual atomic explosion. Major amphibious exercises were also conducted in the Far East in 1955, as well as in North Carolina and California.

The Marine Corps' functions as a professional fighting laboratory in peacetime were in evidence through the year. New weapons included Ontos, an anti-tank vehicle carrying a 106mm recoilless rifle. A new inflatable reconnaissance boat of rubberized nylon built to carry 9 men, were made available to the operating forces while experiments

continued with a larger type. Experiments were also continued with the lightweight geodesic domes, which except for the largest sizes are fully portable by helicopter. The domes are expected to solve many problems of military shelter in the field. Logistically, the Marine Corps pioneered the development of a bulk fuel supply system for amphibious assault, using non-rigid rubberized tanks.

A major development of 1955 in Marine Corps aviation was the unveiling of an all-weather air support system. Use of radar guidance enables planes flying blind, and releasing their bombs automatically, to hit their targets with excellent accuracy. Tested in Korean combat, this is described as the most practical all-weather method yet devised.

First Marine Corps trainees under the Reserve Forces Act of 1955 were enlisted in September. Such recruits will serve for 6 months, then be in the Marine Corps Reserve for an additional 7½ years. Basic training is given at Parris Island, S. C., and San Diego, Calif.

Marine air and ground units participated with other services and agencies in aiding flood-stricken areas in the northeastern United States and on the Gulf Coast of Mexico after the hurricanes in late summer of 1955. In September, Marines from Camp Pendleton fought Southern California forest fires for 4 days.

Major Marine bases in the United States are at Quantico, Va.; Cherry Point and Camp Lejeune, N. C.; Parris Island, S. C.; Miami, Fla.; El Toro, Camp Pendleton and San Diego, Calif. In Hawaii, Marines are stationed at Kaneohe Bay on the Island of Oahu. They also serve in Japan, on Okinawa, with the various fleets and naval bases, with U. S. embassies, at NATO and U. N. installations.

### United States Merchant Marine Academy

The United States Merchant Marine Academy—the fourth permanent Federal Academy for officer training—has a complement of 800 Cadet-Midshipmen from every state in the Union, and the District of Columbia, Alaska, the Canal Zone, Hawaii and Puerto Rico.

On completion of courses, graduate Cadet-Midshipmen are examined for their original Merchant Marine license as deck or engineer officers in any ship in the United States Merchant Marine. Graduates also receive a bachelor of science degree and commissions as officers in the United States Naval Reserve and in the United States Maritime Service.

The course of the Cadet Corps is four years and consists of one year as Fourth Classman at the Academy; one year as Third Classman aboard a ship and two years as Second and First Classman at the Academy.

Appointment of candidates is governed by a state and territory quota system based on population. A candidate must possess a minimum of 15 units from accredited schools and pass a nation-wide competitive examination as well as a rigid U. S. Navy Officer physical examination. Examinations are made up and graded by competent college entrance authorities.

A candidate must be a male citizen of the

United States, not less than 16 years and six months of age and not over 21 years of age on the date the application is received by the Supervisor. Discharged veterans, armed services and Merchant Marine are granted an age waiver to 22nd birthday and are also allowed five points additional on good moral character test. A candidate must be not less than 5 feet 6 inches or more than 6 feet 4 inches in height. Candidates must have a minimum vision of 20/20 in each eye without glasses.

Under Federal legislation the Academy is authorized to receive not more than 12 candidates each year from Latin American Republics, for the full four-year course.

Requests for further information and applications for appointment as Cadet-Midshipman should be addressed to the Maritime Training Officer, Maritime Admin., U. S. Dept. of Commerce, Washington 25, D. C.

The Academy at Kings Point, N. Y., formerly the estate of Walter P. Chrysler, is situated on the north shore of Long Island near the confluence of Long Island Sound and the East River and covers 65 acres.

The Superintendent of the Academy is Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock, U.S.M.S.



## World War I Debt Owed U. S. as of June 30, 1955

Source: Treasury Department

Country	Total Indebtedness	Indebtedness			Total Payments
		Principal		Interest	
		Due and Unpaid <sup>1</sup>	Unmatured	Due and Unpaid <sup>1</sup>	
Armenia.	\$33,371,038	\$11,959,917		\$21,411,120	
Austria <sup>2</sup>	26,024,539	14,606,338	\$11,474,142	44,058	\$862,668
Belgium	586,739,077	120,900,000	279,780,000	186,059,077	52,191,273
Cuba					12,286,751
Czechoslovakia	220,947,194	53,071,108	112,170,000	55,706,085	20,134,002
Estonia	\$30,217,000	3,909,012	12,557,000	13,750,987	1,218,432
Finland	96,961,511		6,649,280	312,230	11,122,332
France	5,473,190,126	1,354,596,216	2,509,053,783	1,609,750,126	486,075,891
Great Britain	7,931,659,301	1,015,000,000	3,353,000,000	3,566,659,301	2,034,854,297
Greece	41,231,935	19,411,000	12,075,000	9,715,935	4,127,056
Hungary <sup>4</sup>	3,401,639	122,570	1,185,990	1,496,079	5,56,919
Italy	2,126,349,659	438,400,000	1,566,500,000	122,039,650	100,829,880
Latvia	\$12,507,160	1,806,761	5,272,700	5,627,695	761,549
Lithuania					36,471
Nicaragua <sup>5</sup>	\$11,219,814	1,421,085	4,776,597	5,022,132	1,237,956
Poland					168,575
Rumania <sup>10</sup>	\$378,154,024	46,212,000	159,845,000	172,097,024	22,616,297
Russia <sup>11</sup>	93,048,414	21,032,560	42,828,000	29,187,854	194,761,007
Russia <sup>12</sup>	544,828,433	192,601,297		352,225,133	19,750,311
Yugoslavia <sup>13</sup>	66,816,881	14,000,000	47,617,000	5,191,881	2,588,771
<b>Total</b>	<b>17,590,468,752</b>	<b>3,309,087,870</b>	<b>8,125,084,493</b>	<b>6,156,296,387</b>	<b>2,755,270,535</b>

<sup>1</sup>Includes amounts postponed and unpaid under moratorium agreements for fiscal year 1937.<sup>2</sup>The German Government was notified on April 1, 1938, that the Government of the United States would look to the German Government for the discharge of the indebtedness of the Government of Austria to the Government of the United States.<sup>3</sup>Increase over amount funded due to exercise of options with respect to the payment of interest due on original issue of bonds of debtor government.<sup>4</sup>The Act, approved August 24, 1949 (20, U.S.C. 222-224) provides that any sum due or paid by the Government of Finland to the United States as the result of World War I shall be deposited in the Treasury and made available for educational and technical instruction and training in the United States for citizens of Finland, and to provide opportunities for American citizens to carry out academic enterprises in Finland. Payments by Finland through June 30, 1955 totalling \$2,419,351 were made available pursuant to the above act.<sup>5</sup>Represents payments deferred.<sup>6</sup>The Hungarian Government deposited with the foreign creditors' account at the Hungarian National Bank an amount of pengo equivalent to the interest payments due from Dec. 15, 1932, to June 15, 1937. The debt-funding and moratorium agreements with Hungary provide for payment in dollars to the United States.<sup>7</sup>The United States held obligations in the principal amount of \$289,898, which, together with accrued interest thereon, were cancelled on Oct. 6, 1939 pursuant to agreement of April 14, 1938, between the United States and the Republic of Nicaragua, ratified by the United States Senate on June 13, 1938.<sup>8</sup>Excludes claim allowance of \$1,813,428 dated Dec. 15, 1929.<sup>9</sup>Excludes book credit of \$408 for overpayment.<sup>10</sup>Excludes payment by the Rumanian Government to the Treasury on June 15, 1940, of \$100,000 as "a token of its good faith and of its real desire to reach a new agreement covering" Rumania's indebtedness to the United States. Silver bullion in the amount of \$29,061 was paid to the United States on June 16, 1933, which payment was credited June 15, 1947.<sup>11</sup>Consists principally of proceeds of liquidation of assets of Russian Government in the United States.<sup>12</sup>This Government has not accepted the provisions of the moratorium

## Casualties of All Belligerents in World War I

Source: U. S. War Department

Country	Total Mobilized Forces	Killed and Died	Wounded Casualties	Prisoners and Missing	Total Casualties	Per cent
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	
<b>ALLIES</b>						
Russia	12,000,000	1,700,000	4,950,000	2,500,000	9,150,000	76.3
France	8,410,000	1,357,800	4,266,000	537,000	6,160,800	73.3
British Commonwealth	8,004,467	908,371	2,090,212	191,632	3,190,235	35.8
Italy	5,615,000	659,000	947,000	600,000	2,197,000	39.1
United States	4,355,000	126,000	234,300	4,500	364,800	8.6
Japan	850,000	300	907	3	1,210	.2
Rumania	1,500,000	335,706	120,000	80,000	535,706	71.4
Serbia	707,343	45,000	133,148	152,958	311,106	46.8
Belgium	267,000	13,716	44,686	34,659	93,061	34.9
Greece	230,000	5,000	21,000	1,000	27,000	11.7
Portugal	100,000	7,222	13,751	12,313	33,291	33.3
Montenegro	50,000	3,000	10,000	7,000	20,000	40.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>42,188,810</b>	<b>5,152,115</b>	<b>12,831,004</b>	<b>4,121,090</b>	<b>22,104,209</b>	<b>52.3</b>
<b>CENTRAL POWERS</b>						
Germany	11,000,000	1,773,700	4,216,058	1,152,800	7,142,558	64.9
Austria-Hungary	7,800,000	1,200,000	3,620,000	2,200,000	7,020,000	90.0
Turkey	2,850,000	325,000	460,000	250,000	975,000	34.2
Bulgaria	1,200,000	87,500	162,390	27,029	266,919	22.2
<b>Total</b>	<b>22,850,000</b>	<b>3,386,200</b>	<b>8,388,448</b>	<b>3,629,829</b>	<b>15,404,477</b>	<b>67.4</b>
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>65,038,810</b>	<b>8,538,315</b>	<b>21,219,452</b>	<b>7,750,919</b>	<b>37,508,686</b>	<b>57.6</b>

## Union and Confederate Army Deaths in Civil War

Union Army, according to records in the office of the Adjutant General of the War Department in Washington—killed or died of wounds, 110,070 (6,365 officers, 103,705 men); died of disease 224,586 (2,795 officers, 221,791 men); other deaths 24,872 (424 officers, 24,448 men). Totals, 359,528 (9,584 officers, 349,944 men).

Confederate Army, estimated, no official records in the office of the Adjutant General of the War Department in Washington—killed in battle, 52,954 (2,086 officers, 50,868 men); died of wounds, 21,570 (1,246 officers, 20,324 men); died of disease 59,297 (1,294 officers, 58,003 men). Totals, 133,785 (4,626 officers, 129,159 men).

## Veterans Administration

VA—Veterans Administration—Harvey V. Higley, Administrator. Address, Washington 25, D. C.

Veterans Administration is an independent Government agency charged with administering benefits provided by law for veterans and their families. The agency was created in July, 1930, by combining the Bureau of Pensions, Veterans Bureau and National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers.

America's veterans passed the 22,000,000 mark in September, 1955. Of these 80% or 15,400,000 served in World War II. Another 4,100,000 had seen service during the Korean conflict period, between June 27, 1950 and Jan. 31, 1955. The remainder served in other wars or during peace.

Following are the major benefits which VA administers for veterans, their families and beneficiaries.

### MEDICAL AND HOSPITAL BENEFITS

As of Oct. 1, 1955, VA was operating 173 hospitals, and utilizing beds in civil, state and other Federal hospitals on a contract basis. The average daily patient load was in excess of 110,000, more than half of whom were being treated for mental illnesses.

Veterans of all wars, including Korea, may be entitled to VA hospital care under the following priority system. First those suffering from injuries or diseases incurred in or made worse by wartime service. Second, those with non-service-connected disabilities. Veterans in this group must state under oath that they are unable to pay for private treatment; they must submit a financial statement of their assets and liabilities, and they must wait until beds are available.

### KOREAN GI BILL

The Korean GI bill, enacted in July, 1952, contains a five-point program to help Korean veterans readjust to civilian life. Included are education and training, Government-guaranteed and insured loans for homes, farms and business, unemployment compensation, mustering-out pay and job-finding help.

Under the educational provisions a veteran may get one and one-half days of education or training for each day in service during the Korean conflict period, maximum 36 mos. While in training, he will receive a monthly Government allowance. Tuition, fees, books and living costs must come out of the allowance.

Rates for veterans in full-time training in schools and colleges are \$110 a month if they have no dependents, \$135 if they have one dependent, and \$160 if they have more than one dependent. Those training less than full time, as well as those taking on-the-job or on-the-farm training, will receive lower monthly rates. The veteran may change his course only once. Since he must choose wisely, VA will provide vocational counsel.

Through Oct. 1, 1955, more than 1,000,000 veterans or one out of every 4 who served during the Korean period—had received GI training. More than half had gone to college.

A second major benefit of the law is a GI loan program that operates under the same conditions that apply for World War II veterans. Loans may be used to buy, build or improve a home, buy a farm, farm land or farm equipment, or to go into business.

As with World War II veterans, GI home loans may be guaranteed up to 60% of the loan, but the guaranteed portion may not exceed \$7,500. Other real estate loans may be guaranteed up to 50%, with a \$4,000 guaranty ceiling. Non-real-estate loans, such as business loans, may be guaranteed up to 50%, with a \$2,000 maximum guaranty. By Oct. 1, 1955, more than 220,000 Korea veterans had obtained GI loans amounting to more than \$2.1 billion. More than 90% were GI home loans.

Both the education and training and the GI loan programs of the Korean GI bill are administered by the VA. The remaining benefits of the law are not.

Unemployment compensation of \$26 a week for a maximum of 26 weeks is handled through the states by the U. S. Department of Labor. An unemployed veteran must meet the eligibility requirements of his state.

The mustering-out program, administered by the Armed Forces, provides payment at time of discharge of \$300 for those with at least 60 days' service who were on active duty outside the U. S.; \$200 for those with 60 days' or more service who were not outside the USA, and \$100 for those who spent less than 60 days on active duty.

The law's job-finding assistance consists of job counseling and employment placement services, offered by the U. S. Employment Service.

### VOCATIONAL TRAINING FOR DISABLED

Vocational rehabilitation is provided both for veterans disabled as a result of World War II

service and those disabled in service during the Korean conflict period. Eligible veterans with service-connected disabilities in need of vocational training to overcome their handicaps may train in schools, on-the-job or on-the-farm.

Before starting training a disabled veteran will be interviewed by a VA counselor and may be given a series of tests to determine aptitudes, interests and abilities. While in training and for 2 months afterwards, disabled veterans may receive subsistence allowance in addition to disability compensation pay and also in addition to training costs, tuition books and the like which VA pays directly to the school.

Maximum rates for those in the classroom are \$75 a month, without dependents, \$105 with one dependent, and \$120 with more than one dependent. Additional allowances may be paid, depending on the veteran's degree of disability and his family status.

By Oct. 1, 1955, more than 609,000 disabled World War II veterans and 31,000 veterans disabled since Korea had received vocational rehabilitation training. Forty percent trained for top-level occupations in the professions and business management, 30% trained for skilled trade and industrial jobs, the remainder trained for occupations ranging from farmer to office worker.

### WORLD WAR II GI BILL

Of the original GI bill for World War II veterans, the loan program is the only benefit still in full force. This is essentially the same as for Korea veterans. However, it will expire for most World War II veterans on July 25, 1957, whereas the Korean GI loan program will run until Jan. 31, 1958.

By Oct. 1, 1955, a total of 4,300,000 World War II veterans had obtained GI loans amounting to \$31.1 billion. Of this amount, VA had guaranteed or insured nearly \$17 billion. More than 90% of the loans, or 4,000,000, were for homes. Farm loans numbered 68,000, and business loans 222,000.

Veterans have made an excellent record in meeting their GI loan obligations. By Oct. 1, 1955, more than 900,000 loans had been repaid in full. By the same date, VA had paid claims on only 38,000 defaulted loans, less than 1% of all loans to veterans.

Turning to education and training provisions of the World War II GI bill, a total of more than 7,800,000 veterans of that war have enrolled during the 12 years the program has been in effect. Of these, 2,300,000 attended college, 3,300,000 went to schools below the college level, 1,500,000 trained on-the-job, and 700,000 took farm training. On Oct. 1, 1955, less than 100,000 World War II veterans still were in training, a far cry from the peak of 2,500,000 reached at the end of 1947. The GI training program comes to an end for nearly all World War II veterans on July 25, 1956.

Under the third major World War GI bill benefit—readjustment allowances for unemployment—nearly 9,000,000 had received allowances, although most found jobs after being on the rolls only a few weeks.

### COMPENSATION AND PENSIONS

Veterans with service-connected disabilities resulting from either wartime or peacetime service may qualify for monthly compensation payments from VA. Wartime rates also paid to disabled Korea veterans—ranging from \$17 to \$181 a month, depending on the degree of disability.

Additional statutory awards also are payable to veterans with certain serious disabilities such as blindness and loss of limb. Peacetime rates of compensation are 80% of the wartime scale.

Pensions may be paid to veterans of either World War I or II or of Korea, if they are permanently and totally disabled for reasons not traceable to their military service. Also, their annual incomes may not exceed \$1,400 if single or \$2,700 if married or with a minor child. Rates are \$68.15 a month, increased to \$78.75 after 10 years or when the veteran reaches age 65. However, if the veteran needs regular aid and attendance, the rate of \$135.45 a month.

On Oct. 1, 1955, nearly 2,700,000 veterans were on VA's compensation and pension rolls. Included were 158,000 disabled since Korea.

### INSURANCE

VA administers three programs of insurance: U. S. Government Life for World War I veterans; National Service Life for World War II veterans; and the Indemnity and Insurance Acts of 1951 for Korea veterans.

The 1951 law also provides free automatic coverage against death for those on active duty.

for \$10,000 less any other GI insurance they may have had in force. This free coverage lasts for 120 days after separation for those ordered to active duty for more than 30 days. After discharge, a veteran may apply for certain types of low-premium, non-dividend-paying GI insurance.

On Oct. 1, 1955, a total of 370,000 Korea veterans were holding the new forms of insurance. At the same time, more than 5,600,000 World War II veterans were carrying NSLI, and 398,000 World War I veterans had USGLI policies in force.

#### WHEELCHAIR HOUSING

VA pays a grant of up to \$10,000 toward the

cost of a suitably-equipped house for a veteran of either war or peacetime service who lost, or lost the use of, his legs, so that he cannot get about without the aid of braces, crutches or a wheelchair. More than 4,000 such veterans through Oct. 1, 1955 had received wheelchair housing grants.

#### OTHER BENEFITS

In addition to these programs, the VA administers a number of other benefits for veterans and their dependents, including automobile grants for seriously disabled veterans, a guardianship service, a contact service to advise veterans and their families of their rights to benefits, and similar activities.

### Pension Cases and Compensation Payments

Source: Veterans Administration

Fiscal year	Living veteran cases	Deceased veteran cases	Total cases	Total Disbursement	Fiscal year	Living veteran cases	Deceased veteran cases	Total cases	Total Disbursement
	No.	No.	No.	Dollars		No.	No.	No.	Dollars
1890...	415,854	122,290	537,944	106,093,850	1945...	1,144,088	369,498	1,513,586	732,535,302
1900...	752,510	241,019	993,529	138,462,130	1947...	2,354,297	506,468	2,920,765	1,741,172,783
1905...	717,761	260,680	998,441	141,142,861	1948...	2,315,039	603,286	2,918,325	1,820,685,358
1910...	602,622	318,461	921,083	159,974,056	1949...	2,313,545	635,588	2,949,133	1,891,283,111
1915...	437,723	310,424	748,147	165,518,266	1950...	2,368,238	638,123	3,026,361	2,009,462,298
1920...	419,627	349,916	769,543	316,418,029	1951...	2,373,577	682,401	3,056,178	2,035,967,965
1925...	456,530	333,009	789,539	346,748,069	1952...	2,417,998	706,830	3,124,828	2,105,973,073
1930...	542,610	298,223	840,833	418,432,808	1953...	2,505,834	749,750	3,255,584	2,376,306,533
1935...	585,955	252,952	838,937	374,407,169	1954...	2,590,411	779,988	3,368,399	2,450,517,692
1940...	610,122	239,176	849,298	429,138,465	1955...	2,668,786	809,303	3,477,089	2,634,292,537

### American Military Cemeteries and Memorials on Foreign Soil

Administered by the American Battle Monuments Commission, Washington, D. C.  
(Numbers of graves in parentheses)

#### WORLD WAR I CEMETERIES

Aisne-Marne, near Belleau (Aisne), France (2,288).  
Brookwood (Surry), England (468).  
Flanders Field, Waregem, Belgium (368).  
Meuse-Argonne, Romagne (Meuse), France (14,243).  
Oise-Aisne, near Fère-en-Tardenois (Aisne), France (6,012).  
St. Mihiel, Thiancourt (M. et M.), France (4,152).  
Somme, Bony (Aisne), France (1,836).  
Suresnes (Seine), France (1,541). In this cemetery rest 24 of our unknown dead of World War II. This memorial epitomizes all our military cemeteries and memorials. For the past 30 years, senior representatives of the American and French Governments have come on ceremonial occasions to honor the memory of our military dead.

#### MONUMENTS

Andenarde, Belgium.  
Bellicourt (Aisne), France.  
Brest (Finistère), France.  
Cantigny (Somme), France.  
Château-Thierry (Aisne), France.  
Gibraltar.  
Kemmel, near Ypres, Belgium.  
Montfaucon (Meuse), France.  
Montsec (Meuse), France.  
Sommepey (Marne), France.  
Tours (Indre et Loire), France.

#### WORLD WAR II CEMETERIES

Of the nearly 250 temporary overseas military cemeteries established around the world during World War II the following have been retained as permanent sites.  
Ardennes, near Neuville-en-Condroz, Belgium (5,256).

Britanny near St. James (Manche), - France (4,410).  
Cambridge, near Cambridge, England (3,811).  
Epinal, near Epinal (Vosges), France (5,255).  
Florence, near Florence, Italy (4,403).  
Henri-Chappelle, near Henri-Chappelle, Belgium (7,989).  
Lorraine, St. Avoird (Moselle), France (10,488).  
Manila, near Fort McKinley, Manila, Republic of the Philippines (17,177). The memorial planned for this cemetery will be the largest in the Commission's construction program.  
Luxembourg, near Hamm, Luxembourg (5,076).  
Netherlands, Margraten, Holland (8,301).  
Normandy, near St. Laurent (Calvados), France (9,385).  
North Africa, Carthage, Tunisia (2,834).  
Rhône, Draguignan (Var), France (861).  
Sicily-Rome, Nettuno, Italy (7,862).

The Manila Cemetery and the National Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific at Punchbowl Crater, Honolulu, T.H., are the only overseas sites in the Pacific Ocean areas and the Far East containing the dead of World War II.

There are two other national cemeteries maintained by the Quartermaster General Department of the Army, Washington, D.C., in which World War II dead are buried. One, at Sitka, Alaska, contains the graves of those who gave their lives in Alaska and the Aleutian Islands campaign. The other at Hato Tehas, Puerto Rico, contains the remains of those who died in the Caribbean Area.

In the general interest, the decoration of graves only with natural cut flowers is permitted. The Commission is happy to assist interested persons to arrange with local florists in foreign countries for placing such decorations.

### Where Hannibal Crossed the Alps Over 2,000 Years Ago

Source: National Geographic Society

infantry and 6,000 horse.

To make elephants cross the Rhone on rafts, Hannibal's men covered rafts with earth. Some of the elephants became panicky and fell off, but waded out. Where wider roads had to be made for the elephants in the mountains, Hannibal's men would start a fire on a huge rock and then drench it with vinegar, an ancient method of attacking fortifications.

Sir Gavin explains that even today Hannibal's route is a wild, rugged country, frequented by smugglers, crossed by neither highway nor railroad. Mt. Viso in Hannibal's day was covered with pines and is so described by Virgil. Hannibal lost many men from ambush, falls from precipices, and stones rolled down on them. Descending across avalanche snowfields, "the soldiers knew not where to set foot with safety."

But, despite their losses, the Carthaginians gave the Romans two of their worst defeats at Lake Trasimene and Cannae.

Hannibal, the Carthaginian general, led his army across the Alps in 218 B. C. to challenge the might of Rome in Italy. This passage, regarded as one of the greatest of all military feats, has challenged many historians. The latest study by Sir Gavin de Beer, director, Natural History Museum, London, Eng., is considered most plausible. Studying clues to the land route given in descriptions by Livy and Polybius, Sir Gavin determined that Hannibal, who commanded an army of 50,000 foot soldiers, 9,000 horsemen and over 30 elephants, moved from Spain to the Rhone, crossed it near Aries, followed the Durance River and the Aygues tributary of the Isere to the hills near the present town of Gap, in the French Basses-Alpes, north of Mt. Viso, 12,602 ft. high. Passing by way of the Col de la Traversette, Hannibal reached the low plain of Piedmont. The passage took 5 mos. in the course of which Hannibal was often under attack in the mountains and reached Italy with 20,000

# U. S. Army, Navy and Marine Officers on Active Duty

(Data as of December 1, 1955)

For Staff Officers of the Department of Defense see Index

## DEPARTMENT OF THE ARMY

Chief of Staff  
General Maxwell D. Taylor

### Generals of the Army

Bradley, Omar N.	Sept.	20, 1950
MacArthur, Douglas	Dec.	18, 1954
Marshall, George C.	Dec.	16, 1944
<b>Generals</b>		
Collins, J. Lawton	Jan.	24, 1948
Dahlquist, John E.	Aug.	18, 1954
Gruenhuth, Alfred M.	Aug.	1, 1951
Lemnitz, Lyman L.	Mar.	25, 1955
McAuliffe, Anthony C.	Mar.	1, 1955
Palmer, Williston B.	May	20, 1955
White, Isaac D.	June	22, 1955

### Lieutenant Generals

Arnold, William H.	June	22, 1953
Bryan, Blackshear M.	Jan.	26, 1954
Byers, Clovis E.	Aug.	8, 1955
Canine, Ralph J.	Mar.	16, 1953
Clarke, Bruce C.	June	23, 1953
Collier, John H.	Aug.	17, 1954
Decker, George H.	June	10, 1952
Gavin, James M.	Mar.	25, 1955
Harrison, William K., Jr.	Sept.	5, 1955
Hart, Charles E.	Aug.	18, 1954
Horren, Thomas W.	Dec.	9, 1954
Hickey, Thomas F.	Jan.	25, 1954
Hodes, Henry I.	Aug.	16, 1954
Magruder, Carter B.	Apr.	6, 1954
Mathewson, Lemuel	Apr.	7, 1954
Michelsen, Stanley R.	Oct.	1, 1954
Montague, Robert M.	July	13, 1955
O'Daniel, John W.	May	8, 1952
Palmer, Charles D.	Aug.	19, 1955
Parks, Floyd L.	Oct.	13, 1953
Road, George W., Jr.	July	14, 1955
Schuyler, Cortlandt Van R.	July	3, 1953
Sturgis, Samuel D., Jr.	July	23, 1955
Weible, Walter L.	Oct.	23, 1953
Williams, Laurin L.	Mar.	1, 1955
Williams, Samuel T.	Sept.	15, 1955
Wyman, Willard G.	June	8, 1952
Young, Robert N.	June	29, 1955

### Major Generals

Abendroth, William H. (N.G.)	Adams, Paul
DeW. Allen, Frank A., Jr.	Barnes, Verdi B.
Barrieger, William L.	Barth, George B.
Bean, Emmett J.	Berry, Robert W.
Besson, Frank S., Jr.	Biddle, William S.
Binns, John J.	Boatner, Haydon L.
Booth, Donald P.	Bowen, Frank S.
Brady, Joseph S.	Brannon, Ernest M. (Ret.)
Bromley, Charles V., Jr.	Brown, Frederick J.
Burnell, Nathaniel A., II.	Caffey, Eugene M.
Campbell, Boniface	Carham, Charles D. W.
Cannon, Robert M.	Caraway, Paul W.
Carter, Leslie D.	Chorpening, Claude H.
Colbern, William R.	Colglazier, Robert W.
Conrad, Victor A., Jr. (Res.)	Collins, James P.
Cooney, James P.	Corderman, W. Preston
Cressy,	

William M.; Cummings, Emerson L.E.; Dabney, John A.; Daniel, Derrell McC.; Dasher, Charles L., Jr.; Davidson, Garrison H.; Day, Francis M.; Dean, William F.; Deltrick, Carroll H.; de Shazo, Thomas E.; Dewey, Lawrence R.; Doan, Leander LaC.; Eddleman, Clyde D.; Ennis, Riley F.; Ennis, William P., Jr.; Erickson, Edgar C. (N.G.); Evans, Ira K.; Farrell, Francis V.; Fox, Alonzo P.; Fritzsche, Carl F.; Fry, James C.; Gaisley, Charles K. Jr.; Gaither, Ridgely; Gallagher, Philip E.; Gard, Robert G.; Garvin, Crump; Gilmore, William N.; Ginder, Philip DeW.; Gjelsten, Einar B.; Gorby, Alvin L.; Griffin, Martin E.; Hains, Peter C. III; Harkins, Paul D.; Harmony, John W.; Harper, Joseph H.; Harrold, Thomas L.; Hastings, Kester L.; Hayford, Bertram F.; Hays, Silas B.; Heaton, Leonard D.; Hendrix, Raleigh R.; Hershey, Lewis B. (Ret.); Hess, John B.; Hewett, Robert; Hinds, John H.; Hinrichs, John H.; Holbrook, Frank C.; Holle, Charles G.; Hollis, Robert P.; Homan, John L.; Honnen, George; Howe, Robert L., Jr.; Johnson, Douglas V.; Jones, Herbert M.; Klein, John A.; Lawton, William S.; Lentz, John M.; Lenzner, Emil; Liebel, Willard K.; Macdonald, John C.; Maddox, Halley G.; Maglin, William H.; Marshall, Arthur L.; Martin, George E.; Martin, Joseph I.; Mason, Stanhope B.; Matejka, Jerry V.; Matthews, Willis S.; McClure, Mark; McClure, Robert A.; McGarr, Lionel C.; McGaw, Edward J.; McGinley, Eugene; McNamara, Andrew T.; Mead, Armistead D.; Medaris, John B.; Melroy, Guy S., Jr.; Mickelwait, Claude B.; Milburn, Bryan L.; Mitchell, William L.; Moore, James E.; Moore, Robert S. (Ret.); Mudgett, Gilman C.; Muller, Walter J.; Murphy, John B.; Newman, Aubrey S.; Newman, Oliver P.; Nutter, William H.; O'Connell, James D.; Ogden, David A. D.; O'Neill, Edward J.; Partridge, Richard C.; Peckham, Howard L.; Peploe, George B.; Phillips, James H.; Pierce, James R.; Pierson, Albert; Post, Elwyn D.; Powell, Herbert B.; Prather, Richard G.; Prentiss, Louis W.; Reber, Miles; Reichelderfer, Harry; Ridings, Eugene W.; Roberts, Frank N.; Robinson, Bernard L.; Rogers, Gordon B.; Rufner, Clark L.; Rutledge, Paul W.; Ryan, Cornelius E.; Ryan, Patrick J.; Schow, Robert A.; Sebree, Edmund B.; Sexton, William T.; Shambora, William E.; Shepard, Whitfield P.; Sherburne, Thomas L., Jr.; Simon, Leslie E.; Sink, Robert F.; Smith, Wayne C.; Smythe, George W.; Snyder, Howard McC. (Ret.); Snyder, Oscar P.; Standlee, Earle; Stephens, Richard W.; Stokes, John H., Jr.; Storke, Harry P.; Strickler, Daniel B. (N.G.); Tansey, Patrick H. (Ret.); Timberman, Thomas S.; Trapnell, Thomas J. H.; Trudeau, Arthur G.; Uncles, John F.; Upham, John S., Jr.; Van Brunt, Rinaldo; Van Houten, John C.; Ward, Robert W.; Waters, William E.; Watlington, Thomas M.; Watson, Numa A.; Westphalinger, Henry R.; Willems, John M.; Williams, Edward T.; Yount, Paul F.; Zimmerman, Wayne C.
--

## DEPARTMENT OF THE AIR FORCE

### Chief of Staff

Twining, Nathan F.	June	30, 1953
--------------------	------	----------

### Generals

Twining, Nathan F.	Oct.	10, 1950
Norstad, Lauris	July	5, 1952
Weyland, Otto P.	July	5, 1952
White, Thomas D.	June	30, 1953
LeMay, Curtis E.	Oct.	29, 1951
Partridge, Earle E.	Feb.	19, 1954
Cook, Orval R.	Feb.	19, 1954
Rawlin, Edwin W.	Feb.	19, 1954
Kuter, Laurence S.	May	29, 1955

### Lieutenant Generals

Harmon, Hubert R. (Ret.)	Feb.	19, 1948
Stone, Charles B., III	July	28, 1951
Myers, Charles T.	July	5, 1952
Cabell, Charles P.	July	6, 1952
Johnson, Leon W.	July	5, 1952
Smith, Joseph	July	5, 1952
Schlatter, David H.	Sept.	5, 1952
Atkinson, Joseph H.	Mar.	3, 1953
Anderson, Samuel E.	May	1, 1953
O'Donnell, Emmett, Jr.	May	1, 1953
Everest, Frank F.	May	1, 1953
Tunmer, William H.	July	22, 1953
Putt, Donald L.	July	22, 1953
Landon, Truman H.	Feb.	19, 1954
Power, Thomas S.	Apr.	6, 1954
Ramey, Roger M.	Apr.	6, 1954

Barcus, Glenn O.	July	17, 1954
Timberlake, Patrick W.	May	10, 1955
Irvine, Clarence S.	May	10, 1955
Rogers, Elmer J., Jr.	July	15, 1955

### Major Generals

Acheson, George R.; Ackerman, John B.; Agee, Walter R.; Anderson, Edward W.; Ankenbrandt, Francis L.; Armstrong, Frank A., Jr.; Armstrong, Harry G. (MC); Asensio, Manuel J.; Baker, David H.; Barnes, Earl W.; Bassett, Harold H.; Beau, Lucas V. (Ret.); Beebe, Royden E., Jr.; Bergquist, Kenneth P.; Blake, Gordon A.; Bogart, Frank A.; Born, Charles F.; Boyd, Albert; Bradley, Mark E., Jr.; Brandt, Carl A.; Brentnall, Samuel R.; Briggs, James E.; Browne, Roger J.; Bunker, Howard G.; Burns, Robert W.; Burnside, Merrill D.; Callahan, Daniel F.; Carpenter, Charles I. (Ch.); Carroll, Joseph F.; Cork, Robert C.; Crabb, Jarred V.; Dau, Frederick J.; Diechermann, Matthew K.; Dent, Frederick R., Jr.; Dissoway, Gabriel P.; Douglass, Robert W., Jr.; Doyle, John P.; Eaton, Robert E.; Eckert, William D.; Finch, George G. (ANG); Ganey, Wiley D.; Garland, E. Blair; Gates, Byron E. (Ret.); Gerhart, John K.; Gerrity, Thomas P.; Gilchrist, John R.; Glantzberg, Frederic E.; Grant, Harold W.; Griswold, Francis H.; Grussendorf, Richard A.; Hale, Dudley D.; Hall, William E.; Harbold, Norris B.; Harmon, Reginald C. (JAC); Harris, Hunter, Jr.; Harris, Samuel R., Jr.; Henry Wil-
---

Hiam T.; Hobson, Kenneth B.; Hood, Reuben C., Jr.; Hovey, Burton M., Jr.; Hutchinson, David W.; Johnson, Alfred H.; Kelly, Joe W.; Klassner, August W.; Kuhfeld, Albert M.; Lacey, Julius K.; Landry, Robert B.; Lee, Morris J.; Lee, Robert M.; Lewis, Millard; Lindsay, Richard C.; Lueddecke, Alvin R.; Lynn, Roy E.; Maude, Raymond C.; McClain, John F.; McCarty, Chester E. (AFR); McConnell, John P.; McCormack, James, Jr.; McCormick, John H.; McDonald, Thomas B.; McKee, William F.; McNaughton, Kenneth P.; Mechling, Edward P.; Miller, Walter I. (AFR); Mills, John S.; Mooney, Henry K.; Moore, Ernest; Morgan, William M.; Mundy, George W.; Myers, Colby M.; Nelson, Morris R.; Odom, Thetus C.; Ogle, Dan C. (MC); Old, Archie J., Jr.; Parker, Hugh H.; Parker, Lewis R.; Parks, Harlan C.; Picher, Oliver S.; Powell, William H., Jr. (MC); Price, George E.; Rampsy, Thomas R. (AFR); Reeves, Raymond

J.; Robinson, Frank H.; Roth, Marshall S.; Ruestow, Paul E.; Samford, John A.; Sanders, Homer L.; Selsor, James C., Jr.; Senter, William O.; Sessums, John W., Jr.; Smart, Jacob E.; Smith, Frederic H., Jr.; Smith, George F.; Smith, Phillips W.; Smith, Sory; Spivey, Deimar T.; Sprague, John T.; Spry, James W.; Steele, Wycliffe E.; Stranathan, Leland S.; Strother, Dean C.; Sweeney, Walter C., Jr.; Swiford, Ralph P., Jr.; Tate, Robert F.; Terrill, Robert H.; Thatcher, Herbert B.; Tibbets, Kingston E.; Tillery, Manning E.; Timberlake, Edward J.; Todd, Walter E.; Truesdell, Karl, Jr.; Underhill, Edward H.; Uphegrove, Fay R.; Wade, Leigh (AFR); Washbourne, Lee B.; Webber, Kenneth E.; Wetzel, Emery S.; White, Edward H.; Whitten, Lyman P.; Wilson, Roscoe, C.; Wilson, Winston P. (ANG); Wood, Floyd B.; Wood, Jack W.; Wright, Stuart P.; Yates, Donald N.

## DEPARTMENT OF THE NAVY

## Fleet Admirals

King, Ernest J. (Aviation).....Dec. 17, 1944  
Leahy, William D.....Dec. 15, 1944  
Nimitz, Chester W.....Dec. 19, 1944

## Admirals

Burke, Arleigh A.....June 5, 1955  
Cassady, John H. (Aviation).....Apr. 7, 1954  
Duncan, Donald B. (Aviation).....Aug. 9, 1951  
Fechteler, William M.....Feb. 1, 1950  
Radford, Arthur W. (Aviation).....Apr. 1, 1949  
Stump, Felix B. (Aviation).....June 27, 1953  
Wright, Jerauld.....Apr. 6, 1954

## Vice Admirals

Briscoe, Robert P.....Feb. 12, 1951  
Callaghan, William M.....Apr. 11, 1951  
Combs, Thomas S. (Aviation).....June 27, 1953  
Curtis, Maurice L.....June 16, 1955  
Doyle, Austin K. (Aviation).....May 17, 1952  
Denebrink, Francis C.....Dec. 28, 1951  
Fahlon, Frank G.....Oct. 1, 1950  
Gardner, Nicholas B. (Aviation).....Oct. 27, 1953  
Good, Roscoe.....Nov. 1, 1954  
Holloway, James L., Jr.....Feb. 2, 1953  
Hopwood, Herbert G.....May 9, 1955  
Low, Francis S.....Dec. 12, 1947  
Martin, Harold M. (Aviation).....Feb. 1, 1951  
McCormick, Lynde D.....Feb. 13, 1946  
McMahon, Frederick W. (Aviation).....May 1, 1954  
Olste, Ralph A.....May 23, 1952  
Pride, Alfred M. (Aviation).....Oct. 9, 1953  
Royer, Murray L. (Supply Corps).....Oct. 2, 1954  
Settle, Thomas G. W.....Mar. 8, 1954  
Struble, Arthur D.....Apr. 26, 1948  
Wellborn, Charles, Jr.....June 17, 1955  
Woodbridge, Edmund T.....Apr. 6, 1954

## Rear Admirals

Ammon, William B.; Atkeson, Clarence L.; Austin, Bernard L.; Baker, Harold D.; Bergin, Charles K.; Biggs, Burton B.; Bledsoe, Albert M.; Briggs, Harold M.; Bruton, Henry C.; Buchanan, Charles A.; Burrows, Thomas; Campbell, Robert L.; Carson, John H.; Cavenagh, Robert W.; Chillingworth, C. Jr.; Clark, Sherman; Collins, Howard L.; Cooper, William G.; Cooper, Joshua W.; Crawford, George C.; Crommelin, Henry; Daniel, John C.; Daniel, Henry C.; Daspit, Lawrence B.; Davis, Burton; Dennison, Robert L.; Deutermann, Harold T.; Dietrich, Neil K.; Duke, Irving T.; Earle, Ralph, Jr.; Ellis, Robert B.; Entwistle, Frederick I.; Espe, Carl F.; Fenno, Frank W., Jr.; Ferrali, William E.; Forrestel, Emmet P.; Frost, Lawrence H.; Gano, Roy A.; Grenfell, Elton W.; Hanlon, Byron H.; Hartman, Charles C.; Henderson, Harry H.; Higgins, John M.; Hillenkötter, Roscoe H.; Hubbard, Miles H.; Huffman, Leon J.; Jarrell, Albert E.; Kiland, Ingolf N.; Larson, Harold O.; Libby, Ruthven E.; Long, Victor D.; Loud, Wayne R.; Lyman, Charles H., 3rd; Marnett, William J.; Mason, Redfield; McCorkle, Francis D.; McKinney, Eugene B.; McLean, Ephraim R., Jr.; McManes, Kenmore M.; Meison, Charles L.; Mendenhall, William K., Jr.; Miles, Milton E.; Moore, Walter E.; Moosbrugger, F.; Murphy, Marion E.; Murray, Stuart S.; Nunn, Ira H.; Olsen, Clarence E.; Oregan, William V.; Orem, Howard E.; Parker, Edward N.; Parks, Lewis S.; Persons, Henry S.; Petersen, Wallis F.; Price, Walter H.; Ragan, Thomas C.; Redman, John R.; Rice, Robert H.; Rodgers, Bertram J.; Romero, William E.; Rose, Rufus E.; Russell, George L.; Sablin, Lorenzo S.; Sharp, Jr.; Sanders, Harry; Schander, Walter G.; Sharp, Ulysses S., Jr.; Sies, John H.; Smedberg, William R., 3rd; Smoot, Harold Pace; Smith, Chester Carl; Smoot, Roland N.; Snachenberg, John A.; Solomons, Edward A.; Steiter, Frederick C., Jr.; Stokes, Thomas M.; Stone, Earl E.; Stout, Richard F.; Sylvester, John; Thach, James H., Jr.; Taylor, Edmund B.; Taylor, John McN.; Towner, George C.; Tyree, David M.; Varian, Donald C.; Virden, Frank; von Heimburg, Ernst H.; Ward,

James H.; Warden, Frederick B.; Watkins, Frank T.; Wellings, Joseph H.; Wilkins, Charles W.; Will, John M.; Wilson, Ralph E.; Withington, Frederick; Womble, John P., Jr.; Wood, Chester C.; Wright, George C.; Yeager, Howard A.; Yeomans, Elmer E.

Aviation (AV): Akers, Frank; Anderson, George W., Jr.; Arnold, Murr E.; Beakley, Wallace M.; Bick, Robert E., Jr.; Boone, Walter F.; Brown, Charles R.; Caldwell, Henry H.; Carson, Joseph M.; Clark, John E.; Clarke, Ralph S.; Cooper, Clifford S.; Cornwell, Delbert S.; Craig, Kenneth; Cruise, Edgar A.; Davis, William V., Jr.; Dixon, Robert E.; Dudley, Paul L.; Duerfeldt, Clifford H.; Ekstrom, Clarence E.; Erdmann, William L.; Ewen, Edward C.; Felt, Harry D.; Gallery, Daniel V.; Glover, Cato D., Jr.; Goltswalte, Robert; Goodney, Willard K.; Goodwin, Hugh H.; Griffin, Charles D.; Hall, Grover B. H.; Harris, Dale; Hedding, Truman J.; Hickey, Robert F.; Hobbs, Ira E.; Hoskins, John M.; Hughes, Francis M.; Ingersoll, Stuart H.; Johnson, William M.; McKinstrotte, Frederick N.; Lee, Fitzhugh; Moore, Benjamin E.; Morehouse, Albert K.; Nation, William E.; Morehouse, Frank; Perry, John; Pirie, Iham M.; Obernue, Paul H.; Rees, William L.; Rice, Lester H.; Riley, Herbert D.; Robbins, Thomas H., Jr.; Rooee, Walter F.; Russell, James S.; Sears, Harry E.; Shands, Courtney; Smith, Allen, Jr.; Southerland, Leona B.; Storrs, Aaron P., 3rd; Stroop, Paul D.; Sutherland, William A., Jr.; Switzer, Wendell G.; Thach, John S.; Vosseler, Aurelius B.; Ward, Frank T., Jr.; Williamson, Thomas B.

Aeronautical Engineering Duty Only (AEDO): Clextion, Edward W.; Lonquest, Theodore C.; Murphy, Joseph N.; Pearson, John E., Jr.; Pfingsteg, Carl J.; Spangler, Seiden B.

Chaplain Corps (CHC): Harp, Edward B., Jr.; Miller, Thornton C.

Civil Engineer Corps (CEC): Jelley, Joseph F., Jr.; Johnson, Harold W.; Meade, Robert H.; Sihler, William; Strain, Charles L.

Dental Corps (DC): Harris, Alfred R.; Malone, Ralph W.; Riebe, Herman P.; Ryan, Daniel W.; Talyor, Ralph W.

Engineering Duty Only (EDO): Cowdrey, Roy T.; Cronin, Robert E.; Dolan, William A., Jr.; Furth, Frederick R.; Haguc, Wesley M.; Holder-ness, George A., Jr.; Honsinger, Lerov V.; Kniskern, Leslie A.; Leahy, William H.; Manseau, Bernard E.; McKee, Logan; Morgan, Armand M.; Mumma, Albert G.; Pyne, Schuyler N.; Rickover, Hyman G.; Snyder, Philip W.; Swart, Robert L.; Weaver, George C.

Medical Corps (MC): Behrens, Charles F.; Bradley, Bruce E.; Clegg, Courtney G.; Cooper, Thomas P.; Dana, Winfred P.; Fulton, James R.; Tillett, Robert M.; Graves, Frederick C.; Hoar, Bartholomew W.; James, Walter F.; Moore, French R.; Morrison, O. B., Jr.; Norman, Irwin L. V.; Owsley, John Q.; Pugh, Herbert L.; van Peenen, Hubert J.

Staff Duty Officers (SDO): Layton, Edwin T.; Wenger, Joseph N.

Supply Corps (SC): Antrim, Archie A.; Arnold, Ralph J.; Batchelder, Robert F.; Becknell, Thomas L., Jr.; Boundy, James W.; Dckay, Charles G., Jr.; Edson, Stephen R.; Haynsworth, H. C., Jr.; Herlihy, Joseph L.; Hetter, Frederick L.; Honaker, Walter W.; Knickerbocker, William L.; Lattu, Onnie P.; Parks, Joel D.; Ricketts, James B.; Thomas, Lloyd H.; Warfield, Clarence G. (USNR).

Retired Officers on Active Duty: Baldwin, Frank (SC); Bates, Richard W. (Commodore); Calver, George W. (MC); Dufek, George J. (AV); Heffer- nan, John B.; Jones, J. Cary; Kendall, Henry S. (AV); Watt, Richard M., Jr. (EDO); Whitehead, Richard F. (AV).

## MARINE CORPS

## Commandant, with rank of General

Shepherd, Lemuel C. Jr. .... Jan. 1, 1953

## Lieutenant Generals

Brice, William O. .... Aug. 28, 1953

Pate, Randolph McC. .... July 1, 1954

Pepper, Robert H. .... Aug. 2, 1954

Smith, Oliver P. .... July 23, 1953

Thomas, Gerald C. .... Mar. 8, 1952

## Major Generals

Anderson, Raymond A. Bare, Robert O.; Bur-  
ger, Joseph C. Good, George F., Jr.; Hogaboom,  
Robert S.; Jerome, Clayton C.; Linscott, Henry  
D.; Litsenborg, Homer L.; McCaul, Verne J.;  
McQueen, John C.; Megee, Vernon E.; Noble,  
Alfred H.; Pollock, Edwin A.; Fuller, Lewis B.;  
Ridley, Reginald H. Jr.; Reiley, James E.;  
Robinson, Ray A.; Schilt, Christian F.; Snedeker,  
Edward W.; Twining, Merrill B.; Wensinger, Wal-  
ter W.; Wornham, Thomas A.

## COAST GUARD

## Commandant, with rank of Vice Admiral

Richmond, Alfred C. .... June 1, 1953

## Rear Admirals

Coward, Kenneth K. .... Aug. 1, 1950

Greenspun, Joseph. .... Apr. 1, 1949

Hirschfield, James A. .... Oct. 1, 1951

Kenner, Frank T. .... May 28, 1953

Kenner, William W. .... June 1, 1954

Leamy, Frank A. .... Sept. 8, 1954  
Mauerman, Raymond J. .... Apr. 14, 1950  
McEligott, Raymond T. .... June 1, 1948  
Olson, Louis B. .... Feb. 1, 1949  
Perkins, Henry C. .... July 1, 1953  
Perkins, Louis W. .... Dec. 1, 1949  
Shenbrot, Halbert C. .... Jan. 6, 1948  
Raney, Roy L. .... Sept. 1, 1950  
Wood, Russell E. .... Aug. 13, 1951

## Personal Salutes and Honors

The national salute is 21 guns. It is also the salute to a national flag. The salute to the Union, commemorative of the Declaration of Independence and consisting of one gun for each State, will be fired at noon on July 4 at every post provided with suitable artillery.

A 21-gun salute on arrival and departure, and four ruffles and flourishes, is rendered to the

President of the United States, to an ex-president, chief magistrate or sovereign of a foreign country, or to members of a reigning royal family. The national anthem is played for the president, a march for an ex-president, and the national anthem of his or her country for others. The music is considered an inseparable part of the salute and will immediately follow the ruffles and flourishes without pause.

## Rank

## Salute—guns

Ruffles  
and  
flour-  
ishes

## Music

	Salute—guns		Ruffles and flour- ishes	Music
	Ar- rival	Depar- ture		
High commissioner or other diplomatic officer equal or supe- rior to an ambassador. ....	19	19	4	National anthem
Secretary of Defense. ....	19	19	4	March
Cabinet members. ....	19	19	4	March
Secretary of the Army. ....	19	19	4	March
Secretary of the Air Force. ....	19	19	4	March
Secretary of the Navy. ....	19	19	4	March
President pro tempore of the Senate. ....	19	19	4	March
General of the Armies. ....	19	19	4	General's March
Under or Assistant Secretary of the Army. ....	17	17	4	March
Under or Assistant Secretary of the Air Force. ....	17	17	4	March
Under or Assistant Secretary of the Navy. ....	17	17	4	March
Governors of Territories or foreign possessions within the limits of their respective jurisdictions. ....	17	17	4	March
Former Chief of Staff. ....	17	17	4	General's March
General of the Army. ....	17	17	4	General's March
General. ....	17	17	4	General's March

Other Salutes (on arrival only) are 15 guns for American envoys or ministers and foreign envoys or ministers accredited to the U. S., and a lieutenant general; 13 guns for a major general, American ministers resident and ministers resident accredited to the U. S.; 11 guns for American charges d'affaires and like officials accredited to the U. S., a

brigadier general, and consuls general accredited to the U. S.; 7 guns to consuls accredited to the U. S.; and 5 guns to a vice consul or consular agent accredited to the U. S.

A vice consul when in charge of the office and acting as consul general or consul is entitled to such courtesies.

## Federal Civil Defense Administration

The Federal Civil Defense Administration (FCDA) was established in the executive branch of the U. S. Government Jan. 12, 1951, "to provide a plan of civil defense for the protection of life and property" from attack. The principal responsibility is vested in the states, with the Federal Government providing coordination and guidance.

The Administrator and Deputy Administrator are appointed by the President of the U. S. A Civil Defense Advisory Council deals with policy and is composed of the Administrator and 12 members appointed by the President, 3 from state governments, 3 from political divisions of the states, and the rest citizens of broad experience other than employees of the Government.

The Administrator supervises programs of civil defense, including shelters, protective equipment, communications and treatment of effects of attack, and may conduct training programs and operate not more than one civil defense college and 3 civil defense technical schools. He may stockpile materials. The Federal Government will contribute to protective facilities if states match the Federal outlay, but will not pay for land or administrative expenses, or for elements of construction not directly associated with defense.

Upon proclamation of a state of civil defense emergency the President may cause personnel and facilities of Federal departments to be placed at

the discretion of civil defense, including temporary replacement of hospital, utility and transport facilities, and the Administrator may during such emergency develop relief activities beyond the limitations of the law. The Federal Administrator, appointed by the President, is Val Peterson, former Governor of Nebraska.

## NEW YORK STATE CIVIL DEFENSE

The Civil Defense Commission of New York State, set up under the State Defense Emergency Act, supervises civil defense plans, which executives of cities and counties are expected to carry out. In the event of an emergency its powers become broader and include direct operational control of all civil defense forces and the taking of real and personal property as required for its functions. In the event of attack it may control non-military vehicular traffic. Other states have similar arrangements and interstate compacts assuring cooperation between states for the welfare of the population. Under Chapter 10 of the Executive Law, the Commission was appointed to coordinate the aid and assistance of all state agencies in the event of a natural disaster. In New York 15 heads of various commissions are ex officio members of the Civil Defense Commission and 3 others are appointed by the Governor. The State Director, appointed by the Commission is C. R. Huebner, Lt. Gen., USA, ret.

## Code of Conduct for Prisoners of War to Support Morale

By executive order, Aug. 17, 1955, President Eisenhower, as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces, prescribed a Code of Conduct to encourage and stiffen the morale of American soldiers who become prisoners of war. The code was drawn up after an Advisory Committee on Prisoners of War, appointed by the Secy. of Defense, Chas. E. Wilson, had made a careful study of methods of indoctrination, browbeating and torture used against 4,428 Americans by the Chinese Communists. The Committee recognized the barbaric brutality of the enemy could be defeated only by staunch support of American principles and standards that are the hallmarks of a free education. The Code reads:

1. I am an American fighting man. I serve in the forces which guard my country and our way of life. I am prepared to give my life in their defense.

2. I will never surrender of my own free will. If in command I will never surrender my men while they still have the means to resist.

3. If I am captured I will continue to resist by all means available. I will make every effort to escape and aid others to escape. I will accept neither parole nor special favors from the enemy.

4. If I become a prisoner of war, I will keep faith with my fellow prisoners. I will give no information or take part in any action which might be harmful to my comrades. If I am senior, I will take command. If not I will obey the lawful orders of those appointed over me and will back them up in every way.

5. When questioned, should I become a prisoner of war, I am bound to give only name, rank, service number and date of birth. I will evade answering further questions to the utmost of my ability. I will make no oral or

written statements disloyal to my country and its allies or harmful to their cause.

6. I will never forget that I am an American fighting man, responsible for my actions, and dedicated to the principles which made my country free. I will trust in my God and in the United States of America.

Members of the Advisory Committee were Carter L. Burgess, Asst. Secy. of Defense for Manpower & Personnel, ch., Gen. John E. Hull, ex-U. N. Commander in Chief in the Far East, vice ch., Dr. Frank Berry, Asst. Defense Secy. for Health & Manpower, Hugh M. Milton, 2nd, Asst. Secy. of the Army, Albert Pratt, Asst. Secy. of the Navy, David S. Smith, Asst. Secy. of the Air Force, Lt. Gen. Frank W. Milburn, U. S. A., rt. Vice Adm. Chas. A. Lockwood, U. S. N., rt. Lt. Gen. Idwal H. Edwards, U. S. A. F., and Gen. Merritt Edson, U. S. M. C. The committee interviewed many high officers, as well as former prisoners of war, including Maj. Gen. Wm. P. Dean, who was a prisoner of the North Koreans for 3 years.

The Committee, in a long report describing the brutality encountered by the prisoners and their reactions said 7,190 Americans were captured by the enemy during the Korean war. Of these 6,656 were Army, 263 Air Force, 231 Marines, 40 Navy. Of these 2,730 died in Communist hands, many on the "hunger marches." 11 were held beyond the armistice and later released, 21 refused repatriation. The U. S. has record of 470 additional servicemen in the hands of the enemy and not yet accounted for. A small number of prisoners wilted under the methods of the enemy, a few became informers willingly. The case of every P. O. W. is tried on its merits, and the effect of the viciousness of the Communist enemy is fully taken into account.

## World War II Casualties of U. S. Armed Forces

December 7, 1941—December 31, 1946\*

Source: Department of Defense

Branch of service	Numbers engaged	Dead and wounded			
		Total	Deaths		
			Total deaths	Battle	Other
Army.....	11,260,000	884,135	318,274	234,874	83,400
Navy.....	4,183,466	102,821	65,043	39,379	25,664
Marines.....	669,100	91,718	24,511	19,733	4,778
<b>Total...</b>	<b>16,112,566</b>	<b>1,078,674</b>	<b>407,828</b>	<b>293,986</b>	<b>113,842</b>

\*Hostilities were officially terminated by Presidential Proclamation on Dec. 31, 1946, but only a few battle deaths and wounds not mortal were incurred after the Japanese acceptance of Allied peace terms on Aug. 14, 1945. Numbers engaged from Dec. 1, 1941-Aug. 31, 1945 were Army—10,420,000, Navy—3,893,520, Marine Corps—599,693. Total—14,903,213.

In addition to the foregoing data there were 1,917 deaths in the Coast Guard of which 574 were battle deaths.

## World War II Merchant Marine Casualties

Source: U. S. Coast Guard publication July 1, 1950

Died from direct causes while serving on American flag ships, 845; died in prisoner-of-war camps, 37; listed as missing, 4,780.

There were 572 released prisoners of war, and one prisoner unaccounted for. Another 500 men died while serving on foreign flag ships under U. S. control.

The number of U. S. flag ships lost was 605 of 6,000,000 deadweight tons.

## Korean Battle Casualties of U. S. Armed Forces

JUNE 25, 1950—JULY 27, 1953\*

Source: Department of Defense

Branch of service	Number serving	Casualties		
		Battle deaths	Other deaths	Wounds not mortal
Army.....	2,834,000	27,704	9,429	77,666
Navy.....	1,177,000	458	4,043	1,676
Marines.....	424,000	4,267	1,261	23,744
Air Force.....	1,285,000	1,200	5,884	308
<b>Total</b>	<b>5,720,000</b>	<b>33,629</b>	<b>20,617</b>	<b>103,284</b>

\*Tentative final data based upon information available as of Sept. 30, 1954, at which time 24 persons were still carried as missing in action.

We can master the air only if we destroy the enemy air forces. We shall never be able to do this unless we organize and control the air forces of the western alliance as one single mighty weapon of air power. We should establish a single political authority for the direction of war. I would put this authority in North America—Field Marshal Lord Montgomery in 1955 address before Royal United Service Institution, London, England.

# FOREIGN RELATIONS

## Treaties Ratified, 1955

During the First Session, 84th Congress, the U. S. Senate ratified these treaties:

Treaty for collective mutual defense of south-east Asia signed by United States, Australia, New Zealand, Philippines, Thailand, Pakistan, Great Britain, and France. Ratified Feb. 1, 1955, 82 to 1.

Treaty for mutual defense signed by United States and Republic of China. Ratified Feb. 9, 1955, 84 to 5.

Treaty signed by United States, England, France, and West Germany terminating occupation of West Germany and recognizing sovereignty of Federal Republic. Ratified April 1, 1955, 78 to 2.

Dissenting votes on acts of April 1, 1955 were cast by Langer (R.-N. D.) and Malone (R.-Nev.).

Protocol to North Atlantic Treaty signed by 14 nation members of NATO admitting West Germany. Ratified April 1, 1955, 76 to 2.

Protocol of International Telecommunication Convention at Buenos Aires signed by United States and 82 other countries cooperating in regulation of radio frequencies. Ratified April 1, 1955, 63 to 3.

Treaty for the reestablishment of the independence of Austria signed by the United States, Great Britain, France, U. S. S. R., and Austria. Ratified June 17, 1955, 63 to 3.

Conventions governing treatment of prisoners of war and protection of civilians in time of war, signed at Geneva, August 12, 1949. Ratified July 6, 1955, 77 to 0.

## Yalta Conference Reports

Proceedings of the Yalta Conference of Feb. 4-11, 1945, held secret for diplomatic reasons, were published by the U. S. State Dept. Mar. 17, 1955. Repeated assertions by leaders of the conservative wing of the Republican party that the proceedings contained evidence of too great concessions to the Soviet Union by President Franklin D. Roosevelt prompted a 1953 act of Congress ordering publication of all proceedings of World War II conferences, with Yalta first. The British government objected to publication, but withdrew its objection Mar. 16. Pressure from press and politicians caused the State Dept. to release the report entitled *The Conference at Malta and Yalta, 1945*. The Malta Conference, between Prime Minister Churchill and President Roosevelt took place Feb. 2, 1945, in preparation for Yalta.

The report on Yalta disclosed the informal discussions by which Roosevelt, Churchill and Stalin reached decisions. The concessions to the Soviet Union in payment for entering the war against Japan were supported by military reports that it would take 18 mos. after Germany's fall to defeat Japan. Maj. Gen. Leslie R. Groves informed Gen. Geo. C. Marshall, Army Chief of Staff in December, 1944, that the first atom bomb should be ready about Aug. 1, 1945, and the second by the end of the year. The U. S. State Dept. opposed the forcible partition of Germany and was against recognizing the Polish Provisional Govt. of Lublin, a device of the Soviet Union. This recognition also was opposed by Churchill, but Stalin supported it. Stalin promised free elections in Poland but refused to consider international supervision, which he termed an affront to Polish sovereignty. Roosevelt and Churchill compromised.

The State Dept. had favored a Soviet trusteeship for north and central Kuriles under the prospective U. N., Japan to retain the southern Kuriles. Roosevelt did not object to the Kuriles and the southern half of Sakhalin going to the Soviet. He wanted to consult Chiang Kai-shek on disposition of Dairen and the Manchurian railroads, but Stalin objected strongly. The three leaders agreed that Germany should be dismembered after surrender. They declared no one else should dictate the peace, but Churchill argued, against Stalin's objections, for giving France a part in control and occupation, because Britain needed a strong France to help fight any future aggression by Germany.

## ATTITUDE OF MacARTHUR

President Roosevelt's course was defended in the Senate by Sen. Herbert H. Lehman (D.-N. Y.), who asserted the Yalta concessions must be studied in the light of the recommendations of Gen. Dwight D. Eisenhower on the course of the war in Germany and of Gen. Douglas MacArthur on the war with Japan. He said Gen. MacArthur

"strongly favored and urgently recommended that Soviet Russia be involved in the war against Japan." Gen. MacArthur replied that he did not have the slightest connection with Yalta; his views were not solicited, and "I would most emphatically have recommended against bringing the Soviet into the Pacific war at that late date."

Sen. Lehman requested the Dept. of Defense to publish the military and other recommendations relating to efforts to get the Russians into the Pacific war. This report, 35,000 words long, was published Oct. 19, 1955. The report did not show that Gen. MacArthur had been consulted previously to the Yalta conference. The day after the Yalta meeting, Feb. 12, 1945, Gen. Geo. C. Marshall received a summary of Gen. MacArthur's views, in which Gen. MacArthur insisted that Russia pay her way by invading Manchuria at the earliest possible date after the defeat of Germany. Other despatches quoting Gen. MacArthur as desiring Russian participation were dated Feb. 25, Mar. 8 and June 18, 1945. Gen. MacArthur commented that the report confirmed that he had not been consulted prior to Yalta; his post-Yalta statements dealt with military needs after the decisions had been made. Sen. Lehman contended that the report clearly supported his contention that Gen. MacArthur favored bringing the Soviet Union into the war.

## EXTRACTS FROM YALTA AGREEMENT

The secret clauses affecting the Far East were published in March, 1947. They were:

The leaders of the three great powers—the Soviet Union, the United States of America and Great Britain—have agreed that in two or three months after Germany has surrendered and the war in Europe has terminated the Soviet Union shall enter into the war against Japan on the side of the Allies on condition that:

(1) The status quo in Outer Mongolia (the Mongolian People's Republic) shall be preserved;

(2) The former rights of Russia violated by the treacherous attack of Japan in 1904 shall be restored, viz: (a) the southern part of Sakhalin as well as all the islands adjacent to it shall be returned to the Soviet Union. (b) The commercial port of Dairen shall be internationalized, the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union in this port being safeguarded and the lease of Port Arthur as a naval base of the U.S.S.R. restored. (c) The Chinese Eastern Railroad and the South Manchurian Railroad which provides an outlet to Dairen shall be jointly operated by the establishment of a joint Soviet-Chinese company, it being understood that the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria;

(3) The Kurile Islands shall be handed over to the Soviet Union.

It is understood that the agreement concerning Outer Mongolia and the ports and railroads referred to above will require concurrence of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. The President will take measures in order to obtain this concurrence on advice from Marshal Stalin. The heads of the three great powers have agreed that these claims of the Soviet Union shall be unquestionably fulfilled after Japan has been defeated.

For its part the Soviet Union expresses its readiness to conclude with the National Government of China a pact of friendship and alliance between the U.S.S.R. and China in order to render assistance to China with its armed forces for the purpose of liberating China from the Japanese yoke.

For further details of the Yalta Agreement consult the *WORLD ALMANAC* for 1955.

## U. S.-Iran Treaty

A treaty of amity, economic relations and consular rights between the U. S. and Iran was signed Aug. 15, 1955, in Tehran. Like 12 other treaties signed with foreign countries in recent years, it defines basic freedoms and provides for protection of persons and property, exchange, export and income trade, navigation rights and conditions under which enterprises originating in



one country are conducted in the other. It will help promote the economic welfare of Iran. It comes into force one month after ratification by U. S. Senate and Iran.

### Prisoner Release

An understanding for the release of civilians held prisoner in Communist China and the return of Chinese civilians in the U. S. to China was announced Sept. 10, 1955, by U. Alexis Johnson, ambassador of the U. S. to Czechoslovakia, and Wang Ping-nan, ambassador to Poland of the People's Republic of China (Communist) during negotiations at Geneva.

The understanding was announced in what the State Dept. called "agreed parallel unilateral statements," in order to avoid the term "agreement," which might constitute technical recognition of the Communist regime.

The U. S. agreed that any Chinese who wished to return to Communist China could do so, and if he met with "obstruction in departure" or lacked expense money, he could apply to India for help.

The Chinese agreed Americans were entitled to return home and said the chargé d'affaires of the United Kingdom in China was authorized to give aid.

[There were at the time 29 American civilians detained in jail or house arrest in China on various pretexts. The Chinese in the U. S. were always free to leave, except 129 who were detained when the Korean war broke out because of their technical knowledge, and were given permits to leave before the Geneva meeting began.]

### Soviet Proposal on Formosa

A conference of 10 nations in Shanghai or New Delhi to consider the Formosa situation and find means of settling it was proposed to Great Britain by the Soviet Union Feb. 4, 1955. The Soviet govt. suggested that Britain, the Soviet Union and India take the initiative, and that the United States, France, Burma, Indonesia, Pakistan, Ceylon and the Chinese Peoples' Republic (Communist) be invited. In reply the British govt. repeated (1) that a conference without Nationalist China would have no useful result; (2) the discussion should be organized in a form acceptable to the U. N. (3) Britain expressed a hope that "all concerned" would endeavor to stop fighting in the area.

While nothing came of the proposal, it is historically useful as an example of the manner in which the Soviet Union used a diplomatic proposal to continue its hostile propaganda against the United States.

The U. S. declared the situation arose because the U. S. A. "with the help of Chiang Kai-shek" had seized Taiwan (Formosa) which, with the Pescadores and other islands, "belongs to China"; that armed forces of the U. S. had made unprovoked attacks on towns and coastal areas of China and concentrated naval and air forces; that the U. S. had interfered in the internal affairs of China and made aggressive acts and threats of armed force against the Peoples' Republic. The Soviet reminded Britain that it had made a proposal to discuss this in the U. N. in the presence of a representative of the Peoples' Republic as the "factual representative of China" and elimination of the "representative of the Kuomintang" (Nationalist China).

### All-Europe Treaty Proposal

Marshal Nikolai A. Bulganin, premier of the Soviet Union, presented a draft for an All-European Security Treaty at the Geneva Conference July 20. It was intended to achieve collective security and aim at unification of Germany on a peaceful and democratic basis. The language of the draft was similar to that of NATO treaty.

Parties were to be the European states, the United States, the German Democratic Republic (Communist) and the German Federal Republic, with the eventual addition of the unified German state. Disputes were to be settled under the U. N. charter, and the Chinese People's Republic (Communist) have observers in agencies set up under the treaty.

The 4 powers, U. S., United Kingdom, France and Soviet Union, were to continue to deal with the German problem in accordance with previous decisions. Signers of the treaty were to abjure force or threat of force but an armed attack in Europe against a party to the treaty could be

met with armed forces, pending collective action under the U. N.

Members were not to "participate in any coalition or alliance or agreements" contrary to the aim of the treaty, but in the first stage (2 to 3 years) the obligations taken under existing treaties were to be honored, except that consultation should supersede military effort. Pending agreements on reducing armaments, prohibiting atomic weapons and withdrawing foreign troops the parties agree "not to take any further steps to increase their armed forces" in Europe under previous agreements. After an agreed time-limit following ratification of the treaty, the Warsaw Treaty of May 14, 1955, the Paris agreements of Oct. 23, 1954 and the North Atlantic Treaty were to become ineffective.

There was no action on the proposed draft, which disclosed the political aims of the Soviet Union.

### U. S. Stand on Germany

The U. S. State Dept. issued the following notice Sept. 29, 1955:

The foreign ministers of the United States, the United Kingdom, and France wish to make known their view on certain points in connection with the agreements of Sept. 20, 1955, as reported in the press, between the Soviet Union and the regime in the Soviet zone of Germany.

They wish in the first place to emphasize that these agreements cannot affect the obligations or responsibilities of the Soviet Union under agreements and arrangements between the three powers and the Soviet Union on the subject of Germany and Berlin. The Soviet Union remains responsible for the carrying out of these obligations.

Secondly, the three foreign ministers reaffirm that the Federal Republic of Germany is the only German government freely and legitimately constituted and therefore entitled to speak for Germany as the representative of the German people in international affairs. These three governments do not recognize the East German regime nor the existence of a state in the Soviet zone.

Finally, . . . the three foreign ministers reaffirm the repeatedly expressed position of their governments that the final determination of the frontiers of Germany must await a peace settlement for the whole of Germany.

### Austrian State Treaty

The Austrian State Treaty, which restored sovereignty to the Republic of Austria, was signed May 15, 1955, by the foreign ministers of the Big Four and ratified by the United States June 17, 1955. The four ministers who signed were Secy. of State Dulles, Harold MacMillan (Br.), Antoine Pinay (Fr.) and Vyacheslav Molotov (USSR). The foreign minister of Austria, Leopold Figl, also signed. The act took place in the Belvedere (palace) of Vienna. The major terms:

Austria was reestablished as a sovereign, independent and democratic state, within the borders existing before the Anschluss of 1938. The powers agreed to support its projected membership in U. N. Germany, in a future peace treaty, was to renounce all claims on Austria.

Austria guaranteed free elections and "the enjoyment of human rights and of the fundamental freedoms." Former Nazis may not serve in its armed forces, nor may Austria own or produce atomic or nuclear weapons or guided missiles, or other war material for Germany, or civil aircraft for Germany or Japan.

Occupation troops were to leave within 90 days after ratification or so far as possible before Dec. 31, 1955. The occupation was to end when ratification had been deposited with the USSR. Austrian prisoners were to be repatriated as soon as possible. The Danube was to be opened to all states on a footing of equality.

The ambassadors of the 4 powers were to act in concert on execution and interpretation of the treaty for 18 mos. after ratification.

### Atomic Information

An agreement for the exchange of atomic information for mutual defense purposes was signed June 15, 1955, by the United States, Canada and the United Kingdom, under terms of the Atomic Energy Act of 1954. It was approved by President Eisenhower. Such information deals with development of defense plans, training of personnel in use and defense against atomic weapons and "the

evaluation of the capabilities of potential enemies in the employment of atomic weapons."

The agreement does not permit transfer of atomic weapons or special nuclear material, nor may the governments concerned transfer their information to any nation or regional organization unless authorized.

### U. S.-China Defense Treaty

A Mutual Security Treaty between the Republic of China (Nationalist) and the United States was announced by the Dept. of State Dec. 1, 1954. The treaty recognizes the common interest of both in the security of Taiwan (Formosa) and the Pescadores and of the western Pacific islands under jurisdiction of the U. S. It provides for inclusion by agreement of other territories under jurisdiction of both. It provides for continuing consultation on threats of attack and if the Republic of China is subject to unprovoked attack, the U. S. will act according to its constitutional procedures. Ratification by the Senate will be on the agenda for 1955.

### U. S.-Korea Defense Treaty

A Mutual Defense Treaty between the United States and the Republic of Korea, signed in Washington Oct. 1, 1953, and ratified by both nations in January, 1954, became effective Nov. 17, 1954. A resolution of the U. S. Senate specified that neither party is obligated to come to the defense of the other except in case of an external armed attack, nor does the U. S. have to give armed assistance "except in the event of an armed attack against territory recognized by the U. S. as lawfully brought under the administrative control of the Republic of Korea." A joint statement, Nov. 17, 1954, said the U. S. would give substantial economic and military aid and "employ its military power against aggressors" in the event of an unprovoked attack on Korea. Conversion of dollars at a realistic exchange rate for U. S. forces is agreed on. Korea leaves its forces under operational control of the United Nations Command.

### Southeast Asia Treaty

The Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty was signed at Manila, P. R., Sept. 8, 1954, by representatives of 8 nations: United States, Great Britain, France, Australia, New Zealand, Philippine Republic, Thailand and Pakistan. John Foster

Dulles, Secy. of State, signed for the U. S.; the Marquess of Reading, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, for Britain and Guy La Chambre for France. The treaty must be ratified.

The treaty calls for continuous self-help and mutual aid to develop capacity to resist armed attack and subversive activities; technical assistance and cooperation to promote economic progress to strengthen the equal rights and self-determination of all peoples

Art. IV, dealing with aggression, reads:

1. Each party recognizes that aggression by means of armed attack in the treaty area against any of the parties or against any state or territory which the parties by unanimous agreement may hereafter designate would endanger its own peace and safety, and agrees that it will in that event act to meet the common danger in accordance with its constitutional processes. Measures taken under this paragraph shall be immediately reported to the Security Council of the United Nations.

2. If, in the opinion of any of the parties, the inviolability or the integrity of the territory or the sovereignty or political independence of any party in the treaty area or of any other state or territory to which the provisions of Paragraph 1 of this Article from time to time apply is threatened in any way other than by armed attack or is affected or threatened by any fact or situation which might endanger the peace of the area, the parties shall consult immediately in order to agree on the measures which would be taken for the common defense.

3. It is understood that no action on the territory of any state designated by unanimous agreement under Paragraph 1 of this Article or on any territory so designated shall be taken except at the invitation or with the consent of the government concerned.

Owing to the unwillingness of the delegates of the U. S. to become involved in aggression that was not specifically Communist, the U. S. caused the following interpretation to be appended:

The delegation of the United States of America in signing the present treaty does so with the understanding that its recognition of the effect of aggression and armed attack and its agreement with reference thereto in Art. 4, Par. 1, apply only to Communist aggression, but affirms that in the event of other aggression or armed attack it will consult under the provisions of Art. 4, Par. 2.

## Events in Foreign Lands

Erection of the first Mormon temple in England was begun in August, 1955, in Newchapel, Surrey. In the first 6 mos. of 1955 Great Britain counted 411,200 visitors from overseas, compared with 365,500 for the same period, 1954.

In Scotland 15 persons out of every 1,000 have the name of Smith, a total of 80,000, exceeding the MacDonalds by 20,000.

Canadian police reports for 1953 listed only 64 murders "known to the police," 3 fewer than the year before.

A jet ferry, believed the first in operation, has been put into service on Lake Victoria in Uganda. It is 32 ft. long and carries vehicles and passengers. The engine sucks in water and expels it as a jet plane does air.

Damage to the Arch of Constantine in Rome, caused by modern traffic, was repaired by supporting blocks of marble with steel bars, suitably disguised. The arch was erected 312 A. D. by the Emperor Constantine to celebrate his victory over Maxentius.

The Krupp establishment in Essen, West Germany, reported gross manufacturing income for 1954 at 1 billion marks (about \$235,000,000).

Its director reported that four-fifths of its pre-war property had been destroyed by bombing and dismantling, and the western powers had prohibited it from producing coal and steel.

Great Britain extended its territory in 1955 by formally taking possession of Rockall, a tiny speck of land, 70 ft. tall and with a shoreline of about 250 ft., sticking up like a spike above Rockall Bank, 280 mi. nw of Ireland. It was within reach of a projected guided missiles range in the Hebrides.

Dr. R. A. MacKay, Canadian permanent representative at the United Nations, in August, 1955, turned over \$1,500,000 on behalf of Canada to the Technical Assistance Admin., U.N. Canada has contributed \$5,322,727 since the program was established in 1950.

Greece opened the first nation-wide electric power transmission system July 15, 1955. Four new plants supply the power: three hydroelectric plants with 95,000 kw. capacity and one steam plant of 80,000 kw. Over 400 cities and villages never before served by electricity will be benefited. Cost, about \$115,000,000 was paid for by American aid and Italian reparations.

### U. S. Dept. of State Seeks Young People for Foreign Service

The Dept. of State of the United States encourages young Americans to train for appointment to offices in the Foreign Service. Examinations for candidates are given periodically. In December, 1955, the Dept. conducted examinations for candidates in 65 cities. In support of the program 25 officers of the Dept. visited nearly 200 colleges to meet young men and women interested in such careers. The applicant must be at least 20 and under 31 years of age, a citizen of the

United States for at least 10 years and, if married, must be married to an American citizen. Those successful in a written examination get an oral examination. The Dept. expects to appoint about 300 officers to the Service in 1956. Beginning salaries are \$4,400 to \$5,500, and there are insurance, annual and sick leave and retirement benefits. Information may be obtained from the Dept. of State, Washington, D. C.

# International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Eugene R. Black, President; Robert L. Garner, Vice President. Address, 1818 H St., N.W. Washington 25, D. C. European Office: Paris

The Articles of Agreement of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, also known as the World Bank, were drawn up by representatives of 44 nations at the United Nations Monetary and Financial Conference, at Bretton Wood, N.H., July 1-12, 1944. Its official existence dates from Dec. 27, 1945, when the Articles of Agreement were signed by 28 nations in Washington, D.C.; operations were started June 25, 1946. As of Oct. 31, 1955, 58 countries were members.

Afghanistan	Finland	Netherlands
Australia	France	Nicaragua
Austria	Germany	Norway
Belgium	Greece	Pakistan
Bolivia	Guatemala	Panama
Brazil	Haiti	Paraguay
Burma	Honduras	Peru
Canada	Iceland	Philippines
Ceylon	India	Sweden
Chile	Indonesia	Syria
China	Iran	Thailand
Colombia	Iraq	Turkey
Costa Rica	Israel	Union of
Cuba	Italy	South Africa
Denmark	Korea	United Kingdom
Dominican Rep.	Japan	United States
Ecuador	Jordan	Uruguay
Egypt	Lebanon	Venezuela
El Salvador	Luxembourg	Yugoslavia
Ethiopia	Mexico	

The purposes of the Bank are: to assist in the reconstruction and development of its member countries by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes, and thereby promote the long-range growth of international trade and the improvement of standards of living; to promote participation in loans and investments made by private investors, and to make loans for productive purposes when private capital is not available on reasonable terms.

The subscribed capital stock of the Bank now amounts to \$9,050,500,000. The Articles of Agreement stipulate that 2% of each member's subscription be paid in gold or U. S. dollars, 18% in that country's currency, and that 80% be held by the respective country, subject to call by the Bank only to meet its obligations created by borrowings or guaranteeing loans. The Bank is authorized to use the funds paid in under the 2% requirement in its lending operations. To use all or any part of the 18% currency subscription of a member, the Bank must obtain the member's consent. The United States has subscribed to a larger portion of the Bank's capital stock than any other nation. Its share totals \$3,175,000,000, of which it has paid in 20%, or \$635,000,000.

The Bank's other major source of funds for loans is derived from the sale of its own bonds in the capital markets of the world. By Oct. 1, 1955, the Bank's total of outstanding bonds amounted to \$849,000,000. This included 9 U. S. dollar bond issues totalling \$705,000,000; 3 Canadian dollar bond issues totalling \$36,363,637; 2 pound sterling issues totalling \$28,000,000; 2 Netherlands guilder issues totalling \$21,052,632; and 6 Swiss franc issues totalling \$59,336,824.

The Bank's funds for loans are also increased through the participation by private investors in Bank loans and through the sale of securities from the Bank's loan portfolio. Funds from this source amounted to \$213,800,000 by the end of Oct. 1955.

## LOANS OF THE BANK

By October 1, 1955, the Bank had made 136 loans in 40 countries, totalling \$2,435,858,464. Where the government itself was not the borrower, the government guaranteed the loan. Disbursements on loans aggregated about \$1,770,000,000.

A summary of the Bank's lending, showing gross totals lent by country, is as follows:

**Algeria:** \$10,000,000 for electric power development.

**Australia:** \$258,000,000 for projects including agriculture, electric power, transport, industry, coal mining, iron and steel.

**Austria:** \$22,000,000 for electric power.

**Belgium:** \$66,000,000 for steel, electric power and the Congo.

**Belgian Congo:** \$40,000,000 for a 10-year program in transport and other basic services.

**Brazil:** \$194,090,000 for electric power, telephone equipment, railroads and highways.

**British East Africa:** \$24,000,000 for railway, harbour and highway projects.

**Ceylon:** \$19,110,000 for electric power.

**Chile:** \$37,300,000 for electric power, agriculture, and construction of paper and pulp mills.

**Colombia:** \$94,780,000 for railways, highways, agriculture and electric power.

**Denmark:** \$40,000,000 for reconstruction.

**Ecuador:** \$8,500,000 for highways.

**El Salvador:** \$23,645,000 for electric power and highways.

**Ethiopia:** \$8,500,000 for highways, telecommunications, agriculture and industries.

**Finland:** \$50,279,464 for the wood-product industries, electric power and agriculture.

**France:** \$250,000,000 for reconstruction.

**French West Africa:** \$7,500,000 for railways.

**Guatemala:** \$18,200,000 for highway construction and maintenance.

**Iceland:** \$5,914,000 for electric power, agriculture and a radio transmitter building.

**India:** \$139,700,000 for railways, agriculture, electric power and iron and steel production.

**Iraq:** \$12,800,000 for flood control.

**Italy:** \$90,000,000 for projects in South.

**Japan:** \$40,200,000 for electric power.

**Lebanon:** \$27,000,000 for electric power and irrigation.

**Luxembourg:** \$12,000,000 for railways and steel mill.

**Mexico:** \$160,800,000 for power, railways and industry.

**Netherlands:** \$229,000,000 for reconstruction, ships, aircraft and industry.

**Nicaragua:** \$18,200,000 for highways, agriculture and power.

**Northern Rhodesia:** \$14,000,000 for railway expansion.

**Norway:** \$50,000,000 for general economic development.

**Pakistan:** \$77,250,000 for railways, agriculture and natural gas pipeline.

**Panama:** \$7,390,000 for highways and agriculture.

**Paraguay:** \$5,000,000 for agriculture.

**Peru:** \$36,000,000 for highways, agriculture, ports and irrigation.

**Southern Rhodesia:** \$28,000,000 for electric power.

**Thailand:** \$37,400,000 for railways, irrigation and ports.

**Turkey:** \$63,400,000 for grain-storage, power, irrigation, flood control, port improvements and industries.

**Union of South Africa:** \$110,000,000 for transportation and power.

**Uruguay:** \$38,500,000 for power and telephone.

**Yugoslavia:** \$60,700,000 for timber production, power, mining, industry, forestry and transportation.

Net earnings for the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955 were \$24,879,487, which amount was added to a supplemental reserve. The Bank's special reserve increased by \$13,308,897, bringing total reserves to \$183,758,142.

# U. S. Aid to Foreign Countries in Fiscal Year 1955

Source. Office of Business Economics U. S. Department of Commerce

For security reasons data by country do not include the military aid furnished principally under the mutual security program. Data shown include credits which have been extended to private entities in the country specified, the net credits shown for Canada, for example, represent credits extended to private entities in Canada.

Grants are largely outright gifts for which no payment is expected or which, at most involve an obligation on the part of the receiver to extend aid to the United States or other countries to achieve a common objective.

Credits are loans or other agreements which give rise to specific obligations to repay, over a period of years, usually with interest.

(In millions of dollars)

	Net grants and credits	Net grants	Net credits		Net grants and credits	Net grants	Net credits
Net grants and credits	4,469	4,486	17	Eastern Europe	5	10	-5
Military grants	2,543	2,543		Czechoslovakia	2	2	
Western Europe	1,570	1,570		Poland	1	1	
Near East (including Greece and Turkey)	286	286		Other countries	2	7	-5
Asia and Pacific	624	623		Near East and Africa	329	260	68
American Republics	41	41		Egypt	15	15	-1
Canada	20	20		Greece	19	15	6
Unspecified areas				Iran	86	56	30
Other grants & credits	1,927	1,944	-17	Israel	35	30	5
Western Europe and dependent areas	802	918	-116	Libya	2	2	(*)
Austria	8	13	-6	Turkey	47	50	-3
Belgium-Luxembourg	-4	4	-7	Union of South Africa	28		28
British Commonwealth (United Kingdom)	106	164	-58	Other and unspecified			
Denmark	-1	(*)	-2	Near East and Africa	77	61	17
Finland	-5	(*)	-5	Asia and Pacific	623	640	-17
France	422	506	-84	Afghanistan	4	2	2
Germany	34	41	-8	Australia	4	1	3
Iceland	1	1		Burma	1	7	-6
Ireland	(*)	(*)		China-Taiwan (Formosa)	76	77	-1
Italy	45	67	-22	India	64	64	
Netherlands	-18	-	-17	Indochina (Cambodia)			
Norway	-	4	-4	Laos and Vietnam	216	216	
Portugal	8	3	4	Indonesia	15	3	9
Spain	30	34	-4	Japan & Ryukyu Islands	-22	7	-29
Sweden	(*)	(*)		Korea	207	207	
Yugoslavia	66	69	-2	New Zealand			
Other and unspecified				Pakistan	30	30	
Western Europe	111	11	100	Philippines	15	16	-1
				Thailand	5	7	-1
				Other and unspecified			
				Asia and Pacific	7	7	
				American Republics	102	49	52
				Canada	2		2
				International organi- zations & unspeci- fied areas	65	66	-2

\*Less than \$500,000.

(Net grants is the excess of grants utilized over reverse grants and returns on grants. (-) denotes excess of reverse grants and returns on grants. Net credits is the excess of credits utilized over collections of principal, (-) denotes excess of collections of principal.

## The International Monetary Fund

IMF—International Monetary Fund—Ivar Rooth,

Managing Director and Ch. of Executive Board.

The International Monetary Fund was established in terms of Articles of Agreement adopted by 44 nations at the Bretton Woods Conference (July, 1944). The Articles of Agreement came into force (Dec. 27, 1945), and at the time of the first meeting of the Executive Directors (May 6, 1946) 38 countries had become members. Twenty countries joined later.

The main purposes of the Fund, as set out in the Articles of Agreement, are (1) to promote international monetary cooperation through a permanent institution which provides machinery for consultation and collaboration on international monetary problems, and, more specifically, (2) to promote exchange stability and avoid competitive exchange depreciation, (3) to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions, which means the eventual elimination of restrictions on the making of payments and transfers for current international transactions and the avoidance of discriminatory currency arrangements or multiple currency practices, and (4) to permit members, under appropriate conditions, to draw upon the resources of the Fund with a view to shortening the duration and lessening the degree of any disequilibrium which may from time to time arise in their balances of payments.

The Fund obtains its resources from the payment by members of quotas, the size of which was for original members agreed at Bretton Woods. Each member pays in gold either 25% of its quota or 10% of its net official holdings of gold and U. S. dollars, whichever is the smaller, and the remainder in the member's own currency. The aggregate of members' quotas as of Oct. 31,

1953 was equivalent to \$8,738,000,000. The total subscriptions paid on that date amounted to the equivalent of \$8,045,000,000 of which \$1,747,190,000 was held by the Fund in gold.

Members are under an obligation, once the foreign exchange values of their currencies have been agreed with the Fund, to make no change in their exchange rates without consultation with the Fund. The Fund, however, is not entitled to object if the proposed change does not exceed 10% of the original par value. Agreed par values were announced (Dec. 18, 1946) for 32 members, to which 12 others have been added. From the commencement of operations on March 1, 1947, through Oct. 31, 1955, exchange transactions of the Fund amounted to the equivalent of U. S. \$1,207,700,000. On that date repurchases amounted to \$649,700,000 in gold and U. S. dollars.

The Fund holds annual consultations with each individual member that retains foreign exchange restrictions and discrimination. It maintains an extensive program of technical assistance in foreign exchange problems through staff missions to many parts of the world, and provides studies, reports and other publications on international trade and payments. The Fund also conducts a training program for staff members of central banks and ministries of finance.

Of the sixteen Executive Directors of the Fund, five represent the members with the largest quotas—United States, United Kingdom, China, France and India. The voting power of the Executive Directors is approximately proportional to the quotas of the member or members whom they represent. The United States director is entitled to cast 27% of the total vote.

## UNITED NATIONS

### Structure of the United Nations

AS OF JANUARY 1, 1956

The foundations of the United Nations were laid at the Dumbarton Oaks Conference in Washington (1) from Aug. 21 to Sept. 28, 1944, between the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, the United Kingdom and the United States, and (2) from Sept. 29 to Oct. 7, 1944, between China, the United Kingdom and the United States. The proposals for establishment of an organization of nations for the maintenance of world peace led to the calling of the United Nations Conference on International Organization at San Francisco where, April 25 to June 26, 1945, the charter of the United Nations was drawn up. It was signed June 26 by 50 nations. Poland, one of the original 51 members, signed Oct. 15, 1945. Four additional nations were admitted to membership in 1946, two in 1947, one in 1948, one in 1949, and one in 1950, bringing the total membership to 60.

The charter pledges signatories to maintain international peace and security, and to co-operate in establishing political, economic and social conditions favorable to these objectives. It precludes the United Nations from intervening in the internal affairs of any nation without prejudice, however, to the application of enforcement measures with respect to threats to the peace, breaches of the peace, and acts of aggression.

The charter came into effect Oct. 24, 1945, when the requisite ratifications by the 5 permanent members of the Security Council (China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States) and a majority of other signatories was reached by the USSR depositing the instrument of ratification. Secretary of State James F. Byrnes then signed the protocol formally proclaiming that the charter had come into force.

The seat of the United Nations is in New York, N. Y.

## GENERAL ASSEMBLY

MEMBERSHIP (C.M. indicates Charter Member)

Nation	Date of admission	Chief representative 10th regular session	Nation	Date of admission	Chief representative 10th regular session
Afghanistan...	Nov. 19, 1946	Mohammed Kabir Ludin	Lebanon....	C. M.	Fouad Ammoun
Argentina.....	C. M.	Enrique José G. Plate	Liberia.....	C. M.	J. Dudley Lawrence
Australia.....	C. M.	R. G. Casey	Luxembourg...	C. M.	Hughes Le Gallais
Belgium.....	C. M.	Paul-Henri Spaak	Mexico.....	C. M.	Luis Padilla Nervo
Bolivia.....	C. M.	Bernán Siles Zuazo	Netherlands....	C. M.	J. M. A. H. Luns
Brazil.....	C. M.	Cyrto de Freitas-Valle	New Zealand...	C. M.	T. L. Macdonald
Burma.....	Apr. 19, 1948	James Bartington	Nicaragua....	C. M.	Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa
Byelorussian SSR	C. M.	K. V. Kiselyov	Norway.....	C. M.	Halvard Lange
Canada.....	C. M.	Paul Martin	Pakistan.....	Sept. 30, 1947	Mohammed Ali
Chile.....	C. M.	José Maza	Panama.....	C. M.	Alberto A. Boyd
China.....	C. M.	George Yeh	Paraguay.....	C. M.	Guillermo Enciso
Colombia.....	C. M.	Francisco Urrutia	Peru.....	C. M.	Velloso
Costa Rica....	C. M.	Reis Benjamín Nuñez	Philippines....	C. M.	Victor A. Belandine
Cuba.....	C. M.	Emilio Núñez Portuondo	Poland.....	C. M.	General Carlos P. Romulo
Czechoslovakia	C. M.	Vaclav David	Saudi Arabia...	C. M.	Marian Naszkowski
Denmark.....	C. M.	Ernst Christiansen	Sweden....	Nov. 19, 1946	Sheikh Abdullah Al-Khaysal
Dominican Republic...	C. M.	Virgilio Díaz-Ordóñez	Syria.....	C. M.	O-ten Udén
Ecuador.....	C. M.	José Vicente Trujillo	Thailand.....	Dec. 16, 1946	Ahmed Shukairy
Egypt.....	C. M.	Mahmoud Fawzi	Turkey.....	C. M.	Prince Wan Walthayakon
El Salvador....	C. M.	Miguel Rafael Urquía	UkraineSSR....	C. M.	Fatin Rustu Zorlu
Ethiopia.....	C. M.	Ato Abte-Wold	Union of South Africa	C. M.	L. F. Palamarchuk
France.....	C. M.	Antoine Pinay	U.S.S.R.....	C. M.	W. C. de Plessis*
Greece.....	C. M.	Stephanos Stephanopoulos	United Kingdom	C. M.	V. M. Molotov
Guatemala....	C. M.	Enilio Arenales Catalán	United States..	C. M.	Harold Macmillan
Haiti.....	C. M.	Jean Price-Mars			Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.
Honduras....	C. M.	Tiburcio Carías, Jr.			John Foster Dulles
Iceland.....	Nov. 19, 1946	Thor Thors			served as Senior Representative
India.....	C. M.	V. K. Krishna Menon			(office during his presence)
Indonesia....	Sept. 28, 1950	Ido Anak Agung Gede Agung	Uruguay.....	C. M.	Vicente Baragotti
Iran.....	C. M.	Nasrallah Entezam	Venezuela....	C. M.	Santiago Pérez-Pérez
Iraq.....	C. M.	Mohamed Fadhl Al-Jamali	Yemen.....	Sept. 30, 1947	Sayful Islain Al-Hassan
Israel.....	May 11, 1949	Abba Eban	Yugoslavia....	C. M.	Koca Popovic

\*The South African delegation was recalled in November from the Assembly's tenth session.

### OFFICERS AND COMMITTEES (Tenth Regular Session)

President—José Maza (Chile).  
Vice-President—China, Ethiopia, France, Luxembourg, USSR, United Kingdom, United States.

(A country and not a person is named in the list of vice-presidents, as the election is made in the name of a State. The vice-presidents are normally the heads of delegations.)

Committee Chairmen—First (Political and Security, including the Regulation of Armaments) Committee—Sir Leslie Munro (New Zealand); Ad Hoc Political Committee—Prince Wan Walthayakon (Thailand); Second (Economic and Financial) Committee—Ernest G. Chauvet (Haiti); Third (Social, Humanitarian and Cultural) Committee—Omar Loutfi (Egypt); Fourth (Trusteeship, including non-self-governing territories) Committee—Luciano Joubland-Rivas (Mexico); Fifth (Administrative and Budgetary) Committee—Hans Engen (Norway); Sixth (Legal) Committee—Manfred Lachs (Poland).

The General Assembly is composed of all the members. Each nation may send 5 representatives and 5 alternates to each session of the Assembly, but is entitled to only one vote.

Any matter within the scope of the charter may

be brought before the General Assembly for debate and the Assembly may make recommendations on any such matter except issues on the agenda of the Security Council. However, the General Assembly in November 1950 decided that if the Security Council, because of lack of unanimity of the permanent members, fails to exercise its primary responsibility for the maintenance of international peace and security, in any case where there appears to be a threat to the peace, breach of the peace or act of aggression, the Assembly should consider the matter immediately with a view to making appropriate recommendations to members for collective measures, including, in the case of a breach of the peace or act of aggression, the use of armed forces when necessary, to maintain or restore international peace and security. On important questions a two-thirds majority of members present and voting is required, on other questions a simple majority is sufficient.

A general or steering committee co-ordinates the proceedings of the Assembly and is composed of 15 members—the president of the Assembly, the seven vice-presidents, the chairmen of the six Main

Committee, and the chairman of the *Ad Hoc* Political Committee

The Assembly held the first part of its first session in London Jan 10 to Feb. 14, 1946; the second part in New York Oct. 23 to Dec 15, 1946. Its first special session was held in New York April 28 to May 15, 1947, to consider the Palestine question. The second regular session was held in New York Sept. 16 to Nov 29, 1947, and a second special session on the Palestine question in New York April 16 to May 14, 1948. The first part of the third session was held in Paris Sept. 21 to Dec. 12, 1948, and the second part in New York April 5 to May 18, 1949. The fourth session was held in New York Sept. 20 to Dec. 10, 1949. The fifth regular session was held in New York Sept. 19, 1950 to Nov. 5, 1951. The sixth regular session met in Paris Nov. 6, 1951, to February 5, 1952. The seventh regular session of the Assembly, the first to be held at Headquarters, opened on October 14, 1952, and closed on August 28, 1953. The eighth regular session was held in New York from Sept. 15 to December 9, 1953. The ninth regular session was held in New York from Sept. 21 to Dec. 17, 1954.

#### SECURITY COUNCIL

The Security Council consists of eleven members, five with permanent seats. The remaining six are elected for 2-year terms by the General Assembly; they are not eligible for immediate re-election.

Membership as of Jan. 1, 1955

Permanent members of the Council: China, France, the USSR, the United Kingdom and the United States.

Non-permanent members: Until 1957: Belgium, Iran and Peru. Until 1958: Australia, Cuba and one other to be named in 1956.

The Security Council has the primary responsibility for maintaining international peace and security and members agree to carry out its decisions. The Council may investigate any dispute that might threaten international peace and security.

Decisions on procedural questions are made by an affirmative vote of seven members. On all other matters the affirmative vote of seven members must include the concurring votes of all permanent members; it is this clause which gives rise to the so-called "veto." A party to a dispute must refrain from voting. The presidency of the Council is held in rotation for one month by each member in the English alphabetical order.

Reporting to the Security Council are: the Military Staff Committee, which advises the Council on military requirements for maintaining peace; and the Disarmament Commission, which is concerned with the regulation and reduction of armaments and the control of atomic energy.

#### ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL

The Economic and Social Council consists of eighteen members elected by the General Assembly for 3-year terms of office. Retiring members are eligible for immediate re-election. The Council is responsible under the General Assembly for carrying out the functions of the United Nations with regard to international economic, social, cultural, educational, health and related matters.

Membership of the Council as of January 1, 1955: Until 1957—Czechoslovakia, Ecuador, Norway, Pakistan, USSR and United Kingdom.

Until 1958—Argentina, China, Dominican Republic, Egypt, France, Netherlands.

Until 1959—Brazil, Canada, Greece, Indonesia, the United States and Yugoslavia.

The President of the Economic and Social Council for 1955 was Sir Douglas Copland (Australia). The First Vice-President was Santiago Pérez-Pérez (Venezuela) and the Second Vice-President, Jozs Brlelj (Yugoslavia).

The Economic and Social Council had the following Commissions in 1955:

##### Functional Commissions

Transport and Communications; Statistical; Population; Social; Narcotic Drug; Human Rights, Status of Women, International Commodity Trade.

##### Regional Economic Commissions

Economic Commission for Europe.

Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East.

Economic Commission for Latin America.

The 10 formally constituted specialized agencies as of January 1, 1956, are: the International Labour Organisation (ILO); the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations (FAO); the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO); the International

Civil Aviation Organization (ICAO); the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (Bank); the International Monetary Fund (Fund); the World Health Organization (WHO); the Universal Postal Union (UPU); the International Telecommunication Union (ITU); and the World Meteorological Organization (WMO).

The purposes of ILO are to contribute to the establishment of a lasting peace by promoting social justice; to improve, through international action, labor conditions and living standards; and to promote economic and social stability.

The purposes of FAO are to raise nutrition levels and living standards; to secure improvements in production and distribution of food and agricultural products; to better conditions of country dwellers; and by these means to contribute to expanding world economy.

The purposes of UNESCO are to promote collaboration among nations through education, science and culture in order to further justice, rule of law and human rights and freedoms without distinction of race, sex, language or religion.

The purpose of ICAO is to study problems of international civil aviation and the establishment of international standards and regulations for civil aviation.

The purposes of the Bank are to assist in the reconstruction and development of territories of members by facilitating the investment of capital for productive purposes; to promote private foreign investment and, when private capital is not readily available on reasonable terms, to supplement private investment by providing loans for productive purposes out of its own capital, funds raised by it, and its other resources; and to promote the balanced growth of international trade and the maintenance of equilibrium in balances of payments by encouraging international investment for the development of the productive resources of the International Bank's members.

The purposes of the Fund are to promote international monetary co-operation and the expansion of international trade; to promote exchange stability, maintain orderly exchange arrangements among members, and to avoid competitive exchange depreciations; to assist in the establishment of a multilateral system of payments in respect of current transactions between members and in the elimination of foreign exchange restrictions which hamper world trade.

The purpose of WHO is to aid the attainment by all peoples of the highest possible level of health.

The purposes of UPU are to assure the organization and perfection of the various postal services and to promote the development of international collaboration. To this end, member countries are united in a single postal territory for reciprocal exchange of mail.

The purposes of ITU are to set up international regulations for radio, telegraph and telephone services in order to avoid confusion in and to study means to decrease excessive costs of international services.

The purposes of WMO are to co-ordinate, standardize and improve world meteorological activities.

Plans have been made for the establishment of an International Trade Organization (ITO) and an Inter-Governmental Maritime Consultative Organization (IMCO).

The purpose of ITO is to promote the expansion of world trade and the removal of trade barriers. The purposes of IMCO are to promote co-operation among governments in technical problems of international shipping and to encourage the removal of discriminatory action by governments and of unfair restrictive practices by shipping concerns.

#### TRUST AND NON-SELF-GOVERNING TERRITORIES

The work of the United Nations in the field of non-self-governing territories falls into two categories: (1) the duties and functions of the Trusteeship Council with respect to those territories placed under the International Trusteeship System; and (2) the responsibility of the Organization in connection with information on non-self-governing territories other than Trust territories.

#### TRUSTEESHIP COUNCIL

The administration of Trust territories is subject to the supervision of the United Nations. Administering authorities are required to render an account of their stewardship to the Trusteeship Council. The Council may entertain petitions from

private persons or organizations regarding conditions in the Trust territories and may dispatch regular or special visiting missions to these regions for studying conditions at first hand.

The Trusteeship Council as of Jan. 1, 1956, has 12 members, 6 of them administering authorities. These 6 are: Australia, Belgium, France, New Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. China and the USSR hold membership by virtue of being permanent members of the Security Council not administering Trust territories. The 4 other members are elected for 3-year terms by the General Assembly in order to ensure that membership in the Council is equally divided between members which administer Trust territories and members which do not. These are Haiti and India until 1957 and Guatemala and Syria until 1959.

President of the Council (15th session)—Urquiza, El Salvador.

Vice-President (15th session)—R. Bargaes, France.

President of the Council (16th session)—Mason Sears, United States.

Vice-President (16th session)—Max H. Dorsinville (Haiti).

**Non-Self-Governing Territories.** As regards non-self-governing territories not placed under trusteeship, those members of the United Nations responsible for the administration of such territories have pledged themselves in the charter to recognize the principle that the interests of the inhabitants are paramount and to promote their welfare. The administering powers are bound by the charter to transmit to the Secretary-General technical information concerning economic, social and educational conditions in the territories. This information is summarized, analyzed and classified by the Secretariat, and the analyses and summaries are considered by a special committee established by the General Assembly.

#### INTERNATIONAL COURT OF JUSTICE

The International Court of Justice is the principal judicial organ of the United Nations. All members are *ipso facto* parties to the statute of the Court. Other states may become parties to the Court's statute on conditions determined in each case by the General Assembly on the recommendation of the Security Council.

The jurisdiction of the Court comprises cases which the parties submit to it and matters especially provided for in the charter or in treaties. The Court gives advisory opinions and renders judgments. Its decisions, which are final, are only binding between the parties concerned and in respect of a particular dispute. If any party to a case fails to heed a judgment of the Court, the other party may have recourse to the Security Council, which may decide what is to be done.

The Court consists of 15 judges elected for 9-year terms by the General Assembly and the Security Council voting independently. No two of the judges may be nationals of the same state. Retiring judges are eligible for re-election. The Court remains permanently in session, except during the judicial vacations. A quorum of nine judges suffices to constitute the Court. All questions are decided by majority. In the event of a tie, the President of the Court or the judge who acts in his place casts the deciding vote.

President—Green H. Hackworth, United States.  
Vice-President—Abdel Hamid Badawi, Egypt.

#### Judges

Nine-year term of office, ending on Feb. 5, 1964.  
Jules Basevian, France

Roberto Córdova, Mexico

José Gustavo Guerrero, El Salvador

Hersch Lauterpacht, United Kingdom

Lucio M. Moreno Quintana, Argentina

Nine-year term of office, ending on Feb. 5, 1961.

E. C. Armand Ugón, Uruguay

Green Haywood Hackworth, United States

Helge Klæstad, Norway

Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, Pakistan

F. I. Kojevnikov, USSR

Nine-year term of office, ending on Feb. 5, 1958.

Abdel Hamid Badawi, Egypt

Hsu Mo, China

John Erskine Read, Canada

Bohdan Wiñarski, Poland

Milovan Zoricic, Yugoslavia

#### SECRETARIAT

The Secretariat is composed of a Secretary-General appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council and such

staff as the organization may require.

The Secretary-General makes an annual report and any supplementary reports which may be necessary to the General Assembly on the work of the United Nations. He may bring to the attention of the Security Council any matter that threatens the maintenance of international peace and security.

**Secretary-General—Dag Hammarskjöld, Sweden.**

An international staff assists the Secretary-General. Its members are recruited on as wide a geographical basis as possible. In performing their duties, the Secretary-General and his staff must not receive instructions from any authority outside the United Nations. Members of the United Nations have agreed not to exert any influence on them.

The Secretariat is divided into six offices, five departments and one administration. The principal officers of the Secretariat are:

Executive Assistant to the Secretary-General—Andrew W. Cordier (United States).

Legal Counsel—Constantin A. Stavropoulos (Greece).

Controller—Bruce R. Turner (New Zealand).

Director of Personnel—J. A. C. Robertson (United Kingdom).

Under-Secretaries without Department—Ralph J. Bunche (United States); Ilya S. Tchernychev (USSR).

Under-Secretary: Political and Security Council Affairs—Dragoslav Protitch (Yugoslavia).

Under-Secretary: Economic and Social Affairs—Philippe de Seynes (France); Deputy Under-Secretary, Martin Hill (United Kingdom).

Under-Secretary: Trusteeship and Information from Non-Self-Governing Territories—Benjamin Cohen (Chile).

Under-Secretary: Public Information—Ahmed S. Kokhari (Pakistan).

Under-Secretary: Conference Services—Victor Hoo (China).

Director of General Services—David B. Vaughan (United States).

Director-General: Technical Assistance Administration—Hugh L. Keenleyside (Canada); Deputy Director-General, Gustavo Martínez-Cabanas (Mexico).

#### UNITED NATIONS BUDGET

Secretary-General Hammarskjöld, in June 1955, submitted to the General Assembly budget estimates for 1956, the eleventh financial year of the United Nations. Total expenditures were estimated at \$46,278,000 and income at \$6,873,600, leaving a net expenditure of \$39,404,400 (gross) for 1955. The actual expenditure for 1954 amounted to \$40,131,200.

#### PERMANENT HEADQUARTERS

The construction of the permanent headquarters on the east side of Manhattan in New York City was completed during 1952, with the opening of the new General Assembly building, which comprises the Assembly Hall, conference and committee rooms, radio studios, recording facilities and a master control room. The General Assembly building and Conference buildings are interconnected to form one co-ordinated unit. The Secretariat Building accommodates the staff of the United Nations, together with liaison officers for specialized agencies, and offices for the Press and other public information organizations. The Conference Building houses the Security Council Chamber, the Economic and Social Council Chamber and the Trusteeship Council Chamber, as well as three large conference rooms for the Main Committees of the General Assembly, together with appropriate offices, lounges and corridors. To build the U. N. capital the U. S. Government advanced an interest-free loan of \$65,000,000 repayable in annual installments until 1982. John D. Rockefeller, Jr., contributed \$8,500,000 for land; other parcels were given by the City of New York, which also agreed to pay for reconstructing streets, tunnels, easement and water frontage, at original estimates of \$23,000,000, now increased to \$26,500,000 because of extra costs.

A further \$2 million was appropriated by the General Assembly in 1952 and 1953 for the construction of the Headquarters buildings. In addition \$102,566 was received as donated funds. By July 1955 the expenditures and unliquidated obligations totaled \$68,594,527. Of the \$65,000,000 loan, the United Nations thus far repaid \$7 million to the United States. The last installment of \$1 million is due in July 1962.

## United States Delegation, United Nations

AS OF OCTOBER 10, 1955

Representatives and Alternates to the Tenth Regular Session of the General Assembly which convened in New York City on September 20, 1955

### REPRESENTATIVES

John Foster Dulles, Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., Rep Brooks Hays, Rep Chester E. Mellow, Sen. John O. Pastore, Colgate Whitehead Darden, Jr.

### ALTERNATES

James J. Wadsworth, Mrs. Oswald B. Lord, Laird Bell, Jacob Blaustein, Robert Lee Brokenburr

### PRINCIPAL OFFICERS OF THE UNITED STATES MISSION TO THE UNITED NATIONS

Permanent Representative to the United Nations and Representative on the Security Council—Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr.

Deputy Representative to the United Nations and Deputy Representative on the Security Council—James J. Wadsworth

Deputy Representative on the Disarmament Commission—Harold E. Stassen

Counselor of Mission—James W. Barco.

Representative on the Economic and Social Council—John C. Baker

Deputy Representatives on the Economic and Social Council—Walter M. Kotschnig, Nat B. King.

Representative on the Trusteeship Council—Mason Sears.

Deputy Representative on the Trusteeship Council—Benjamin Gerig.

Advisers—Norman Armour, Jr., Albert F. Ben-

der, Jr., Charles D. Cook, Lawrence R. Greenough, William O. Hall, Mrs. Carmel C. Marr, John M. McSweeney, Richard F. Petersen

Executive Director—Albert S. Watson.

Deputy Executive Director—James W. Kelly.

Special Assistant to the Executive Director—Joseph A. Tambone

Director of Public Affairs—Wallace Irwin, Jr.

Public Affairs Officers—Frederick T. Rope, Mrs. Dorothy Crook Hazard, Miss Elizabeth P. Hitchcock, Franklin L. Mewshaw

Commission on Human Rights—Mrs. Oswald B. Lord

Population Commission—Kingsley Davis

Commission on Narcotic Drugs—Harry J. Anslinger

Social Commission—Mrs. Althea K. Hottel.

Statistical Commission—(vacant)

Transport and Communications Commission—George P. Baker.

Commission on the Status of Women—Mrs. Lorena B. Hahn.

MILITARY STAFF COMMITTEE DELEGATION

Chairman, U. S. Delegation and Navy Representative—Vice Admiral A. D. Struble

Army Representative—Lt. Gen. T. W. Herren.

Air Representative—Lt. Gen. L. W. Johnson.

### Sources of Information about the United Nations

Dept. of Public Information, United Nations, N. Y. Provides pamphlets, study guides, speakers, films; arranges group visits.

Admission Office, United Nations, N. Y. Provides tickets to meetings. Telephone: Plaza 4-1234, Ext. 477.

International Documents Service, Columbia Uni-

versity Press, 2960 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Agent for publications of U. N., International Court, FAO, UNESCO and WHO.

Washington, D. C. Information Center, Branch of the Dept. of Public Information, 2000 Massachusetts Ave., N.W., Washington, D. C. Paul V. Johansen, director.

## Postal History

Air-mail service was established May 15, 1918, between Washington, Philadelphia, and New York. The rate was fixed at 24 cents per ounce or fraction thereof, which included special-delivery service. The present Air-Mail rate is six cents. Forwarding and delivery of Air-Mail is expedited, but no Special Deliveries are made unless a Special Delivery Stamp is attached.

Special Delivery stamps first were issued on October 1, 1885. As originally issued, the Special Delivery Stamp denomination was 10 cents. Present issues are of 20-cent denomination.

Certified Mail Stamps first were issued on June 8, 1955. By using Certified Mail, individuals or business concerns may obtain proof of mailing and delivery. The cost is 15 cents, plus postage. With this new service available, the Registry Service and the extensive safety precautions it requires now are restricted to safeguarding articles of value, as originally intended.

Postage stamps have been issued to honor all deceased Presidents of the United States from Washington to Franklin D. Roosevelt.

Prior to the issuance of the first stamps, letters accepted by postmasters for dispatch were marked "Paid" by means of pen and ink or hand stamps of various designs. Such letters usually contained the town post mark and date of mailing.

United States adhesive postage stamps were first issued under Act of March 3, 1847, and placed on sale at New York, N. Y., July 1, 1847. The series consisted of two stamps, one for 5 cents

with a portrait of Benjamin Franklin, and one for 10 cents with a portrait of George Washington. Colors, light brown and black respectively.

Books of stamps were first issued April 16, 1900; coils, Feb. 18, 1908.

Postal cards were first issued May 1, 1873, under Act of June 8, 1872.

Stamped envelopes were first issued in June 1853 under Act of August 31, 1852; printed stamped envelopes in the spring of 1865.

Newspaper wrappers were first issued in October 1861 under Act of February 27, 1861.

### United Nations Postage

During 1951 the United Nations placed on sale its first issues of postage stamps.

Stamps issued in 1955: On February 9, honoring the International Civil Aviation Organization in 3c and 8c denominations, May 11, honoring the UN Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization in 3c and 8c denominations, October 24, 3c, 4c, 8c stamps and 15c souvenir sheet, issued in honor of the Tenth Anniversary of the UN.

UN stamps are valid only on mail deposited at UN Headquarters, N. Y. They may be purchased for both Philatelic and postal purposes at the UN Postal Administration's Sales Counter, and may also be ordered by mail from the United Nations Postal Administration. First day of issue is provided.

## Portraits on U. S. Currency

Denomination	Portrait on Face	Embellishment on Back	Denomination	Portrait on Face	Embellishment on Back
\$1	Washington	Great Seal of U. S.	\$100	Franklin	Independence Hall
2	Jefferson	Monticello	500	McKinley	Ornate denominational marking
5	Lincoln	Lincoln Memorial	1,000	Cleveland	Ornate denominational marking
10	Hamilton	U. S. Treasury	5,000	Madison	Ornate denominational marking
20	Jackson	White House	10,000	Chase	Ornate denominational marking
50	Grant	U. S. Capitol	100,000	Wilson	Ornate denominational marking

## Portraits on U. S. Treasury Bonds and Savings Bonds

Denomination	Treasury bonds	Savings bonds	Denomination	Treasury bonds	Savings bonds
\$10	Washington	Franklin	\$1,000	Lincoln	Lincoln
25	Jefferson	Washington	5,000	Monroe	Monroe
50	Jefferson	Jefferson	10,000	Cleveland	T. Roosevelt
100	Jackson	Cleveland	50,000	McKinley	
200	Jackson	F. D. Roosevelt	100,000	Grant	
500	Washington	Wilson	1,000,000	T. Roosevelt	



# POSTAL INFORMATION

As of July 1, 1955, there was a total of 32,076 post offices throughout the United States and Possessions. Of this number 3,613 were First Class, 6,645 Second Class, 13,116 Third Class, and 14,942 Fourth Class. There were 32,076 rural routes covering 1,544,704 miles in the 48 States and the District of Columbia.

## DOMESTIC RATES

Valid in the United States, its Territories and Possessions.

### FIRST CLASS

First class letters, written and sealed matter: 3c for each ounce or fraction, except that drop letters are subject to 2c for each ounce or fraction when deposited for local delivery at offices not having letter-carrier service, provided they are not collected or delivered by rural or star-route carriers. Government postal cards: single, 2c; double, 4c; private post cards, 2c.

First-class matter includes written matter, namely letters, postal cards, post cards (private mailing cards) and all other matter wholly or partly in writing, whether sealed or unsealed, except manuscript copy accompanying proof-sheets or corrected proofsheets of the same and the writing authorized by law on matter of other classes. Also matter sealed or otherwise closed against inspection.

### AIR MAIL

Air mail (limit 8 ounces): 6c an ounce or fraction, in the United States, its territories and possessions; also to Armed Forces outside U. S., when addressed "APO or FPO, New York, N. Y., San Francisco, Calif., New Orleans, La., or Seattle, Wash." Postal cards, government and private, 4c. For domestic use only. Air mail may be certified, registered, insured, sent C.O.D. or special delivery.

### SECOND CLASS

Second Class (no weight limit): Newspapers, magazines and other periodicals containing notice of 2nd-class entry; 2c for first 2 ounces, 1c for each additional 2 ounces or fraction, or the 4th-class rate, whichever is lower.

### THIRD CLASS

Third Class (limit 8 ounces): Mailable matter not in 1st and 2nd classes. Circulars and other miscellaneous printed matter: 2c for first 2 ounces, 1c each additional ounce. Books (incl. catalogs) of 24 pages or more (at least 22 of which are printed), seeds, cuttings, bulbs, roots, scions, and plants: 2c for first 2 ounces, 1½c each additional 2 ounces or fraction.

Bulk rate: Identical pieces of 3rd-class matter may be mailed under permit in bulk lots of not less than either 20 lbs. or 200 pieces, at 14c a lb. of fraction; on circulars, miscellaneous printed matter and merchandise; on books or catalogs having 24 pages or more, seeds, plants, etc., 10c a lb. or fraction with a minimum charge of 1½c per piece. Minimum charge for pieces of odd size or form, 3c. Bulk mailing fee, \$10 per calendar year. Apply to postmaster for permit.

### FOURTH CLASS OR PARCEL POST

Fourth Class or Parcel Post (over 8 ounces): Merchandise, books, printed matter, and all other mailable matter not in 1st or 2nd class. Parcels must be so wrapped that the contents may be examined easily by postal officials. When not so wrapped, or contains writing not authorized by law, matter may be sealed if bearing an inscription reading: "May be opened for postal inspection."

### Parcel Post Rates and Zones

(Limit 20, 40 or 70 lbs.—See postmaster)

Zone and (miles)	First pound	Additional pounds
Local.....	18 cents	1.45 cts.
1-2 (to 150).....	23	3.95
3 (150-300).....	23	5.15
4 (300-600).....	24	6.9
5 (600-1,000).....	26	9.25
6 (1,000-1,400).....	28	11.95
7 (1,400-1,800).....	30	15.2
8 (over 1,800).....	32	18.05

On parcels measuring more than 84 inches, but not more than 100 inches in length and girth combined, the minimum postage charge shall be the zone charge applicable to a 10-pound parcel.

### Catalogs

Zone and (miles) over 8 oz. to 10 lbs.	First pound	Additional half-lbs.
Local.....	12 cents	0.75 cents
1-2 (to 150).....	13	1.5
3 (150-300).....	14	2.0
4 (300-600).....	15	2.5
5 (600-1,000).....	17	3.25
6 (1,000-1,400).....	18	4.0
7 (1,400-1,800).....	19	5.0
8 (over 1,800).....	20	6.0

**AIR PARCEL POST** (over 8 ounces to 70 lbs.): Packages not to exceed 100 inches in length and girth combined, including written and other matter of the first class, whether sealed or unsealed, fractions of a pound being charged as a full pound. Six cents an ounce or fraction for all domestic air mail weighing up to and including 8 ounces regardless of distance or zone.

Exceptions: The 8th zone rate applies to air parcel post between the U. S. or its territories and possessions, and to Armed Forces overseas when addressed APO or FPO New York, N. Y., San Francisco, Calif., New Orleans, La., or Seattle, Wash.

### Air Parcel-Post Zone Rates

Zone and (miles)	1st pound over 8 ounces	Additional pounds
1, 2 & 3 (to 300 mi.)...	60 cents	48 cents
4 (300-600).....	65	50
5 (600-1,000).....	70	56
6 (1,000-1,400).....	75	64
7 (1,400-1,800).....	75	72
8 (over 1,800).....	80	80

### Special Handling

Fourth-class parcels will be handled and delivered as expeditiously as practicable (but not special delivery) upon payment, in addition to the regular postage: Up to 2 lbs., 15c; over 2 lbs. and up to 10 lbs., 20c; over 10 lbs., 25c. Such parcels must be endorsed "Special Handling."

### Special Delivery

Prepayment of a special delivery fee entitles all classes of mail, inc. air mail and parcels, to the most expeditious handling and transportation practicable, incl. special delivery at office of address: 1st Class mail up to 2 lbs., 20c; over 2 lbs. and up to 10 lbs., 35c; over 10 lbs., 50c. Second, 3rd and 4th Class mail up to 2 lbs., 35c; over 2 lbs. and up to 10 lbs., 45c; over 10 lbs., 60c. Particularly recommended for perishable matter and air parcels likely to reach office of address too late for regular delivery.

### Registered, Insured, C.O.D. and Certified Mail

Registry is applicable to 1st, 2nd and 3rd Class matter, and sealed 4th Class matter on which postage at the 1st Class rate has been paid. The mailer is required to declare the value of mail presented for registration and to pay any required surcharge if the declared value exceeds the maximum indemnity prescribed for the registry fee paid by \$1000 or more.

Insurance is applicable to 3rd and 4th Class matter. Matter for sale addressed to prospective purchasers who have not ordered it or authorized its sending will not be insured.

**C. O. D.—Unregistered**—is applicable to 3rd and 4th Class matter and sealed domestic mail of any class bearing postage at the 1st class rate. Such mail must be based on bona fide orders or be in conformity with agreements between senders and addressees. **Registered**—For details consult postmaster.

Indemnity and fees	Regis- tration	Insur- ance	Unreg- istered
No value.....	.40	.....	C. O. D.
Indemnity to \$.50.....	.40	.05	.30
\$5.01 to 10.....	.55	.10	.40
10.01 to 15.....	.55	.15	.60
15.01 to 20.....	.55	.15	.80
20.01 to 25.....	.55	.15	.90
25.01 to 30.....	.55	.20	.70
30.01 to 35.....	.55	.20	.70
35.01 to 40.....	.55	.20	.70
40.01 to 45.....	.55	.20	.70
45.01 to 50.....	.55	.20	.70
50.01 to 75.....	.75	.30	.80
75.01 to 100.....	.85	.30	.80
100.01 to 150.....	.95	.35	.90
150.01 to 200.....	.95	.35	1.00
200.00 to 300.....	1.05		
300.01 to 400.....	1.15		
400.01 to 500.....	1.25		
500.01 to 600.....	1.35		
600.01 to 700.....	1.45		
700.01 to 800.....	1.55		
800.01 to 900.....	1.65		
900.01 to 1,000.....	1.75		

†On registered articles where the declared value is in excess of \$25, a fee of not less than 55 cents shall be paid.  
‡Limit of C. O. D. collections

Certified mail service is available for any matter having no intrinsic value on which first-class or air-mail postage is paid. Receipt is furnished at time of mailing and evidence of delivery obtained. The fee is 15c in addition to postage. Return receipt, restricted delivery and special delivery services are available upon payment of the additional fees. No indemnity.

**MONEY ORDERS:** Must be purchased at the money order window of the post office or one of its stations. Maximum amount for which a single order may be issued, \$100. When a large sum is to be sent, additional orders must be obtained.

**Domestic fees:** From 1c to \$5, 10c; \$5.01 to \$10, 15c; \$10.01 to \$50, 25c; \$50.01 to \$100, 35c. Payable in the U. S., incl. Alaska, Hawaii, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands, Guam and Tutuila (Samoa); also for orders payable in Antigua, Bahamas, Barbados, Bermuda, Brit. Guiana, Honduras and Virgin Islands, Canada, Canal Zone, Cuba, Dominica, Grenada, Jamaica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitts, St. Lucia, St. Vincent, and Trinidad and Tobago.

**International rates:** From 1c to \$5, 20c; \$5.01 to \$10, 30c; \$10.01 to \$50, 50c; \$50.01 to \$100, 70c.

## INTERNATIONAL MAILS

### WEIGHT AND DIMENSIONAL LIMITS AND SURFACE RATES

For air rates see Table

**Letters and letter packages.** To Canada and Mexico 3c per ounce or fraction, to all other countries 8c for the first ounce and 4c each additional ounce or fraction. Weight limit: 4 lbs., 6 ounces, except to Canada which is 60 lbs. Maximum dimensions: Length, breadth, and thickness combined, 36 inches; greatest length, 24 inches. Dimensions vary when sent in the form of a roll. Minimum dimensions: Envelopes must not measure less than 4 by 2 3/4 inches.

**Post cards.** To Canada and Mexico, 2c each; 4c with reply paid. To all other countries 4c each, 8c with reply paid. Dimensions in inches: Max. 6x4 1/4, Min. 4x2 3/4. Cards exceeding maximum dimensions must be paid at letter rate.

**Printed matter.** 2c for the first 2 ounces, and 1 1/2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. (Consult post office for special rates on second-class matter mailed by publishers or registered news agents to foreign countries.) Weight limit: For most countries, 6 lbs., 9 ounces for prints in general and 11 lbs., for a single volume. Fee exceptions, see under Book Rate. Dimensions: Same as letters.

**Book rate.** Books containing no publicity or advertising other than that appearing on the covers or flyleaves, to the countries listed in Table A (except Spain and Spanish possessions), 8c per lb., or fraction. Dimensions: Same as letters.

**Limits of weight for Printed Matter.** Printed matter in general and single volumes are limited to 22 lbs. by Argentina, Bolivia, Brazil, Chile, Colombia, Costa Rica, Dominican Republic, Ecuador, Guatemala, Haiti, Honduras, Nicaragua, Spanish Morocco, Spain (including Balearic and Canary Islands), Spanish Guinea, Spanish West Africa), Uruguay, Venezuela. Exceptions: Panama, Mexico, El Salvador, Cuba, 22 lbs. for printing, 60 lbs. for single volume, Paraguay, Peru and Philippines, 11 lbs. for printing, 22 lbs. for volume. The Philippines will accept up to 22-lb. packages of legal, medical, scientific or educational books.

**Raised print for the blind.** To all countries, 1c per lb. or fraction. If free of postage in domestic mails, may be sent free to countries named above except Argentina, Brazil, the Philippines, Spain, and Spanish possessions. Weight limit: 15 lbs., 6 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters.

**Samples of merchandise.** 3c first 2 ounces; 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Weight limit:

18 ounces. Dimensions: Same as for letters. Samples may not contain any article having a salable value, or which is sent as a gift for personal use.

**Commercial papers.** 3c first 2 ounces; 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Minimum charge: 10c. Weight limit: 4 lbs., 6 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters.

**Small packets.** 3c first 2 ounces; 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Minimum charge: 20c. Weight limit: 2 lbs., 3 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters. Some countries do not admit small packets; see notes following Table B.

**Eight-ounce merchandise packages.** 3c first 2 ounces, 2c each additional 2 ounces or fraction. Weight limit: 8 ounces. Dimensions: Same as letters. Eight-ounce merchandise packages are accepted to Canada and to the countries named above, except the Philippines.

**Registration.** For Postal Union articles, 40c to countries named in Table A, except the Philippines; 55c to the Philippines and all other countries. Registry return receipts: If requested at time of mailing, 10c; requested after mailing, 13c.

**Special delivery.** Postal Union articles only: Post cards and air letters, 20c each; letters and letter packages, 20c up to 2 lbs.; over 2 lbs. up to 10 lbs., 35c; over 10 lbs., 50c; other articles, up to 2 lbs., 35c; over 2 lbs. up to 10 lbs., 45c; over 10 lbs., 60c. Not available to all countries—consult post office.

**Prepayment of replies from other countries.** A mailer who wishes to prepay a reply by letter from another country may do so by sending his correspondent one or more international reply coupons, which may be purchased at United States post offices. One coupon should be accepted in any country in exchange for a stamp or stamps of that country sufficient to prepay a surface letter of the first unit of weight (usually either 1 ounce or 20 grams) to the United States. A sufficient number of the coupons should be accepted for the prepayment of a reply by airmail letter not exceeding 20 grams (about 3/4 ounce) in weight. Inquire at post office as to the number necessary to prepay an air mail letter of the desired weight from any particular country. Some countries require that international reply coupons and the letters they are to prepay be presented at the post office.

## PARCEL POST

For rates see Table

**General dimensional limits—Greatest length,** 3 1/2 feet; greatest length and girth combined, 6 feet.

**Prohibited articles.** Before sending goods abroad the mailer should satisfy himself that they will not be confiscated or returned because their importation is prohibited or restricted by the country of address. Information concerning prohibited or restricted articles at any U. S. post office.

**Packing.** Parcels for transmission overseas should be even more carefully packed than those intended for delivery within the continental United States. Containers should be used which will be strong enough to protect the contents from the weight of other mails, from pressure and friction, climatic changes, and repeated handlings. Contents should be solidly packed in the containers, with cushioning material. When sending liquids or easily liquefiable substances surround the inner container with absorbent material.

**Sealing.** Registered or insured parcels must be sealed. To some countries the sealing of ordinary (unregistered and uninsured) parcels is optional, and to others compulsory. Consult post office.

**Customs declarations, and other forms.** A parcel post sticker, and at least one customs declaration, are required for each parcel mailed to another country. Information at post offices.

## Commemorative and Ordinary Postal Issues Year 1955

Date	Stamp	Value	From	Date	Stamp	Value	From
<b>COMMEMORATIVES</b>				<b>ORDINARY</b>			
1955				Sept. 18	Fort Ticonderoga...	3¢	Fort Ticonderoga, N. Y.
Jan. 13	Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts.	3¢	Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 20	Andrew W. Mellon.	3¢	Washington, D. C.
Feb. 12	Land Grant Colleges	3¢	East Lansing, Mich.				
Feb. 23	Rotary International	8¢	Chicago, Ill.	June 6	Certified Mail.....	15¢	Washington, D. C.
May 21	Armed Forces Reserve	3¢	Washington, D. C.	Aug. 25	Susan B. Anthony	50¢	Louisville, Ky.
June 21	Old Man of the Mountains	3¢	Franconia, N. H.	Sept. 21	Robert E. Lee.	40¢	Norfolk, Va.
June 28	Soo Locks	3¢	Sault Sainte Marie, Mich.	Sept. 24	John Marshall	40¢	Richmond, Va.
July 28	Atoms for Peace....	3¢	Washington, D. C.	Oct. 7	Patrick Henry	\$1.00	Joplin, Mo.
				Oct. 20	Benjamin Franklin.	1/2¢	Washington, D. C.
				Nov. 18	Theodore Roosevelt.	6¢	New York, N. Y.

# INTERNATIONAL RATES FOR ALL AIR MAIL AND SURFACE PARCEL POST

Air Letter Sheets—10 cents each to all countries

Air Mail Post Cards (single)—10 cents each to all countries except Canada (4c), Mexico (4c), and St. Pierre and Miquelon (8c).

Country	Air Service					Surface Parcel Post		Max. wt. for parcel post (surface or air)
	Letters and letter packages (per ½ oz.)	Other Articles <sup>1</sup>		Parcel Post		First pound	Each add'l. pound or fraction	
		First 2 oz.	Each add'l. 2 oz. or fraction	First 4 oz.	Each add'l. 4 oz. or fraction			
	Cents	Cents	Cents	\$1.50	\$0.75	\$0.65	Cents	Lbs.
Aden.....	25	60	40			.25	25	22
Afghanistan.....	25					.94	23	11
Albania.....	15					1.14	22	22
Algeria.....	15	.48	.28			.63	24	44
Andorra.....	15	.45	.25			.45	22	44
Argentina.....	10	.58	.38	1.51	.76	.48	25	44
Ascension.....	15					.61	38	11
Australia.....	25	.84	.63	1.62	1.27	.40	26	11
Austria.....	15	.25	.24	1.05	.49	.73	25	22
Azores.....	15	1.41	.20	.71	.44	.45	22	22
Bahamas.....	10	.28	.07	.83	.14	.45	22	22
Barbados.....	10	.38	.17	.65	.35	.45	22	22
Bechuanaland.....	25	2.68	.47	1.31	.94	(9)		11
Belgian Congo.....	25	.59	.38	1.38	.79	.56	27	44
Belgium.....	15	.42	.21	.98	.43	.45	22	44
Bermuda.....	10	.27	.06	.76	.13	.45	22	22
Bolivia.....	10	.40	.20	1.08	.40	(9)		44
Brazil.....	10	.55	.35	1.48	.64	.78	24	44
British Cameroons.....	25					1.05	28	22
British Guiana.....	10	.40	.19	1.07	.39	.45	22	22
British Honduras.....	10	.30	.10	.80	.20	.45	22	22
British Somaliland.....	25					.68	27	22
British Virgin Islands.....	10	.33	.13	.50	.20	.45	22	22
Brunei.....	25					.98	29	22
Bulgaria.....	15	(2)				.47	24	22
Burma.....	25	2.90	.70			.76	26	22
Cambodia.....	25	(2)				.78	23	22
Canada (per oz.).....	6	(2)				.45	22	15
Cape Verde Islands.....	25	(2)				.68	25	22
Ceylon.....	25	.69	.49	1.75	1.00	.93	29	22
Chile.....	10	2.44	.28	1.31	.56	.70	22	22
China—Continental.....	325	2.65	.45					
China—Taiwan, Penghu, Quemoy, Matsu.....	325	2.65	.45	1.43	1.08	.53	.30	44
Colombia.....	10	2.39	.19	1.21	.40	(9)		44
Corsica.....	15					.63	24	44
Costa Rica.....	10	.34	.14	.79	.29	.45	22	44
Cuba.....	10	2.28	.07	1.10	.15	.45	22	22
Curacao (N. W. I.).....	10	.38	.18	.72	.36	.45	22	44
Cyprus.....	25	.50	.30	1.30	.60	.81	23	22
Czechoslovakia.....	15	.44	.23	.88	.48	.57	26	44
Dahomey.....	25					.72	26	44
Denmark.....	15	.43	.23	.97	.47	.45	22	44
Dominican Republic.....	10	.31	.11	.86	.22	.58	22	44
Ecuador.....	10	.36	.16	1.24	.33	.86	22	44
Egypt.....	15	2.52	.31	1.35	.64	.46	22	22
England.....	15	.41	.20	1.00	.41	.46	23	22
Eritrea.....	25					.63	25	22
Estonia.....	15	2.52	.31	1.06	.63	.90	23	22
Ethiopia.....	25					.73	26	44
Falkland Islands.....	10	.58	.38	1.26	.76	.80	23	22
Faroe Islands.....	15	.43	.23	.97	.47	.45	22	44
Fiji Islands.....	25	.70	.50	1.67	1.00	.66	28	22
Finland.....	15	2.46	.25	.88	.51	.47	24	44
France, incl. Monaco and Saar.....	15	.42	.21	1.22	.44	.45	22	44
French Cameroons.....	25					.49	26	22
French Equatorial Africa.....	25	.65	.45			.74	26	44
French Guiana.....	10	.42	.22	.79	.44	.65	24	11
French Guinea.....	25					.70	26	44
French Oceania.....	25					.51	28	22
French Somaliland.....	25					.45	22	22
French Sudan.....	25					.70	26	44
French Togoland.....	25					.72	26	44
Gambia.....	25					.90	28	22
Germany.....	15	.43	.22	.95	.45	.45	22	44
Gibraltar.....	15	.45	.25	.75	.50	.45	22	22
Gilbert & Ellice Islands.....	25	(2)				.53	27	11
Gold Coast Colony.....	25	.52	.31	1.18	.64	.45	22	22
Great Britain, Northern Ireland.....	15	.41	.20	1.00	.41	.46	23	22
Greece, incl. Crete and Dodecanese.....	15	.48	.28	1.07	.57	.45	24	22
Greenland.....	15					.45	22	44
Grenada.....	10					.46	22	22
Guadeloupe.....	10	.31	.14	.65	.20	.45	22	11
Guatemala.....	10	2.33	.12	1.01	.25	.70	22	44
Haiti.....	10	2.31	.10	.72	.21	.61	23	44
Honduras.....	10	.34	.14	.78	.28	.45	22	44
Hong Kong.....	25	.90	.70	1.74	1.39	.45	22	22
Hungary.....	15					.51	28	44
Iceland.....	15	2.37	.16	.89	.33	.81	24	44
India.....	25	2.64	.44	1.70	.96	.70	24	22
Indonesia.....	25	.85	.65	1.75	1.00	.61	22	11
Iran.....	25	.56	.35	1.47	.72	.45	22	44

Country	Air Service						Surface Parcel Post		Max. wt. for parcel post (surface or air)
	Letters and letter packages per oz.)	Other Articles <sup>1</sup>		Parcel Post		First pound	Each add'l. pound or fraction		
		First 2 oz.	Each add'l. 2 oz. or fraction	First 4 oz.	Each add'l. 4 oz. or fraction				
	Cents	Cents	Cents				Cents	Lbs.	
Iraq.....	25	1.66	35	\$1 47	\$0 72	\$0 66	25	44	
Ireland (Eire).....	15	1.39	18	97	37	45	22	15	
Ireland, Northern.....	15	.41	20	1 00	41	46	23	22	
Israel.....	25	.52	34	1 42	67	66	25	22	
Italy, San Marino.....	15	2 45	24	1 08	50	53	22	14	
Ivory Coast.....	25					45	22	41	
Jamaica.....	10	30	10			35	22	22	
Japan.....	25	65	45	1 27	91	48	25	29	
Jordan.....	25					73	25	22	
Kenya.....	25	65	45	1 35	85	53	21	11	
Korea.....	25	70	49	1 37	1 01	48	25	22	
Laduan.....	25					78	27	22	
Laos.....	25					78	23	22	
Latvia.....	15	52	31	1 06	63	90	24	22	
Lebanon.....	25	52	31	1 22	64	53	22	44	
Leeward Islands.....	10	33	13	50	20	45	22	25	
Liberia.....	25	48	27	56	50	45	22	22	
Libya.....	15					68	21	22	
Liechtenstein.....	15	43	22	92	46	48	25	44	
Lithuania.....	15	52	31	1 66	63	90	23	22	
Luxembourg.....	15	42	21	98	43	45	23	44	
Macao.....	25	(2)				78	23	22	
Madagascar.....	25					82	25	11	
Madeira Islands.....	15	44	24	75	50	93	27	22	
Malaya.....	25	90	70	1 75	1 00	88	26	22	
Malta.....	15	45	25	1 10	50	68	24	22	
Martinique.....	10	35	15	65	25	45	22	11	
Mauritania.....	25					70	25	44	
Mauritius.....	25					65	22	11	
Mexico (per oz.).....	8	30	09	.64	18	45	22	44	
Montserrat.....	10	33	13	.50	20	48	25	22	
Morocco, French.....	15	45	25	1 19	54	45	22	44	
Morocco, Spanish, incl Spanish Tangier.....	15	45	25	1 19	54	71	24	11	
Morocco, Tangier, British and French offices.....	15	45	25	1 19	54	71	24	44	
Nauru Island.....	25	42	21	.89	44	53	27	11	
Netherlands.....	25					45	22	44	
Neth. New Guinea.....	25					.87	25	11	
Neth. West Indies.....	10	38	18	.72	36	45	22	44	
New Caledonia.....	25					53	27	11	
New Guinea.....	25					53	27	11	
New Hebrides.....	25					58	28	11	
New Zealand.....	25	.79	.59	1.82	1.17	45	22	22	
Nicaragua.....	10	35	14	.80	29	45	22	44	
Niger.....	25					.72	26	44	
Nigeria.....	25	54	34	1.25	65	1 05	28	44	
North Borneo.....	25					98	29	22	
Norway.....	15	43	23	1 02	47	47	24	44	
Pakistan.....	25	.63	.43	1.63	84	.70	24	22	
Palestine (Western Arab).....	25					1 01	25	11	
Panama.....	10	33	13	.91	21	70	22	44	
Papua.....	25					53	27	11	
Paraguay.....	10	2.50	.30	1 00	.50	.61	32	44	
Persian Gulf Ports.....	25	.60	.40	1.35	.75	.46	23	22	
Peru.....	10	2.45	.25	1 23	.37	.86	22	44	
Philippines.....	25	.81	.60	1 81	1.26	45	22	44	
Poland.....	15	.46	.25	1 06	.52	53	22	44	
Portugal.....	15	2.41	.20	71	.44	.45	22	22	
Portuguese E. Africa.....	25	2.69	.49	1 83	1.00	.53	22	11	
Portuguese India.....	25	2.65	.45	1 83	.88	.66	23	11	
Portuguese Timor.....	25	(2)				.74	25	22	
Portuguese W. Africa:									
Angola.....	25	2 63	.43	1.45	83	53	22	22	
Guinea.....	25	(2)				.53	22	22	
St. Thomas and Prince Is.....	25	(2)				.71	24	22	
Réunion Island.....	25					.81	27	44	
Rhodesia and Nyasaland.....	25					.65	40	11	
Rumania.....	15					.73	25	82	
Ryukyu Islands.....	25	65	.45	1.27	.91	.50	27	22	
St. Christopher (St. Kitts).....	10	.33	.13	.50	.20	.45	22	22	
St. Helena.....	25	.68	.47	1.31	.94	.61	38	11	
St. Pierre and Miquelon (per oz.).....	8					.45	22	22	
St. Vincent.....	10					.45	22	22	
Salvador, El.....	10	33	13	1.02	.26	1.19	26	44	
Samoa, Western.....	25					.45	22	11	
Santa Cruz.....	25					.61	26	11	
Sarawak.....	25					.98	29	22	
Saudi Arabia.....	25	.60	.40	1.60	.80	.69	24	44	
Senegal.....	25	.44	.23	.90	.50	.70	25	11	
Seychelles.....	25					.75	39	11	
Sierra Leone.....	25					.69	25	22	
Solomons.....	25					.53	27	11	
Somalia.....	25					.68	25	22	
Somaland.....	25					.68	27	22	
South-West Africa.....	25	2 68	.47	1.31	.94	.57	34	11	
Spain, including Canary and Balearic Islds and Spanish offices in N. Africa.....	15	45	.25	1.25	.50	(6)		11 air 44 surface 44	
Spanish Guinea.....	25					.99	26	44	
Spanish West Africa.....	25								
Sudan.....	10	(2)				.91	22	22	

Country	Air Service					Surface Parcel Post		Max. wt. for parcel post (surface or air)
	Letters and letter packages (per ½ oz.)	Other Articles <sup>1</sup>		Parcel Post		First pound	Each add'l. pound or fraction	
		First 2 oz.	Each add'l. 2 oz. or fraction	First 4 oz.	Each add'l. 4 oz. or fraction			
	Cents	Cents	Cents				Cents	Lbs.
Surinam	325	.41	.20	\$0.92	\$0.41	\$0.45	.22	.44
Sweden	15	.45	.24	.85	.49	.47	.24	.44
Switzerland	15	.43	.22	.92	.46	.48	.25	.44
Syria	25	.62	.31	1.22	.64	.63	.24	.44
Tanganyika	25	.65	.45	1.35	.85	.53	.24	.11
Thailand	25	.95	.75	2.29	1.50	.69	.22	.22
Tonga (Friendly) . . .	25	...	...	...	...	.77	.28	.11
Trinidad, Tobago . . .	10	.38	.17	1.03	.35	.45	.22	.22
Tristan da Cunha . . .	25	.68	.47	1.31	.94	.57	.34	.11
Tunisia	15	.47	.26	1.11	.54	.53	.22	.44
Turkey	15	.49	.28	1.15	.57	1.47	.24	.44
Turks Island	10	...	...	...	...	.45	.22	.22
Uganda	25	.65	.45	1.35	.85	.53	.24	.11
Union of South Africa	25	2.68	.47	1.31	.94	.47	.24	.11
U.S.S.R.	415	2.52	.31	1.66	.63	.92	.25	.22
Uruguay (Montevideo)	410	.58	.38	1.26	.76	.45	.22	.44
Other places	410	.58	.38	1.26	.76	.70	.22	.44
Vatican City State	15	2.45	.24	1.08	.50	.53	.27	.44
Venezuela	410	.38	.18	1.27	.36	.88	.23	.22
Vietnam	425	(2)	...	...	...	1.78	.22	.22
Windward Islands . . .	10	...	...	...	...	.15	...	...
Yemen	25	...	...	...	...	.47	.24	.44
Yugoslavia	415	.43	.22	.87	.52	1.01	.30	.11
Zanzibar, Pemba	25	.65	.45	1.35	.85	...	...	...

<sup>1</sup>Other articles (prints, samples, small packets, etc.) when no special rate is shown in "Other articles" column the airmail letter rate to the country concerned applies.

<sup>2</sup>Small packets not accepted.

<sup>3</sup>Merchandise prohibited in letters or letter packages.

<sup>4</sup>Restrictions apply. Consult Post Office.

<sup>5</sup>Packages weighing 8 ounces or less may not be sent as parcel post.

<sup>6</sup>Rates vary. Consult Post Office.

<sup>7</sup>Small packets accepted for Spain only.

<sup>8</sup>Gift parcels are limited to 4 lb. 6 oz.

#### TEST OF NEW MAIL RATE FOR LETTERS INSIDE PACKAGES

By special order of the Postmaster General a new combination mail rate went into effect Nov. 28, on a 60-day trial basis. It permitted the sender of a parcel post package or of a magazine taking second-class rates to insert a written message inside upon payment of an additional 3c postage. Formerly first-class mail rates were demanded whenever a written message was placed inside either package. The new rate asked the sender to state on the cover if a letter was inside and to pay 3c, in addition to the regular rate. If successful the test might be made permanent and thus obviate a letter saying "we are sending under separate cover," which has been a business practice for many years.

### Postal Revenues and Expenditures

Year (Fiscal)	Cost of City Delivery	Post Offices	Extent of Post Routes	Paid as Compensation of Postmasters	Gross Revenue of Department	Gross Expenditure of Department	Ordinary Postage Stamps Issued
	Dollars	Number	Miles	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Number
1900	14,512,190	76,688	500,989	19,112,097	102,354,579	107,764,937	3,998,544,564
1910	31,683,591	59,580	447,908	27,521,013	224,128,658	230,010,140	9,067,164,886
1920	74,932,540	52,041	435,668	40,108,080	437,150,212	454,120,695	13,212,790,033
1930	146,331,671	49,063	503,410	52,850,087	705,481,098	803,700,086	16,248,856,071
1940	161,184,553	44,315	541,514	49,238,362	766,948,627	807,732,865	16,381,427,297
1950	406,516,700	41,464	680,612	109,415,396	1,677,186,967	2,222,907,959	20,647,164,914
1951	395,707,625	41,193	685,564	108,915,059	1,776,816,354	2,341,382,308	21,521,806,685
1952	464,404,364	40,919	733,348	126,835,158	1,947,316,230	2,666,860,371	22,067,082,690
1953	473,789,633	40,609		130,111,660	2,097,099,330	2,760,010,981	22,960,961,885
1954	504,612,820	39,405		131,849,504	2,268,516,717	2,667,181,973	22,319,068,245

#### POSTAL RECEIPTS AT LARGE CITIES

Year (Cal.)	New York	Chicago	Philadelphia	Los Angeles	Boston	Detroit	Washington, D. C.	San Francisco
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1940	73,517,691	50,188,343	18,530,893	14,081,856	16,802,955	12,107,650	31,201,508	24,183,770
1950	170,095,291	117,324,467	40,061,731	37,502,230	31,030,140	27,745,362	33,855,977	28,930,843
1951	178,697,993	121,598,204	41,879,646	41,879,646	39,806,367	35,401,523	43,461,080	33,834,352
1952	195,464,047	131,789,642	45,728,519	43,909,409	37,850,220	32,821,093	45,727,311	33,860,377
1953	203,723,090	140,286,034	47,959,931	47,136,899	40,071,903	36,180,987	46,477,408	33,317,364
1954	213,079,820	148,652,833	50,408,758	50,308,988	42,294,154	36,422,005		

Other cities 1954 and (1953): Atlanta, \$17,314,684 (\$15,447,236); Baltimore, \$17,775,533 (\$16,899,098); Brooklyn, \$26,414,060 (\$27,310,302); Buffalo, \$10,935,413 (\$10,621,216); Cincinnati, \$17,784,323 (\$16,857,503); Cleveland, \$26,713,867 (\$25,220,550); Dallas, \$19,345,825 (\$18,297,972); Denver, \$12,804,785 (\$11,945,879); Houston, \$12,380,957 (\$11,444,551); Indianapolis, \$13,679,348 (\$12,621,657); Kansas City, \$11,945,879; Louisville, \$9,406,908 (\$9,008,381); Milwaukee, \$16,486,922 (\$15,523,201); Mo., \$24,685,358 (\$24,320,004); New Orleans, \$8,782,499 (\$8,310,141); Newark, \$12,670,955 (\$12,404,848); Pittsburgh, \$17,853,063 (\$16,644,719); Portland, Ore., \$11,255,977 (\$10,715,522); St. Louis, \$31,132,854 (\$29,510,442); San Antonio, \$6,431,000 (\$5,984,600); Seattle, \$13,411,220 (\$12,954,611).

Postal Savings: One dollar will open an interest-bearing account. Any person ten years of age or over may start an account. A married woman may deposit in her own name. Any number of dollars may be deposited, and at any time, until the balance to the credit of the depositor amounts to \$2,500, exclusive of accumulated interest.

Total deposits at the close of the fiscal years: 1950, \$3,097,316,449; 1951, \$2,788,199,010; 1952, \$2,617,564,136; 1953, \$2,457,548,188; 1954, \$2,251,419,237.

## FINANCE

## United States Budget Receipts and Expenditures—1954-1955

Source: Treasury Department; fiscal year ends June 30 of designated years (data preliminary)

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
<b>RECEIPTS</b>		
Internal Revenue: <sup>1</sup>		
Individual income taxes withheld <sup>2</sup>	\$21,242,174.626	\$21,635,410.189
Individual income taxes—other <sup>2</sup>	10,407,323.271	10,747,806.867
Corporation income taxes	18,264,716.487	21,522,853.908
Excise taxes	9,193,766.080	10,014,443.841
Estate and gift taxes	936,267.445	945,049.091
Taxes not otherwise classified	7,350,537	9,141.596
Employment taxes:		
Federal Insurance Contributions Act and taxes on self-employed individuals <sup>3</sup>	5,339,572.594	4,537,269.800
Taxes on carriers and their employees	601,217.108	603,041.574
Taxes on employers of 8 or more	278,809.999	285,144.645
Customs	606,396.634	562,020.618
Miscellaneous receipts:		
Proceeds from Government-owned securities	298,345.641	229,682.093
Seigniorage	28,979.571	73,408.255
Surplus property disposal	147,229.527	104,665.245
Other	2,016,009.268	1,904,007.119
<b>Total budget receipts</b>	<b>69,368,158.804</b>	<b>73,172,935.738</b>
Deduct:		
Appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust funds	5,039,572.594	4,537,269.800
Appropriations to Railroad Retirement account <sup>1</sup>	599,999.051	603,041.574
Refunds of receipts:		
Internal revenue	3,399,977.898	3,345,195.593
Customs	21,619.848	20,481.971
Other	4,485.803	11,259.808
<b>Total deductions</b>	<b>9,665,655.196</b>	<b>8,517,548.748</b>
<b>Net budget receipts</b>	<b>60,302,503.608</b>	<b>64,655,386.989</b>
<b>EXPENDITURES<sup>4</sup></b>		
Legislative Branch	68,116.794	58,918.614
The Judiciary	30,427.149	28,356.325
Executive Office of the President	8,534.596	9,492.742
Funds appropriated to the President:		
Mutual Security:		
Military assistance:		
Defense Department:		
Office of the Secretary	60,782.058	
Army	1,551,428.686	
Navy	314,270.336	3,330,405.995
Air Force	191,788.039	
Foreign Operations Administration	180,905.786	
All other agencies	352,250	298,143.637
Direct forces support:		
Defense Department	17,144.334	
Foreign Operations Administration	681,236.908	
All other	7,538.512	1,224,992.530
Other mutual security programs:		
Defense Department	33,864.169	
Foreign Operations Administration	888,776.394	
Other	190,658.375	
Discharge of investment guarantees (net)	439.107	1,952.402
Defense production expansion (net)	142,021.463	394,368.982
Other	115,722.638	32,361.228
<b>Total—Funds appropriated to the President</b>	<b>3,971,770.268</b>	<b>5,282,219.777</b>
Independent Offices:		
Atomic Energy Commission:		
Defense production guarantees (net)	- 51.231	8.926
Other	1,855,603.057	1,895,007.849
Civil Service Commission	47,226.337	50,008.541
Export-Import Bank of Washington (net)	- 100,743.350	99,248.132
Farm Credit Administration:		
Federal Farm Mortgage Corporation (net)	- 5,273.947	- 6,417.631
Federal intermediate credit banks (net)	59,093.593	- 38,530.515
Production credit corporations (net)	- 321,830	1,331.325
Agricultural marketing revolving fund (net)	30,042	- 28,553.839
Other	2,196,746	642.727
<b>Total—Farm Credit Administration</b>	<b>55,664.518</b>	<b>- 74,190.584</b>
Federal Civil Defense Administration		
Civil defense procurement fund (net)	416,720	- 2,739.551
Other	41,121.870	61,728.533
St. Lawrence Seaway Development Corp. (net)	2,542,186	
Small Business Administration:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	18,989.051	4,673.796
Other	2,139,843	1,964,998
Tennessee Valley Authority:		
Public enterprise funds (net)	171,725.553	238,048.295
United States Information Agency		
Veterans' Administration:		
Compensation, pensions and benefit programs	82,692.270	70,971.677
Public enterprise funds (net)	3,456,807.982	3,212,472.414
Other	57,843.592	81,836.665
<b>Total—Veterans' Administration</b>	<b>890,741.458</b>	<b>955,116.704</b>
Other Independent Offices	4,405,393.033	4,249,425.785
<b>Total—Independent Offices</b>	<b>204,749.670</b>	<b>256,802.652</b>
General Services Administration:		
Strategic and critical materials	6,787,469.431	6,850,936.194
Public enterprise funds (net)	802,322.419	650,575.669
Other	1,138,246	- 2,653.402
<b>Total—General Services Administration</b>	<b>109,581.963</b>	<b>167,614.325</b>
Housing and Home Finance Agency		
Office of the Administrator:		
Liquidating programs (net)	973,042.630	805,536.592
Other	- 33,645.998	

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
Other public enterprise funds (net).....	\$69,343,713	\$52,828,442
Other.....	4,263,539	14,877,570
Home Loan Bank Board (net):.....		
Federal Savings and Loan Ins. Corp.....	-24,564,998	-21,125,374
Other.....	-59,198	25,000
Federal Housing Administration (net).....	-45,121,609	-28,408,204
Federal National Mortgage Association (net).....	238,765,964	-220,718,961
Public Housing Administration:.....		
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-82,001,506	-412,228,718
Other.....	43,443	151,286
Total—Housing and Home Finance Agency.....	127,020,187	-614,593,958
Agriculture Department:.....		
Agricultural Research Service.....	88,834,769	78,437,434
Federal Extension Service.....	42,059,040	38,854,225
Forest Service.....	106,562,982	104,877,727
Soil Conservation Service:.....		
Conservation operations.....	60,263,141	60,777,137
Flood prevention, watershed protection and other.....	13,701,837	8,743,673
Total.....	235,117,357	171,335,251
Agricultural conservation program.....		
Agricultural Marketing Service:.....		
Marketing research and service.....	20,081,943	12,108,088
School lunch program.....	83,099,026	83,516,561
Removal of surplus agri. commodities.....	58,904,603	177,575,445
Other.....	1,761,054	307,406
Commodity Credit Corporation (net).....	3,410,377,255	1,526,293,501
Commodity Stabilization Service:.....		
Agricultural adjustment programs.....	39,838,451	41,461,624
Sugar Act program.....	69,050,579	66,452,385
Other.....	-4,408,712	-8,131,350
Farmers Home Administration:.....		
Loans.....	145,485,492	180,775,017
Farm Tenant Mortgage Insurance Fund (net).....	-38,601	-124,357
Other.....	24,135,051	26,609,439
Disaster loans revolving fund (net).....	10,748,183	96,542,712
Rural Electrification Administration:.....		
Loans.....	196,528,922	209,968,657
Other.....	7,492,275	7,344,247
Total.....	7,202,446	5,912,185
Federal Crop Insurance Corp. (net).....	16,102,481	30,768,911
Other.....	4,633,529,573	2,915,469,919
Total—Agriculture Department.....	121,480,474	138,080,214
Commerce Department:.....		
Civil Aeronautics Administration.....	61,281,216	52,241,242
Civil Aeronautics Board.....		
Maritime activities:.....		
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-5,420,248	-80,256,124
Other.....	168,740,315	185,572,826
Public Roads Bureau:.....		
Federal-aid highway grants.....	594,925,337	530,992,308
Other.....	40,944,788	42,475,370
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-674,546	-2,597,497
Other.....	95,332,618	83,378,841
Total—Commerce Department.....	1,076,600,958	999,887,182
Defense Department:.....		
Military functions:.....		
Office of the Secretary of Defense.....	12,788,894	464,190,981
Interservice activities.....	477,131,649	
Army.....	58,878,569,933	12,910,304,918
Navy.....	-1,603	-9,449
Public enterprise funds (net).....	9,713,841,088	11,292,813,390
Other.....	16,647,211,052	15,688,473,393
Air Force.....	35,729,611,014	40,335,773,234
Total—Military functions.....	28,452,521	82,947,174
Civil functions:.....		
Civilian Relief in Korea.....	501,167,149	510,809,752
Corps of Engineers.....		
Panama Canal:.....		
Canal Zone Government.....	15,485,152	14,129,709
Panama Canal Company (net).....	-3,883,149	-4,743,451
Postal Service—Canal Zone (net).....		32,011
Other public enterprise funds (net).....	-1,433,429	-6,601,506
Other.....	8,400,975	8,569,815
Total.....	548,189,219	605,083,534
Other.....	117,846,475	
Total—Civil functions.....	117,846,475	
Undistributed (foreign disbursements).....		
Total—Defense Department.....	130,026,563	113,815,631
Health, Education and Welfare Department:.....		
Office of Education:.....		
Grants for school construction.....	124,224,004	103,436,711
Other.....		
Public Health Service:.....		
Grants for hospital construction.....	73,138,091	89,918,714
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-67	0,538
Other.....	154,131,846	152,190,894
Social Security Administration.....		
Grants to states for public assistance.....	1,426,599,184	1,437,516,483
Grants to states for maternal and child welfare.....	29,256,773	-5,025
Other.....	-67,217	32,618,038
Public enterprise funds (net).....	3,243,005	51,518,119
Other.....	51,988,826	1,081,030,059
Total.....	1,992,539,810	
Total—Health, Education and Welfare Department.....		
Interior Department:.....		
Bureau of Reclamation:.....		
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-1,023,532	-1,318,985
Other.....	161,701,109	197,721,077
Other power marketing agencies.....	43,485,506	53,132,461
Other.....		
Public enterprise funds (net).....	-2,522,071	1,916,373
Other.....	313,345,190	283,658,650
Total—Interior Department.....	514,986,201	535,139,577
Justice Department:.....		
Federal Bureau of Investigation.....	78,809,580	75,340,330
Federal Prison Industries (net).....	-2,053,172	-3,331,924
Other.....	104,793,291	110,637,085
Total—Justice Department.....	181,549,698	182,645,091
Labor Department:.....		
Grants to states for employment security.....	193,552,412	202,836,796
Federal Employees' Unemployment Compensation.....	19,227,020	

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
Veterans unemployment compensation	\$100,285,858	\$81,822,146
Public enterprise funds (net)	591,481	105,098
Other	74,147,080	69,936,145
<b>Total--Labor Department</b>	<b>393,783,666</b>	<b>351,863,389</b>
Post Office Department:		
Postal service fund (net)	365,562,827	311,997,541
Other		292,428
<b>Total--Post Office Department</b>	<b>365,562,827</b>	<b>311,705,362</b>
State Department	134,130,080	156,195,825
Treasury Department:		
Coast Guard	190,063,049	222,512,212
Customs Bureau	39,689,237	11,671,224
Local Service:		
Interest on the public debt:		
Public issues	5,274,564,561	5,575,475,109
Special issues	1,114,639,028	867,010,540
Interest on uninvested trust funds	5,349,486	1,916,454
Claims, judgments, private laws, etc.		
Defense Department	111,049,824	125,442,088
Other agencies	30,611,607	87,436,126
Other	77,612,104	82,569,361
Federal unemployment account	64,287,507	
Internal Revenue Service	62,126,599	82,523,504
Interest on refunds of taxes	287,427,560	292,408,062
Other		
Public enterprise funds (net)		
Federal Facilities Corporation	396,444,600	
Reconstruction Finance Corporation (in liquidation)	-66,714,247	-377,470,540
Other	92,236	329,084
<b>Total--Treasury Department</b>	<b>12,261,711</b>	<b>15,824,741</b>
District of Columbia--Federal contribution and loans	6,817,475,563	6,960,624,019
	21,890,000	13,150,000
<b>Total budget expenditures</b>	<b>\$64,494,075,559</b>	<b>\$67,772,353,245</b>
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-)	4,191,571,951	-1,116,066,256

Internal revenue and customs receipts are stated on the basis of reports of collections received from collecting officers. Other receipts are reported on the basis of confirmed deposits in Treasury accounts.

\*Distribution between income taxes and employment taxes made in accordance with provisions of sec. 109 (a) (2) of the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950, for appropriation to the Federal Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Trust Fund Appropriation for the fiscal year has been reduced by \$550,230,985 representing overappropriation to the trust fund of \$90,000,000 in fiscal year 1952. \$210,000,000 in fiscal year 1953 and \$50,230,985 in fiscal year 1955.

†Amounts equal to taxes on carriers and their employees (minus refunds) are appropriated to the Railroad Retirement account.

‡Expenditures are stated on the basis of checks issued and cash payments made as reported by Government disbursing officers. Where no figures appear on certain lines there was either no activity reported or comparative figures are not available on account of changes in classification.

§Includes adjustment effected during June 1955 between accounts of the military departments and of the Mutual Military Program for cumulative expenditures and cumulative deliveries for the fiscal years 1950-1955 inclusive.

||Includes \$92,820,304 transferred to trust account entitled Secondary Market Operations, Federal National Mortgage Association.

¶Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the basis for accounting and reporting interest on the public debt has been changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.

## EFFECT OF OPERATIONS ON PUBLIC DEBT

Classification	Fiscal year 1955	Fiscal year 1954
Budget surplus (+) or deficit (-)	+\$4,191,571,951	+\$1,116,066,256
Trust accounts, etc., excess of receipts (-) or expenditures (+)	922,415,083	-2,386,036,800
Investments of Government agencies in public debt securities (net), excess of investments (+) or redemptions (-)	+1,534,062,521	+2,054,365,867
Sales and redemptions of obligations of Government agencies in market (net), excess of sales (+) or redemptions (-)	-881,069,200	+3,908,850
Changes in accounts necessary to reconcile to Treasury cash increase (-) or decrease (+)		
Checks outstanding and deposits in transit	+1,030,611,264	-476,948,218
Public debt interest checks, coupons and accruals outstanding	1-7,349,640	68,169,368
Telegraphic reports from Federal Reserve Banks	467,151,817	262,341,319
Adjustment for effect on balance in Treasurer's account due to reclassification of Post Office accounts	-207,183,858	
Total excess of receipts (+) or expenditures (-)	+4,271,073,151	+2,835,641,703
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in balance of:		
Treasurer's account	-550,790,014	+2,096,206,813
Cash held outside the Treasury	-605,659,442	+256,668,953
Increase (+) or decrease (-) in public debt	+3,114,623,694	+5,188,737,469
Gross public debt at beginning of month or year	271,259,599,108	260,071,061,638
<b>Gross public debt this date</b>	<b>274,374,222,802</b>	<b>271,259,599,108</b>
Guaranteed obligations not owned by Treasury	44,142,961	81,441,386
<b>Total gross public debt and guaranteed obligations</b>	<b>274,418,365,763</b>	<b>271,341,040,494</b>
Deduct debt not subject to debt limitation	503,516,067	550,735,878
<b>Total public debt subject to limitation</b>	<b>\$273,914,849,696</b>	<b>\$270,790,304,616</b>

Effective with the fiscal year ended June 30, 1955, the basis for accounting and reporting interest on the public debt has been changed from a due and payable basis to an accrual basis.

\*This item is used to enable the Treasury to show transactions in cash assets on the basis of telegraphic reports received from Federal Reserve Banks; when the bank transcripts are received, the items involved are cleared from this account.

†Relates to Post Office Department and Postmasters' disbursing accounts, formerly treated as liability accounts of Treasurer, U. S., i.e., transactions involving these accounts did not affect the balance in the Treasurer's account. These accounts are now reclassified and treated in the same manner as other disbursing accounts.

‡Represents changes in cash on hand, in banks held outside the Treasurer's account deposits in trust and cash payments not yet covered by vouchers processed through accounts. Does not include changes for certain agencies not yet reporting.



## United States Receipts and Expenditures, 1789-1955

Source: Treasury Department; annual statements for year ending June 30

Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly average	Receipts	Expenditures
	\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000	\$1,000		\$1,000	\$1,000
1789-1800 <sup>1</sup>	5,717	5,776	1871-1875	336,830	287,460	1908	801,862	659,196
1801-1810 <sup>2</sup>	13,056	9,080	1876-1880	288,124	255,398	1909	604,330	603,744
1811-1820 <sup>3</sup>	21,032	23,943	1881-1885	366,961	257,691	1910	675,512	603,617
1821-1830 <sup>4</sup>	21,923	16,162	1886-1890	375,418	279,134	1911	701,833	601,202
1831-1840 <sup>5</sup>	30,461	24,495	1891-1895	352,891	363,599	1912	692,609	689,881
1841-1850 <sup>6</sup>	28,545	34,097	1896-1900	434,877	457,151	1913	724,111	724,512
1851-1860	60,237	60,163	1901-1905	553,481	535,559	1914	731,673	735,031
1861-1865	160,907	683,785	1906	591,984	570,202			
1866-1870	447,301	377,642	1907	665,860	579,129			
Yearly Average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly Average	Receipts	Expenditures	Yearly Average	Receipts	Expenditures
1915	\$697,910,827	\$760,586,802	1936	4,058,936,689	8,493,985,919			
1916	782,331,518	734,056,202	1937	4,978,600,695	7,756,021,099			
1917	1,124,324,795	1,977,681,751	1938*	5,615,221,162	6,791,837,760			
1918	3,664,382,865	612,690,702	1939*	4,996,249,530	8,838,437,570			
1919	5,152,257,136	18,314,879,955	1940*	5,114,013,044	9,082,032,204			
1920	6,694,565,389	6,403,313,811	1941	7,102,931,383	13,262,203,742			
1921	5,624,932,961	5,115,927,690	1942*	12,555,139,084	34,045,678,816			
1922	4,109,104,151	3,372,607,900	1943*	21,986,700,787	79,407,131,152			
1923	4,007,135,481	3,294,627,529	1944*	43,635,315,356	95,058,707,898			
1924	4,012,041,702	3,018,677,965	1945*	41,475,303,665	98,416,219,788			
1925	3,780,148,685	3,063,165,332	1946*	39,771,403,710	60,117,574,319			
1926	3,962,755,690	3,097,611,823	1947*	39,786,181,036	59,092,893,376			
1927	4,129,304,441	2,974,029,674	1948*	41,488,175,842	73,068,708,998			
1928	4,042,348,156	3,103,264,855	1949*	37,695,549,449	59,506,989,497			
1929	4,033,250,225	3,298,859,486	1950*	36,494,900,837	39,617,003,195			
1930	4,177,911,702	3,440,268,884	1951*	47,567,613,484	44,057,830,869			
1931	63,115,556,923	63,577,434,003	1952*	61,390,944,552	65,407,584,930			
1932	1,923,913,117	4,659,202,825	1953	64,825,044,026	74,274,257,484			
1933	2,021,212,913	4,622,865,028	1954	64,655,386,989	67,772,353,245			
1934	3,051,267,912	6,693,899,854	1955 (P)	60,302,503,608	64,494,075,559			
1935	3,729,913,845	6,520,965,945						

(P) Preliminary.

\*Revised to exclude from both net budget receipts and budget expenditures the appropriations of receipts to the Railroad Retirement Account.

(1) Average for period March 4, 1789, to Dec. 1, 1800.

(2) Years ended Dec. 31, 1801, to 1842; average for 1841-1850 is for the period Jan. 1, 1841, to June 30, 1850.

(3) Receipts from 1937 on have deducted appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

(4) Expenditures for years 1932 through 1946 have been revised to include Government Corporations (wholly owned), etc. (net).

(5) Effective January 3, 1949, amounts refunded by the Government, principally for the overpayment of taxes, are being reported as deductions from total receipts rather than as expenditures. Also, effective July 1, 1948, payments to the Treasury, principally by wholly owned Government corporations for retirement of capital stock and for disposition of earnings, are excluded in reporting both budget receipts and expenditures. Neither of these changes affects the size of the budget surplus or deficit. Beginning 1931 figures in each case have been adjusted accordingly for comparative purposes.

(6) Figures for 1918 through 1946 are revised to exclude statutory debt retirements (sinking fund, etc.).

(7) Excludes \$3 billions transferred to Foreign Economics Cooperation Trust Fund.

(8) Includes \$3 billions representing expenditures made from the FEC Trust Fund.

## U. S. Business Indexes

Source: Federal Reserve Board

Year	Industrial production (physical volume) 1947-49=100				Construct'n con- tracts (value) 1947-49=100			Employ- ment 1947-49=100			Freight carloadings 1947-49=100	Department store sales (value) 1947-49=100	Consumers' prices 1947-49=100	Wholesale commodity prices 1947-49=100	
	Total	Manu- factures		Minerals	Total	Residential	All other	Non- agricultural	Manuf. production workers						
		Durable	Non- durable						Employ- ment	Payrolls					
1920	39	42	36	53	34	18	45	62	69	37	1	98	32	85.7	...
1925	48	49	46	89	66	75	59	65.2	64.2	32.1	110	38	76.0	...	...
1930	48	15	51	59	49	20	62	66.7	59.5	28.3	99	35	71.4	56.1	...
1935	46	38	55	55	20	13	25	61.3	58.8	23.5	69	29	58.4	52.0	...
1940	66	63	69	76	44	43	44	73	71.2	34	83	37	59.9	51.1	...
1942	110	126	93	84	89	49	116	90.9	103.9	72.2	104	50	69.7	64.2	...
1943	133	162	103	87	37	24	45	96.3	121.4	99.0	104	56	74.0	67.0	...
1944	130	159	99	93	22	10	30	95.0	118.1	102.8	106	62	75.2	67.0	...
1945	110	123	98	92	36	16	50	91	104.0	87.8	102	70	76.9	68.8	...
1946	90	86	95	91	82	87	79	94.4	97.9	81.2	100	90	83.4	78.7	...
1947	100	101	99	100	84	86	83	99.4	103.4	97.7	108	98	95.5	90.4	...
1948	103	104	102	100	102	98	105	101.6	102.8	105.1	104	104	102.8	104.4	...
1949	97	95	99	94	113	116	111	99.0	93.8	97.2	88	98	101.8	99.2	...
1950	113	116	111	105	169	185	142	102.3	99.6	111.7	97	105	102.8	103.1	...
1951	121	128	114	115	171	170	172	108.2	106.4	129.8	101	109	111.4	111.8	...
1952	125	136	114	114	183	183	183	110.4	106.8	136.6	95	110	113.5	111.6	...
1953	136	153	118	116	192	178	201	113.6	111.8	151.4	96	112	114.4	110.1	...
1954	127	137	116	111	216	232	204	110.4	101.8	137.7	86	111	114.8	110.3	...

## Net Public and Private Debt

Sources: U. S. Department of Agriculture Agricultural Research Service, U. S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census and Office of Business Economics (Billions of dollars)

Calendar year <sup>1</sup>	Public and private, total	Public					Private						
		Total	Federal	State and local	Total		Corporate			Individual and noncorporate			
							Total	Long-term	Short-term	Total	Mortgage		Nonmortgage
											Farm <sup>3</sup>	Non-farm <sup>3</sup>	
1920	135.4	29.6	23.7	5.9	105.8	57.7	32.6	25.1	48.1	10.2	11.7	3.9	22.3
1921	135.8	29.6	23.1	6.5	106.2	57.0	33.8	23.2	49.2	10.7	12.8	3.3	22.4
1922	140.0	30.5	22.8	7.7	109.5	58.6	34.4	24.2	50.9	10.8	14.1	3.1	22.9
1923	146.3	30.0	21.8	8.2	116.3	62.6	36.2	26.4	53.7	10.7	16.3	3.0	23.7
1924	153.0	30.0	21.0	9.0	123.0	67.2	38.5	28.7	55.8	9.9	18.6	2.7	24.6
1925	162.6	30.3	20.3	10.0	132.3	72.7	39.7	31.0	50.6	9.7	21.3	2.8	25.8
1926	168.8	29.9	19.2	10.7	138.9	76.2	41.7	34.5	62.7	9.7	21.0	2.6	26.4
1927	177.3	29.7	18.2	11.5	147.6	81.2	44.4	36.8	66.1	9.8	20.9	2.6	27.1
1928	185.9	29.8	17.5	12.3	156.1	86.1	46.1	40.0	70.0	9.8	20.6	2.7	27.9
1929	190.9	29.7	16.5	13.2	161.2	88.9	47.3	41.6	72.3	9.6	31.2	2.6	28.9
1930	191.0	30.6	18.5	12.1	160.4	89.3	51.1	38.2	71.1	9.4	32.0	2.6	27.3
1931	181.9	34.0	16.5	15.5	147.9	83.5	50.3	30.8	66.7	9.1	30.9	2.0	22.4
1932	174.6	37.9	21.3	16.6	136.7	80.0	49.2	30.4	66.7	8.5	29.0	1.6	17.6
1933	168.5	41.0	24.3	16.7	127.5	76.9	47.9	29.1	50.6	7.7	26.3	1.4	13.2
1934	171.4	46.3	30.4	15.9	125.1	75.5	44.6	30.9	49.6	7.6	25.5	1.3	15.1
1935	174.7	50.5	34.4	16.0	124.2	74.8	43.6	31.2	49.4	7.4	24.7	1.5	15.7
1936	180.3	53.9	37.7	16.2	120.4	76.1	42.5	33.5	50.3	7.2	24.4	1.4	17.3
1937	182.0	55.3	39.2	16.1	126.7	75.8	43.5	32.3	50.9	7.0	24.3	1.6	18.0
1938	179.6	56.5	40.5	16.0	123.1	73.3	44.8	28.4	49.8	6.8	24.5	2.2	16.4
1939	183.2	58.9	42.6	16.3	124.3	73.5	44.4	29.2	50.8	6.6	25.0	2.2	17.0
1940	189.4	61.3	44.8	16.5	127.8	75.6	43.7	31.9	53.0	6.5	26.2	2.6	17.9
1941	211.6	72.6	56.3	16.8	139.0	83.4	43.6	39.8	65.6	6.4	27.2	2.9	19.2
1942	259.0	117.5	101.7	15.8	141.5	91.6	42.7	49.0	49.9	6.0	26.8	3.0	14.1
1943	313.6	169.3	154.4	14.9	144.3	95.5	41.0	54.5	50.7	4.9	26.1	2.8	16.9
1944	370.8	226.0	211.9	14.1	144.8	94.1	39.8	54.3	50.7	4.8	27.0	2.5	20.4
1945	406.3	266.4	252.7	13.7	139.9	85.3	38.3	47.0	54.6	4.8	27.0	2.5	20.4
1946	397.4	243.3	229.7	13.6	151.1	93.5	41.3	52.2	60.6	4.9	32.4	2.8	20.5
1947	417.9	237.7	223.3	14.4	180.2	108.9	46.1	62.8	71.3	5.1	38.7	3.5	24.0
1948	434.0	232.7	216.5	16.2	201.3	117.8	52.5	65.3	83.5	5.3	45.1	5.5	27.6
1949	448.1	236.7	218.6	18.1	211.4	118.0	56.5	61.5	93.4	5.6	50.6	6.4	30.8
1950	490.7	239.4	218.7	20.7	253.3	142.1	60.1	81.9	109.2	6.1	59.3	6.1	37.6
1951	524.6	241.8	218.5	23.3	283.2	161.5	66.8	95.9	120.3	6.6	67.4	7.0	39.4
1952	555.4	248.7	222.9	25.8	306.7	171.0	74.3	97.7	135.7	7.7	75.5	8.0	45.5
1953	581.7	256.7	228.1	28.6	328.0	177.9	78.8	99.9	150.1	7.7	83.0	9.1	49.7
1954	605.5	263.0	230.2	32.8	341.9	176.6	83.7	92.9	165.3	8.2	94.5	9.4	53.2

<sup>1</sup>Includes categories of debt not subject to the statutory debt limit.<sup>2</sup>Data for State and local governments are for June 30 of each year.<sup>3</sup>Data are for noncorporate borrowers only.<sup>4</sup>Comprises non real-estate farm debt contracted for productive purposes and owed to institutional lenders (includes C.C.C. loans).<sup>5</sup>Comprises debt incurred for commercial (nonfarm), financial and consumer purposes, including debt owed by farmers for financial and consumer purposes.

## Public Debt of the United States

Source: Treasury Department

Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.	Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.	Fiscal Year	Gross Debt	Per Cap.
	Dollars			Dollars			Dollars	
1870	2,496,463,269	61.06	1926	19,643,216,315	167.32	1941	48,961,443,536	367.09
1880	2,090,908,872	41.60	1927	18,511,996,932	155.51	1942	72,422,445,116	537.13
1890	1,122,396,584	17.80	1928	17,604,293,201	146.99	1943	136,696,990,330	999.83
1895	1,096,913,120	15.76	1929	16,931,058,484	139.04	1944	201,003,387,221	1,452.44
1900	1,263,416,913	16.60	1930	16,185,309,831	131.51	1945	258,682,187,410	1,848.60
1905	1,132,357,095	13.51	1931	16,501,281,492	135.45	1946	269,422,099,173	1,905.42
1910	1,146,939,969	12.41	1932	19,487,002,444	156.10	1947	288,286,383,109	1,792.05
1915	1,191,264,008	11.85	1933	22,538,672,560	179.48	1948	252,292,246,513	1,720.71
1919	25,482,034,419	242.54	1934	27,053,141,414	214.07	1949	252,770,359,860	1,694.75
1920	24,299,321,467	228.23	1935	28,709,892,625	225.55	1950	257,357,352,351	1,696.68
1921	23,777,469,567	220.91	1936	33,778,543,494	263.79	1951	255,221,976,815	1,653.42
1922	22,963,381,708	208.65	1937	36,224,413,732	282.75	1952	259,105,178,785	1,650.52
1923	22,349,707,365	199.64	1938	37,184,740,312	286.27	1953	268,071,061,639	1,666.81
1924	21,250,812,989	186.12	1939	40,439,532,411	308.98	1954	271,250,599,108	1,670.73
1925	20,516,193,888	177.12	1940	42,967,531,038	325.23	1955	274,374,222,802	1,666.56

p Preliminary subject to revision.

## Appropriations by the Federal Government

Source: Treasury Department

The figures include postal appropriations chargeable to the postal revenues and estimated amounts under indefinite appropriations and under permanent appropriations (those which recur automatically each year without annual action by Congress).

Fiscal year	Appropriations	Fiscal year	Appropriations	Fiscal year	Appropriations	Fiscal year	Appropriations
1885	\$306,077,469.54	1923	\$4,248,140,569.99	1934	\$7,892,447,339.17	1945	\$73,067,712,071.39
1890	395,430,284.26	1924	4,092,544,312.04	1935	7,527,559,327.66	1946	76,597,999,682.67
1895	492,477,759.97	1925	3,748,651,750.35	1936	9,366,520,504.31	1947	40,824,734,061.18
1900	669,012,982.83	1926	4,151,682,049.91	1937	10,380,975,796.61	1948	41,184,322,330.42
1905	781,288,214.05	1927	4,409,463,380.81	1938	10,192,826,025.92	1949	48,272,280,457.59
1910	1,044,433,622.64	1928	4,211,011,352.58	1939	12,118,036,335.68	1950	52,867,672,462.40
1915	1,122,471,919.12	1929	4,633,577,973.85	1940	13,349,202,681.73	1951	67,966,083,088.46
1919	27,065,144,933.02	1930	4,665,236,678.04	1941	19,072,003,450.61	1952	127,788,153,262.97
1920	6,544,596,649.56	1931	5,071,711,693.56	1942	60,294,585,348.60	1953	94,916,821,231.67
1921	4,780,829,510.35	1932	5,178,524,967.95	1943	150,766,672,723.94	1954	74,744,844,304.88
1922	3,909,282,209.46	1933	5,785,252,641.95	1944	118,411,173,965.24		

Appropriations in this table are by sessions of Congress. Fiscal year noted is principal fiscal year for which appropriations are made during a session.

Each session also makes appropriations for prior years to the one stated.

For example, appropriations shown for fiscal year 1954 are those for the first session of the eighty-third Congress and include \$73,186,349,893.95 for the fiscal year 1954 and the remainder for 1953 and prior years.

## National Income

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics  
 NATIONAL INCOME BY INDUSTRIAL ORIGIN: (Millions of dollars)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>Agriculture, forest, fisheries</b>	14,889	17,344	18,244	20,815	16,646	17,232	20,285	18,699	16,764	16,571
Farms	14,526	16,927	17,777	20,290	10,117	17,232	19,438	18,001	16,041	15,814
Agri. services, forest, fish.	363	417	467	525	529	550	637	698	723	757
<b>Mining</b>	2,717	2,970	4,191	5,246	4,355	4,998	5,551	5,420	5,616	5,234
Metal mining	334	302	515	640	513	603	815	721	786	698
Anthracite mining	219	283	300	342	259	277	276	252	195	155
Bituminous, other soft coal	1,195	1,242	1,815	2,087	1,460	1,701	1,809	1,565	1,509	1,167
Crude petroleum, nat. gas	741	839	1,178	1,729	1,670	1,816	2,082	2,278	2,478	2,617
Nonmetallic min., quar.	228	304	383	448	453	511	589	604	648	697
<b>Contract construction</b>	4,280	6,477	8,401	10,305	10,369	11,461	13,351	14,598	15,347	15,715
<b>Manufacturing</b>	52,008	48,479	58,715	66,530	62,757	74,235	87,734	89,318	96,731	89,920
Food, kindred products	5,001	5,839	5,803	6,846	6,502	8,753	8,999	7,617	7,968	7,723
Tobacco manufactures	236	328	364	399	512	512	525	581	616	705
Textile-mill products	3,015	4,005	4,657	5,163	4,139	4,551	5,176	4,670	4,398	3,740
Appa'l, finish'd fabric prod.	2,914	3,355	3,383	3,600	3,331	3,424	3,702	3,833	3,972	3,763
Lumber, furniture prod <sup>2</sup>	2,133	2,811	3,455	3,831	3,849	4,187	4,631	4,425	4,365	4,048
L'ber, woodprod., ex.furnit.				2,639	2,189	2,795	3,118	2,864	2,779	2,562
Furniture, fixtures				1,192	1,160	1,392	1,513	1,561	1,586	1,486
Lumber, timber basic prod.	1,080	1,448	1,938							
Furnit. fm. lumber prod.	1,053	1,363	1,517							
Paper, allied products	1,241	1,685	2,208	2,340	2,162	2,685	3,355	3,110	3,309	3,360
P'tz., pub., allied indust.	2,234	2,697	3,055	3,286	3,426	3,620	3,870	4,106	4,436	4,560
Chemicals, allied products <sup>2</sup>	3,221	3,271	3,763	4,278	4,308	5,103	6,146	5,884	6,270	6,232
Prods. of petroleum, coal <sup>2</sup>	1,244	1,510	2,209	3,306	2,527	2,889	3,620	3,124	3,324	3,332
Rubber products	928	1,082	1,121	1,066	954	1,045	1,026	1,096	1,097	1,410
Leather, leather products	925	1,082	1,114	1,249	1,111	1,132	1,346	1,444	1,361	1,330
Stone, clay, glass products	1,146	1,581	1,852	2,133	2,076	2,631	3,001	2,810	3,033	3,009
Metals, metal prods., misc <sup>2</sup>	10,679	8,851	11,094	13,009	11,965	15,370	18,809	18,123	21,002	18,415
Primary metal industries				5,896	5,387	7,112	8,995	7,852	9,360	7,741
Fab. metal prods., incl. ord.				4,387	3,980	5,035	6,178	6,462	7,405	6,820
Instruments				1,016	995	1,242	1,585	1,759	1,955	1,898
Misc. manufacturing				1,710	1,597	1,931	2,051	2,050	2,282	2,156
Iron, steel, their products	7,389	5,531	7,566							
Nonferrous metals, prods.	1,686	1,753	1,912							
Misc. manufacturing	1,604	1,587	1,616							
Mach., except electrical <sup>2</sup>	5,081	4,717	6,192	36,889	6,198	7,247	9,796	10,555	10,591	9,533
Electrical machinery <sup>2</sup>	3,051	2,376	3,398	3,628	3,456	4,404	5,450	6,270	7,093	6,370
Trans. equip., exc. autos.	7,780	1,681	1,521	1,807	1,918	2,051	3,349	4,601	5,730	5,648
Automobiles, equipment	1,17	1,930	2,527	4,047	4,817	6,631	8,330	6,303	7,566	6,472
Wholesale & retail trade	27,997	34,417	37,341	41,522	40,504	43,449	47,880	50,107	51,769	52,022
Wholesale trade	8,242	10,393	11,651	13,049	12,299	13,694	15,922	16,290	16,971	17,150
Retail trade, auto. services	19,755	24,024	25,690	28,473	28,205	29,755	31,958	33,817	34,798	34,872
Finance, ins., & real est.	12,830	14,479	15,250	17,355	18,890	20,671	22,407	24,357	26,253	27,875
Banking	1,829	2,167	2,159	2,406	2,568	2,893	3,310	3,797	4,227	4,457
Security, commodity brokers, dealers, exchanges	315	283	132	184	180	355	350	285	262	474
Finance, n. e. c.	826	1,183	1,403	1,869	2,260	2,250	2,199	1,087	1,225	1,305
Insurance carriers	1,077	1,183	1,403	1,869	2,260	2,250	2,199	2,453	2,793	2,918
Insur. agts., combin. offices	508	750	852	933	949	1,057	1,147	1,216	1,334	1,452
Real estate	8,769	9,763	10,301	11,423	12,336	13,315	14,416	15,519	16,412	17,239
<b>Transportation</b>	10,536	10,245	11,498	12,644	11,969	13,266	14,884	15,399	15,775	14,598
Railroads	6,009	5,466	6,294	7,104	6,369	7,109	7,792	7,900	7,695	6,639
Local, hl'way pass. transp.	1,306	1,412	1,393	1,378	1,351	1,330	1,432	1,462	1,465	1,419
Local railways, bus lines										
H'way pass. transp., n.e.c.										
Highway freight transp.	1,390	1,699	1,993	2,272	2,377	2,780	3,128	3,415	3,832	3,850
Water transportation	959	823	814	810	750	746	666	931	908	888
Air transp. (comm. carriers)	192	217	243	306	349	432	540	628	687	736
Pipeline transportation	131	126	151	192	202	255	281	292	304	305
Services allied to transp.	519	502	610	582	571	608	745	781	794	752
<b>Communications</b>	4,244	4,792	5,114	5,894	6,566	7,172	8,256	9,143	10,063	10,811
Telephone and telegraph	1,751	1,073	2,077	2,462	2,672	2,958	3,333	3,692	4,107	4,389
Radio broadcasting, television	188	203	226	253	263	314	388	429	491	551
Utilities: electric, gas	2,218	2,528	2,709	3,065	3,512	3,779	4,399	4,874	5,302	5,709
Local util., pub. serv., n.e.c.	89	93	102	114	114	121	123	123	123	162
<b>Services</b>	14,614	17,208	19,919	20,496	21,180	22,757	24,754	26,601	28,745	29,827
Hotels, lodging places	1,085	1,322	1,287	1,328	2,47	1,309	1,380	1,476	1,543	1,557
Personal services	2,121	2,552	2,634	2,765	2,807	2,861	3,012	3,141	3,295	3,873
Private households	2,835	2,768	3,272	3,617	3,885	4,539	4,941	5,241	6,007	5,097
Commercial, trade schools, employment agencies	72	89	114	135	151	169	166	160	149	157
Business services, n.e.c.	1,179	1,471	1,034	1,817	1,864	2,034	2,324	2,588	2,863	3,030
Misc. repair services, hand trades	703	843	938	965	933	971	1,110	1,256	1,326	1,301
Motion pictures	930	1,133	1,054	921	898	844	857	853	839	964
Amusement, recreation, except motion pictures	613	810	791	824	787	792	848	895	961	1,021
Medical, health services	2,469	3,024	3,544	3,910	4,147	4,496	4,935	5,345	5,715	6,080
Legal services	930	954	1,033	1,180	1,231	1,317	1,373	1,418	1,501	1,550
Engin'g, prof. servs., n.e.c.	335	451	500	665	662	727	930	1,129	1,248	1,279
Educational services, n.e.c.	569	660	813	981	1,075	1,135	1,174	1,257	1,344	1,430
Nonprofit organ., n.e.c.	943	1,127	1,242	1,358	1,433	1,566	1,704	1,842	1,964	2,088
<b>Govt., gov't. enterprises</b>	36,764	22,592	18,619	19,658	21,879	23,449	30,192	34,432	35,149	35,331
Federal—general govt.	29,786	14,545	9,343	8,872	9,926	10,649	16,161	18,803	18,388	17,163
Civilian, except work relief										
Military										
Work relief										
Federal—gov't. enterprises	1,248	1,448	1,440	1,827	1,806	1,897	2,081	2,370	2,361	2,353
State & local—gen. govt.	5,370	6,177	7,320	8,502	9,422	10,124	11,069	12,174	13,253	14,604
Public education										
Nonschool, ex. work relief										
Work relief										
State, local—gov't. enterp.	360	422	516	657	725	779	878	1,076	1,147	1,211
Rest of the world	369	577	874	1,076	1,078	1,266	1,547	1,463	1,436	1,769
<b>All industries, total</b>	<b>181,248</b>	<b>179,577</b>	<b>197,168</b>	<b>221,641</b>	<b>216,193</b>	<b>239,956</b>	<b>277,041</b>	<b>289,537</b>	<b>303,648</b>	<b>299,673</b>

<sup>1</sup>National income originating in each industry is the sum of factor costs incurred by the industry in production. Hence, it is the net value added to production by the industry, measured at factor costs. In the business sector of the economy, except government enterprises, it is equal to the excess of the

market value of the industry's product and the subsidies it receives over the sum of the following costs: purchases of goods and services from other enterprises, indirect business tax and nontax liability, business transfer payments, and capital consumption charges. In the other sectors of the economy (government, personal and rest-of-the-world) and also in government enterprises, this value added in production (as measured in the present series) can be described only as factor costs incurred. "National income originating" is a more net concept of value-added than that used by the Bureau of the Census in compiling the Census of Manufacturers. "Value added by manufacture" was obtained in the 1947 Census of Manufacturers by deducting from the value of products only the cost of materials, supplies, containers, fuel, purchased electric energy and contract work.

For certain manufacturing industries, the 1944-47 values shown are not comparable with those given for 1948 and subsequent years. The discontinuities stem from changes in the industrial classification system on which the tabulations of basic data are prepared. Of the industry series principally involved here, five have been terminated in 1947; the others are indicated by footnotes.

\*See note 2. Estimates of 1948 national income comparable to those shown for 1947 in the specified industries are as follows: Lumber and furniture products, \$3,954 million; Chemicals and allied products, \$4,427 million; Products of petroleum and coal, \$1,290 million; Metals, metal products and miscellaneous, \$12,546 million; Machinery, except electrical, \$7,011 million; and Electrical machinery, \$3,693 million.

### NATIONAL INCOME BY DISTRIBUTIVE SHARES (Millions of dollars)

	1945	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>Compensation of empl</b>	123,181	117,697	128,787	140,927	140,858	154,325	180,420	195,301	209,240	207,901
Wages and salaries	117,577	111,830	122,858	135,172	131,634	140,526	170,881	185,121	198,183	196,244
Private	82,664	91,241	105,512	116,424	113,874	121,297	142,050	152,103	161,734	162,397
Military	21,819	7,818	4,067	3,970	4,218	4,990	8,684	10,172	10,273	9,468
Government civilian	13,094	12,777	13,279	14,778	16,213	17,230	20,117	22,150	23,476	24,398
Supplements to wages sal	5,601	5,861	5,899	5,755	6,524	7,790	9,530	10,177	10,757	11,657
Empl contrib soc ins	3,805	3,970	3,565	3,042	3,503	3,070	4,753	4,861	4,765	5,091
Other labor income	1,799	1,891	2,334	2,713	3,021	3,823	4,780	5,316	5,992	6,566
<b>Inc. of uninc. enterp.</b>										
Inventory val. adjust.	30,835	35,265	34,433	38,389	34,149	36,140	40,809	40,006	38,161	37,876
Business & professional	19,011	21,321	19,918	21,610	21,431	22,855	24,791	25,732	25,908	25,876
Income of uninc. enter.	106	3,705	1,471	412	468	1,134	344	213	202	74
Inventory val. adjust.	11,824	13,944	14,485	16,740	12,718	13,285	16,018	14,271	12,253	12,000
Farm	5,634	6,208	6,510	7,198	7,874	8,474	9,129	9,906	10,256	10,539
<b>Rental inc. of persons.</b>										
Corp. prof. inv. val. adj.	18,413	17,288	25,626	30,619	28,141	35,106	39,913	36,903	37,187	33,815
Corp. profits before tax	18,977	22,551	29,525	32,769	26,198	39,970	41,173	35,936	38,274	34,042
Corp. profits tax liability	10,689	9,111	11,283	12,510	10,411	17,829	22,176	19,788	21,266	17,082
Corp. profits after tax	8,288	13,440	18,242	20,259	15,787	22,141	18,697	16,148	17,008	16,960
Dividends	4,691	5,784	6,521	7,218	7,458	9,207	9,090	9,000	9,201	10,008
Undistributed profits	3,597	7,656	11,721	13,011	8,329	12,934	9,607	7,148	7,777	6,952
Inventory valuation adj.	-564	-5,263	-5,899	-2,150	1,943	-4,864	-1,260	-1,087	-1,087	-227
Net interest	3,185	3,119	3,842	4,508	5,171	5,912	6,770	7,421	8,604	9,542
<b>National income</b>	181,248	179,577	197,168	221,641	216,193	239,956	277,041	289,537	303,648	299,673

Includes also the pay of employees of government enterprises and of permanent United States residents employed in the United States by foreign governments and international organizations.

### Per Capita Personal Income, by States and Regions

Source: Department of Commerce, Office of Business Economics

State and region	Per capita income <sup>1</sup> (dollars)					State and region	Per capita income <sup>1</sup> (dollars)				
	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954		1950	1951	1952	1953	1954
<b>Continental U. S.</b>	1,491	1,649	1,723	1,790	1,770	<b>Central</b>	1,605	1,788	1,856	1,957	1,920
<b>New England</b>	1,625	1,816	1,897	1,949	1,935	Illinois	1,826	2,013	2,081	2,168	2,155
Connecticut	1,903	2,191	2,323	2,423	2,361	Indiana	1,522	1,702	1,768	1,936	1,884
Maine	1,192	1,323	1,485	1,501	1,492	Iowa	1,442	1,550	1,593	1,539	1,607
Massachusetts	1,660	1,835	1,887	1,928	1,922	Michigan	1,684	1,860	1,941	2,124	2,017
New Hampshire	1,323	1,491	1,531	1,560	1,605	Minnesota	1,392	1,524	1,568	1,624	1,644
Rhode Island	1,629	1,769	1,808	1,842	1,823	Missouri	1,444	1,566	1,617	1,742	1,747
Vermont	1,177	1,310	1,361	1,400	1,408	Ohio	1,616	1,856	1,926	2,050	1,983
						Wisconsin	1,460	1,694	1,726	1,762	1,706
<b>Middle East</b>	1,722	1,881	1,964	2,036	2,000	<b>Northwest</b>	1,492	1,554	1,613	1,580	1,583
Delaware	2,150	2,270	2,355	2,448	2,372	Colorado	1,449	1,739	1,809	1,750	1,686
Dist. of Col.	2,191	2,304	2,339	2,241	2,220	Idaho	1,275	1,438	1,549	1,475	1,433
Maryland	1,500	1,773	1,889	1,970	1,940	Kansas	1,378	1,516	1,719	1,653	1,689
New Jersey	1,796	2,001	2,107	2,239	2,219	Montana	1,602	1,756	1,763	1,768	1,729
New York	1,879	2,006	2,077	2,150	2,163	Nebraska	1,468	1,548	1,624	1,554	1,635
Pennsylvania	1,566	1,747	1,835	1,893	1,785	North Dakota	1,255	1,301	1,193	1,183	1,186
West Virginia	1,098	1,220	1,274	1,285	1,232	South Dakota	1,220	1,416	1,222	1,311	1,332
						Utah	1,281	1,453	1,466	1,503	1,483
<b>Southeast</b>	1,004	1,124	1,186	1,241	1,233	Wyoming	1,622	1,886	1,830	1,843	1,779
Alabama	868	994	1,077	1,121	1,091	<b>Far West</b>	1,798	1,985	2,072	2,122	2,094
Arkansas	802	906	948	981	979	California	1,850	2,055	2,136	2,194	2,162
Florida	1,305	1,382	1,467	1,585	1,610	Nevada	1,938	2,189	2,344	2,390	2,414
Georgia	1,017	1,146	1,208	1,270	1,237	Oregon	1,607	1,749	1,814	1,794	1,757
Kentucky	960	1,127	1,193	1,235	1,216	Washington	1,677	1,806	1,905	1,960	1,949
Louisiana	1,089	1,178	1,241	1,304	1,302	<b>Territory of Hawaii</b>	1,403	1,586	1,721	1,720	1,704
Mississippi	877	1,118	1,165	1,181	1,190	<b>Bureau of the Census</b>					
North Carolina	1,013	1,045	1,102	1,225	1,212	<b>Geographic Divisions</b>					
South Carolina	997	1,085	1,132	1,225	1,212	New England	1,625	1,816	1,897	1,949	1,935
Tennessee	1,215	1,373	1,446	1,473	1,480	Middle Atlantic	1,757	1,917	2,001	2,078	2,043
Virginia						East North Central	1,661	1,863	1,930	2,052	1,989
<b>Southwest</b>	1,285	1,413	1,486	1,526	1,544	West North Central	1,407	1,528	1,593	1,603	1,648
Arizona	1,295	1,555	1,639	1,597	1,582	South Atlantic	1,204	1,336	1,402	1,452	1,438
New Mexico	1,165	1,292	1,348	1,379	1,387	East South Central	1,902	2,017	2,070	2,155	2,118
Oklahoma	1,127	1,237	1,360	1,439	1,466	West South Central	1,191	1,305	1,374	1,423	1,438
Texas	1,341	1,460	1,518	1,555	1,574	Mountain	1,389	1,600	1,660	1,641	1,611
						Pacific	1,796	1,983	2,069	2,118	2,090

<sup>1</sup>"Per capita income" is a measure of the income received from all sources during the calendar year by the residents of each State. It comprises income received by individuals in the form of wages and salaries, net income of proprietors (including farmers), dividends, interest, net rents, and other items such as social insurance benefits, relief, veterans' pensions and benefits, and allotment payments to dependents of military personnel.

## Internal Revenue Collections for Fiscal Years 1951-1955

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department

Source of revenue	1955	1954	1953	1952	1951
Corporation income and profits taxes	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Individual income taxes not withheld	18,264,720,000	21,546,000,000	21,594,000,000	21,467,000,000	14,387,000,000
Withheld income and employment taxes	10,724,120,000	10,947,000,000	11,604,000,000	11,545,000,000	9,907,000,000
Unemployment insurance	26,865,663,000	26,691,000,000	25,380,000,000	21,934,000,000	16,480,000,000
Estate and gift taxes	279,986,000	284,000,000	271,000,000	259,000,000	237,000,000
Excise taxes	936,267,000	935,000,000	891,000,000	833,000,000	730,000,000
Excise taxes	9,217,935,000	9,517,000,000	9,946,000,000	8,971,000,000	8,708,000,000
Total	66,288,700,000	69,920,000,000	69,686,000,000	65,010,000,000	50,446,000,000

## Internal Revenue Collections 1954-55

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department

Source of revenue	Fiscal year 1954	Fiscal year 1955
Corporation income and profits taxes:		
Regular	\$21,545,032,000	18,262,571,000
Exempt organization business income tax	690,000	2,150,000
Total corporation income and profits taxes	21,546,322,000	18,264,720,000
Individual income and employment taxes:		
Income tax not withheld		
Withheld taxes:	10,946,578,000	10,724,120,000
Income tax and old-age insurance		
Railroad employment compensation tax	26,085,633,000	26,265,558,000
Railroad employees representative tax	605,177,000	507,218,000
Total withheld taxes	44,000	44,000
Unemployment insurance	26,690,854,000	26,865,663,000
	283,882,000	279,986,000
Total individual income and employment taxes	37,921,314,000	37,869,770,000
Miscellaneous internal revenue:		
Estate tax	863,314,000	848,492,000
Gift tax	71,778,000	87,775,000
Alcohol taxes:		
Distilled spirits	1,928,208,000	1,917,038,000
Wines	79,904,000	83,017,000
Beer	774,900,000	742,784,000
Total alcohol taxes	2,783,012,000	2,742,840,000
Tobacco taxes	1,580,229,000	1,571,213,000
Stamp taxes on documents, etc.	90,000,000	112,049,000
Manufacturers' excise taxes:		
Lubricating oils	68,029,000	69,559,000
Gasoline	836,892,000	946,985,000
Floor tax, gasoline		20,000
Tires (wholly or in part of rubber)	130,055,000	141,883,000
Inner tubes	22,512,000	22,270,000
Mechanical pencils, pens and lighters	10,885,000	8,366,000
Automobile truck chassis and bodies	149,914,000	134,805,000
Other automobile chassis and bodies and motorcycles	867,482,000	1,047,813,000
Parts and accessories of automobile and motorcycles	134,759,000	136,064,000
Electric, gas and oil appliances	97,415,000	50,859,000
Electric light bulbs	35,360,000	18,673,000
Radio sets, television sets, phonographs, components	135,535,000	136,849,000
Phonograph records	8,445,000	8,287,000
Musical instruments	9,191,000	10,769,000
Mechanical refrigerators, quick-freeze units, air conditioners	75,059,000	38,001,000
Matches, per thousand, and fancy wooden or colored stems	9,373,000	5,808,000
Cameras and stereo machines	48,992,000	57,281,000
Cameras, lenses and films	25,196,000	16,157,000
Sporting goods	8,140,000	8,112,000
Fishing rods, creels, etc.	4,625,000	5,347,000
Firearms, shells and cartridges	10,266,000	12,401,000
Pistols and revolvers	975,000	949,000
Total manufacturers' excise taxes	2,689,133,000	2,876,377,000
Retailers' excise taxes:		
Furs	39,036,000	27,053,000
Jewelry	209,256,000	142,366,000
Luggage	79,891,000	50,896,000
Toilet goods	110,149,000	71,829,000
Total retailers' excise taxes	438,332,000	292,145,000
Miscellaneous taxes:		
Sugar	74,477,000	78,512,000
Telephone, telegraph, cable, radio	388,893,000	212,458,000
Leased wires	23,615,000	17,788,000
Local telephone service	359,473,000	290,188,000
Transportation of oil by pipeline	29,740,000	43,286,000
Transportation of persons	247,415,000	197,201,000
Leases of safe deposit boxes	395,554,000	398,023,000
Club dues and initiation fees	9,019,000	5,588,000
Bowling alleys, pool tables, etc.	31,078,000	41,993,000
Coin-operated amusement and gaming devices	3,227,000	3,364,000
Admissions taxes	14,616,000	14,994,000
Narcotics taxes	310,264,000	145,357,000
Marlhuana taxes	883,000	950,000
Coconut and other vegetable oils processed	36,000	43,000
Firearms, transfer and occupational taxes	16,266,000	18,950,000
Diesel fuel, per gallon	8,000	11,000
Wagering	17,969,000	24,767,000
Occupational	1,008,000	835,000
Excise	8,550,000	6,973,000
Other receipts (including repealed taxes)	3,505,000	7,355,000
Miscellaneous taxes	1,936,527,000	1,508,624,000
Total miscellaneous internal revenue	10,452,354,000	10,354,202,000
Grand total all internal revenue taxes	69,919,591,000	66,288,692,000

## U. S. Internal Revenue Collections by Regions, 1954

Source: Bureau of Internal Revenue (For Fiscal Year ending June 30, 1954)

Tax receipts are credited by the States in which the collections are made. Receipts in the various States do not indicate the tax burden of the respective States, since the taxes may be eventually borne by persons in other States.

(In thousands of dollars)

Internal revenue regions and districts	Total income and employment taxes <sup>1</sup>	Total miscellaneous internal revenue <sup>2</sup>	Grand total <sup>3</sup>
<b>Boston Region</b>	3,544,716	342,971	3,877,687
Augusta, Maine	162,425	8,084	171,409
Boston, Mass.	1,724,719	187,080	1,911,799
Hartford, Conn.	72,310	4,017	76,327
Hartford, Conn.	1,182,880	111,792	1,294,672
Providence, R. I.	18,960	6,164	25,124
Providence, R. I.	274,113	24,028	298,041
<b>New York Region</b>	11,764,235	1,416,718	13,180,953
Albany, 14th N. Y.	1,036,618	53,549	1,090,167
Brooklyn, 1st N. Y.	1,134,662	127,314	1,261,976
Buffalo, 28th N. Y.	861,819	84,830	946,649
Lower Manhattan, 2nd N. Y.	4,587,250	479,550	5,066,800
Syracuse, 21st N. Y.	423,506	61,150	484,656
Upper Manhattan, 3rd N. Y.	3,720,384	607,124	4,327,508
<b>Philadelphia Region</b>	8,876,180	1,367,142	10,243,321
Baltimore, Md. and D. C.	1,009,131	307,132	1,316,263
Camden, 1st N. J.	351,186	46,075	397,261
Newark, 5th N. J.	1,107,807	261,708	1,369,515
Philadelphia, 1st Pa.	2,232,287	432,867	2,665,154
Pittsburgh, 23rd Pa.	1,889,118	254,016	2,143,134
Seranton, 12th Pa.	511,101	29,702	540,803
Wilmington, Del.	871,651	38,842	910,493
<b>Cincinnati Region</b>	6,806,685	2,241,362	9,048,047
Cincinnati, 1st Ohio	975,279	174,188	1,149,467
Cleveland, 18th Ohio	2,329,942	283,259	2,613,201
Columbus, 11th Ohio	354,713	18,048	372,761
Toledo, 10th Ohio	342,820	56,076	398,897
Indianapolis, Ind.	1,211,318	396,418	1,607,736
Louisville, Ky.	455,529	880,000	1,335,529
Parkersburg, W. Va.	272,119	22,944	295,062
Richmond, Va.	661,946	410,128	1,072,074
<b>Atlanta Region</b>	3,087,772	1,136,722	4,224,494
Atlanta, Ga.	589,434	115,205	704,639
Birmingham, Ala.	362,998	19,127	382,125
Columbia, S. C.	241,603	12,557	254,160
Greensboro, N. C.	686,938	863,000	1,550,938
Jackson, Miss.	130,613	9,965	140,578
Jacksonville, Fla.	605,422	74,294	679,716
Nashville, Tenn.	470,863	41,675	512,539
<b>Chicago Region</b>	11,051,989	2,162,611	13,214,601
Chicago, 1st Ill.	4,441,371	482,561	4,923,932
Springfield, Ill.	596,514	261,365	857,879
Detroit, Mich.	4,882,998	1,240,944	6,123,943
Milwaukee, Wis.	1,128,106	177,741	1,305,847
<b>Omaha Region</b>	4,519,178	599,100	5,118,278
Aberdeen, S. Dak.	67,319	4,377	71,697
Cheyenne, Wyo.	51,971	5,460	57,431
Denver, Colo.	559,719	71,015	630,734
Des Moines, Iowa	497,524	33,341	530,865
Fargo, N. Dak.	61,177	3,168	64,345
Kansas City, 6th Mo.	489,881	52,120	542,002
St. Louis, 1st Mo.	1,026,969	210,853	1,237,822
Omaha, Nebr.	346,519	65,188	411,706
St. Paul, Minn.	958,275	109,572	1,067,847
Wichita, Kans.	461,824	41,155	502,979
<b>Dallas Region</b>	3,225,966	407,067	3,633,033
Albuquerque, N. Mex.	99,805	7,103	106,908
Austin, 1st Tex.	1,109,716	98,132	1,207,849
Dallas, 2nd Tex.	896,161	89,715	985,876
Little Rock, Ark.	149,189	9,850	159,039
New Orleans, La.	463,684	80,977	544,661
Oklahoma City, Okla.	507,110	121,291	628,401
<b>San Francisco Region</b>	6,600,915	778,662	7,379,577
Boise, Idaho	101,688	5,725	107,414
Helena, Mont.	109,924	7,450	117,374
Honolulu, Hawaii	126,966	9,209	136,175
Los Angeles, 6th Calif.	2,586,534	257,709	2,844,243
San Francisco, 1st Calif.	2,144,140	368,559	2,512,700
Phoenix, Ariz.	153,855	9,255	163,110
Portland, Ore.	408,178	21,588	429,766
Reno, Nev.	70,549	14,282	84,831
Salt Lake City, Utah	137,529	13,765	151,294
Seattle, Wash.	761,531	70,871	832,402
<b>Total</b>	<b>59,467,637</b>	<b>10,452,354</b>	<b>69,919,991</b>

## TOTALS FOR STATES COMPRISING PART OF OR MORE THAN ONE DISTRICT

Alaska	45,868	2,785	48,654
California	4,730,694	626,268	5,356,963
Illinois	5,040,885	743,925	5,784,811
Missouri	1,516,830	262,974	1,779,804
New Jersey	1,759,293	310,282	2,069,575
New York	11,754,664	1,411,761	13,166,425
Ohio	4,202,754	531,572	4,734,326
Pennsylvania	4,636,105	715,585	5,351,690
Texas	2,005,878	187,847	2,193,725
Washington	715,663	63,805	779,468
Puerto Rico	9,571	1,957	11,528

<sup>1</sup>Includes as follows—Corporate income and profit taxes \$21,546,322,000; Individual income tax not withheld \$10,946,578,000; Withheld income tax and old-age insurance \$26,085,633,000; Railroad retirement \$605,221,000; Unemployment insurance \$283,882,000.

<sup>2</sup>Includes as follows Estate tax, \$863,344,000; Gift tax, \$11,778,000; Alcohol tax, \$2,783,012,000; Tobacco taxes, \$1,580,229,000; Miscellaneous excise taxes, \$5,150,487,000; All other (inc. repealed taxes) \$3,505,000.

\*The figures concerning internal revenue receipts differ from such figures carried in other Treasury statements showing the financial condition of the Government, because the former represent collections by internal revenue officers throughout the country, including deposits by postmasters of amounts received from sale of documentary stamps and deposits of internal revenue collected on liquors through customs officers, while the latter represent the deposits of those collections in the Treasury or depositaries during the fiscal year concerned, the differences being due to the fact that some of the collections of the latter part of the fiscal year cannot be deposited or are not reported to the Treasury as deposited until after June 30, thus carrying them into the following fiscal year as recorded in the statements showing the condition of the Treasury.

## Taxable Individual Income Tax Returns 1952

Source: Internal Revenue Service, Treasury Department

Adjusted gross income classes	Total number of returns	Adjusted gross income	Tax liability
<b>Taxable returns:</b>			
Under \$600	3,966,385	\$1,342,281,000	\$914,000
\$600 under \$1,000	3,163,051	2,541,741,000	50,198,000
\$1,000 under \$1,500	4,810,380	5,989,941,000	279,759,000
\$1,500 under \$2,000	4,712,334	8,252,899,000	489,956,000
\$2,000 under \$2,500	4,806,023	10,815,569,000	761,306,000
\$1,500 under \$3,000	4,911,530	13,520,933,000	1,041,047,000
\$3,000 under \$3,500	4,984,315	16,137,394,000	1,298,839,000
\$3,500 under \$4,000	4,702,394	17,619,912,000	1,580,837,000
\$4,000 under \$4,500	4,118,181	17,487,070,000	1,679,127,000
\$4,500 under \$5,000	3,515,157	16,767,918,000	1,673,264,000
\$5,000 under \$6,000	4,721,071	25,796,355,000	2,071,338,000
\$6,000 under \$7,000	2,889,195	18,646,550,000	2,380,818,000
\$7,000 under \$8,000	1,588,929	11,816,456,000	1,651,896,000
\$8,000 under \$9,000	894,935	7,567,219,000	1,122,814,000
\$9,000 under \$10,000	523,526	4,951,837,000	781,549,000
\$10,000 under \$15,000	983,218	11,679,793,000	2,039,543,000
\$15,000 under \$20,000	324,169	5,562,631,000	1,165,201,000
\$20,000 under \$30,000	252,354	6,084,529,000	1,625,621,000
\$30,000 under \$50,000	152,932	5,758,342,000	1,833,798,000
\$50,000 under \$100,000	65,403	4,340,688,000	1,812,721,000
\$100,000 under \$200,000	14,114	1,863,390,000	935,235,000
\$200,000 under \$500,000	3,199	893,049,000	495,908,000
\$500,000 under \$1,000,000	416	278,810,000	164,968,000
\$1,000,000 or more	148	289,224,000	180,198,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>56,107,689</b>	<b>216,087,449,000</b>	<b>28,019,853,000</b>
Returns with no adjusted gross income, taxable and nontaxable	421,728	797,541,000	435,000
<b>Grand total</b>	<b>56,528,817</b>	<b>\$215,289,908,000</b>	<b>\$28,020,288,000</b>

## Savings by Individuals in the United States

Source: Securities and Exchange Commission

Figures are rounded and will not necessarily add to totals (Billions of dollars)

Type of saving <sup>1</sup>	1946	1947	1948	1949	1950	1951	1952	1953	1954	1955 Jan.-Mar.
1. Currency and bank deposits	10.6	2.0	- 1.8	- 1.5	3.6	6.0	6.8	4.8	6.8	- 0.7
2. Savings and loan associations	1.2	1.2	1.2	1.5	1.5	2.1	3.1	3.6	4.5	1.1
3. Insurance	7.0	7.1	7.3	6.1	5.0	8.3	9.2	8.5	7.9	1.8
a. Private	3.4	3.6	3.8	3.7	3.9	4.1	4.9	5.2	5.3	1.5
b. Government	3.6	3.5	3.5	2.3	1.1	4.2	4.3	3.3	2.6	0.3
4. Securities <sup>2</sup>	0.9	3.5	3.2	3.0	2.0	2.1	4.0	5.1	1.6	2.1
a. U. S. savings bonds	0.9	1.8	2.1	1.5	0.6	- 0.5	0.1	0.3	0.8	0.3
b. Other U. S. Government <sup>3</sup>	- 0.4	0.5	- 1.5	- 0.1	- 0.6	- 0.5	(*)	0.3	- 2.5	0.7
c. State and local government	- 0.2	0.4	1.1	0.6	0.7	0.5	0.8	2.0	0.7	0.2
d. Corporate and other	- 0.6	0.8	1.5	1.0	1.4	2.6	3.1	2.5	2.6	0.9
5. Liquidation of mortgage debt <sup>4</sup>	- 3.6	- 4.5	- 4.6	- 3.9	- 7.2	- 6.5	- 6.3	- 7.0	- 8.6	- 2.7
6. Liquidation of debt not elsewhere classified <sup>5</sup>	- 2.3	- 2.7	- 2.3	- 2.4	- 3.2	- 0.5	3.8	- 3.2	- 0.4	(*)
7. Total liquid savings	13.7	6.7	6.7	2.9	1.8	11.3	13.0	11.8	11.9	1.7
8. Nonfarm dwellings <sup>6</sup>	4.1	6.2	8.5	8.1	12.6	11.5	11.6	12.3	14.1	3.5
9. Other durable consumers' goods <sup>7</sup>	16.6	21.4	22.9	23.8	29.2	27.1	26.8	20.7	28.0	7.7
10. Total Gross Savings (7 + 8 + 9)	34.5	34.2	34.3	34.8	43.6	50.0	51.4	53.8	54.9	12.8

<sup>1</sup>Includes unincorporated business savings of the types specified.

<sup>2</sup>After deducting change in bank loans made for the purpose of purchasing or carrying securities.

<sup>3</sup>Includes Armed Forces Leave bonds.

<sup>4</sup>Mortgage debt to institutions on one- to four-family nonfarm dwellings.

<sup>5</sup>Largely attributable to purchases of automobiles and other durable consumers' goods, although including some debt arising from purchases of consumption goods. The other segments of individuals' debt have been allocated to the assets to which they pertain, viz., saving in insurance and securities.

<sup>6</sup>Construction of one- to four-family nonfarm dwellings less net acquisition of properties by non-individuals; also includes a small amount of construction of nonprofit institutions.

<sup>7</sup>Consumer expenditures on durable goods as estimated by the Department of Commerce.

(\*) Indicates less than \$50 million.

## U. S. Money in Circulation, by Denominations

Source: Federal Reserve System

Outside Treasury and Federal Reserve Banks. (In millions of dollars)

End of year	Total in circulation	Coin and small denomination currency							Large denomination currency							Unas-sorted
		Total	Coin	\$1	\$2	\$5	\$10	\$20	Total	\$50	\$100	\$500	\$1,000	\$5,000	\$10,000	
1942	15,410	11,576	886	801	55	1,693	4,051	4,096	3,837	1,019	1,910	297	586	9	25	3
1943	20,449	14,871	1,019	909	701	1,973	5,194	5,705	5,580	1,481	2,912	407	749	9	22	3
1944	25,307	17,580	1,156	987	81	2,159	5,985	7,224	7,730	1,996	4,153	555	996	10	24	2
1945	28,515	20,683	1,274	1,039	73	2,313	6,782	9,201	7,881	2,373	4,220	454	801	7	24	2
1946	28,952	20,437	1,381	1,024	67	2,173	6,497	9,310	8,518	2,492	4,771	438	783	8	26	2
1947	28,885	20,020	1,404	1,018	64	2,110	6,379	9,119	8,850	2,538	5,070	428	782	5	17	3
1948	28,224	19,529	1,464	1,019	64	2,047	6,060	8,846	8,698	2,491	5,074	406	707	6	17	3
1949	27,600	19,025	1,454	1,016	62	2,001	5,997	8,512	8,378	2,443	5,056	382	680	4	11	2
1950	27,711	19,305	1,551	1,113	64	2,049	5,998	8,529	8,438	2,422	5,043	368	598	4	12	2
1951	29,206	20,530	1,654	1,182	67	2,120	6,329	9,177	8,678	2,514	5,207	355	556	4	12	2
1952	30,143	21,450	1,750	1,228	71	2,143	6,361	9,696	8,985	2,669	5,447	343	512	4	10	2
1953	30,781	21,636	1,812	1,249	72	2,119	6,565	9,819	9,146	2,732	5,581	333	486	4	11	2
1954	30,509	21,374	1,834	1,256	71	2,098	6,450	9,665	9,136	2,720	5,612	321	464	3	15	2

# Stock of Money in the United States

Source: Treasury Department

June 30	Total stock of money in U. S.	Money Held in Treasury				Money Outside of Treasury		
		Total	Amount held as security against gold and silver certificates (and Treasury notes of 1890)	Reserve against U. S. notes (and Treas. notes of 1890)		Total	In Circulation	
							Amount	Per Capita
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
1915	4,050,782,821	1,967,664,597	1,619,428,701	152,977,037	3,702,549,925	3,319,581,654	33.01	
1920	8,128,496,863	2,379,663,573	704,637,755	152,979,026	6,483,470,046	5,467,588,810	51.46	
1925	8,299,382,000	4,170,381,450	2,069,795,096	153,020,980	6,187,048,820	4,815,207,508	41.57	
1930	8,306,564,061	4,021,930,783	1,975,447,640	166,039,988	6,063,074,941	4,321,987,062	36.74	
1935	15,113,031,715	9,937,361,666	7,131,431,261	156,039,431	10,714,439,339	5,567,092,319	43.75	
1940	28,157,959,574	21,836,935,523	19,651,066,772	156,039,431	11,333,196,181	7,847,501,324	59.46	
1945	48,009,399,687	22,202,300,287	19,923,737,751	156,039,431	30,491,765,456	26,746,253,183	191.86	
1946	49,048,010,839	22,649,365,413	20,397,885,320	156,039,431	32,105,938,284	28,244,997,112	200.34	
1947	50,599,351,953	23,633,353,208	22,318,880,445	156,039,431	32,061,221,561	28,297,227,423	196.42	
1948	52,601,128,801	25,890,133,954	25,354,810,696	156,039,431	31,831,754,706	27,902,858,968	190.35	
1949	53,103,980,260	26,801,355,011	25,318,625,209	156,039,431	31,367,720,112	27,492,009,992	184.41	
1950	52,410,333,019	26,616,108,800	25,894,610,720	156,039,431	30,970,915,955	27,156,290,611	179.03	
1951	50,985,938,646	24,175,108,800	24,528,270,090	156,039,431	32,006,292,524	27,809,270,589	180.19	
1952	53,853,745,455	24,370,810,931	23,702,045,916	156,039,431	34,285,716,898	30,124,952,042	188.72	
1953	51,016,486,263	24,960,949,928	23,669,625,208	156,039,431	34,195,207,539	29,921,919,087	184.23	
1954	53,439,101,668	24,480,809,892	23,638,985,107	156,039,431	34,318,726,197	30,229,324,216	182.39	
1955	53,308,618,138	24,250,685,133	23,438,298,208					

There is maintained in the U. S. Treasury— (i) as a reserve for United States notes and Treasury notes of 1890—\$156,039,431 in gold bullion; (ii) as security for Treasury notes of 1890—an equal dollar amount in standard silver dollars (these notes are being canceled and retired on receipt); (iii) as security for outstanding silver certificates—silver in bullion and standard silver dollars of a monetary value equal to the face amount of such silver certificates; and (iv) as security for gold certificates—gold bullion of a value at the legal standard equal to the face amount of such gold certificates. Federal Reserve notes are obligations of the United States and a first lien on all the assets of the issuing Federal Reserve Bank. Federal Reserve notes are secured

by the deposit by the Federal Reserve Bank concerned, with its Federal Reserve Agent, of a like amount of collateral consisting of such discounted or purchased paper as is eligible under the terms of the Federal Reserve Act, or gold certificates, or direct obligations of the United States. Each Federal Reserve Bank must maintain reserves in gold certificates of not less than 25 percent against its Federal Reserve notes in actual circulation. Gold certificates deposited with Federal Reserve Agents as collateral, and those deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as a redemption fund, are counted as part of the required reserve. "Gold certificates" as herein used includes credits with the Treasurer of the United States payable in gold certificates. Federal Reserve bank notes and National bank notes are in process of retirement.

## Stock of Money, Classified by Kind, at End of Each Fiscal Year

Source: Treasury Department

June 30	Gold coin and bullion	Silver dollars	Subsidiary silver	Federal reserve notes	National bank notes	Other and total	Pct. of gold to tot. money
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	
1915	1,985,539,172	568,271,655	185,430,250	84,260,500	819,273,593	4,050,782,821	49.02
1920	2,865,452,492	268,857,494	258,585,239	3,405,877,120	719,037,730	8,158,495,864	35.12
1925	4,360,382,000	522,061,078	283,471,971	1,942,239,590	733,366,074	8,303,631,583	52.54
1930	4,544,869,716	539,959,520	310,978,375	1,746,500,885	698,317,408	8,306,564,064	54.59
1935	19,963,090,880	547,078,371	402,260,615	5,481,778,345	187,190,377	28,457,959,138	63.41
1940	20,212,973,114	493,943,078	825,798,486	23,650,974,895	121,215,375	48,009,399,687	42.03
1945	20,269,934,470	493,580,003	878,958,125	24,839,323,305	115,114,110	49,648,010,839	42.02
1946	21,206,490,450	493,462,387	922,656,000	24,780,494,655	107,322,550	50,599,351,953	44.74
1947	23,532,400,372	493,100,146	952,298,876	24,503,331,215	90,358,076	52,601,128,801	46.07
1948	24,466,321,100	492,867,480	989,455,682	24,040,979,400	83,854,756	53,103,980,260	46.20
1949	24,230,720,268	492,582,858	1,001,573,600	23,602,679,835	82,381,737	50,985,938,646	42.67
1950	21,755,888,335	492,218,551	1,041,915,501	25,753,569,515	78,367,468	53,853,745,455	43.35
1951	23,346,498,498	491,896,865	1,117,889,100	26,698,399,895	74,472,259	54,015,346,023	41.58
1952	22,462,817,840	491,517,862	1,194,757,500	26,543,176,515	70,615,624	53,439,101,668	41.04
1953	21,927,002,967	491,020,651	1,275,666,000	26,829,030,415	67,378,909	53,308,618,138	
1954	21,677,574,826	490,347,300	1,206,140,300				

Gold coin and bullion (June 30, 1934 and since), excludes gold not held in the Treasury.

## Commercial and Industrial Failures in the United States

Source: Dun & Bradstreet, Inc.; data do not include banks

Year	Number	Liabilities	Year	Number	Liabilities	Year	Number	Liabilities
		(\$1,000)			(\$1,000)			(\$1,000)
1920.....	8,851	295,121	1937.....	9,490	183,253	1946.....	1,129	67,349
1925.....	21,214	443,744	1938.....	12,336	246,505	1947.....	3,474	204,612
1930.....	26,355	668,282	1939A.....	11,408	168,204	1948.....	5,250	234,620
1931.....	28,285	736,310	1939B.....	14,768	182,520	1949.....	9,246	308,109
1932.....	31,822	928,313	1940.....	13,619	166,684	1950.....	9,162	248,283
1933A.....	20,307	502,830	1941.....	11,848	161,104	1951.....	8,058	259,547
1933B.....	19,859	457,520	1942.....	9,405	109,763	1952.....	7,611	283,314
1934.....	12,091	333,959	1943.....	3,221	46,339	1953.....	8,862	394,153
1935.....	12,244	310,580	1944.....	1,222	31,660	1954.....	11,086	462,628
1936.....	9,607	203,173	1945.....	809	30,225			

A business failure, as defined for this record, occurs when a commercial or industrial enterprise is involved in a court proceeding or a voluntary action which is likely to end in loss to creditors. Specifically, the Dun & Bradstreet record of failures includes discontinuances following assignment, voluntary or involuntary petition in bankruptcy, attachment, execution, foreclosure, etc.; voluntary withdrawals from business with known loss to creditors, also enterprises involved in court action, such as receivership, and since June, 1943, reorganization, or arrangement, which ment, voluntary or involuntary petition in

as businesses making voluntary compromises with creditors out of court. Comparison of this series with the bankruptcy reports of the Attorney General of the United States is not possible. The latter give complete coverage of all types of cases, including farmers, employees, professional men and others not in business, all of which are excluded from the Dun & Bradstreet statistics. Revisions were made in the classification of failures in 1933 and 1939. In these years, two sets of figures are given—the original denoted as "A" for comparison with previous years and the revised denoted as "B" for comparison with subsequent years.



## All Banks in United States—Number, Deposits

Source: Federal Reserve System

Comprises all national banks in the continental United States and all State commercial banks, trust companies, mutual and stock savings banks and private and industrial banks and special types of institutions that are treated as banks by the Federal bank supervisory agencies.

Date June 30	Number of Banks					Total Deposits (in millions of dollars)				
	Total all banks	Member banks			Nonmember banks		Total all banks	Member banks		
		Total	National	State	Mutual savings	Other		Total	National	State
1920	29,715	9,399	8,025	1,374	628	19,688	41,282	25,401	17,159	8,242
1925	28,479	9,538	8,066	1,472	621	18,320	51,641	32,457	19,912	12,546
1930	23,855	8,315	7,247	1,068	604	14,976	59,841	38,069	23,235	14,824
1935	16,047	6,410	5,425	985	569	8,068	51,149	34,938	22,477	12,461
1940	14,955	6,308	5,164	1,234	551	8,008	70,770	51,729	33,014	18,715
1945	14,542	6,840	5,015	1,825	539	7,163	151,033	118,378	76,534	41,844
1947	14,716	6,928	5,012	1,916	530	7,258	153,349	115,435	77,146	38,280
1948	14,719	6,925	4,998	1,927	529	7,265	156,353	117,452	78,753	38,699
1949	14,680	6,903	4,987	1,916	527	7,250	156,470	118,980	78,219	38,761
1950	14,674	6,885	4,971	1,914	527	7,262	163,770	122,707	82,430	40,277
1951	14,636	6,859	4,946	1,913	526	7,251	171,860	129,737	86,589	43,149
1952	14,599	6,815	4,925	1,890	526	7,258	184,159	138,769	92,720	46,049
1953	14,537	6,765	4,874	1,891	525	7,247	199,159	140,830	94,475	46,355
1954	14,465	6,721	4,835	1,886	525	7,219	199,508	148,252	99,302	48,890
1955	14,309	6,611	4,744	1,867	525	7,173	208,859	154,670	98,636	50,034

Includes one bank in Alaska that became a member bank on April 15, 1954.

## All Banks—Principal Assets and Liabilities, Dec. 31, 1954

Source: Comptroller of the Currency. (In thousands of dollars)

States	Loans	Investments*	Deposits	States	Loans	Investments*	Deposits
Maine.....	350,527	331,883	828,080	North Dakota..	195,719	310,671	623,624
N Hampshire..	349,398	256,343	683,134	South Dakota..	221,622	254,400	591,362
Vermont.....	231,990	116,797	394,248	Nebraska.....	531,861	609,217	1,549,116
Massachusetts.	4,632,539	3,361,943	8,879,885	Kansas.....	729,243	715,947	2,054,435
Rhode Island..	542,537	433,314	1,154,702	Montana.....	202,389	300,661	887,090
Connecticut...	1,572,265	1,454,284	3,741,730	Wyoming.....	98,619	144,889	332,887
New England..	7,412,256	5,954,564	15,681,779	Colorado.....	555,901	617,906	1,553,163
New York.....	25,436,814	17,367,937	52,602,369	New Mexico...	152,549	101,496	489,542
New Jersey...	2,513,373	2,513,423	6,518,779	Oklahoma.....	747,501	691,549	2,142,813
Pennsylvania..	5,282,766	4,767,029	13,551,748	Western.....	3,437,404	3,836,766	10,024,432
Delaware.....	279,347	248,680	666,894	Washington...	1,169,669	813,842	2,613,742
Maryland.....	864,119	1,092,540	2,480,647	Oregon.....	729,108	618,768	1,707,692
Dist. of Col...	501,630	505,730	1,335,688	California...	7,653,343	6,645,310	18,020,376
Eastern.....	34,878,049	26,495,339	77,156,123	Idaho.....	231,330	212,074	532,483
Virginia.....	1,014,263	909,074	2,567,999	Utah.....	315,202	290,786	788,390
West Virginia..	359,150	474,870	1,057,392	Nevada.....	103,700	125,268	276,293
N Carolina...	874,327	747,101	2,325,488	Arizona.....	296,917	242,494	694,203
S. Carolina...	265,227	320,597	838,998	Pacific.....	10,499,269	8,948,562	24,696,809
Georgia.....	944,299	672,144	2,198,876	Total states...	85,614,543	77,727,053	211,111,392
Florida.....	867,968	1,246,082	2,955,024	Alaska.....	40,860	71,822	147,615
Alabama.....	530,940	549,306	1,556,617	Canal Zone...	1,240	1,735	21,045
Mississippi...	320,918	298,870	964,895	Guam.....	5,684		26,336
Louisiana...	713,798	710,138	2,412,774	Hawaii.....	197,627	132,671	408,858
Texas.....	3,712,301	2,748,062	9,617,646	Puerto Rico...	194,439	66,709	306,352
Arkansas.....	316,767	346,652	985,129	Samoa.....	87	860	1,236
Kentucky.....	707,047	749,031	1,987,404	Virgin Islands..	3,883	3,208	8,507
Tennessee...	1,027,100	818,542	2,558,551	Total posses- sions	443,729	277,011	918,949
Southern.....	11,659,103	10,791,419	32,005,793	Tot. U.S. and possessions	86,058,272	78,004,064	212,030,341
Ohio.....	3,506,788	4,036,279	9,686,705	*Investment figures above are for U. S. Govern- ment securities, direct and guaranteed obligations. Other investment totals follow: obligations of States and political subdivisions, \$13,244,468,000; other bonds, notes and debentures, \$6,266,784,000; corporate stocks, including stocks of Federal Re- serve banks, \$1,009,504,000.			
Indiana.....	1,226,116	1,916,474	4,079,982				
Illinois.....	4,760,786	6,719,872	15,165,165				
Michigan.....	2,436,711	3,172,960	7,212,286				
Wisconsin...	1,288,569	1,588,928	3,677,930				
Minnesota...	1,457,401	1,336,758	3,696,678				
Iowa.....	1,031,332	1,041,106	2,707,189				
Missouri.....	2,017,756	1,888,026	5,290,521				
Middle West'n	17,728,462	21,700,403	51,546,456				

## Annual Fire Losses in the United States

Source: National Board of Fire Underwriters. Up to 1916 figures from Journal of Commerce

Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss	Year	Loss
1910	\$214,003,300	1922	\$506,541,001	1933	\$271,453,189	1944	\$437,273,000
1911	206,438,900	1923	535,372,782	1934	271,197,296	1945	484,274,000
1912	203,763,550	1924	649,062,124	1935	235,263,401	1946	551,077,000
1913	221,339,350	1925	559,418,181	1936	266,650,449	1947	647,860,000
1914	172,033,200	1926	561,980,751	1937	294,959,421	1948	715,071,000
1915	268,377,952	1927	472,933,969	1938	275,102,119	1949	651,534,000
1916	289,535,030	1928	464,607,102	1939	285,876,697	1950	648,909,000
1917	353,878,876	1929	459,445,778	1940	309,895,000	1951	730,084,000
1918	202,540,399	1930	501,880,624	1941	303,895,000	1952	815,154,000
1919	447,886,677	1931	451,643,866	1942	314,295,000	1953	903,400,000
1920	495,406,012	1932	400,859,554	1943	373,000,000	1954	870,984,000

Fires take annually in the United States over 11,000 lives.

## Bank Clearings in Chief United States Cities

Source: Except as to Los Angeles, the Commercial and Financial Chronicle, N. Y.

Yr. (Cal.)	New York	Phila.	Chicago	Boston	Los Ang.	San Fran.	Detroit	Kan. City
1935.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1935.....	181,551,008	16,909,000	13,194,988	10,645,822	5,852,241	6,478,835	4,523,167	4,348,113
1940.....	160,878,038	21,355,000	16,681,672	11,913,665	7,543,880	7,773,877	6,412,233	4,997,593
1945.....	334,432,654	34,710,000	27,279,585	19,589,326	17,144,078	15,743,086	10,172,971	10,850,497
1950.....	399,308,634	51,102,000	40,674,983	25,318,336	26,504,731	21,982,689	22,855,273	16,707,120
1951.....	431,774,527	55,433,000	44,780,177	28,334,780	31,860,000	27,350,364	26,622,357	18,041,547
1952.....	461,724,036	58,645,000	45,067,442	28,591,904	32,853,070	26,768,895	28,371,736	18,446,675
1953.....	470,289,300	55,662,000	47,999,904	29,772,937	34,980,220	27,282,107	32,254,705	18,280,089
1954.....	532,029,471	67,147,000	48,528,413	30,851,377	36,745,364	28,019,576	31,393,519	18,777,179

Yr. (Cal.)	Pitts-b'gh	Cleveland	St. Louis	Minneapolis	Baltimore	Cincin.	N Orleans	Louisville
1935.....	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000	\$1,000
1935.....	5,245,718	3,417,055	3,940,654	3,044,735	2,910,637	2,466,319	1,134,158	1,295,116
1940.....	7,074,775	5,734,407	4,822,916	3,787,088	4,201,985	3,245,329	2,149,775	1,933,731
1945.....	12,978,668	11,529,428	9,723,815	8,196,279	8,315,468	6,305,149	4,664,880	4,027,814
1950.....	16,782,419	17,683,829	11,896,444	14,113,814	12,154,904	9,028,712	6,870,927	6,934,397
1951.....	18,483,613	21,580,726	15,994,413	15,812,561	13,645,516	11,054,996	7,435,698	7,578,316
1952.....	19,189,227	22,094,018	16,019,484	15,940,920	14,280,097	11,327,402	7,898,706	7,927,700
1953.....	19,933,159	24,207,950	17,293,908	16,411,560	15,407,346	12,523,539	8,317,963	8,504,086
1954.....	19,136,874	23,296,779	17,450,330	17,436,146	15,521,950	12,613,757	8,679,601	8,729,193

## Bank Suspensions

Source: Federal Reserve System. The figures for bank suspensions represent banks which, during the periods shown, closed temporarily or permanently on account of financial difficulties; does not include banks whose deposit liabilities were assumed by other banks at the time of closing (in some instances with the aid of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation loans).

Year	Suspensions	Deposits	Year	Suspensions	Deposits	Year	Suspensions	Deposits
1928.....	409	142,580,000	1937.....	59	19,723,000	1946.....	None	.....
1929.....	659	230,643,000	1938.....	55	13,012,000	1947.....	1	167,000
1930.....	1,352	853,363,000	1939.....	42	34,998,000	1948.....	None	.....
1931.....	2,294	1,690,869,000	1940.....	22	5,943,000	1949.....	4	2,443,000
1932.....	1,456	715,626,000	1941.....	8	3,726,000	1950.....	1	42,000
1933.....	4,004	3,598,975,000	1942.....	9	1,702,000	1951.....	3	3,113,000
1934.....	57	36,937,000	1943.....	4	8,223,000	1952.....	3	1,414,000
1935.....	34	10,915,000	1944.....	1	405,000	1953.....	4	44,412,000
1936.....	44	11,306,000	1945.....	None	.....	1954.....	3	2,880,000

\*Figures for 1933 comprise 628 banks with deposits of \$360,413,000 suspended before or after the banking holiday (the holiday began March 6 and closed March 15) or placed in receivership during the holiday; 1,224 banks with deposits of \$2,520,391,000 which were not licensed following the banking holiday and were placed in liquidation or receivership; and 1,252 banks with deposits of \$718,171,000 which had not been licensed by June 30, 1933.

## Gold Reserves of Central Banks and Governments

Source: Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

(Millions of dollars; at par of exchange.)

December	U. S.	Unit. King.	France	Germany	Netherlands	Switzerland	Spain	U.S. S.R.	Italy	Belgium	Canada	Argentina	Japan	India
1930.....	4,225	718	2,100	528	172	138	470	249	279	191	110	412	412	128
1935.....	10,126	1,648	4,395	888	439	456	735	839	270	611	169	444	425	275
1940.....	22,042	1	2,000	29	617	502	.....	.....	120	734	154	416	164	274
1942.....	22,739	1	2,000	29	506	824	42	.....	141	735	161	614	.....	274
1943.....	21,981	1	2,000	29	500	965	91	.....	118	734	230	838	.....	274
1944.....	20,631	1	1,777	29	500	1,158	105	.....	24	716	300	992	.....	274
1945.....	20,083	1	1,090	.....	270	1,342	110	.....	28	735	543	1,072	.....	274
1946.....	20,706	1	796	.....	265	1,430	111	.....	58	597	294	322	.....	274
1947.....	22,868	1	548	.....	231	1,856	111	.....	96	624	408	143	.....	266
1948.....	24,399	1	548	.....	166	1,387	111	.....	256	698	496	216	.....	247
1949.....	24,563	1	523	.....	195	1,504	85	.....	256	687	590	216	.....	247
1950.....	22,820	1	523	.....	311	1,470	61	.....	333	621	850	268	.....	247
1951.....	22,873	1	548	.....	28	316	1,411	61	.....	346	706	896	.....	247
1952.....	23,252	1	578	.....	140	544	1,411	61	.....	346	776	996	.....	247
1953.....	22,091	1	578	.....	326	737	1,459	64	.....	346	778	1,080	371	247
1954.....	21,793	1	578	.....	626	796	1,513	56	.....	346	778	1,080	371	247

\*Beginning 1939 figures represent reserves of Bank of England only.

1954 Gold Reserves in other countries (in millions of dollars)—Brazil 323; Chile 42; Cuba 186; Denmark 31; Egypt 174; Indonesia 81; Iran 138; Mexico 62; New Zealand 33; Norway 45; Peru 25; Currencies based on sterling quoted in dollars and cents; all others quoted in cents and decimals Settlements 196.

## United States Foreign Exchange Rates

Currencies based on sterling quoted in dollars and cents; all others quoted in cents and decimals of a cent. (Gold rate \$35 per ounce.)

Country and par Dec. 1, 1955

Europe	Other Continents
Great Britain (\$2.80 per pound).....	Australia (\$2.24 per pound).....
Belgium (50 francs to the dollar).....	Canada (Free).....
Denmark (14.45c per krone).....	New Zealand (\$2.80 per pound).....
France (350 francs per dollar).....	South Africa (\$2.80 per pound).....
Germany (Fed. Republic) 4.2 marks to the dollar.....	Far East
Mark (official).....	Hong Kong (17.5c per Hong Kong dollar).....
(DM Lib. Cap. Acc.).....	India (Calcutta) (21.00c per rupee).....
Holland (3.77 to 3.83 guilders per dollar).....	Pakistan (Karachi) (30.225c per rupee).....
Italy (average closing rate for lire for the dollar in Milan and Rome).....	Latin America
Norway (14.00 cents per krone).....	Argentina (18 pesos per dollar) (Free).....
Portugal (28.75 escudos per dollar).....	Brazil (5.4054c per cruzeiro) (official).....
Spain (Free peseta).....	Colombia (40 cents per peso) (official).....
Sweden (19.33 cents per krona).....	Mexico (13.5 pesos per dollar).....
Switzerland (4.37 francs per dollar).....	Peru (12.5 pesos per dollar) (Free).....
	Uruguay (52.63c per peso) (Free).....
	Venezuela (29.85c per bolivar).....

## N. Y. Stock Exchange Transactions and Seat Prices

Source: New York Stock Exchange

Year (Cal.)	Stocks		Bonds		Seats		Year (Cal.)	Stocks		Bonds		Seats	
	Shares	Par Value	High	Low	High	Low		Shares	Par Value	High	Low	High	Low
	No	Dollars			Dollars			No	Dollars			Dollars	
1900...	138,981,000	579,293,000	47,500	37,500			1941...	170,608,671	2,111,865,000	35,000	19,000		
1905...	260,569,000	1,026,254,000	85,000	72,000			1942...	125,685,208	2,311,478,250	30,000	17,000		
1910...	163,705,000	634,863,000	94,000	65,000			1943...	278,741,765	3,254,717,725	48,000	27,000		
1915...	172,497,000	901,700,000	74,000	38,000			1944...	263,074,018	2,694,704,000	75,000	40,000		
1920...	227,636,000	3,814,422,000	115,000	85,000			1945...	377,563,575	2,261,985,110	95,000	49,000		
1925...	459,717,623	3,427,042,210	155,000	99,000			1946...	363,769,312	1,364,174,150	97,000	61,000		
1929*	1,124,800,410	2,991,338,000	630,000	525,000			1947...	322,623,894	1,075,541,320	70,000	50,000		
1930...	810,632,546	2,720,301,800	480,000	205,000			1948...	302,218,965	1,013,829,210	68,000	46,000		
1935...	381,635,752	3,339,458,000	145,000	70,000			1949...	272,323,402	1,112,425,170	74,000	45,000		
1936...	496,046,869	3,339,458,000	174,000	65,000			1950...	524,709,621	1,777,949,070	49,000	35,000		
1937...	409,464,770	2,792,531,000	134,000	89,000			1951...	443,504,076	824,002,920	68,000	52,000		
1938...	297,466,722	1,859,865,000	85,000	61,000			1952...	337,805,179	772,875,640	55,000	39,000		
1939...	262,029,509	2,046,083,000	70,000	51,000			1953...	354,851,325	775,940,140	60,000	39,000		
1940...	207,599,749	1,669,438,000	60,000	33,000			1954...	573,374,622	979,510,030	88,000	45,000		

\*Record high.

As of the close of business Dec. 31, 1954, there were 1,532 stock issues, aggregating 3,174,250,545 shares listed on the New York Stock Exchange, with a total market value of \$169,148,544,265.

## American Stock Exchange Transactions and Seat Prices

Source: American Stock Exchange

Date	Yearly volumes		Seat price ranges		Date	Yearly volumes		Seat price ranges	
	Stocks	Bonds	High	Low		Stocks	Bonds	High	Low
1929...	476,140,375	\$513,551,000	\$254,000	\$150,000	1944...	71,061,783	\$181,073,500	\$16,000	\$7,500
1930...	222,270,065	\$63,541,000	225,000	70,000	1945...	143,309,392	167,333,000	32,000	12,000
1934...	60,050,695	1,013,639,000	40,000	17,000	1946...	137,313,214	79,770,000	37,500	19,000
1935...	75,747,764	1,171,440,000	33,000	12,000	1947...	72,376,027	88,628,000	25,000	13,500
1937...	104,178,804	442,361,000	35,000	19,000	1948...	75,016,108	59,757,000	23,000	12,500
1938...	49,610,238	366,974,000	17,500	8,000	1949...	66,201,828	49,636,000	10,000	5,500
1939...	45,729,888	444,497,000	12,000	7,000	1950...	107,792,340	47,549,000	11,000	6,500
1940...	42,838,377	303,902,000	7,250	6,000	1951...	111,629,218	38,832,000	16,500	9,500
1941...	34,656,354	249,705,000	2,800	1,000	1952...	106,237,657	28,565,000	14,000	12,000
1942...	22,301,852	176,701,500	1,700	650	1953...	102,378,937	32,114,800	15,000	10,100
1943...	71,374,283	231,109,000	8,500	1,600	1954...	162,948,716	30,697,000	19,000	10,000

Change of name from New York Curb Exchange was effected January 5, 1953.

## Bureau of the Mint

Source: Bureau of the Mint

The first United States Mint was established in Philadelphia, Pa., then the nation's capital, by the Act of April 2, 1792 which provided for gold, silver and copper coinage. Originally, supervisor of the Mint was a function of the Secretary of State, but it became (1799) an independent agency reporting directly to the President. When the Coinage Act of 1873 was passed, all mint and assay office activities were placed under a newly organized Bureau of the Mint in the Department of the Treasury.

The Bureau of the Mint manufactures all domestic

coinage, acquires gold and silver bullion, safeguards the Government's holdings of monetary metals, administers the issuance of Treasury licenses for acquisition, possession and use of gold for business purposes. Other activities include the refining of gold and silver, coinage for foreign governments, manufacture of medals for the armed services, manufacture of coinage dies and platinum assay utensils, and special assays of bullion and ores. Coinage production of the three United States Mints for the calendar year 1954 is shown in the statement below.

DOMESTIC COINAGE EXECUTED, BY MINTS, DURING CALENDAR YEAR 1954

Denomination	Philadelphia	San Francisco	Denver	Total value	Total pieces
<b>SILVER</b>					
Half-dollars regular	\$6,710,751.50	\$2,496,700.00	\$12,722,790.00	\$21,930,241.50	43,860,483
Half-dollars commemorative:					
Booker T. Washington	6,003.00	61,012.00	6,003.00	73,018.00	146,036
George Washington Carver..	13,661,375.75	2,958,680.50	10,578,375.00	27,198,431.25	108,785,725
Quarter-dollars	11,424,350.30	2,286,000.00	10,639,700.00	24,350,050.30	243,600,503
Dimes	31,802,480.55	7,802,392.50	33,944,868.00	73,549,741.05	396,292,747
<b>Total Silver</b>					
Five-cent pieces	2,395,867.50	1,469,200.00	5,856,828.00	9,721,895.50	194,437,910
One-cent pieces	718,733.50	961,900.00	2,515,525.00	4,196,158.50	419,615,850
<b>Total minor</b>	<b>3,114,601.00</b>	<b>2,431,100.00</b>	<b>8,372,353.00</b>	<b>13,918,054.00</b>	<b>614,053,760</b>
<b>Total domestic coinage</b>	<b>\$4,917,081.55</b>	<b>10,233,492.50</b>	<b>42,317,221.00</b>	<b>\$7,467,795.05</b>	<b>1,010,346,507</b>

COINAGE EXECUTED FOR FOREIGN GOVERNMENTS (PIECES)

Costa Rica, 2,015,000; El Salvador, 17,000,000. Total, 19,015,000.

## United States Customs and Internal Revenue Receipts

Source: Treasury Department

Gross Not reduced by appropriations to Federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, or refunds of receipts.

Year (Fiscal)	Customs	Internal Revenue	Year (Fiscal)	Customs	Internal Revenue	Year (Fiscal)	Customs	Internal Revenue
	Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars		Dollars	Dollars
1930...	587,000,903	3,039,295,014	1944...	431,252,168	41,694,987,330	1950...	422,650,329	39,448,607,109
1935...	343,353,034	2,277,690,028	1945...	354,775,342	43,902,001,929	1951...	624,008,055	51,106,094,093
1940...	348,390,035	5,303,139,988	1946...	435,475,072	40,310,333,298	1952...	550,669,379	65,634,894,288
1941...	391,870,013	7,361,674,982	1947...	494,078,260	39,379,408,695	1953...	613,419,582	70,197,973,876
1942...	388,948,427	12,993,117,888	1948...	421,723,028	41,853,485,252	1954...	502,020,618	70,299,651,501
1943...	324,290,777	22,143,965,999	1949...	384,484,790	40,307,284,874	1955(p)	608,396,634	66,271,198,161

(p) Preliminary.

## Farmers' Marketing and Purchasing Cooperatives in the U. S.

Source: Farmer Cooperative Service (Marketing Season, 1942-53)

A marketing season includes the period during which the farm products of a specified year are moved into the channels of trade. Marketing seasons overlap.

State	Associations	Membership	Business <sup>1</sup>	State	Associations	Membership	Business <sup>2</sup>
No.	No.	\$1,000	No.	No.	\$1,000	No.	\$1,000
Alabama	55	93,737	33,818	Nebraska	414	234,058	231,596
Arizona	12	41,409	22,944	New York	4	980	1,417
Arkansas	115	67,452	89,658	New Hampshire	14	11,740	29,297
California	461	131,479	803,256	New Jersey	65	38,861	193,144
Colorado	112	68,729	163,320	New Mexico	31	10,862	33,162
Connecticut	28	18,067	50,940	New York	92	16,737	180,322
Delaware	15	17,289	19,372	North Carolina	88	166,836	129,034
Dist. of Col.	1	21,509	125,264	Ohio	349	24,107	242,475
Florida	107	107,915	48,145	Okla.	105	372,169	517,893
Georgia	81	60,586	101,164	Oklahoma	207	147,686	151,274
Idaho	106	60,586	101,164	Oregon	128	71,808	164,898
Illinois	670	573,337	697,350	Pennsylvania	185	167,271	297,430
Indiana	151	390,497	375,072	Rhode Island	4	1,118	7,149
Iowa	718	398,227	550,528	South Carolina	34	59,125	18,536
Kansas	357	168,432	291,059	South Dakota	321	159,880	179,647
Kentucky	79	378,420	118,285	Tennessee	111	178,151	57,760
Louisiana	53	26,158	46,010	Utah	539	216,897	380,181
Maine	24	23,197	50,367	Vermont	70	34,195	82,478
Mass.	63	77,061	94,005	Virginia	48	26,185	73,753
Massachusetts	44	35,210	64,809	Washington	148	241,153	144,446
Michigan	239	197,129	282,468	West Virginia	191	108,166	276,048
Minnesota	1,330	570,101	619,171	Wisconsin	72	55,046	34,569
Mississippi	132	126,452	124,822	Wyoming	866	42,064	587,785
Missouri	286	139,315	297,378		26	17,305	27,420
Montana	182	67,038	101,240	Total	10,114	7,474,495	9,539,962

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary.

<sup>2</sup>After adjusting the gross dollar volume for duplication arising from transactions between cooperatives the net business approximately represents the value at the level at which the farmer does business with his cooperatives. It does not include wholesale business of farm supply cooperatives with other cooperatives or terminal market sales performed for local associations.

Membership and business volume of this association are allocated to the States in which the members reside and the business originates.

## Consumer Credit Statistics

Source: Federal Reserve System (Estimated amounts outstanding in millions of dollars)

End of year or month	Total	Installment credit				Noninstallment credit			
		Total	Automobile paper <sup>1</sup>	Other consumer goods paper <sup>1</sup>	Repair and modernization loans <sup>2</sup>	Personal loans	Total	Single payment loans	Charge accounts
1941	9,172	6,085	2,458	1,929	376	1,322	3,087	845	1,645
1942	5,983	3,166	742	1,195	255	974	2,817	713	1,444
1943	4,901	2,136	355	819	130	832	2,765	613	1,410
1944	5,111	2,176	397	791	119	869	2,935	624	1,510
1945	5,665	2,462	455	816	182	1,009	3,203	746	1,612
1946	8,384	4,172	981	1,290	405	1,496	4,212	1,222	2,076
1947	11,570	6,695	1,924	2,843	718	1,910	4,875	1,356	2,353
1948	14,111	8,968	3,054	3,843	848	2,229	5,445	1,445	2,713
1949	17,104	11,516	4,690	4,887	1,006	2,444	5,688	1,532	2,680
1950	20,813	14,490	6,342	4,337	1,006	2,805	6,323	1,821	3,096
1951	21,468	14,837	6,242	4,270	1,090	3,235	6,641	1,934	3,096
1952	25,827	18,681	8,099	5,328	1,406	3,851	7,143	2,094	3,342
1953	29,537	22,187	10,341	5,831	1,619	4,366	7,450	2,219	3,111
1954	30,125	22,467	10,396	5,668	1,616	4,787	7,658	2,420	3,518
1955 Jan.	29,760	22,436	10,459	5,609	1,574	4,794	7,324	2,371	3,225
Feb.	29,518	22,508	10,641	5,584	1,550	4,833	7,010	2,427	2,891
Mar.	29,948	22,974	11,053	5,479	1,530	4,912	6,974	2,481	2,735
April	30,655	23,513	11,482	5,492	1,534	5,005	7,142	2,496	2,859
May	31,568	24,149	11,985	5,555	1,546	5,063	7,419	2,589	3,011

<sup>1</sup>Includes all consumer installment credit extended for the purpose of purchasing automobiles and other consumer goods and secured by the items purchased, whether held by retail outlets or financial institutions. Includes credit on purchases by individuals of automobiles or other consumer goods that may be used in part for business.

<sup>2</sup>Includes only repair and modernization loans held by financial institutions; such loans held by retail outlets are included in "other consumer goods paper."

## United States Life Insurance Purchases, Ownership and Assets

Legal Reserve Life Insurance Companies

Source: Spectator Year Book, Life Insurance Agency Management Association and Institute of Life Insurance In millions of dollars.

Year	Purchases of Life Insurance				Insurance in force				Assets
	Ordinary	Group	Industrial	Total	Ordinary	Group	Industrial	Total	
1925	9,440	1,070	3,120	13,630	52,910	4,247	12,318	69,475	11,538
1930	10,750	1,390	3,960	16,100	78,622	9,288	17,963	106,413	18,880
1935	7,280	760	4,010	12,050	70,710	10,283	17,471	98,461	23,216
1940	6,762	723	3,350	10,835	79,408	15,256	20,866	115,530	30,802
1945	9,977	1,205	3,430	14,702	101,651	22,436	27,675	151,762	44,797
1948	15,353	3,165	4,600	23,118	131,530	38,425	31,253	201,208	55,512
1949	15,272	3,326	4,930	23,528	139,329	42,256	32,087	213,672	59,630
1950	18,067	6,907	5,402	30,376	149,791	50,962	33,115	233,168	64,020
1951	19,060	4,552	5,461	29,073	160,164	58,106	34,870	253,140	68,278
1952	21,748	6,168	5,987	33,943	172,259	67,884	36,448	276,591	73,376
1953	25,307	7,675	6,508	39,484	186,710	79,768	37,741	304,259	78,533
1954	27,119	11,279	6,846	44,544	200,713	94,312	38,664	333,719	81,486

Includes \$6,738,000,000 of group life on Federal Employees.

## Average Consumers' Price Indexes

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

A major revision was incorporated in the Consumer Price Index beginning January 1953. The revised index, based on 46 cities, has been linked to the previously published "interim adjusted" indexes for 34 cities and rebased on 1947-49=100 to form a continuous series. For the convenience of users, the "All-items" indexes are also shown on the 1935-39=100 base on this page.

The revised Consumer Price Index measures the average change in price of goods and services purchased by urban wage-earner and salaried-clerical worker families. Data for 46 large, medium, and small cities are combined for the United States average.

For Cost of Living data on 1935-39=100 base for years 1915 to 1952 consult pages 760 and 761 in the 1953 edition of the WORLD ALMANAC.

Year	All items	Total food	Apparel	Housing						Transportation	Medical care	Personal care	Reading, recreation	Other goods, and services
				Total	Rent	Gas and electricity	Solid fuels, fuel oil	House furnishings	Household operation					
1948 Avg.	102.7	104.1	103.5	101.7	100.7	100.0	104.4	103.2	102.6	100.9	100.9	101.3	100.4	100.5
1949 Avg.	101.8	100.0	99.4	103.3	105.0	102.5	106.9	99.3	100.1	108.5	104.1	101.1	101.1	103.4
1950 Avg.	102.8	101.2	98.1	106.1	108.8	102.7	110.5	100.3	101.2	111.3	106.0	101.1	103.4	106.2
1951 Avg.	111.0	112.6	106.9	112.4	113.1	113.1	116.4	111.2	109.0	118.4	111.1	110.5	106.5	109.7
1952 Avg.	113.5	114.6	105.8	114.6	117.9	104.5	118.7	108.5	111.8	126.2	117.2	111.8	107.0	115.4
1953 Avg.	114.4	112.8	104.8	117.7	124.1	106.6	123.9	107.9	115.3	129.7	121.3	112.8	108.0	118.2
1954 Avg.	114.8	112.6	104.3	119.1	128.5	107.9	123.5	106.1	117.4	128.0	125.2	113.4	107.0	120.1
1955 Jan.	114.3	110.6	103.3	119.6	129.5	109.4	126.1	104.6	117.7	127.6	126.5	113.7	106.9	119.9
Feb.	114.3	110.8	103.4	119.6	129.7	109.9	126.2	104.8	117.7	127.4	126.8	113.5	106.4	119.8
Mar.	114.3	110.8	103.2	119.6	130.0	110.3	126.2	104.6	117.9	127.3	127.0	113.5	106.6	119.8
Apr.	114.2	111.2	103.1	119.5	129.9	110.3	125.7	104.5	118.1	125.3	127.3	113.7	106.6	119.8
May	114.2	111.1	103.3	119.4	130.3	110.9	122.5	103.7	119.0	125.5	127.5	113.9	106.5	119.9
June	114.1	111.3	103.2	119.7	130.4	110.7	122.7	103.8	119.2	125.8	127.6	114.1	106.2	119.9
July	114.7	112.1	103.2	119.9	131.4	110.8	123.2	103.6	119.4	125.4	127.9	115.5	106.3	120.3
Aug.	114.5	111.2	103.4	120.0	130.5	110.8	123.8	103.2	119.5	125.4	128.0	115.8	106.3	120.4

Includes tobacco, alcoholic beverages, and "miscellaneous services" (such as legal services, banking fees and burial services).

## Consumers' Price Indexes, All Items and Food

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100; BASE COMPARED TO 1935-39=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100	Year and month	1947-49=100		1935-39=100
	All items	Total food			All items	Total food	
1935 Avg.	58.7	49.7	98.1	1949 Avg.	101.8	100.0	170.2
1936 Avg.	59.3	50.1	99.1	1950 Avg.	102.8	101.2	171.9
1937 Avg.	61.4	52.1	102.7	1951 Avg.	111.0	112.6	185.6
1938 Avg.	60.3	48.4	100.8	1952 Avg.	113.5	114.6	189.8
1939 Avg.	59.4	47.1	99.4	1953 Avg.	114.4	112.8	191.3
1940 Avg.	59.0	47.8	100.2	1954 Avg.	114.8	112.6	191.9
1941 Avg.	62.9	52.2	105.2	1955 Jan.	114.3	110.6	191.1
1942 Avg.	69.7	61.3	116.6	Feb.	114.3	110.8	191.1
1943 Avg.	74.0	65.3	123.7	Mar.	114.3	110.8	191.1
1944 Avg.	75.2	67.4	125.7	Apr.	114.2	111.2	190.9
1945 Avg.	76.9	68.9	128.6	May	114.2	111.1	190.9
1946 Avg.	83.4	79.0	139.5	June	114.4	111.3	191.3
1947 Avg.	95.5	95.9	159.6	July	114.7	112.1	191.8
1948 Avg.	102.8	104.1	171.0	Aug.	114.5	111.2	191.4

## Retail Food Prices in Large Cities

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

City	Food at home									
	Total food		Total food at home		Cereals, bakery products		Meats, poultry, fish		Dairy products	
	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954	Aug. 1955	Aug. 1954
United States avg.	111.2	113.9	110.0	113.3	124.1	122.3	102.9	107.6	105.7	111.3
Atlanta, Ga.	110.6	114.8	109.0	114.1	117.8	116.8	105.7	114.2	108.2	112.7
Baltimore, Md.	113.3	115.8	112.0	115.4	121.9	121.9	103.8	110.6	109.1	118.8
Boston, Mass.	110.3	111.4	109.0	110.6	119.6	119.2	100.2	104.5	107.7	105.5
Chicago, Ill.	110.5	111.9	109.0	111.2	119.6	116.9	97.0	102.0	109.5	104.0
Cincinnati, Ohio	111.5	115.5	110.4	115.4	124.1	120.6	102.9	109.9	106.2	107.8
Cleveland, Ohio	109.6	111.8	108.1	111.3	119.4	118.5	100.1	104.2	102.2	100.1
Detroit, Mich.	113.5	116.4	112.1	115.4	119.7	118.0	101.6	106.8	107.7	103.4
Houston, Tex.	110.1	112.3	109.0	111.5	118.2	117.7	101.9	104.8	109.6	103.4
Kansas City, Mo.	105.8	110.6	104.0	110.3	120.9	120.3	97.5	102.8	94.8	103.0
Los Angeles, Calif.	110.7	112.3	107.5	110.8	128.0	127.0	102.1	108.0	102.9	102.8
Minneapolis, Minn.	111.4	113.4	110.5	113.1	125.1	125.1	99.1	100.9	105.9	101.9
New York N. Y.	111.4	113.1	110.4	112.8	129.0	125.2	104.8	107.8	105.1	105.2
Philadelphia, Pa.	111.8	114.2	111.1	113.6	123.0	120.9	105.6	110.3	108.7	108.0
Pittsburgh, Pa.	111.8	114.2	111.1	113.6	123.0	120.9	105.6	110.3	108.7	108.0
Portland, Ore.	110.4	113.5	109.5	113.6	123.5	124.3	103.1	110.9	102.7	105.0
St. Louis, Mo.	112.5	117.0	110.2	115.7	118.8	119.1	102.8	108.9	95.5	99.0
San Francisco, Calif.	111.9	114.3	111.0	113.8	130.9	131.0	106.7	108.8	105.0	105.3
Seranton, Pa.	109.1	112.1	108.8	112.3	119.4	118.6	101.5	108.2	105.1	104.9
Seattle, Wash.	112.2	112.8	111.6	112.7	127.7	126.2	104.1	107.5	108.2	108.2
Washington, D. C.	111.7	114.5	110.1	113.7	121.9	121.5	100.5	105.2	109.4	111.9

## Indexes of Retail Prices of Foods

REVISED INDEXES, 1947-49=100

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

Year and month	Total food	Food at home					
		Total food at home	Cereals, bakery products	Meats, poultry, fish	Dairy products	Fruits, vegetables	Other foods <sup>1</sup>
1948 Avg	104.1	104.1	103.4	106.1	106.3	100.5	102.5
1949 Avg	100.0	100.0	102.7	100.5	96.9	101.9	97.5
1950 Avg	101.2	101.2	104.5	104.9	99.9	97.6	101.2
1951 Avg	112.6	112.6	114.0	117.2	107.0	106.7	111.6
1952 Avg	114.6	114.6	116.8	116.2	111.5	117.2	109.4
1953 Jan	112.8	112.5	119.1	116.9	109.6	114.5	112.2
1954 Jan	112.6	111.9	121.9	108.0	106.1	111.9	111.8
Feb	110.6	109.4	124.1	102.1	106.4	110.6	111.3
Mar	110.8	109.6	124.8	102.5	106.1	110.7	112.1
Apr	111.2	109.7	124.9	102.3	105.4	112.0	111.9
May	111.1	110.1	124.9	104.0	104.8	117.5	109.1
June	111.1	110.0	124.8	102.1	104.0	120.2	108.4
July	111.3	110.3	124.0	104.8	104.1	119.5	107.7
Aug	111.2	111.1	124.2	103.7	104.7	121.9	109.2
		110.0	124.1	102.9	105.7	111.4	112.6

<sup>1</sup>Includes eggs, fats and oils, sugar and sweets, beverages (nonalcoholic) and other miscellaneous foods.

## Wholesale Price Indexes

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

The Wholesale Primary Market Price Index is designed to show the rate and direction of the composite of price movements, and to measure price changes not influenced by quantity, quality, terms of sale, etc. Wholesale refers to sales in quantities, not to prices received or paid by wholesale manufacturers and producers.

Group	Revised (1947-49 = 100)	Aug. 1953 <sup>1</sup>	June 1955	June 1954	June 1953	June 1952	June 1951	June 1950
All commodities		110.8	110.3	110.0	109.5	111.2	115.1	100.2
Farm products		88.1	91.8	91.8	95.4	107.2	113.9	94.5
Processed foods		101.9	103.0	105.0	104.3	108.5	111.3	96.8
All commodities other than farm and foods		117.4	115.6	114.2	113.9	112.6	116.2	102.2
Textile products and apparel		95.2	95.2	94.9	97.4	99.0	112.9	93.3
Hides, skins and leather products		93.8	92.9	95.6	101.0	95.9	121.7	90.1
Fuel, power and lighting materials		107.3	106.8	107.8	108.3	105.9	106.3	102.4
Chemicals and allied products		105.9	106.8	100.8	105.6	104.3	110.2	92.1
Rubber and products		148.5	140.3	126.1	125.0	133.4	148.3	109.6
Lumber and wood products		125.0	123.7	116.3	121.5	119.9	124.6	112.4
Pulp, paper and allied products		119.9	118.3	115.8	115.8	116.7	120.2	95.9
Metals and metal products		129.3	132.6	127.1	126.9	124.1	122.7	108.8
Machinery and motive products		116.2	127.1	124.3	123.4	121.3	118.6	106.3
Furniture and other household durables		126.1	115.2	115.4	114.7	113.6	115.0	103.1
Non-metallic minerals—structural		121.7	123.7	119.1	119.4	113.8	113.6	105.4
Tobacco manufactures and bottled beverages		121.7	121.6	121.4	115.6	110.8	108.4	101.4
Miscellaneous		89.8	89.1	105.1	95.3	108.1	102.8	96.9

<sup>1</sup>Preliminary.

## Personal Consumption Expenditures for the U. S.

Source: Office of Business Economics, U. S. Department of Commerce

(In millions of dollars)

	1930	1935	1940	1945	1950	1952	1953	1954
Food and tobacco	19,414	17,621	22,223	44,573	63,250	75,101	77,197	78,586
Clothing, accessories, and jewelry	9,713	7,010	8,857	19,706	22,705	24,803	24,634	24,545
Personal care	1,039	802	1,036	1,982	2,355	2,573	2,650	2,759
Housing	11,015	7,610	9,347	12,407	12,356	25,613	27,509	29,758
Household operation	9,585	7,737	10,470	15,530	27,114	28,893	30,228	30,776
Medical care and death expenses	3,382	2,728	3,533	5,756	9,257	10,501	11,178	11,756
Personal business	4,035	3,119	3,616	4,431	8,181	9,380	10,572	11,379
Transportation	6,147	5,281	7,143	6,815	23,225	23,234	27,009	26,928
Recreation	3,990	2,830	3,761	6,139	10,708	11,374	11,832	12,220
Private education and research	683	507	641	974	1,939	2,319	2,447	2,605
Religious and welfare activities	1,209	882	1,012	1,735	2,463	2,855	2,978	3,202
Foreign travel and remittances—net	756	352	223	1,621	1,093	1,652	1,984	2,018
Total personal consumption expenditures	70,968	56,289	71,881	121,699	194,026	218,328	230,578	236,532

## Federal Civilian Employment

Source: Bureau of Labor Statistics, United States Department of Labor

Year and month	Continental U. S.				Washington, D. C. <sup>1</sup>			
	Total <sup>2</sup>	Executive <sup>3</sup>	Legislative	Judicial	Total	Executive	Legislative	Judicial
1952 Average	2,420,000	2,394,000	22,600	3,000	258,700	237,200	20,800	700
1953 Average	2,305,000	2,279,000	22,200	3,000	240,900	219,800	20,300	700
1954 Average	2,188,000	2,161,600	21,900	2,000	227,500	206,700	20,100	700
1955 January	2,139,000	2,113,200	21,700	4,000	226,700	206,100	19,900	700
February	2,142,000	2,116,400	21,800	4,000	227,600	207,000	19,900	700
March	2,148,000	2,112,100	21,800	4,000	227,600	207,000	19,900	700
April	2,153,000	2,127,400	21,700	4,000	228,200	207,500	20,000	700
May	2,159,000	2,132,900	21,600	4,000	228,200	207,500	19,900	700
June	2,183,000	2,157,400	21,700	4,000	231,900	211,400	19,900	700
July	2,187,000	2,161,400	21,800	4,000	232,400	211,900	19,800	700

<sup>1</sup>Continental United States only.

<sup>2</sup>Includes all Federal civilian employment in Washington Standard Metropolitan Area (District of Columbia and adjacent Maryland and Virginia counties).

<sup>3</sup>Includes all executive agencies (except Central Intelligence Agency) and Government corporations.

Civilian employment in navy yards, arsenals, hospitals, and on force-account construction is also included.

# AVIATION

## Report of Activities of Scheduled Airlines

Source: Air Transport Association of America, Washington, D.C.

### COMMERCIAL AIR TRANSPORTATION AND NATIONAL DEFENSE

The scheduled airlines emerged from World War II as an essential part of national defense. Later, Korea showed the usefulness of civilian airlift to national security and the relation of the airline fleet to the military fleet. The Dept. of Defense is fully aware today of the value of airline passenger and cargo capacity in a crisis. Mobilization planning includes immediate use of the airline fleet to supplement military transportation and continued support of the regular commerce of the United States.

For military transportation, the scheduled airlines have formed a Civil Reserve Air Fleet of 280 of their 4-engine aircraft, capable of non-stop over-ocean flights, to support military airlift in an emergency. These planes, representing one-half of the airlines' 4-engine fleet, have been modified to make them adaptable for military use, with airline crews on 48 hours' notice. The combined annual airlift of this fleet is 2.1 billion ton-miles.

#### AIR FLEET IN RESERVE

The Civil Reserve Air Fleet represents some 400,000,000 dollars worth of aircraft, not to mention the costs of trained crews, maintenance, hangars, ground equipment spare parts and ground personnel. In fact, to maintain such a fleet in readiness might cost the taxpayer almost as much as the value of the fleet each year. To put it another way, in fiscal year 1954, subsidy payments to domestic and international carriers are officially reported as \$73,052,000. For this expenditure, the government has in constant readiness 2.1 billion annual ton-miles of total military airlift at an annual expenditure of 3.84c for each available ton-mile. In addition, the government need not train pilots, co-pilots, navigators, radio operators and mechanics to operate the Reserve Fleet. Skilled and experienced airline personnel will accompany each of the aircraft "for the duration."

At the level of peacetime expenditure which currently exists for the Military Air Transport Service, the maintenance of a comparable airlift capability, excluding aircraft and engine depreciation and the "salaries" of flight crews, would cost the taxpayer approximately 30.8c per each annual available ton-mile.

In addition to the Civil Reserve Air Fleet, the scheduled airlines' remaining fleet of approximately 1,100 airplanes, including 2-engine aircraft, would play a role in an emergency. They would provide services essential to the production of supplies and equipment for the Armed Forces. Thus the scheduled airlines would continue to shorten America's first line of defense—the production line.

Although the Civil Reserve Air Fleet is provided by the larger trunk and international carriers, the 14 scheduled local service lines are also an important part of defense. Defense installations call for reliable airline service. Due to decentralization, more and more defense plants are located away from major population centers and must rely upon the local service airlines for fast transportation.

#### COMMERCE

Larger and faster airplanes and the continued improvement of navigation and traffic control facilities enabled air transportation—domestic, international and territorial—to produce 4,263 bil-

lion available ton-miles in 1954, or more than 3 times the 1946 figure and 13½% more than in 1953.

Along with the growth in service, there has been a growth in promotion and competition. Since 1939 the number of scheduled certified airlines has grown from 22 to 59. There also has been a growth in the variety of service.

Domestic revenue passenger miles in 1954 reached a new high of more than 16 billion, nearly triple the 1946 total and 13½% higher than in 1953 (16,230 billion passenger miles is equivalent to a 120-mile trip by every man, woman and child in the United States). Internationally, revenue passenger miles in 1954 came to 3,743 billion, more than 3½ times the 1946 total and an increase of 10.7% over 1953.

The 14 local service airlines, developed to link America's important intermediate cities with one another and with the larger centers, flew 30,000 route miles with 160 airplanes in 1954. They served 440 cities in 42 states and provided the only airline service to 280 of those cities. In the last 7 years their total of revenue ton-miles flown has multiplied more than 5 times.

The airlines engaged in territorial service helped make the U. S. territories part of the economic life of the U. S. Regular territorial air service brings the territories within hours of the 48 states and, in some instances, is the only feasible means of transportation between scattered communities.

For many years Air Transport Association members, in cooperation with the Post Office Department, have been operating helicopter mail service at Los Angeles, Chicago and New York. In December, 1952, the ATA Rotocraft Committee assumed responsibility for planning future coordination of helicopters with conventional airplane operations.

In 1954, 2 of the 3 companies which operate helicopters exclusively started passenger service to serve metropolitan areas.

Over the years the U. S. scheduled airlines have promoted low-cost air-coach or tourist-class service so that in 1954 they offered the greatest volume of low cost air service in the world.

Revenue passenger miles flown by domestic air-coach services were 32.7% of the total revenue passenger miles. Tourist-class air service accounted for 52.3% of all revenue passenger miles flown by the U. S. scheduled airlines in international service.

#### Domestic Trunk and Local Service Traffic First Nine Months

	1954	1955
Revenue passengers..	23,600,000	28,182,000
Revenue passenger miles .....	12,453,167,000	14,902,715,000
Mail ton-miles .....	57,466,000	62,759,000
Cargo ton-miles .....	130,166,000	163,515,000
Total revenue ton-miles .....	1,400,462,000	1,676,714,000

#### Mail

The first scheduled air service in the United States was designed for the sole purpose of speeding the mails. For a long time, payments for carrying mail were the major source of revenue for young airlines.

Today, payments for carrying the mail are only 8.66% of the revenue of the airlines, although the

#### DOMESTIC OPERATIONS

Year	Lines in operation	Planes in service*	Rev. miles flown	Rev. pass. carried	Cargo ton-miles—mail expr. and frt	Pass. rates—cent per mile	Fatalities per 100 million pas. mi.
1952	36	1,059	457,932,471	25,019,742	230,077,973	5.56	0.35
1953	34	1,164	528,066,178	28,170,075	323,927,459	5.45	0.36
1954	34	1,216	554,433,000	31,784,000	326,250,000	5.39	.09
1955 (1st half)	33	1,227	305,012,000	18,047,000	197,657,000	5.36	.42

#### INTERNATIONAL

Year	Lines	Planes	Rev. miles	Rev. pass.	Cargo ton-miles	Pass. rates—cent per mile	Fatalities per 100 million pas. mi.
1952	12	225	103,399,070	2,362,059	94,695,407	7.06	3.1
1953	14	236	114,508,904	3,231,887	107,042,158	6.87	0.06
1954	14	238	124,897,000	3,406,000	145,174,000	6.79	.00
1955 (1st half)	14	221	62,571,000	1,848,000	76,099,000	6.75	.05

\*A certain number of the planes in international service are also listed on domestic certificates.

amount of air mail service is greater than ever before. Today, air mail is a greater source of revenue for the Post Office than for airlines. In addition to carrying air mail, the airlines are co-operating in an experiment to see whether first-class mail should not receive truly first-class mail service, by going by air whenever air will speed delivery.

In 1954, volume of air mail service reached an all-time high. Domestically, it registered a 11.82% increase, with 81,386,000 ton-miles in 1954 as compared with 72,784,000 ton-miles in 1953. Internationally, it showed a gain of 44.36%, with 35,323,000 ton-miles in 1954 as against 24,468,000 ton-miles in 1953.

In domestic operations, the scheduled airlines returned an \$8,500,000 profit to the Post Office Dept. Since 1952, when subsidy payments were separated from mail payments, air-mail profits to the Post Office have been nearly \$22,000,000. Almost 40% of that amount was realized in 1954.

The experiment in moving standard 3-cent mail by air has been conducted on a space-available

basis between specific points in the eastern part of the U. S. and on the West Coast. The experiment is now well advanced into its second year.

It is still too early to determine its success, but during its first year senders of letters saved a vast amount of delivery time. Hundreds of millions of letters reached destination an average of 11% hours sooner than if they had moved by surface means. The scheduled airlines cooperating in the program flew 9,600,000 ton-miles of mail. Postage revenues to the Post Office Dept. amounted to \$29,500,000. The Department paid the air carriers \$1,830,000 for flying this mail and kept \$27,670,000, or 94% of the total.

This accelerated mail service is not limited to the larger U. S. cities. Intermediate cities are also taking part in the experiment through the operations of local service airlines in 23 states. The new service in no way infringes upon 6-cent air mail. Space is contracted and air transportation is guaranteed for air mail and it continues to enjoy its traditional priority over other mail, passengers and cargo.

## Aeronautics Review

Source: Science Service

Crash-resistant, flexible gas tanks for airplanes were tested.

A "stratocell" balloon set a new altitude record at 121,000 feet.

A circular platform about as wide as a man was successfully flown.

The world's first multi-jet attack seaplane was introduced to the public.

An experimental F-80C with a magnesium fuselage was flight tested.

An automatic ejection seat was put into use in vertical take-off planes.

A new "windmill parachute" made possible drop of military supplies from high altitudes.

A simulated wind speed of 11,400 miles an hour was maintained for 10 minutes in a wind tunnel.

A ski-wheel landing gear was developed to enable a bomber to land on water, snow, mud and ice.

A "ducted fan" jet engine, quieter and more economical on fuel than conventional jets was tested.

A weather measuring system to tell pilots when to expect to see vital ground reference points was developed.

An experimental wing flap that would permit vertical take-off for conventional looking planes was tested.

A trail of turbulent air was found to follow an airplane, extending for miles and persisting as much as a minute.

The field of noise surrounding a jet bomber in flight was found to be shaped like an apple with the stem pulled out.

A speed record was set for an 18-kilometer (about 11 mi.) course when a Sabre jet fighter was flown at 822 mph.

The periodic wobbling of airplanes during flight called "snaking" was found to be caused by atmospheric turbulence.

Conventional jet fighter planes were launched from a truck platform, making use of the launching equipment of guided missiles.

A record was broken for speed in flight from California to New York when a Thunderstreak flew 2,445.9 miles in 3 hrs., 46 min.

The U. S. Air Force awarded a contract for the development of a vertical rising, man-bearing plane resembling a "flying saucer."

A strato-sailplane, huge two-man glider with pressurized cockpit, was proposed to explore the stratosphere, riding the jet stream.

A new transatlantic record was set when British flyers flew from London to New York and back in a total flying time of 13 hrs. 47 min.

A vertical transparent television tube for an airplane windshield was devised to replace a multitude of dials on the instrument panel.

A closed circuit speed record for a 500-kilometer (about 300 mi.) course was set when a Douglas A4D-1 was flown at 695 miles per hour.

A tiny electronic computer operating on transistors instead of tubes was developed to aid airplane pilots in making split-second decisions.

A new design principle called the area rule was developed and found to give airplane speed gains of 25% in the range above the speed of sound.

A new design principle called boundary layer control was developed; it will enable high speed airplanes to land and take off in shorter distances.

A system was developed for remote control of jet planes with provision for an electronic "brain" to take over control in case radio signals are cut off.

A research rocket was designed to carry 150 pounds of scientific instruments 180 miles into the air during the International Geophysical Year, 1957-58.

A Flying Venetian Blind, an experimental airplane with a bank of slats attached to its wings permitting vertical take-off and landing, was tested successfully.

A convertiplane with a helicopter rotor above the fuselage powered by small jet units at the tip of each blade and a small pusher propeller mounted between the double tail was made public.

A rocket was designed to carry an aluminum ball containing instruments 75 miles into the upper air where it would be dropped; the project was part of plans for the International Geophysical Year.

Through experiments with nylon balls fired at a speed equivalent to 15,000 mph, it was found that the gases around a super-supersonic missile dissociate when the projectile reaches Mach 10, serving to cool the surface of the missile.

## Earnings of Major Airlines for 9 Months; Jan.-Sept., 1955

Source: Air Transport Division of Brooks Earning Indicator, Inc.  
(In thousands of dollars)

	Total operating revenue		Net operating income		Rev. plane miles		Rev. passenger miles		Load factor per cent	
	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954	1955	1954
American*	\$194,895	\$154,481	\$ 31,130	\$ 8,408	90,612	72,863	3,267,465	2,516,643	68.3	67.7
Brant*	34,760	34,086	2,668	4,221	12,675	19,841	510,587	456,818	59.6	59.5
Capital	38,013	35,901	946	1,504	23,512	22,068	612,116	573,626	58.8	59.1
Colonial	7,370	7,093	172	118	4,421	3,920	103,129	101,574	57.5	62.8
Continental	11,691	8,934	674	679	8,848	8,011	183,636	121,860	54.2	53.9
Delta*	47,050	39,865	5,703	2,542	24,201	23,844	767,882	620,816	63.9	58.2
Eastern*	148,483	127,916	21,936	13,332	69,608	64,540	2,713,917	2,322,535	62.5	58.5
National*	38,587	32,205	7,013	2,957	18,109	16,538	705,549	562,244	64.8	59.4
Northwest*	54,165	47,393	4,743	3,334	22,581	19,647	779,205	690,317	59.1	59.5
Northeast	7,816	7,226	251	297	5,177	4,872	91,135	81,718	59.4	57.2
Trans-World*	163,433	155,267	11,639	18,764	72,091	66,864	2,635,600	2,468,300	65.8	63.7
United*	179,270	148,160	22,139	17,241	82,734	72,485	3,054,512	2,464,742	69.1	67.2
Western	23,172	17,964	3,593	1,488	13,537	11,636	386,798	295,330	60.1	56.4
<b>Total</b>	<b>\$940,735</b>	<b>\$816,477</b>	<b>\$112,673</b>	<b>\$74,885</b>	<b>457,076</b>	<b>405,129</b>	<b>15,784,531</b>	<b>13,276,523</b>	<b>64.9</b>	<b>63.5</b>

\*Inc. foreign operations.



# INTERNATIONAL AERONAUTICAL RECORDS

Source: The National Aeronautic Association, 1025 Connecticut Ave., Washington, D. C. representative in the United States of the Federation Aéronautique Internationale, world sport governing body for aeronautics. The International Aeronautical Federation was formed (1905) by representatives from Belgium, France, Germany, Great Britain, Spain, Italy, Switzerland and the United States, with headquarters in Paris. Regulations for the control of official records were signed Oct. 14, 1905. World records are defined as maximum performances, regardless of class or type of aircraft used. Records to Nov. 1, 1955.

## WORLD AIR RECORDS

Maximum speed over a straightaway course—1,323.312 km.p.h. (822 266 m.p.h.)—Col. H. A. Hanes, USAF, United States, Aug. 20, 1955.

Maximum speed over a closed circuit—1,171.788 km.p.h. (728.114 m.p.h.)—Robert O. Rahn, United States, Oct. 16, 1953.

Distance, Airline—18,081.990 kms. (11,235.6 miles)—Comdr. Thomas D. Davies, USN.; Comdr. Eugene P. Rahn, USN.; Comdr. Walter S. Reid, USN.; Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabelling, USN.; United States; September 29–October 1, 1946.

Distance, closed circuit 8,854.3 miles—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter and Capt. W. J. Valentine, United States; Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1–3, 1947.

Altitude—22,066 meters (72,394.795 feet)—(Balloon)—Anderson and Stevens, U. S., Nov. 11, 1935.

All other records, international in scope, are termed World "Class" records and are divided into classes: Airships, free balloons, airplanes, seaplanes, amphibians, gliders, and rotorplanes. Airplanes (Class C) are sub-divided into Group I, jet-powered, and Group II, reciprocating engines. A partial listing of such records follows:

## WORLD "CLASS" RECORDS

### AIRPLANES (Class C, Group I—Jet-powered)

Distance in closed circuit without refueling (International)—1,938.700 kms. (1,143 134 miles)—Elisabeth Boselli, France; Mistral aircraft, Oran-Mont de Marsan course, Feb. 21, 1955.

Distance in straight line without refueling (International)—2,231.200 kms. (1,448.550 miles)—Elisabeth Boselli, France; Mistral aircraft, Creil to Agadir, March 1, 1955.

Altitude (International)—19,406 meters (63,668 feet)—Wing Comdr. Walter F. Gibb, Great Britain; Canberra jet bomber, two Bristol Olympus turbojet engines, Bristol, England, May 4, 1953.

Maximum speed over straightaway course, 3 kilometers (International)—1,211.746 km.p.h. (752.943 m.p.h.)—Lt. Comdr. James B. Berdin, United States, Douglas XF4D Delta-wing monoplane, Westinghouse J-40-WE-8 jet engine; Salton Sea, Calif., Oct. 3, 1953.

Maximum speed over straightaway course, 15–25 kilometers (International)—1,323.312 km.p.h. (822 266 m.p.h.)—Col. H. A. Hanes, USAF, United States; North American F-100C, J-57 P-21 engine; Edwards, Calif., Aug. 20, 1955.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) (International)—1,171.788 km.p.h. (728.114 m.p.h.)—Robert O. Rahn, United States; Douglas XF4D Delta-wing monoplane, Westinghouse J-40-WE-8 jet engine; Edwards, Calif., Oct. 16, 1953.

Speed for 500 kilometers (International)—1,045.206 km.p.h. (649 460 m.p.h.) Maj. John L. Armstrong, USAF, United States; North American F-86H, GE J-73-GE-3 engine; Vandalla, Ohio, Sept. 3, 1954.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers in closed circuit (International)—900.680 km.p.h. (559.643 m.p.h.)—Capt. A. Hans M. Neij, Sweden; SAAF S. 29, deHavilland "Ghost" engine; Nyköping-Natra Course, March 23, 1955.

Speed for 2,000 kilometers (1,242.739 miles) without payload (International)—708 592 km. p. h. (440.298 m. p. h.)—Lt. John J. Hancock, USAF, United States, P-80, Allison J-33 engine, Dayton, Ohio, May 19, 1946. (United States)—same.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) with payload of 1,000 kilograms (International)—660.526 km. p. h. (410.431 m. p. h.)—Lt. Col. T. P. Gerrity, pilot; Capt. W. K. Rickert, co-pilot, USAF, United States; Douglas XA-26F, 2 Pratt & Whitney R-2800 engines and 1 GE 1-16 jet engine. Dayton, Ohio, June 20, 1946. (United States)—same.

Climb to 12,000 meters (International)—3 min. 09.5 sec.—Richard Bellingham, Great Britain; Gloster Meteor Mark 8 W.A. 820; Gloucestershire, England, Aug. 31, 1951.

### AIRPLANES (Class C, Group II—Reciprocating Engines)

Distance, closed circuit 8,854.3 miles—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter and Capt. W. J. Valentine, United States; Tampa, Fla., Aug. 1–2, 1947.

Distance, Airline (International)—18,081.990 kms. (11,235.6 miles)—Comdr. Thomas D. Davies, USN.; Comdr. Eugene P. Rahn, USN.; Comdr. Walter S. Reid, USN., and Lt. Comdr. Ray A. Tabelling, USN.; United States; Lockheed P-2V-1, from Pearce Field, Perth, Australia, to Port Columbus, Columbus, Ohio, Sept. 29–Oct. 1, 1946. (United States)—same.

Altitude (International)—17,083 meters (56,046 feet)—Mario Pezzi, Italy; Caproni 161 Biplane, Montecarlo, Oct. 22, 1938. (United States)—14,603 meters (47,910 feet)—Major F. F. Ross, pilot; Lieut. D. M. Davis, co-pilot, USAF, Boeing B-29, Harmon Field, Guam, May 15, 1946.

Maximum speed over 3-kilometer measured course (International)—755.138 km. p. h. (469 220 m. p. h.)—Fritz Wendel, Germany, Messerschmitt B. F. 109R, Augsburg, April 26, 1939. (United States)—663.054 km. p. h. (412.002 m. p. h.) Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, Thermal, Calif., Dec. 17, 1947.

Maximum speed at high altitude (International)—74.539 km. p. h. (464.374 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, near Indio, Calif., April 9, 1951. (United States)—same.

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) without payload (International)—755.668 km. p. h. (469.549 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, Coachella Valley, Calif., Dec. 10, 1947. (United States)—same.

Speed for 500 kilometers (310.685 miles) without payload (International)—703.378 km. p. h. (436 995 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, Desert Center-Mt. Wilson Course, Dec. 29, 1949. (United States)—same.

Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) without payload (International)—693.780 km. p. h. (431.094 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, near Palm Springs, Calif., May 24, 1948. (United States)—same.

Speed for 2,000 kilometers (1,242.739 miles) without payload (International)—720.134 km. p. h. (447.470 m. p. h.)—Jacqueline Cochran, United States; North American F-51, near Palm Springs, Calif., May 22, 1948. (United States)—same.

Speed for 5,000 kilometers (3,106.849 miles) without payload (International)—544.590 km. p. h. (338.392 m. p. h.)—Capt. J. E. Bauer, Pilot, Capt. J. E. Cotton, co-pilot, USAF, United States, Boeing B-29, Dayton, Ohio, June 29, 1946. (United States)—same.

Speed for 10,000 kilometers (6,213.698 miles) without payload (International)—439.665 km. p. h. (273.195 m. p. h.)—Lt. Col. O. F. Lassiter, pilot; Capt. W. J. Valentine, co-pilot, USAF, United States. Boeing B-29, Dayton, Ohio, July 29–30, 1947. (United States)—same.

### LIGHT AIRPLANES (Class C-1.e—2,046.6 to 3,858 lbs.)

Since Jan. 1, 1949, classification of light planes for record certification purposes is based on gross weight rather than the former method of considering only a plane's engine cylinder displacement. The engine cylinder displacement classes were abolished effective Dec. 31, 1949.

Distance, Airline (International)—1,977 920 kilometers (4,957.240 miles)—William P. Odom, United States, Beech Bonanza Model 35; from Honolulu, T. H., to Teterboro, N. J., March 7–8, 1949. United States—same.

(Class C-1.d—3,858.1 to 6,613.9 lbs.)

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) in a closed circuit (International)—519.480 km. p. h. (322.789 m. p. h.)—Miss R. M. Sharpe, Great Britain; Vickers Supermarine Spitfire 5-B; Wolverhampton, June 17, 1950.

Speed for 500 kilometers (310.685 miles) in a closed circuit (International)—471.348 km. p. h. (292 881 m. p. h.)—Y. D. Forostenko. U.S.S.R.; YAK 11, Touchino-Skhodnia course, July 12, 1951.

### AMPHIBIANS (Class C-3)

Speed for 100 kilometers (62.137 miles) without payload (International)—389.273 km.p.h. (241.883 m.p.h.)—R. R. Colquhoun, Great Britain; Vickers Supermarine Seagull I, Marston Moor, July 22, 1950.

Distance, Airline (International)—2,300.860 kilometers (1,429.685 miles)—Maj. Gen. F. M. Andrews and crew, United States; from San Juan, Puerto Rico, to Langley Field, Va., June 29, 1936.  
(United States)—337.079 km p.h. (209.451 m.p.h.)—Maj. A. P. deSeversky, Miami, Fla., Dec. 19, 1936.  
Speed for 1,000 kilometers (621.369 miles) (International)—Speed 299.461 km p.h. (186.076 m.p.h.)—Capt. W. P. Sloan and Capt. B. L. Boatner, U. S. A., AC, United States, Dayton, O., July 31, 1939.  
(United States)—same.

#### GLIDERS (Class D—Single-place)

Distance, straight line (International)—861.272 kilometers (535.169 miles)—Richard H. Johnson, United States, Odessa, Texas, to Salina, Kans., Aug. 5, 1951. (United States)—same.

Distance to predetermined destination (International)—836.877 kms. (395.736 miles)—V. I. Efimenko, U.S.S.R. A-9 Sallplane, from Grabtsevo (Kalouga) to Meluove (Vorochilovograd), June 6, 1952. (United States) 535.757 kms. (332.903 miles)—Wallace R. Wiberg, Odessa, Texas, to Guymon, Okla., Aug. 5, 1951.

Distance to predetermined point with return to point of departure—500.020 kms. (310 miles)—Lyle A. Mavey, United States, Kerns Sallplane; from El Mirage, Calif., to Independence, Calif., and return, Sept. 4, 1955. (United States)—same.

Altitude gained (International)—9,174.5 meters (30,100 feet)—William S. Ivans, Jr., United States; Bishop, Calif., Dec. 30, 1950. (United States)—same.

Altitude above sea level (International)—12,832 meters (42,100 feet)—William S. Ivans, Jr., United States, Bishop, Calif., Dec. 30, 1950. (United States)—same.

#### ROTORPLANES (Class E)

Distance, airline (International)—1,958.796 kms. (1,217.137 miles)—Elton J. Smith, United States, Bell 47D1 Helicopter; from Ft. Worth, Texas, to Niagara Falls, N. Y., Sept. 17, 1952. (United States)—same.

Altitude (International)—8,209 meters (26,931 feet)—Jean Boulet, SE Alouette Helicopter; Buc Airport, June 6, 1955. (United States)—7,474 meters (24,521 feet)—W. O. Billy I. Wester, United States; Sikorsky XH-39 Helicopter; Bridgeport, Conn., Oct. 17, 1954.

Maximum speed over straightaway course (3 kilometers) (International)—251.067 km.p.h. (156.006 m.p.h.)—W. O. Billy I. Wester, United States; Sikorsky XH-39 Helicopter, Windsor Locks, Conn., Aug. 26, 1954. (United States)—same.

#### AIRSHIPS (Class B)

Airline distance (International)—6,384.500 kms. (3,967.137 miles)—Dr. Hugo Eckener, Germany; L. Z. 127, "Graf Zeppelin," 5 Maybach 450-550 HP engines; from Lakehurst, N. J., U.S.A., to Friedrichshafen, Germany, October 29, 30, 31 and Nov. 1, 1928.

#### FREE BALLOONS (Tenth category, 4001 cu. meters or more)

Duration (International)—87 hours—H. Kaulen, Germany, Dec. 13 to 17, 1913. (United States)—51 hours, Lieut. C'mdr. T. G. W. Settle and Lieut. Charles H. Kendall, Gordon-Bennett Balloon Race, Chicago, Sept. 2, 3, 4, 1933.

Altitude (International)—22,066 meters (72,394.795 feet)—Capt. Orvil Anderson and Capt. Albert Stevens, United States, take-off approximately 11 miles southwest of Rapid City, S. D., landing approximately 12 miles south of White Lake, S. D., Nov. 11, 1935.

#### F. A. I. COURSE RECORDS

Los Angeles to New York (International)—1,050.135 km.p.h. (652.522 m.p.h.)—Lt. Col. Robert Scott, USAF, United States; Republic F-84F Thunderstreak, Wright J-65B3 jet engine; International Airport to Floyd Bennett Field, March 9, 1955. Distance: 2,445.9 miles; elapsed time: 3 hours 44 min., 53.8 sec. (United States)—same.

New York, N. Y., to Los Angeles, Calif. (International)—893.105 km.p.h. (554.949 m.p.h.)—Lt. John M. Conroy, United States; North American F-86A, Sabre Jet, GE J-47-13 jet engine; May 21-22, 1955. Distance: 2,445.9 miles; elapsed time: 4 hours, 24 min., 26.64 sec. (United States)—same.

Los Angeles-New York-Los Angeles (International)—696.229 km.p.h. (432.616 m.p.h.)—Lt. John M. Conroy, USAF, United States; North American F-86A Sabre Jet, GE J-47-13 jet engine; May 21-22, 1955. Distance: 4,891.8 miles; elapsed time: 11 hours, 18 min., 27 sec. (United States)—same.

London to Capetown, Africa (International)—783.078 km.p.h. (486.581 m.p.h.)—W/C G. G. Petty, pilot, Sqdn. Leaders T. P. MacGarry and J. McD. Craig, navigators; Canberra B. MK II, WH 699, 2 Rolls-Royce jet engines, Dec. 17, 1953. Elapsed time: 12 hours 21 minutes 3.8 seconds.

Capetown, Africa, to London (International)—728.648 km.p.h. (452.760 m.p.h.)—W/C A. H. Humphrey, pilot; Sqdn. Leaders D. Bower and R. F. Powell, navigators, Great Britain; Canberra B. MK II WH 699, Dec. 19, 1953. Elapsed time: 13 hours 16 minutes 25.2 seconds.

Havana to Washington, D. C. (International)—Speed, 563.800 km.p.h. (350.328 m.p.h.)—Woodrow W. Edmondson, United States, Nov. 27, 1947. Elapsed time: 3 hrs. 15 min., 33 sec. (United States)—same.

New York to London (International)—Speed 272.345 km. p. h. (169.227 m. p. h.)—Henry T. Merrill and John S. Lambe, U.S., May 9-10, 1937. Elapsed time: 20 hrs., 29 mins., 45 secs. (United States)—same.

London to Cairo, Egypt (International)—686.558 km. p. h. (426.607 m. p. h.)—John Cunningham, Great Britain; de Havilland DH Mark I Comet, 4 Ghost jet engines, April 24, 1950. Elapsed time: 5 hours, 6 minutes, 58.3 seconds.

Belfast to Gander, Newfoundland (International)—774.255 km. p. h. (481.099 m. p. h.)—Wing Commander R. P. Beaumont and crew, Great Britain; Canberra bomber, two Rolls-Royce turbo-jet engines, Aug. 31, 1951. Elapsed time 4 hours 18 minutes, 24.4 seconds.

#### NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL AND INTER-CITY RECORDS

West to East Transcontinental (Jet-propelled)—Col. W. W. Millikan, ANGUS, United States; North American F-86F-25 monoplane, GE J-47-17 jet engine; International Airport to Floyd Bennett Field, Jan. 2, 1954. Distance: 2,445.9 miles. Elapsed time: 4 hours 6 minutes 16 seconds. Average speed: 595.910 m.p.h.

West to East Transcontinental (Reciprocating engine—solo)—Joe DeBona, North American F-51C monoplane; International Airport to Idlewild, Mar. 31 1954. Distance: 2,469.92 miles. Elapsed time: 4 hours 24 minutes 17 seconds. Average speed: 560.744 m.p.h.

Riverside, Calif., to Philadelphia, Pa.—Maj. L. J. Stevens, commander; Maj. F. J. Weedman, pilot; Capt. G. L. Fornes, observer; Boeing B-47 Stratojet; March AFB to International Airport, Sept. 4, 1955. Elapsed time: 3 hrs., 57 min., 59.2 sec.; distance: 2,337.4 miles; average speed: 589.294 m.p.h.

West to East (Multi-engine military aircraft)—Col. C. S. Irvine and crew, USAF; Boeing B-29, Burbank, Calif., to Floyd Bennett Field, Dec. 11, 1945. Distance: 2,453.807 miles. Elapsed time: 5 hours, 27 minutes, 19.2 seconds. Average speed: 450.385 m. p. h.

West to East Transcontinental (Commercial transport)—Capt. Joseph B. Glass, pilot, crew, and 39 passengers American Airlines DC-7; International Airport to Idlewild, Mar. 29, 1954. Distance: 2,469.92 miles. Elapsed time: 6 hours 10 minutes. Average speed: 400.528 m.p.h.

East to West Transcontinental (Reciprocating engine—solo)—A. Paul Mantz, North American P-51 monoplane; from LaGuardia Airport to Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., Sept. 3, 1947. Distance: 2,453.805 miles. Elapsed time: 7 hrs. 4 sec. Average speed: 350.488 m.p.h.

La Guardia Airport to Lockheed Air Terminal, Burbank, Calif., Aug. 1, 1946. Distance: 2,453.805 miles. Elapsed time: 7 hours, 38 minutes, 3 seconds. Average speed: 328.598 m. p. h.

New York to Washington, D. C.—Capt. M. L. Smith, USAF; April 21, 1946; elapsed time: 29 min. 15 sec. Distance: 214 miles. Average speed: 438.974 m.p.h.

Los Angeles to Washington, D. C.—Lt. Col. H. F. Warden, Capt. G. W. Edwards; Dec. 8, 1946; elapsed time: 5 hrs., 17 min., 34 sec. Distance: 2,295 miles. Average speed: 433.610 m.p.h.

March Field, California, to Mitchel Field, N. Y.—Lt. Ben. S. Kelsey, USAAF., Feb. 11, 1939. Elapsed time: 7 hrs., 45 mins., 36 secs.

#### FEMININE NATIONAL TRANSCONTINENTAL RECORDS

West to East—Jacqueline Cochran, from Burbank, Calif., to Brooklyn, N. Y., Sept. 3, 1938. Elapsed time: 10 hrs., 27 mins., 55 secs. Speed, 234.776 m.p.h.

East to West—Louise Thaden and Blanche Noyes; from Floyd Bennett Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., to Los Angeles, Calif., April 19-20, 1935; elapsed time: 13 hours, 33 min.

## Air Line Distances Between Principal Cities in the United States

Source: Coast and Geodetic Survey, U. S. Dept. of Commerce

Distances in statute miles from/to	Atlanta, Ga.	Boston, Mass.	Chicago, Ill.	Cincinnati, Ohio	Cleveland, Ohio	Dallas, Texas	Denver, Colo.	Detroit, Mich.	Houston, Texas	Indianapolis, Ind.
Atlanta, Ga.		937	587	369	554	721	1,212	506	701	426
Boston, Mass.	937		851	740	551	1,551	1,769	613	1,605	805
Chicago, Ill.	587	851		252	308	803	920	238	940	165
Cincinnati, O.	369	740	252		222	814	1,094	235	892	100
Cleveland, O.	554	551	308	222		1,025	1,227	90	1,114	263
Dallas, Texas	721	1,551	803	814	1,025		663	999	225	763
Denver, Colo.	1,212	1,769	920	1,094	1,227	663		1,156	879	1,000
Detroit, Mich.	506	613	238	235	90	999	1,156		1,105	240
Houston, Texas	701	1,605	940	892	1,114	225	879	1,105		865
Indianapolis, Ind.	426	805	165	100	263	763	1,000	240	865	
Jacksonville, Fla.	281	1,017	863	626	770	908	1,467	831	821	999
Kansas City, Mo.	676	1,251	414	541	700	451	558	645	644	453
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,936	2,596	1,745	1,897	2,049	1,240	831	1,983	1,374	1,809
Louisville, Ky.	319	826	269	90	311	726	1,038	316	803	107
Memphis, Tenn.	337	1,137	482	410	630	420	879	623	484	384
Miami, Fla.	604	1,255	1,188	952	1,087	1,111	1,726	1,152	968	1,024
Minneapolis, Minn.	907	1,123	355	605	630	862	700	543	1,056	511
Nashville, Tenn.	214	943	397	238	459	617	1,023	440	665	251
New Orleans, La.	454	1,359	823	706	843	1,082	399	318	712	833
New York, N. Y.	734	1,888	713	570	405	1,374	1,631	482	1,420	646
Oklahoma City, Okla.	757	1,495	607	758	951	190	505	910	413	689
Omaha, Neb.	817	1,282	432	622	739	586	488	669	794	525
Philadelphia, Pa.	666	271	666	503	360	1,299	1,579	443	1,341	585
Pittsburgh, Pa.	521	483	410	267	116	1,070	1,320	205	1,137	330
Portland, Ore.	2,172	2,540	1,758	1,985	2,055	1,633	982	1,969	1,836	1,855
St. Louis, Mo.	467	1,038	262	309	492	547	796	455	679	281
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,383	2,099	1,453	1,453	1,608	999	371	1,462	1,200	1,356
San Francisco, Cal.	2,139	2,699	1,858	2,043	2,166	1,483	949	2,091	1,645	1,949
Seattle, Wash.	2,182	2,493	1,737	1,972	2,026	1,681	1,021	1,938	1,891	1,872
Washington, D. C.	543	393	597	404	306	1,185	1,494	396	1,220	494

Distances in statute miles from/to	Jacksonville, Fla.	Kansas City, Mo.	Los Angeles, Cal.	Louisville, Ky.	Memphis, Tenn.	Miami, Fla.	Minneapolis, Minn.	Nashville, Tenn.	New Orleans, La.	New York, N. Y.
Atlanta, Ga.	285	676	1,936	319	337	604	907	214	424	748
Boston, Mass.	1,017	1,251	2,596	826	1,137	1,255	1,123	943	1,359	188
Chicago, Ill.	583	414	1,745	269	482	1,188	355	397	833	713
Cincinnati, O.	626	541	1,897	90	410	952	605	238	706	570
Cleveland, O.	770	700	2,049	311	630	1,087	630	459	924	405
Dallas, Texas	908	451	1,740	726	420	1,111	862	617	843	1,374
Denver, Colo.	1,467	558	1,888	1,038	1,276	1,152	543	470	939	482
Detroit, Mich.	831	644	1,983	803	484	968	1,056	665	318	1,420
Houston, Texas	821	644	1,983	803	484	968	1,056	665	318	1,420
Indianapolis, Ind.	699	453	1,809	107	384	1,024	511	251	712	646
Jacksonville, Fla.		950	2,147	594	590	326	1,191	499	504	838
Kansas City, Mo.	950		1,356	480	389	1,241	413	473	680	1,097
Los Angeles, Cal.	2,147	1,356		1,829	1,603	2,319	1,524	1,780	1,673	2,451
Louisville, Ky.	594	480	1,829		320	819	655	154	623	652
Memphis, Tenn.	590	369	1,603	320		872	699	197	358	387
Miami, Fla.	604	1,251	2,339	919	872		1,511	815	669	1,092
Minneapolis, Minn.	1,191	413	1,524	605	699	1,511		697	1,051	1,018
Nashville, Tenn.	499	473	1,780	154	197	815	697		469	761
New Orleans, La.	504	680	1,673	623	358	669	1,051	469		1,171
New York, N. Y.	838	1,097	2,451	652	957	1,092	1,018	761	1,171	
Oklahoma City, Okla.	986	296	1,181	678	422	1,226	693	605	577	1,328
Omaha, Neb.	1,098	166	1,315	580	529	1,397	607	847	1,144	
Philadelphia, Pa.	758	703	1,845	582	381	1,019	985	685	1,089	233
Pittsburgh, Pa.	703	781	2,136	344	680	1,010	743	472	919	317
Portland, Ore.	2,439	1,497	825	1,950	1,849	2,708	1,427	1,969	2,063	2,445
St. Louis, Mo.	751	238	1,589	242	240	1,061	466	254	598	875
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,837	925	579	1,402	1,250	2,089	987	1,393	1,434	1,972
San Francisco, Cal.	2,374	1,506	347	1,986	1,802	2,594	1,584	1,963	1,926	2,571
Seattle, Wash.	2,455	1,506	959	1,943	1,867	2,734	1,395	1,975	2,101	2,408
Washington, D. C.	647	945	2,800	476	765	923	934	569	966	205

Distances in statute miles from/to	Oklahoma City, Okla.	Omaha, Neb.	Philadelphia, Pa.	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Portland, Ore.	St. Louis, Mo.	Salt Lake City, Utah	San Francisco, Cal.	Seattle, Wash.	Washington, D. C.
Atlanta, Ga.	757	817	666	521	2,172	467	1,583	2,139	2,182	543
Boston, Mass.	1,495	1,282	271	453	2,540	1,038	2,069	2,699	2,493	393
Chicago, Ill.	492	410	271	269	1,758	604	1,838	2,091	1,737	497
Cincinnati, O.	758	432	503	257	985	309	1,453	2,043	1,972	404
Cleveland, O.	951	739	360	115	2,055	492	1,568	2,166	2,026	306
Dallas, Texas	190	586	1,299	1,070	1,633	547	999	1,483	1,681	1,185
Denver, Colo.	505	488	1,579	1,320	982	706	371	949	1,021	1,494
Detroit, Mich.	910	669	443	205	1,969	455	1,492	2,091	1,938	396
Houston, Texas	413	794	1,341	1,137	1,836	679	1,200	1,645	1,891	1,220
Indianapolis, Ind.	689	525	585	330	1,885	231	1,356	1,940	1,872	494
Jacksonville, Fla.	286	1,098	758	703	2,439	751	1,837	2,374	2,455	647
Kansas City, Mo.	950	166	1,028	781	1,497	238	1,025	1,506	1,506	945
Los Angeles, Cal.	1,936	1,145	2,394	1,131	825	1,589	579	347	959	2,300
Louisville, Ky.	678	580	582	344	1,950	242	1,402	1,986	1,943	476
Memphis, Tenn.	422	529	881	600	1,849	240	1,250	1,802	1,867	765
Miami, Fla.	1,226	1,397	1,019	1,010	2,708	1,061	2,089	2,594	2,734	923
Minneapolis, Minn.	693	290	985	743	1,427	466	987	1,584	1,895	934
Nashville, Tenn.	605	607	685	472	1,969	524	1,393	1,963	1,975	366
New Orleans, La.	577	847	1,089	919	2,063	596	1,434	1,926	2,101	969
New York, N. Y.	1,328	1,144	1,260	1,014	1,896	1,072	1,825	2,091	2,093	205
Oklahoma City, Okla.		408	1,094	836	1,371	354	833	1,429	1,369	1,514
Omaha, Neb.	1,260		259	259	2,412	811	1,925	2,523	2,380	123
Philadelphia, Pa.	1,014	836		600	2,165	559	1,668	2,264	2,138	192
Pittsburgh, Pa.	1,486	1,371	2,412	2,165		1,723	636	584	145	2,354
Portland, Ore.	459	354	811	559	1,723		1,162	1,744	1,724	712
St. Louis, Mo.	862	833	1,925	1,668	636	1,162		600	600	701
Salt Lake City, Utah	1,838	1,429	2,523	2,264	534	1,744	600		678	2,442
San Francisco, Cal.	1,524	1,369	2,380	2,138	145	1,724	701	678		2,329
Seattle, Wash.	1,524	1,369	2,380	2,138	192	2,354	1,848	2,442	2,329	
Washington, D. C.	1,153	1,011	123	192						

## Air Line Distances Between Principal Cities of the World

Source: USAF Aeronautical Chart &amp; Information Center

Distances in statute miles from/to	Azores	Baghdad	Berlin	Bombay	Buenos Aires	Cairo	Cape Town	Chicago	Guam	Honolulu
Azores.....		3,849	2,212	5,862	5,385	3,244	5,070	3,305	8,801	7,421
Baghdad.....	3,849		2,040	2,022	8,216	785	4,023	0,421	6,291	8,445
Berlin.....	2,212	2,040		3,947	7,111	1,795	5,985	1,410	7,042	7,305
Bombay.....	5,862	2,022	3,947		9,380	2,698	5,115	8,056	4,758	8,012
Buenos Aires.....	5,385	8,215	7,111	9,380		7,428	4,270	5,600	10,366	7,653
Cairo.....	3,244	785	1,795	2,698	7,428		4,500	6,130	7,083	8,840
Cape Town.....	5,070	1,923	5,985	5,115	4,270	4,500		8,491	8,802	11,531
Chicago.....	3,305	6,121	1,410	8,056	5,600	6,130	8,491		7,366	4,245
Guam.....	8,801	6,291	7,042	4,758	10,368	7,083	8,802	7,366		3,801
Honolulu.....	7,421	8,445	7,305	8,012	7,653	8,840	11,531	4,245	3,801	
Istanbul.....	2,874	1,000	1,080	2,992	7,568	765	5,220	5,485	6,881	8,109
Juneau.....	4,715	6,101	4,570	6,871	7,760	6,269	10,382	2,310	5,088	2,825
London.....	1,036	2,568	577	4,468	6,919	2,175	6,010	3,960	7,151	7,228
Manila.....	8,250	4,902	6,130	3,191	11,012	5,710	7,186	8,115	1,595	5,300
Melbourne.....	11,891	8,150	9,992	6,110	7,202	8,720	6,102	9,072	3,548	5,520
Mexico City.....	4,584	8,069	6,047	9,781	4,595	7,888	8,517	1,685	7,533	3,779
Montreal.....	2,545	5,752	3,725	7,509	5,615	5,414	7,931	752	7,711	4,910
Moscow.....	3,126	1,590	1,000	8,131	8,375	1,805	6,300	1,980	6,100	7,035
New Orleans.....	3,718	7,146	5,173	8,929	4,902	6,816	8,300	883	7,711	4,216
New York.....	2,604	5,975	3,965	7,794	5,300	5,600	7,764	713	7,938	4,960
Panama.....	3,918	7,807	5,902	9,832	3,319	7,128	7,025	2,320	9,023	5,246
Paris.....	1,694	2,385	540	4,359	6,891	1,995	5,807	1,110	7,519	7,138
Rio de Janeiro.....	4,300	7,012	6,220	8,335	1,220	6,146	3,770	5,300	11,710	8,285
San Francisco.....	5,111	7,321	5,055	8,394	6,487	7,150	10,217	1,858	5,801	2,305
Santiago, Chile.....	5,718	8,760	7,782	9,980	7,947	7,947	5,511	5,311	9,818	8,681
Seattle.....	4,720	6,848	5,045	7,744	6,731	6,823	10,209	1,737	5,068	2,907
Shanghai.....	7,229	4,393	5,215	3,133	12,197	5,183	8,061	7,061	1,920	1,444
Singapore.....	8,242	4,443	6,165	3,145	9,668	5,145	6,005	9,371	2,223	6,709
Sydney.....	12,141	8,320	10,000	6,316	7,335	8,965	6,840	9,272	3,299	5,073
Tokyo.....	7,370	5,242	8,540	4,188	11,408	5,950	9,155	6,300	1,561	3,850

Distances in statute miles from/to	Istanbul	Juneau	London	Manila	Melbourne	Mexico City	Montreal	Moscow	New Orleans	New York
Azores.....	2,874	4,715	1,636	8,250	11,891	4,584	2,545	3,126	3,718	2,604
Baghdad.....	1,000	6,101	2,568	4,902	8,150	8,069	5,752	1,590	7,146	5,975
Berlin.....	1,080	4,570	577	6,130	9,992	6,047	3,725	1,000	5,173	3,965
Bombay.....	2,992	6,871	4,468	3,191	6,110	9,781	7,509	3,141	8,929	7,794
Buenos Aires.....	7,568	7,760	6,919	11,042	7,202	4,595	5,615	8,375	4,902	5,300
Cairo.....	7,765	6,269	2,175	5,710	7,760	7,888	5,414	1,805	6,816	5,600
Cape Town.....	5,220	10,382	7,486	6,402	5,175	8,517	7,931	6,300	8,300	7,764
Chicago.....	5,485	2,310	3,960	8,145	5,620	1,685	782	4,980	833	7,711
Guam.....	6,881	5,088	7,454	1,595	5,328	7,533	7,711	6,100	7,711	7,938
Honolulu.....	8,109	2,825	7,228	5,300	5,520	3,779	7,035	4,216	4,960	4,216
Istanbul.....		5,498	1,550	5,664	9,088	7,130	4,790	1,000	6,225	5,009
Juneau.....	5,498		4,416	5,869	8,162	2,635	4,534	2,860	2,874	3,465
London.....	1,550	4,416		6,072	10,476	5,550	3,245	1,550	4,671	8,610
Manila.....	5,664	5,869	6,072		3,941	8,835	5,130	8,778	8,610	10,384
Melbourne.....	9,088	8,162	10,476	3,941		8,430	10,404	8,963	9,282	2,090
Mexico City.....	7,110	3,210	5,550	8,835	8,430		2,315	6,663	876	330
Montreal.....	4,790	2,635	3,245	8,186	2,315	2,315		4,385	1,149	4,665
Moscow.....	1,000	4,584	1,550	5,130	5,963	6,683	4,385		5,820	1,171
New Orleans.....	6,225	2,860	4,671	8,778	9,282	876	1,419	4,665		2,211
New York.....	5,009	2,874	3,465	8,510	10,384	2,090	330	4,665	1,171	
Panama.....	6,750	4,456	5,310	10,283	9,029	1,494	2,525	6,711	1,600	3,600
Paris.....	1,401	4,032	210	6,677	10,430	5,716	2,420	1,514	4,840	4,820
Rio de Janeiro.....	6,389	7,611	5,766	11,259	8,206	4,770	5,095	7,175	4,743	2,571
San Francisco.....	6,705	1,530	5,355	6,965	7,805	1,887	2,539	5,870	1,926	5,122
Santiago, Chile.....	8,143	7,320	7,252	10,943	7,062	4,197	5,456	8,781	4,500	2,408
Seattle.....	6,070	870	4,790	6,641	8,194	2,335	2,285	5,205	2,101	7,371
Shanghai.....	4,062	4,809	5,715	1,152	5,005	8,022	7,053	4,235	7,786	9,630
Singapore.....	5,375	7,240	6,145	1,479	3,768	10,318	9,200	5,235	10,146	8,855
Sydney.....	9,285	7,659	10,565	3,944	4,65	8,052	9,954	9,005	10,146	9,933
Tokyo.....	5,560	4,011	5,940	1,865	5,091	7,021	6,455	4,650	6,912	6,740

Distances in statute miles from/to	Panama	Paris	Rio de Janeiro	San Francisco	Santiago, Chile	Seattle	Shanghai	Singapore	Sydney	Tokyo
Azores.....	3,918	1,694	4,300	5,114	5,718	4,720	7,229	8,242	12,141	7,370
Baghdad.....	7,807	2,385	7,012	7,521	8,760	6,848	4,393	4,413	8,320	5,242
Berlin.....	5,902	540	6,220	5,655	7,782	5,045	5,215	6,165	10,000	5,540
Bombay.....	9,832	4,391	8,335	8,394	9,980	7,744	2,133	2,125	6,316	4,188
Buenos Aires.....	3,319	6,891	1,220	6,487	731	6,915	12,197	9,868	7,335	11,408
Cairo.....	7,128	1,995	6,146	7,450	7,947	6,823	5,183	5,115	8,965	5,950
Cape Town.....	7,025	5,807	3,770	10,247	5,511	10,209	8,061	6,005	6,840	9,155
Chicago.....	2,320	2,440	6,300	1,858	5,211	1,737	7,061	9,371	9,272	6,300
Guam.....	5,248	7,438	8,285	5,804	9,818	5,668	1,920	2,923	3,299	1,564
Honolulu.....	5,248	7,438	8,285	2,390	6,861	2,707	4,934	6,709	5,073	3,850
Istanbul.....	6,750	1,501	6,389	6,705	7,143	6,070	4,962	5,375	9,285	5,660
Juneau.....	4,456	4,632	7,611	1,530	7,320	7,220	4,869	7,240	7,659	4,011
London.....	5,310	210	5,766	5,355	7,252	4,790	5,715	6,745	10,565	5,940
Manila.....	10,283	6,677	11,259	6,965	10,943	6,041	1,152	1,479	3,914	1,865
Melbourne.....	9,029	10,430	8,206	7,865	7,002	8,194	5,005	3,768	453	5,091
Mexico City.....	1,494	5,716	4,770	1,887	4,197	2,335	8,022	10,318	8,052	7,021
Montreal.....	2,525	3,420	5,095	2,539	5,456	2,285	7,053	9,200	9,954	4,655
Moscow.....	6,711	1,544	7,175	5,870	8,781	5,205	4,235	5,335	9,005	4,650
New Orleans.....	1,600	4,840	4,743	1,926	4,500	2,101	7,786	10,146	8,855	6,912
New York.....	2,211	3,600	4,820	2,571	5,122	2,408	7,371	9,530	9,933	6,740
Panama.....		5,440	3,311	3,349	3,000	3,648	9,324	11,800	8,758	8,429
Paris.....	5,440		5,699	5,565	7,239	5,000	5,754	6,671	10,544	6,032
Rio de Janeiro.....	3,311	5,699		6,621	1,816	6,890	11,336	9,774	8,400	11,533
San Francisco.....	3,349	5,565	6,621		5,937		6,145	8,414	7,416	5,135
Santiago, Chile.....	3,000	7,239	1,816	5,937		6,445	11,712	10,189	7,046	10,705
Seattle.....	3,648	5,000	6,890	678	6,445		5,713	8,068	7,745	7,855
Shanghai.....	9,324	5,754	11,336	6,145	11,712	5,713		2,364	4,899	1,097
Singapore.....	11,800	6,671	9,774	8,444	10,189	8,068	2,364		3,915	3,305
Sydney.....	8,758	10,544	8,400	7,446	7,046	7,745	4,899	3,915		4,860
Tokyo.....	8,429	6,032	11,533	5,135	10,705	4,785	1,097	3,305	4,860	

## BOOKS

## Best Sellers and Highlights of U. S. Production

Book production in 1955 was running slightly higher than in 1954 when reports for the first 10 months were in. Up to Nov. 1, 1955, 10,287 titles had been registered, as compared with 10,100, an increase of 187. New editions of older works accounted for about 8% of the 1955 total. Fiction titles showed a slight decrease, as they had in 1954; the 10-mo figure was 1,778, compared with 1,861 in 1954. But children's books increased, 1,276 against 1,161. There were also increases in titles of biography, travel, general literature, criticism, medicine, science and technical works. Religious titles were fewer and seemed to have reached their peak in 1954.

American book publication in 1954 produced a total of 11,901 new titles and new editions of older titles, as against 12,050 in 1953. The decrease was credited to fewer imports from abroad, not new books, originating in the United States. The largest increase was in religion, 61 more titles than in 1953.

There were 117 fewer titles in fiction, but this was because there were fewer new editions, new novels increased slightly, 1,512 as against 1,495. Juvenile books with 1,342 titles showed a decrease of 52 titles. Other categories: biography, 743 titles, down 33; education, 260, up 30; fine arts, 314, up 20; general literature and criticism, 556, up 1; travel, 311, down 40; history, 605, up 15; law, 292, up 30; philosophy, ethics, 315, down 17; religion, 875, up 61; science, 707, up 12; technical and military, 444, up 33.

Publishers with the largest lists of new titles in 1954 were: Doubleday (and subsidiaries) 424; Macmillan, 348; Harper (with Hoeber) 295, Oxford, 254; McGraw-Hill, 234; Prentice-Hall (with Macmillan) 186; Vantage, 168; Simon & Schuster, 163; Lippincott, 147; Dodd, Mead, 135; Little, Brown, 130; Random, 129; Longmans, 126; Dutton, 124; Crowell, 115; Holt, 112; Houghton Mifflin, 111; Knopf, 104; Bobbs Merrill, 102; Rinehart, 102. Among pocket-size books Popular led with 121 titles, Dell and New American Library each had 116, Pocket Books, 111, Bantam and Pennant, 102.

## NOVELS OF THE YEAR

Andersonville a novel reproducing the impact of the terrible Confederate prison on captives and captors was termed Mackinlay Kantor's best work. Sincerely, Willis Wayde, by John F. Marquand, The Man in the Gray Flannel Suit, by Sloan Wilson, and Cash McCall, by Cameron Hawley, author of Executive Suite, used radio and business promotion as effective backgrounds. In Something of Value Robert Ruark made best-seller lists with details of brutalities in turbulent Kenya. The long-awaited novel by Herman Wouk, Marjorie Morningstar, disclosed a sympathetic use of Jewish customs in New York in describing a girl with theatrical ambitions. The device of issuing Thomas D. Costain's The Tontine in two volumes did not discourage readers; the tale was based on a British insurance scheme of the 19th century. Robert Penn Warren added to his career with Band of Angels and John O'Hara returned with a clinical novel of marital frustration, Ten North Frederick.

Other novels of the hour were A Charmed Life, by Mary McCarthy; The Prophet, by Sholem Asch; Alice Sligh Turnbull's The Golden Journey; Madison Cooper's The Haunted Hacienda; Robert Graves' The Lost Eagles; Heritage, by Anthony West; Coromandel! by John Masters; These Lovers Fled Away, by Howard Spring and Jessamyn West's Love, Death and the Ladies Drill Team. Thomas Mann's The Confessions of Felix Krull, Confidence Man, appeared shortly before his death, at 80. Trial, by Don Mankiewicz was the Harper prize novel. Bonjour Tristesse by Françoise Sagan, from the French, was high on best-seller lists and Auntie Mame, by Patrick Dennis amused large numbers. No Time for Sergeants, by Mac Hyman, again proved the popularity of a good army story.

William Faulkner did not publish an original work in 1955 but a revision of some of his earlier stories in Big Woods.

## GENERAL LITERATURE

In non-fiction the essay gained prestige by Anne Morrow Lindbergh's Gift from the Sea. Robert E. Spiller made a long-needed valuation of modern writing in The Cycle of American Literature. Edmund Wilson wrote with distinction in Dead Sea Scrolls. Gordon N. Ray, professor of English and authority on Thackeray, published Thackeray: the Uses of Adversity, and Thackeray's Contributions to the Morning Chronicle. Edge of the Sea, by Rachel Carson, added up to her reputation. Science also was served by The Natural History of North American Amphibians and Reptiles by Jas. A. Oliver and Wild America by Roger Tory Peterson and James Fisher.

John Lewis Bradley edited Ruskin's Letters from Venice, and Barbara P. McCarthy edited Elizabeth Barrett to Mr. Boyd. Bernard DeVoto's essays in The Easy Chair appeared the week of his untimely death in November. The theater was represented by How Not to Write a Play, by Walter Kerr; Acting is Believing, by Chas. J. McGar a study of Stanislavsky's methods, and The Living Stage, by Kenneth Macgowan and Wm. Melnitz. The public could read plays by current favorites in New Voices in the American Theatre, the authors being Tennessee Williams,

Arthur Miller, George Axelrod, Robert Anderson and Herman Wouk. Alfred Kazin collected a group of his critical essays in The Inmost Leaf.

Books on religious and inspirational subjects remained high in popularity in 1955, although new titles were fewer. Billy Graham's The Secret of Happiness had a first printing of 125,000 copies; Norman Vincent Peale added to his audience with Inspiring Messages for Daily Living; Fulton J. Sheen published Thinking Life Through.

An encouraging development was the increasing popularity of paper-bound reprints of classics and other works of literature, showing that book buyers respond when prices are moderate.

## ADVENTURE AND TRAVEL

Africa was the subject of a number of books, including Inside Africa, by John Gunther; The Dark Eye in Africa, by Laurens van der Post, and The African Giant, by Stuart Cloete. Mountaineering was recorded in High Adventure by Edmund Hillary, who conquered Everest; South Col by Wilfrid Noyce; Everest, by Michelin Morin; The Conquest of Mt. McKinley, by Belmont Browne; The Abominable Snowman, by Ralph Lizard and other books. The Caves Beyond by Joe Lawrence, Jr., and Roger W. Brucker told the story of Floyd Collins; 2,000 Fathoms Down, by Georges Huot and Pierre Wilm described a descent into the earth. William Lord described the Titanic disaster in A Night to Remember.

## BIOGRAPHY AND AUTOBIOGRAPHY

The final volume in the late J. G. Randall's Lincoln studies, Last Full Measure, was completed by Richard N. Current. Gen. Chas. de Gaulle gave his war memoirs in The Call to Honour. Edwin Muir called his life story simply An Autobiography. Mrs. Fiske and the American Theatre was the work of Archie Blass. A needed work in the field of architecture was Talbot Hamlin's Benjamin Henry Latrobe. Edward A. Weeks described his work as an editor and his reading in The Open Heart. One of the most popular best-sellers was Gertrude Lawrence as Mrs. A., by her husband, Richard Aldrich. Wm. Brandon wrote a new account of John C. Fremont in The Men and the Mountain. Recent American politics was reviewed in the first volume of Harry S. Truman's memoirs, Year of Decisions, which had the highest earnings of the year, despite pedestrian writing. Buffalo Bill and the Wild West, by Henry Blackman Sell and Victor Weybright typified the continued popularity of books dealing with characters of the western plains, while The American West, by Lucius Beebe and Charles Clegg supplied chronicle and pictures of the early days.

Also of importance were Dylan Thomas in America, an Intimate Journal, by the poet's former associate, John Malcolm Brinnin; Yehudi Menuhin, by Robert Magidoff; Longfellow, by Edward Wagenknecht; Jefferson Davis, by James Bishop; The Day Lincoln Was Shot, by Hudson Strode, which showed that there were unexplored passages in the Lincoln story. The Pictorial History of American Presidents, by John and Alice Durant, offered biographical data. Of historical interest were Tales of the Mississippi, by Samuel, Huber and Ogden; The Frontier Years, by Mark H. Brown and W. R. Felton, and Civil War in Pictures, text by Fletcher Pratt.

armed; lung cancer death rate for those who smoke 2 or more packs of cigarettes a day is more than 3 times that of those who smoke less than one pack; the death rate of those who smoke less than 10 cigarettes a day is "appreciable"; deaths from this cause are very low among non-smokers, whether of urban or rural areas; pipe smoking is associated with the disease far less than cigarette smoking; there is "no significant association" between cigarette smoking and lung cancer. The doctors reported lung cancer death rates appeared to be from 3 to 9 times as high among those who smoked cigarettes at some time as among non-smokers, and 5 to 16 times as high among heavy cigarette smokers as among non-smokers. In 1954 about 20,000 men died of lung cancer.

The methods of choosing smokers and non-smokers for study by Drs. Hammond and Horn were criticized as inadequate by Dr. Joseph Berkson of the Mayo Clinic, Rochester, Minn., and published in the Proceedings of the Mayo Clinic in July, 1955. He said: "It is unwarranted to conclude from the present statistical studies that smoking does cause cancer." Dr. W. C. Huepner, chief of the environmental cancer section of the National Cancer Institute, Bethesda, Md., published a study in CA, organ of the American Cancer Society, concluding that evidence pointed not to a single cause, but to numerous industrial atmospheric air-pollutants as in great part responsible for cancer, and that data suggest "that cigarette smoking is not a major factor" and did not have a predominant role in the increase of lung cancer. Dr. Paul Kotin of the Univ. of Southern California said not everybody who has lung cancer has smoked, but all have breathed polluted air.

Dr. Cornelius Rhoades, head of Sloan-Kettering Institute and Memorial Center, New York, reported for the Institute that "the conclusion is inescapable to me and to my associates that a real relationship exists between the long, con-

tinued inhalation of cigarette smoke and cancer of the lung." He said about one in 5 cases are not associated with smoking but probably 4 out of 5 are. "Very much evidence backs this up."

The Tobacco Industry Research Committee, which first financed studies with \$500,000, has increased its fund to \$1,000,000. Dr. Clarence Cook Little, its scientific director, has stated that no cancer-causing agents have been identified in cigarettes.

The National Cancer Institute, an agency of U. S. Public Health Service, is supporting a strong national program of research. For the 1955 fiscal year Congress increased its budget from \$19,730,000 to \$21,737,000.

#### AMERICAN CANCER SOCIETY

American Cancer Society, Inc., 521 West 57th St., New York, N. Y., is the national organization. In its Annual Report for 1954, issued 1955, it reported a 10% decline since 1944 in cancer deaths among women between 25 and 75. This is credited to earlier detection and improved treatment, so that 100,000 women are saved annually who would not have been saved ten years ago. But the growing number of older people has raised the incidence of the disease to one in 4, so that 40,000,000 Americans are in danger of having the disease, according to the estimate. ACS says only about one-quarter of those afflicted by cancer survive the disease today. Wider opportunity for research, medical education and services must be opened in the U. S. to check the disease.

In the fund-raising campaign of 1955 the 51 divisions in the U. S. and possessions obtained over \$24,000,000, an increase of nearly \$3,000,000 over the 1954 collections.

Officers include Walter J. Kohler, ch., of the board; James S. Adams, vice ch.; Howard C. Taylor, Jr., pres., 1954-55, and Dr. C. V. Brindley pres. 1955-56; Melford R. Runyon, exec. vice pres. Dr. Chas. S. Cameron, medical and scientific dir.

#### Other Health Agencies

Eye-Bank for Sight Restoration, Inc., 210 East 64th St., New York, N. Y., supplies eye-tissue for the blind and supports research and training. Human eyes may be willed for transplantation.

National Assn. for Mental Health, 1790 Broadway, New York, N. Y., supports mental health clinics, training of personnel, research and public education with voluntary contributions averaging \$1,250,000 annually.

National Nephrosis Foundation, Inc., 143 E. 35th

St., New York, N. Y., supports clinics, research projects and studies in childhood nephrosis and allied kidney disorders. Nephrosis Foundation of New York & New Jersey has hq at 140 W. 58th St., New York, N. Y.

United Cerebral Palsy, 369 Lexington Ave., New York, N. Y., has 325 affiliates and supports studies to increase understanding of cerebral palsy and related neurological conditions. In 1954 its grants totalled \$560,000.

#### Medical Research Summary

Source: Science Service

Intimate kissing was reported responsible for infectious mononucleosis.

A new remedy to speed recovery from mumps was found in the streptococcus germ enzymes, streptokinase and streptodornase.

For persons who have trouble wearing false teeth, a way to anchor the lower ones directly to the jawbone was developed.

Successful transplantation of the thyroid gland from the neck of the 21-day-old baby immediately after its death to the groin of a 29-year-old woman was reported.

Evidence that human beings develop immunity to syphilis after penicillin treatment, suggesting the possibility of vaccination, was obtained.

Whether or not a mole is malignant can be determined by a simple radio-activity test, it was announced.

A frozen human semen bank was successfully established experimentally.

The first skin bank in a civilian hospital storing cadaver skin for burn victims was established.

New drug for gout and rheumatoid arthritis was found in chemical produced in body from phenylbutazone and made synthetically.

Two partially synthetic steroid drugs, metacortandralone and metacortandracin, were reported promising in arthritis and in relieving pain due to bronchial asthma and swollen lung tissue.

Fluorohydrocortisone, synthetic hormone 10 to 50 times more active than the natural one, was reported useful for treating Addison's disease and for diagnosing degree of adrenal gland function and distinguishing between adrenal gland cancer and over-stimulation of the adrenals by the pituitary gland in the head.

Success was reported in stopping bad nose bleeds by injections of estrogen, or female hormone.

Apparatus for taking X-ray pictures at an exposure of one-thousandth of a second instead of the usual one-sixtieth, was expected to be

useful in taking X-ray pictures of the heart and its blood vessels.

A chemical basis for itching was found in protein-splitting enzymes called proteases.

A human kidney transplanted from one identical twin to another functioned well for more than 9 months. Longest previous survival was 5½ mos.

Radioactive potassium was used to study chemical activity of the heart muscle.

The heart was found to have two zones, with severe disease of the inner one failing to show on the electrocardiogram.

Camoform was reported promising in amoebic dysentery and the non-dysentery form of the disease.

Adrenal glands hormones were reported life-saving for patients in shock after acute heart attacks.

Tonsils and similar glands in the small intestines known as Peyer's patches were pinpointed as primary sites of polio infection.

Tests were started of a weakened live virus throat swab to protect against poliomyelitis.

The paralytic process in polio was reported halted in 48 hours instead of 5 to 7 days by injections of the anti-inflammation enzyme, trypsin.

Successful tests of a vaccine against type 3 APC virus, cause of a common-cold-like illness, with hope for extensive trial in military recruits of a vaccine against 3 types of APC virus were announced.

Benzpyrene was incriminated as the probable lung cancer agent in both cigarettes and city but not rural air.

New antibiotics, or mold remedies, announced were: Soframycin, Rovamycin, Eulicin, streptolydigin, rubidin, streptolividin, Actinomycin C, Vancomycin, penicillin V, Amphotericins A and B, thiostrepton, Albamycin, Synergistin, cathomycin, and Ramnacin.

## New Discoveries in Science, 1955

Science Service, 1719 N St., N.W., Washington, D. C., is an educational institution that furnishes scientific information, promotes the Science Clubs of America, conducts the annual science talent search for the Westinghouse Science scholarships, and in many activities acts as an agency of liaison between scientists and laymen. It provides newspapers with wire and mail reports of scientific developments and issues Science News Letter, a weekly Chemistry, a monthly, and other publications. Science Clubs of America stimulates amateur interest in science, especially on the part of youth, and school clubs may affiliate without cost. There are now over 15,000 affiliated, with about 300,000 members. The organization administers the National Science Fair held annually in cooperation with newspapers in leading cities. Each year 40 contestants in the science talent search are invited to Washington, D. C., for the Science Talent Institute, where scholarships are awarded.

The following summary was prepared by Science Service, Watson Davis, Director.

## ASTRONOMY

A true radio star, first observed radio source of stellar size, was discovered at the north boundary of the constellation Hydra.

Jupiter was found to be the source of radio noise outbursts, the first planet known to act as such a source.

Discovery was reported of the star with smallest known mass, only one-twelfth that of the sun.

The largest star in the universe, Alpha Herculis, was reported to be 200,000 times the diameter of our sun.

Observations made during the lunar eclipse of a stellar radio source indicated that the moon's atmosphere is less than a trillionth as dense as the earth's at sea level.

A sky survey with a large radio telescope disclosed 1,936 heavenly sources sending out radio waves, 500 of which have known positions.

Volcanoes on Mars were reported to erupt as frequently as those on earth; they were thought to explain the origin of strange gray clouds billowing from the surface.

Constellations of blue stars in the Large Cloud of Magellan contain a few stars more than 200,000 times as bright as our sun.

The U.S. Naval Observatory moved its 40-inch telescope to Flagstaff, Ariz.; a new astronomical observatory was under construction near Philadelphia, and two major observatories teamed up to study solar radiation.

The longest eclipse of the sun with the longest period of totality since 717 A.D. occurred on June 20, 1955.

Nine comets were reported during the year, one of which was a rare split comet that appeared almost like a double star. Two were visible to the naked eye.

Plans were completed for construction of a national radio telescope with a 120-foot saucer.

The first section of the Sky Atlas, product of the National Geographic-Palomar Observatory Sky Survey that has been going on since 1949, was published in July at Palomar Observatory, Calif. It disclosed the first 200 sky charts, giving many stars and galaxies photographed by the 48-in. Big Schmidt telescope, some of them 600,000,000 light years away. One light year is about 6 million million miles. The Atlas will be completed in 1956 and will contain 1,758 photomaps. The price per copy, covering only printing costs, is \$2.00.

## BIOLOGICAL SCIENCES

Changes and discoveries, as reported, include: New species of plants created by irradiation of the parents with atomic bombardment.

Atomic particle radiation was used to induce hereditary changes in plants to make them immune to certain diseases.

Penicillin's germ-killing power was not wholly responsible for its ability to stop up the growth of pigs; it is one or more products from the breakdown of penicillin when it is no longer effective as an antibiotic.

Tobacco mosaic and cucumber mosaic viruses were inhibited by a chemical extract from the seeds of plants.

A gas-filled X-ray tube and a total reflection camera were combined to form a new instrument for studying small viruses and protein molecules.

Tar from both machine-smoked and naturally-smoked cigarettes was found to cause cancer-like tumors on plants.

A chemical (3-Cl-IPC) was found to stop the sprouting of stored potatoes and reduce rotting.

After exposure to atomic radiation, potatoes were found to keep for a year at 48°F.

Green plants were found to luminesce like fireflies, though on a small scale, and a substance was prepared in the laboratory that may be identical to the chemical that makes plants give off light.

A plant growth regulator gave promise of wiping out poison ivy and other pest plants and was observed to cause albinism in the plants on which it is applied.

Chemicals were found that produce degenera-

tive arthritis and bone, joint and artery changes in rats, leading to hope of reversing the changes. Antibodies to all three types of polio were found in blood serum of cows.

Ordinary smallpox vaccination was found to stop a plague of mouse pox, technically termed infectious ectromelia.

A bacterium that thrives on the deadly poison potassium cyanide was discovered.

DDT and also aldrin, dieldrin and endrin were found to be highly toxic to game birds, either killing adults or interfering with the hatching or survival of chicks.

## CHEMISTRY AND PHYSICS

Crystals were formed of a highly purified polio virus, removing a little of the mystery surrounding viruses; the crystal has a rectangular box shape with a triangular pyramid on each end.

An improved model of the streaming birefringence apparatus accurately measured the length of giant elongated molecules such as those in certain viruses.

An infectious virus was created in the laboratory by putting together a protein and a nucleic acid, neither in itself infectious.

A new atomic battery has a hot core of radioactive cobalt that acts on 40 thermocouples to produce electric energy.

A button-sized battery delivers constant-voltage electricity for 2 years through use of indium as anode.

An engine powered by solar heat was designed to pump water.

A battery charged by the sun's rays was used experimentally to power a transistor radio set.

An atomic light source which can continue for years resulted from bombardment of phosphors by particles from radioactive strontium 90.

Five major atomic power reactor projects were under construction in 1955; atomic engines powered the submarines USS Nautilus and USS Sea Wolf, and two prototype submarine power plants were put to use.

Measurement of the speed of ultrasonic sound passed through liquid organic chemicals provided a new tool for chemical analysis.

A solar cooker was devised with a covering of reflecting plastic that folds up like an umbrella for carrying but opens to concentrate the sun's rays for cooking.

Soaking in water was found to protect living tissues from radiation injury.

Elements 99 and 100 were named einsteinium and fermium to honor two great scientists who died within the year. Element 101 was produced in small quantity (17 atoms) and named mendelevium for the Russian scientist.

Radio waves from heavenly sources were found to show absorption lines just as does light from stars, providing astronomers with a new yardstick for measuring distances within the Milky Way.

New and economical processes of recovering uranium from ore were announced; kerosene is used in one process and the other makes use of ion exchange resins in the form of plastic beads.

A new type of experimental transistor set a high frequency record, reversing current from positive to negative more than a billion times a second.

Boron nitride, an ivory-like substance, proved similar to graphite in resistance to acids but having high electrical resistivity.

An inquiry into the possibility of danger from atomic radiation to life on earth was begun by the National Academy of Sciences.

Protons, nuclei of hydrogen atoms, were polarized, an atomic physics achievement equivalent in importance to the discovery of polarization of light.

One of the last gaps in the middle of the list of radioactive forms of common metals was filled by the identification of manganese 53.

Nucleic acids and cholesterol were synthesized from simple acetic compounds.

The complete structure of the ACTH molecule was determined, and each of the 39 amino acids contained was identified.

Amino acids, basic stuff of life, were produced

spontaneously by sending electric charges through an atmosphere similar to that of the primitive earth.

A method was reported for achieving lower temperatures than ever before possible by causing atomic nuclei to absorb energy from the motion of atoms when they are released from a strong magnetic field.

Diamonds were made artificially by combining enormous pressure with temperatures of over 5000°F.; garnets were made from mineral hornblende on the same press.

A key building block of living matter, carbamyl phosphate, involved in the building up of urea and the nucleic acids, was discovered and synthesized.

The male sex hormone, testosterone, was synthesized directly from simple coal tar chemicals.

A new concept, the "geon," or gravitational-electromagnetic entity, tying together the familiar effects of both forces, was developed.

A crystalline chemical, steviolide, from the leaves of a wild Paraguayan shrub, was found to be 300 times as sweet as sugar and a cyclic component attached to steviolide offered promise of becoming a raw material for cortisone-like compounds for use against arthritis.

Better fuels including improved gasoline were extracted from crude petroleum by using the common chemical urea to trap "straight chain" molecules.

Technetium was found useful in the construction of atomic reactors.

Molten metallic sulfides were found to conduct electricity as does an ordinary wire.

New chemical understanding of how the evolution of the stars can build light elements into heavier ones was derived from information about isotope transformation in recent studies of fusion reactions.

Radioactive beryllium 7 was found created in the upper air by bombardment of cosmic rays on atoms of nitrogen and oxygen.

Through creation of the anti-proton in the University of California bevatron, it was shown that this particle actually exists and that annihilation of matter would result from the collision of the anti-proton with a proton.

#### ENGINEERING AND TECHNOLOGY

New devices and discoveries, as reported, include:

A liquid form of nylon.

A loudspeaker with a 4-mile range.

A tiny radio transmitter powered solely by voice.

A postage-stamp size battery to power a defense device.

A missile guided to its target by heat waves from the target.

A torpedo with transistors that reached the target through sound waves in the water.

Paper from synthetic fibers, including nylon.

Paper from glass fiber; used in cigarettes; it doesn't burn, but holds the ash.

A process for coating steel automobile parts with aluminum, to prevent corrosion.

A process for making gasolines of more than 100-octane for high compression engines.

An automatic device for calling elevator floors, based on tape and loud speakers.

Rubber vulcanized without heat or sulfur by exposing experimental rubber to short gamma rays from cobalt 60.

A tiny shock-proof radio transmitter mounted in 20-millimeter projectiles to measure their rotation.

Thousands of simultaneous telephone conversations transmitted in a single two-inch pipe over long distances with the use of waves of 35,000 to 75,000 megacycles.

Television signals and 12-channel telephone conversations transmitted through space for 200 miles without relay stations, using ultra-high frequencies.

A system to broadcast color television programs without a camera.

A tiny ceramic vacuum tube making ultra-high frequency television channels more practical.

An experimental color television receiver that projects images on a cabinet screen.

A "traveling wave" television antenna, consisting of a pipe with thin slots cut in it, emitting a circular wave with no gaps.

New lubricants for extremely low temperature service in turbojet engines, made from one of the major constituents of turpentine.

Silicone rubber in a new tire for supersonic aircraft, to withstand temperatures above 500°F.

Intense heat of over 2800°F. produced in a small furnace the size of a waste basket.

A silicone-modified enamel for coating of electrical wires to make possible smaller electric motors with greater power.

A midsize radio transmitter operating on power from the sun's rays converted into electricity by selenium converter.

A new method of radio propagation at very

high frequencies, 90% reliable over distances of 600 to 1,200 miles.

Glass rods split in two to guide extremely short millimeter radio waves.

Safety devices on new models of automobiles; including safety belts, energy-absorbing pad on dash, safety double latches on doors, and recessed steering wheel post.

#### PATENTS

The U. S. Patent Office, Washington, D. C., furnishes copies of patents for a fee. The number of the patent is given in parentheses. Patents of the year include:

A device that emits a whistle when a tire has a slow leak. (2,705,471)

A new method for producing fresh water from sea water. (2,705,467)

A composition for deterring the desire for tobacco, including lobeline sulphate and an anti-acid, suitable for use in capsules, pills or gum. (2,705,695)

A device for illuminating the hats of bandsmen by means of light bulbs controlled by batteries at the waist. (2,705,751)

A turntable under a military tank which can be lowered to scrape dirt and on which the tank can turn. (2,706,378)

A device for tying square knots for splicing broken wires of a wire recorder. (2,705,656)

A patent for an automatic choke, a mechanism for controlling the starting and operation of internal combustion engines, first applied for in 1932, now granted General Motors Corp., which bought it from the inventors, Peter J. and Clarence H. Jorgensen. (2,705,484)

U. S. Patent Office, May 18, issued a patent on a nuclear reactor to the Atomic Energy Commission. The invention was made by the late Enrico Fermi and Leo Szilard, scientists of the University of Chicago, where the first chain reaction was touched off Dec. 2, 1942. Licenses for industrial use of nuclear reaction will be issued under this patent. (2,708,666)

The Norden bombight, kept under security wraps for more than 32 years. (2,703,932)

A typewriter that types out words or whole phrases when a code letter is pressed. (2,717,886)

An atomic clock, accurate to one second in 100,000,000, based on the constant, natural vibration frequency of atoms in ammonia or other molecules. (2,699,503)

The world's largest sun furnace, located in the French Pyrenees. (2,707,903)

A method for separating man-made curium and americium from the rare-earth elements of the lanthanide series. (2,711,362)

A continuous fluidized process for making low-boiling titanium tetrachloride from difficult ores. (2,701,179, 2,701,180)

A propeller-driven motor vehicle for use on ice or packed snow, but adaptable for land or water use. (2,705,935)

A flying submarine with marine propeller and engine for use in the water, and wings and jet engines for travel in the air. (2,720,367)

A water ski that will hold the skier up on water even when he is not in motion. (2,716,246)

A brake shoe that automatically reverses an airplane's propellers for a fast stop when a saddle on the plane contacts a deck plate on a carrier's landing strip. (2,716,009)

A fuel gas that can be substituted for natural gas without adjustment of home appliances. (2,707,675)

An improved method for preparing hydrazine, chemical used in rocket fuels. (2,710,248)

An improved earplug that not only stops noise from reaching the eardrums, but maintains a static pressure difference between the two sides of the eardrum, effective against low frequency noise. (2,719,523)

A glass window that yields instead of shattering when exposed to explosion. (2,721,157)

A collapsible steering wheel that gives when a driver is thrown against it. (2,718,355)

An automobile safety strap that automatically tightens to hold the rider only when the car makes a sudden stop. (2,705,529)

A vertical take-off airplane of the class nicknamed "pogo planes." (2,712,420)

A pod-like escape capsule for pilots of supersonic aircraft, which becomes a boat if it drops on water. (2,702,680)

A method for vulcanizing silicone rubbers for use as high-temperature gaskets. (2,704,748)

A method for synthesizing milk to feed young animals. (2,703,285)

A radio-radar missile control apparatus for detonating a string of missiles at predetermined targets. (2,703,399)

Method for use of radioactive cobalt 60 or strontium 90 in radio pulse generators and transmitters that can be left unattended for a long

A whooping cough vaccine produced by supersonic vibrations. (2,701,226)



# THEATER—OPERA—FILMS

## Broadway's Principal Events of 1954-55

PLAY PRODUCED BEFORE OCT. 1, 1954, CLOSED OR CONTINUING AFTER DEC. 1, 1955

\*Still running Dec. 1, 1955; M designates Musical play; Stars listed appeared in original cast

Play and stars	Opened and closed	Performances	Play and stars	Opened and closed	Performances
<b>The Seven Year Itch</b> ..... Tom Ewell, Vanessa Brown	Nov. 20, 1952 Aug. 13, 1955	1,141	<b>Caine Mutiny Court Martial</b> ..... Lloyd Nolan, John Hodiak, Henry Fonda	Jan. 20, 1954 Jan. 15, 1955	405
<b>Can-Can (M)</b> ..... Peter Cookson, Lilo	May 7, 1953 June 25, 1955	892	<b>King of Hearts</b> ..... Jackie Cooper, Donald Cook	Apr. 1, 1954 Nov. 27, 1954	276
<b>Tea and Sympathy</b> ..... Deborah Kerr, John Kerr	Sept. 30, 1953 June 8, 1955	712	<b>Anniversary Waltz</b> ..... Kitty Carlisle, Macdonald Carey	Apr. 7, 1954 Sept. 24, 1955	615
<b>Comedy in Music (M)</b> ..... Victor Borge	Oct. 2, 1953	804*	<b>By The Beautiful Sea (M)</b> ..... Shirley Booth, Wilbur Evans	Apr. 8, 1954 Nov. 27, 1954	270
<b>Teahouse of the August Moon</b> ..... David Wayne, John Forsythe	Oct. 15, 1953 Oct. 31, 1955	893	<b>The Palama Game (M)</b> ..... John Ralft, Janis Paige, Eddie Foy, Jr.	May 13, 1954	648*
<b>The Solid Gold Cadillac</b> ..... Josephine Hull, Loring Smith	Nov. 5, 1953 Feb. 12, 1955	532	<b>Dear Charles</b> ..... Tallulah Bankhead, Fred Keating	Sept. 15, 1954	155
<b>Kismet (M)</b> ..... Alfred Drake, Doretta Morrow	Dec. 3, 1953 Apr. 23, 1955	580	<b>All Summer Long</b> ..... John Kerr, June Walker	Sept. 23, 1954 Nov. 13, 1954	60
<b>Oh, Men! Oh, Women!</b> ..... Franchot Tone, Betsy von Furstenberg	Dec. 17, 1953 Nov. 13, 1954	390	<b>The Boy Friend (M)</b> ..... Julie Andrews, John Hower	Sept. 30, 1954 Nov. 26, 1955	485

### PLAYS PRODUCED OCT. 1, 1954, TO DEC. 1, 1955

Play	Stars	Opened	Run
-1954-			
Blues, Ballads and Sin-Songs (M).....	Libby Holman	Oct. 4	12
Reeling Figure	Georgiann Johnson, Percy Waram	Oct. 7	117
On Your Toes (M).....	Vera Zorina, Bobby Van	Oct. 11	64
Fragile Fox	Dane Clark, Don Taylor	Oct. 12	65
The Tender Trap	Robert Preston, Kim Hunter	Oct. 13	101
Sing Me No Lullaby	Beatrice Straight, Richard Kiley	Oct. 14	28
Peter Pan (M)	Mary Martin, Cyril Richard	Oct. 20	149
A Stone For Dany Fisher	Zero Mostel, Susan Cabot	Oct. 21	100
The Traveling Lady	Kim Stanley, Lonny Chapman	Oct. 27	30
The Rainmaker	Geraldine Page, Darlin McGavin	Oct. 29	124
Quadrille	Alfred Lunt, Lynn Fontanne	Nov. 3	150
Fanny (M)	Ezlo Pinza, Walter Szlezak	Nov. 4	450*
The Living Room	Barbara Bel Geddes, Walter Fitzgerald	Nov. 17	22
Able's Irish Rose	Ludwig Donath, Anna Appel	Nov. 18	20
Wedding Breakfast	Lee Grant, Harvey Lembeck	Nov. 21	113
Sandhog	Alice Ghostley, Jack Cassidy	Nov. 23	48
One Eye Closed	Halla Stoddard, Tom Helmore	Nov. 24	3
Mrs. Patterson (M)	Eartha Kitt, Enid Markey	Dec. 1	310
Hit the Trail (M)	Irma Petina, Robert Wright	Dec. 2	8
The Bad Seed	Nancy Kelly, Patty McCormack	Dec. 8	326
Lunatics and Lovers	Doris King, Sheila Bond	Dec. 13	344
Witness for the Prosecution	Francis L. Sullivan, Patricia Jessel	Dec. 16	397*
Portrait of a Lady	Jennifer Jones, Douglas Watson	Dec. 21	4
What Every Woman Knows	Helen Hayes, Kent Smith	Dec. 22	15
Black-Eyed Susan	Vincent Price, Kay Medford	Dec. 23	4
Characterizations	Ruth Draper, Paul Draper	Dec. 26	24
The Saint of Beecher Street (M)	Gloria Lane, David Poler	Dec. 27	92
The Flowering Peach	Menasha Skulnik, Berta Gersten	Dec. 28	135
Anastasia	Vivica Lindfors, Eugenie Leontovich	Dec. 29	284
House of Flowers (M)	Pearl Bailey, Juanita Hall	Dec. 30	181
-1955-			
The Fourposter	Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn	Jan. 5	23
The Doctor's Dilemma	Geraldine Fitzgerald, Roddy McDowall	Jan. 11	48
Festival	Paul Henreid, Betty Field	Jan. 18	23
The Time of Your Life	Franchot Tone, Lenka Peterson	Jan. 19	15
The Grand Prize	June Lockhart, John Newland	Jan. 26	21
Plain and Fancy (M)	Gloria Marlowe, Richard Cook	Jan. 27	305*
The Wisteria Tree	Helen Hayes, Walter Matthau	Feb. 2	15
Southwest Corner	Eva LaGallienne, Parker Fennelly	Feb. 3	36
The Desperate Hours	Karl Malden, Nancy Coleman	Feb. 10	212
Tonight in Samarkand	Louis Jourdan, Jan Farrand	Feb. 16	28
The Wayward Saint	Paul Lukas, Liam Redmond	Feb. 17	21
The Dark Is Light Enough	Katharine Cornell, Tyrone Power	Feb. 23	69
Silk Stockings (M)	Hildegard Neff, Don Ameche	Feb. 24	310*
Bus Stop	Kim Stanley, Anthony Ross	Mar. 2	314*
Car on a Hot Tin Roof	Barbara Bel Geddes, Burl Ives	Mar. 24	288*
Once Over Lightly	Sono Osato, Zero Mostel	Apr. 3	22
Three For Tonight (M)	Marge and Gower Champion, Harry Belafonte	Apr. 6	86
Champagne Complex	Polly Bergen, Donald Cook, John Dall	Apr. 12	23
Ankles Aweigh (M)	Betty and Jane Kean	Apr. 18	176
All In One	Paul Draper, Alice Ghostley, Myron McCormick	Apr. 19	46
Inherit the Wind	Paul Muni, Ed Begley	Apr. 21	240*
The Honeyes	Jessica Tandy, Hume Cronyn, Dorothy Stickney	Apr. 28	36
Damn Yankees	Gwen Verdon, Ray Walston	May 5	241*
Once Upon a Tailor	Oscar Karlwels, Anne Hegira	May 23	8
Seventh Heaven	Ricardo Montalban, Gloria de Haven	May 26	46
Almost Crazy	Kay Medford, Jas. Shelton	June 20	16
Catch A Star	Pat Carroll, Trude Adams, David Burns	Sept. 6	15
Othello	Wm. Marshall, Jan Farrand	Sept. 7	15
Henry IV, Part I	Jerome Kilty, Thayer David	Sept. 21	24
A Day by the Sea	Hume Cronyn, Jessica Tandy	Sept. 26	27
Hear, Hear (M)	Fred Waring	Sept. 27	46
Songs and Impressions	Maurice Chevalier	Sept. 28	

Plays produced Oct. 1, 1954, to Dec. 1, 1955, continued

Play	Stars	Opened	Run
A View from the Bridge	Van Heflin, Eileen Heckart	Sept. 29	71*
The Young and Beautiful	Lola Smith, Peter Brandon	Oct. 2	65
Tiger at the Gates	Michael Redgrave, Laurence MacGrath	Oct. 3	101*
Island of Goats	Laurence Harvey, Uta Hagen	Oct. 4	6
The Diary of Anne Frank	Susan Strasberg, Jos. Schildkraut	Oct. 5	30
The Wooden Dish	Polly Rowles, Jane Rose	Oct. 6	12
Joyce Grenfell Requests the Pleasure	Beryl Kaye, Paddy Stone	Oct. 10	61*
The Carefree Tree	Farley Granger, Janice Rule	Oct. 11	24
Will Success Spoil Rock Hunter	Orson Bean, Jayne Mansfield	Oct. 13	56*
A Roomful of Roses	Patricia Neal, Betty Lou Keim, Darryl Richard	Oct. 17	56*
No Time For Sergeants	Andy Griffith, Roddy McDowall	Oct. 20	47*
The Desk Set	Shirley Booth, Frank Milan	Oct. 24	53*
Le Bourgeois Gentilhomme	Jean Meyer, Louis Seigner, Beatrice Brett	Oct. 25	8
The Comedie Francaise	Repertory	Oct. 25	
The Chalk Garden	Slobohan McKenna, Gladys Cooper	Oct. 26	40*
Deadfall	Joanne Dru, John Ireland	Oct. 27	35
The Heavenly Twins	Faye Emerson, Jean Pierre Aumont	Nov. 4	35
Hatful of Rain	Shelley Winters, Ben Gazzara	Nov. 9	24*
The Vamp	Carol Channing, Will Geer	Nov. 10	23*
The Lark	Julie Harris, Boris Karloff	Nov. 17	16*
Janus	Margaret Sullivan, Robert Preston, Claude Dauphin	Nov. 23	8*
Pipe Dream	Helen Traubel, William Johnson	Nov. 30	1*

## Opera Season, 1955-56

## OPERA IN U. S. A.

A survey of operatic activities in the United States in 1955 was made by Opera News, published by the Metropolitan Opera Guild, Inc., New York, N. Y. It disclosed a tremendous amount of opera (amateur and professional) sung throughout the country. In addition to the major companies many smaller units are performing, and colleges and high schools are regularly producing standard works. In all over 380 groups were giving one or more performances.

New York had the largest representation, with 53 groups accounted for. In addition to the Metropolitan and New York City Opera companies, the larger units included Amato, with 164 performances of 12 operas; Community Opera, Inc., Juilliard School of Music, L. Petri Opera group, San Carlo Opera Co. Besides those mentioned in the following article there were regular opera seasons by Cosmopolitan Opera Co., San Francisco; Civic Opera Assn., Santa Monica, Calif.; Greater Denver Opera Assn., Denver; Fine Art Opera Co., Chicago; Kentucky Opera Assn., Louisville; New Orleans Opera House Assn., New Orleans; Civic Opera Co., Baltimore; New England Opera Theatre, Boston, giving 55 performances in 22 states; Midwest Opera Assn., St. Louis; Opera Assn., Chautauqua, N. Y.; the Empire State Festival at Ellenville, N. Y.; Opera Under the Stars, Rochester, N. Y.; County Civic Opera Co., White Plains, N. Y.; Grass Roots Opera Co., Raleigh, N. C., which gave 98 performances of 10 chamber works in 24 cities; Karamu Playhouse, Cleveland, O.; Opera Assn., Chattanooga, Tenn.; Lyric Theatre, Dallas, Tex.; Civic Opera Assn., Fort Worth, and Northwest Grand Opera Co., Seattle, Wash., touring.

## METROPOLITAN OPERA, NEW YORK

The 71st season of the Metropolitan Opera Assn., New York, N. Y. opened Nov. 14, 1955 and was scheduled to extend through April 14, 1956, with a total of 146 performances of 24 operas. The season opened with a new production of the Tales of Hoffman, in French, with Pierre Monteux conducting. The repertory of operas included Carmen, Don Pasquale, Lucia Di Lammermoor, Andrea Chenier, Faust, Così Fan Tutte, The Magic Flute (in English), Le Nozze Di Figaro, Boris Godunov,

The Tales of Hoffman, La Boheme, Manon Lescaut, Tosca, Samson et Dalila, Fledermaus, Rosenkavalier, Aida, Un Ballo in Maschera, La Forza del Destino, Rigoletto, Il Trovatore, Lohengrin, Die Meistersinger von Nuernberg and Parsifal.

In observance of the 200th anniversary of Mozart's birth, Bruno Walter was scheduled to return to the Metropolitan in January, 1956, to conduct a revival of The Magic Flute, staged by Herbert Graf, with new scenery and costumes by Harry Horner. The English text of Ruth and Thomas Martin was to be used. The first production since 1945-46 of the Donizetti opera-buffa, Don Pasquale, served as the Metropolitan debut of the young American conductor, Thomas Schippers. Director of the work, sung in Italian, was Dino Yan-nopoulos.

Making their Metropolitan debuts during the 1955-56 season were two baritones, Tito Gobbi and Hermann Unde. Returning to the Opera House after varying absences were Mariquita Moll, Jussi Bjoerling, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Martial Singher and Theodor Uppman.

## Roster of Artists

The complete roster for 1955-56 follows:

Sopranos—Licia Albanese, Lucine Amara, Nadine Conner, Lisa Della Casa, Victoria de los Angeles, Jean Fenn, Vilma Georgiou, Hilde Gueden, Margaret Harshaw, Laurel Hurley, Dorothy Kirsten, Heidi Krall, Maria Leone, Brenda Lewis, Virginia MacWatters, Zinka Milanov, Mariquita Moll, Patrice Munsel, Herva Nelli, Jarmila Novotna, Roberta Peters, Lily Pons, Della Rigal, Eleanor Steber, Renata Tebaldi, Astrid Varnay, Shakeh Vartenissian, Thelma Votipka, Dolores Wilson.

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos—Marian Anderson, Rosalind Elias, Herta Glaz, Martha Lipton, Jean Madeira, Mildred Miller, Elena Nikolaidi, Nell Rankin, Regina Resnik, Margaret Roggero, Rise Stevens, Blanche Thebom, Sandra Warfield.

Tenors—Charles Anthony, Kurt Baum, Jussi Bjoerling, Giuseppe Campora, Gabor Carelli, Eugene Conley, Albert Da Costa, Mario Del Monaco, Alessio De Paolis, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Paul Franke, Giulio Gari, Thomas Hayward, Charles Kullman, James McCracken, Jan Peerce, Brian Sullivan, Set Svanholm, Richard Tucker, Cesare Valletti, Ramon Vinay.

## Long Run Plays

## PLAYS IN NEW YORK

Life With Father	3,213	Hellzapoppin'	1,404	Kiss Me Kate	1,077
Tobacco Road	3,182	Angel Street	1,395	Anna Lucasta	957
Able's Irish Rose	2,327	Lightnin'	1,291	Kiss and Tell	955
Oklahoma!	2,246	The King and I	1,246	The Moon Is Blue	924
South Pacific	1,925	Guys and Dolls	1,200	Can-Can	892
Harvey	1,775	Mister Roberts	1,157	Teahouse of the August Moon	860
Born Yesterday	1,643	Annie Get Your Gun	1,147	Tea and Sympathy	712
Voice of the Turtle	1,558	The Seven Year Itch	1,141		
Arsenic and Old Lace	1,444	Pins and Needles	1,108		

## PLAYS IN LONDON

Chu Chin Chow	2,238	Oklahoma!	1,543	Arsenic and Old Lace	1,337
Blithe Spirit	1,997	Charles's Aunt	1,486	The Farmer's Wife	1,329
Worm's Eye View	1,745	The Beggar's Opera	1,463	Annie Get Your Gun	1,241
Me and My Girl	1,646	Our Boys	1,362	A Little Bit of Fluff	1,201
Together Again	1,566	Maid of the Mountains	1,352	While the Sun Shines	1,154

Baritones—Ettore Bastianini, John Brownlee, Arthur Budney, Walter Cassel, George Cehanovsky, Otto Edelmann, Tito Gobbi, Frank Guarrera, Clifford Harvuot, Osie Hawkins, Ralph Herbert, George London, Calvin Marsh, Robert McFerrin, Robert Merrill, Josef Metternich, Paul Schoeffler, Martial Singher, Hermann Uhde, Theodor Uppman, Frank Valentino, Leonard Warren.

Basses—Lorenzo Alvary, Salvatore Baccaloni, Fernando Corena, Lawrence Davidson, Dezzo Ernster, Jerome Hines, Nicola Moscona, Gerhard Pechner, Norman Scott, Louis Sgarro, Cesare Siepi, Giorgio Tozzi, Luben Vichey.

Conductors and Guest Conductors—Dimitri Mitropoulos, Pierre Monteux, Bruno Walter, Fausto Cleva, Rudolf Kempe, Max Rudolf, Thomas Schippers, Fritz Stiedry, Associate conductors—Pietro Cimara, Tibor Kozma. Asst. Conductors—Jan Behr, Julius Burger, Otello Ceroni, Antonio Dell'Orefice, Corrado Muccini, Martin Rich, Ignace Strassfogel, Victor Trucchi, Walter Tausig.

Productions staged by Peter Brook, Desire De-frere, Herbert Graf, Tyrone Guthrie, Garson Kanin, Josef Mankiewicz, Cyril Ritchard, Margaret Webster, Dino Yannopoulos.

Choreographer—Zachary Solov. Solo Dancer—Carmen de Lavallade.

In its spring, 1955, tour, the Metropolitan gave 58 performances in 16 cities, including Boston, Cleveland, Washington, Atlanta, Birmingham, Memphis, Dallas, Houston, Oklahoma City, Des Moines, Minneapolis, Bloomington, Ind., Lafayette, Ind., Chicago, Toronto, Ont., and Montreal; Que., Canada.

#### Auditions of the Air

The National Council of the Metropolitan, established under the leadership of Mrs. August Belmont, is an auxiliary organization for promoting nationwide interest in the Metropolitan. It holds regional auditions to prepare singers for the Metropolitan Auditions of the Air and expands the information work of the Central Opera Service. During 1955 auditions were held in St. Paul, Minneapolis, Dallas and Tulsa. These were to be repeated in 1956, with the addition of auditions in Denver, Seattle, Atlanta and Cleveland.

The \$2,000 top prize in the 1955 Auditions of the Air was won by Louis Quillico, baritone, of Montreal, Que., Canada. Miss Madeline Chambers, soprano, White Plains, N. Y., won \$1,250, and William Lewis, tenor, Tulsa, Okla., won \$750.

Special scholarships were won by Raymond R. Angelich, bass-baritone, and Albert Da Costa, tenor. The scholarships were awarded by the Fisher Foundation.

The Metropolitan Opera Guild observed its 20th anniversary Nov. 2, 1955.

Rudolf Bing is general manager of the Opera. Officers are Lauder Greenway, vice ch. of the board and ch. executive committee; Lowell Waldmond, pres.; Floyd W. Jefferson, vice pres.; S. Sloan Colt, treas., and Reginald Allen, secy.

#### NEW YORK CITY OPERA CO.

New York City Opera Co. presented two full seasons of opera, spring and fall, in 1955. The fall season, Oct. 5 through Nov. 6, was the 24th of the company at the New York City Center of Music and Drama. It called for 34 performances of 14 operas. The novelty was William Walton's opera, Troilus and Cressida, composed in 1954 and sung for the first time in London that year. An innovation was the production of The Golden Slippers by Tchaikovsky in an English version by Ruth and Thomas Martin. The New York City Opera Co. also used English versions of the Merry Wives of Windsor, Fledermaus, the Marriage of Figaro, Cinderella (Rossini), Love for Three Oranges and the Bartered Bride.

Operas performed in the original language were Madame Butterfly, La Boheme, Carmen, La Traviata, Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci.

The company had the professional help of William Walton, Margaret Webster and Nicolai Rimsky-Saffir. Joseph Rosenstock was general director and John S. White assistant general director. Choreographer was Ray Harrison. The conductors and musical staff were: Emerson Buckley, Herbert Grossman, Everett Lee, Thomas P. Martin, Bertha Melnik, Joseph Rosenstock, Julius Rudel, Kurt Saffir.

Artists were:

Sopranos—Adele Addison, Peggy Bonini, Maria Teresa Carrillo, Emilia Cundari, Madeline Chambers, Phyllis Curtin, Ellen Faulk, Jean Fenn, Marjorie Gordon, Mary LeSawyer, Eva Likova, Dolores Mari, Jacquelynn Moody, Mija Novic, Rosa Savio. Beverly Sills, Frances Yeend.

Mezzo-Sopranos and Contraltos—Edith Evans, Irene Kramarich, Rosemary Kuhlmann, Gloria Lane, Margery MacKay, Margery Mayer.

Tenors—Richard Cassilly, Jon Crain, Davis Cunningham, John Duany, Jack Harrold, Norman Kelley, Lloyd Thomas Leech, Ernest McChesney, Barry Morell, Rudolf Petrak, Michael Pollock, Robert Rounseville, Luigi Vellucci, Earl William.

Baritones and Bases—Donald Gramm, Bernard Green, Joshua Hecht, Leon Lishner, Thomas Powell, Arthur Newman, Louis Quillico, John Reardon, Jan Rubes, Lawrence Winters, Robert Rue, William Shriner, Yi-Kwei Sze, Richard Torigl, Richard Wentworth, William Wilderman.

The New York City Opera Co. arranged for 22 performances on its fall tour, 7 in Boston, 9 in Detroit, 2 in East Lansing, Mich., 4 in Cleveland. The repertory included La Boheme, Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci, Carmen, Cinderella, Die Fledermaus, Love for Three Oranges, Marriage of Figaro, Merry Wives of Windsor and Traviata. Tour began Nov. 4 and concluded Nov. 27, 1955.

#### LYRIC THEATRE, CHICAGO

The Lyric Theatre, Chicago, expanded its second opera season from 3 to 5 weeks and found an enthusiastic reception. Between Oct. 31 and Dec. 3, 1955, it presented 13 standard operas, one masque and two ballets. Novelties were Puccini's Il Taborro, not produced in Chicago since 1919; the new stage production of Lord Byron's Love Letter (de Banfield), and Bellini's I Puritani, with Maria Meneghini-Callas. The masque was Il Ballo Delle Ingrate by Monteverdi and the ballets were Revanche and The Merry Widow. Other operas were Aida, Il Trovatore, La Boheme, Madame Butterfly, Rigoletto, Faust, Cavalleria Rusticana, L'Elisir d'Amore, L'Amore del Tre Re, Un Ballo in Maschera.

Artists included 5 stars of Milan's La Scala: Maria Meneghini-Callas, Giuseppe Di Stefano, Nicola Rossi-Lemeni, Tito Gobbi and Rosanna Carteri; Also Renata Tebaldi, Jussi Bjoerling, Ettore Bastianini, Ebe Stignani, Dorothy Kirsten, Astrid Varnay, Teresa Stich-Randall, Leopold Simoneau, Gertrude Ribba, Carlo Bergonzi, Anita Cerquetti, Mariano Caruso, Robert Weede, William Wilderman, Richard Torigl, Claramae Turner, Gloria Lind, Lloyd Harris, Kenneth Smith, Lawrence White, Miles Nekolny, Hugh Thompson, Cesare Bardelli, Andrew Foldi, Eunice Alberts, Mignon Dunn, Peggy Bonini, Mariu Adams and Ardis Kradnik. Conductors were Maestro Nicola Rescigno, artistic director, and Tullio Serafin. George Lawner was assistant to the artistic director.

The ballet group, under the direction of Ruth Page, had as guest artists, Alicia Markova, Vera Zorina, Oleg Bransky, Sonia Arova and Bentley Stone. Also dancing principal roles were Barbara Steele, Kenneth Johnson and Carol Lawrence.

Stage directors were William Wymetall, Vladimir Rosing, Aldo Mirabella Vassallo, Hizi Koyke, and Richard Baldrige Hassard Short was production supervisor for The Merry Widow.

#### CINCINNATI

Cincinnati Summer Opera Assn. held its 34th successful season June 25 to July 30, 1955, in the modernized Opera Pavilion in the Zoo, 26 performances. The operas were Aida, Carmen, La Boheme, Madame Butterfly, Faust, Lakme, Manon, Martha, Masked Ball, Rigoletto, La Traviata, and Turandot. Stars from leading opera companies participated, including, among others, Dorothy Kirsten, Eva Likova, Herva Nelli, Roberta Peters, Tomiko Kanazawa, Graciele Rivera; Cesare Bardelli, Frank Guarrera, Lloyd Harris, Nicola Mascona, Frank Valentino, Wm. Wilderman, John Alexander, Eugene Conley, Charles Kullman, Brian Sullivan, Virginia Assandri. Conductors and staff included Fausta Cleva, Marcel Frank, Mario Mazzoni, Carlo Moresco, Nicholas Rescigno, Lydia Arlova was premiere danseuse and Lucien Prideaux choreographer. Robt. L. Sidell is managing director and Raymond G. Nemo administrative director.

#### KANSAS CITY

The Starlight Theater in the Kansas City, Mo., municipally-owned Swope Park, gave its 5th season of musicals with 77 performances on 10 plays of June to September. Attendance was in excess of 450,000. South Pacific played to capacity for 2 weeks and Guys and Dolls was another big hit. The repertory included Naughty Marietta, Babes in Toyland, Brigadoon, Bittersweet, Finian's Rainbow, Me and Juliet, and Wonderful Town. Richard

Berger was production director and William M. Symon business manager.

#### SAINT LOUIS

St. Louis Municipal Opera gave its 37th season of summer light opera in its outdoor theater June 10 to Aug. 28, with a total of 88 performances to 619,662 patrons, two performances being omitted on account of rain. The success of the season made it unnecessary to call on the guarantors for financial support. Rain and cold weather in June held down the size of the audiences. Half of the season was termed the Rodgers and Hammerstein Stage Festival and included performances of South Pacific, The King and I, Carousel and the Rodgers and Hammerstein Concert, which ran 6 nights. South Pacific was the bill for two weeks and called out the largest attendance, a total of 157,474. Other musicals were The Merry Widow (10 nights), Brigadoon, Wonderful Town, The Vagabond King, Guys and Dolls, The Desert Song and Allegro.

Among the artists who appeared in principal roles were Annamary Dickey, Stephanie Angustine, Joan Bowman, Lewis Bolyard, Bob Shaver, Mary Kieste, Robert Pagent, Oliver Cliff, Christine Mathews, Edwin Steffe, Walter Klavun, Ruth Lawrence, Terry Saunders, Peter Turgeon, Erik Rhodes, Norman MacKaye, Christine Palmer and Eugene Dorian.

#### SAINT PAUL

St. Paul Civic Opera Assn. opened its fall, 1955, season Oct. 20 with Madama Butterfly for 3 performances through Oct. 22. For 1956 it scheduled Kiss Me Kate, 3 performances, Jan. 12-14, and Annie Get Your Gun, 3 performances, Apr. 12-14. Leo Kopp is musical director, Phil Fein stage director and Edward A. Furln manager. Performances are given in the theater of the Municipal Auditorium.

#### PITTSBURGH

The 1955-56 season of Pittsburgh Opera opened at Syria Mosque, Pittsburgh, Pa., Nov. 3 with The Masked Ball with Herva Nelli, Cesare Bardelli, Rudolf Petrak and Margery Mayer in the principal roles. Ten performances constituted the season, with The Masked Ball Nov. 3 and 4, Otello Dec. 1 and 3, and the 1956 performances scheduled as follows: Carmen, Feb. 9 and 11; Don Pasquale, Mar. 8 and 10, and Madama Butterfly, Apr. 5 and 7. Leading roles were sung by Ramon Vinay, Rosa Savoca, Mildred Miller, Mary Martha Briney, Louis Roney, Wm. Shriner, Patrice Munsell, Davis Cunningham, Gerhard Pechner, Licia Albanese, Robt. Dean, Giulio Gari. General Director is Richard Karp and the Pittsburgh Symphony Orchestra provided the music.

#### SAN ANTONIO

The Grand Opera Festival of San Antonio Symphony Orchestra for 1956 is the 14th annual production and was scheduled to open Feb. 4 with Turandot, with Frances Yeend as Turandot; others in the cast are Valfrido, Richard Torigi, Geo. Tallone, Virginia Assandri, Luba Albanese and Ira Bowles. Other operas scheduled: Barber of Seville, Feb. 5, with Roberta Peters as Rosina, Baccaloni as Bartolo, Cesare Bardelli as Figaro and Valerido Patacchi as Basilio. Tosca, Feb. 11, with Eleanor Steber as Tosca, Richard Tucker as Cavaradossi, Robt. Weede as Scarpia and Baccaloni as Sacristan; Faust, Feb. 12, with Dorothy Wareskjold as Marguerite, Nicola Moscona as Mephisto, Igor Goran as Valentino, Jussi Bjoerling as Faust, Emile Renan as Wagner, Frances Bible as Siebel and Ruth Thorsen as Marthe. Victor Alessandro is musical director; Anthony L. Stivanello stage director, Charles Stone and Ira Bowles are chorus masters.

#### PHILADELPHIA GRAND OPERA

The new Philadelphia Grand Opera Company entered the 1955-56 season artistically and materially strengthened. It represents a consolidation of the Philadelphia Civic and the Philadelphia La Scala companies and has received financial support from the City of Philadelphia, thus making possible a larger complement of great singers. The season opened at the Academy of Music Oct.

13 with Rigoletto and the company performed La Boheme Nov. 10 and Madama Butterfly Dec. 30. The 1956 schedule included L'Armee Dei Tre Re, Jan. 11, Barber of Seville, Feb. 17; Cavalleria Rusticana and I Pagliacci Mar. 2; Aida Mar. 16.

#### Stars included:

Sopranos and Contraltos—Licia Albanese, Nadine Conner, Vivian Della Chiesa, Lisa DiJulio, Ellen Pauli, Maria Oasi, Eva Likova, Virginia MacWatters, Margaret Roggero, Bidu Sayao, Claramae Turner, Sandra Warfield.

Tenors—Kurt Baum, Eugene Conley, Jon Crain, Walter Fredericks, Jan Pearce, Robert Rounseville, Cesare Valletti, Ramon Vinay.

Baritones and Basses—Lorenzo Alvary, Cesare Bardelli, George Cehanovsky, Frank Quarrera, John Lawler, Nicola Moscona, Gerhard Pechner, Thomas Perkins, Giuseppe Valdengo.

The staff of the new company is as follows: Anthony Terracciano, general manager; John Lawler, associate manager; Humbert A. Pelosi, production consultant; Giuseppe Bamboschek, artistic director and conductor, Desire Delere and Anthony Stivanello, stage directors; Vernon Hammond, conductor, Angelo Bove, Jr., orchestra manager; William Sens, ballet master and chorographer.

#### SAN FRANCISCO

San Francisco Opera Co. gave its 33rd annual series of opera Sept. 15-Oct. 20, 1955, in War Memorial Opera House, presenting 25 performances, including 3 matinees for young people under the auspices of the San Francisco Opera Guild. Operas sung included Verdi's Macbeth, which is rarely heard, Charpentier's Louise and William Walton's new Troilus and Cressida. Others were Aida, Der Rosenkavalier, Don Giovanni, Andrea Chénier, Le Coq d'Or, I Pagliacci, Lohengrin, Faust and Carmen. Artists and staff included:

Sopranos and Contraltos—Licia Albanese, Janette Allen, Eleanor Avery, Frances Bible, Inge Borkh, Helen Carey, Rosanna Carteri, Peggy A. Covington, Margaret Cox, Jeannine Crader, Mattiilda Dobbs, Elizabeth M. Garner, Betty Gordon, Yvonne M. Gotelli, Katherine Hilgenberg, Sophie Karras, Dorothy Kirsten, Sybil Knapp, Jan McArt, Nell Rankin, Ruth Roehr, Margaret Roggero, Olga Ronec, Dolores San Miguel, Elisabeth Schwarzkopf, Eileen Scott, Renata Tebaldi, Claramae Turner, Donna Walker, Dorothy Wareskjold, Maria West.

Tenors—Virginia Assandri, William Booth, Galilano Danelus, Alessio De Paolis, Walter Fredericks, Willis Frost, Raymond Hammons, Carl Hague, Chris Lachona, Richard Lewis, Raymond Manton, Ernest McChesney, Jan Pearce, William Petersen, Joseph Pettit, John Segale, Brian Sullivan, Richard Tucker, Roberto Turrini.

Baritones and Basses—Lorenzo Alvary, Winther Andersen, Heinz Blankenburg, George Cehanovsky, Otto Edelmann, Paul Guenter, Cohn Harvey Ralph Herbert, Desire Ligeti, Cornell MacNeil, Dave Manning, Douglas Mayock, Pierce Murphy, Carl Palangi, Cesare Siepi, John Taylor, Giorgio Tozzi, Albert Turner, Vahan Toolatjan, Leonard Warren, Robert Weede, Alexander Welitsch.

Artistic Director—Kurt Herbert Adler. Manager—Howard K. Skinner. Conductors—Kurt Herbert Adler, Ernesto Barbin, Fausto Cleve, Glauco Curjel, Otto Guth, Karl Kritz, Erich Leinsdorf, Jean Morel, Corrado Muccini, Umberto Zanoll.

#### SAN FRANCISCO COSMOPOLITAN

Cosmopolitan Opera Co., San Francisco, Calif., announced its spring, 1956 season of 7 performances of 8 operas to take place at War Memorial Opera House between Feb. 10 and Mar. 2. Operas: La Boheme, Cavalleria Rusticana, I Pagliacci, La Traviata, Il Trovatore, Barber of Seville and Carmen. Stars from the Metropolitan and New York City Companies include Bidu Sayao, Kurt Baum, Herva Nelli, Regina Resnik, Giulio Gari, Cesare Bardelli, Eva Likova, Robt. Rounseville, Davis Cunningham, Virginia MacWatters and Salvatore Baccaloni. Dario Shindell is general director, Carlo Moresco, conductor.

### Copenhagen's Tivoli Most Popular

Tivoli, famous popular resort in the center of Copenhagen, Denmark, on Sept. 12, 1955, closed its 112th season of 134 days, reporting a total attendance of 4,065,000, averaging over 30,000 a day. When Tivoli was first laid out it was in the out-skirts of the city; today the City Hall stands just beyond its boundary. Tivoli is a collection of restaurants, dance and concert halls, with accommodations for visitors who love to linger beside tables, but it also makes concessions to sell-service stands and floors for jitterbugs.

# Outstanding Motion Pictures Released in U. S. in 1955

Selected by Alton Cook, Motion Picture Critic, New York World-Telegram and Sun

Title	Released by	Stars
<b>AMERICAN</b>		
African Lion, The.....	Walt Disney	Documentary
Bad Day at Black Rock.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Spencer Tracy, Robert Ryan
Battle Cry.....	Warner Brothers	Van Heflin, Aldo Ray
Big Knife, The.....	United Artists	Jack Palance, Ida Lupino
Blackboard Jungle.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Glenn Ford
Blood Alley.....	Warner Brothers	John Wayne, Lauren Bacall
Brides at Toko-Ri, The.....	Paramount	William Holden, Grace Kelly
Chief Crazy Horse.....	Universal	Victor Mature
Cinerama Holiday.....	Stanley Warner Cinerama	Documentary
Cobweb, The.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Richard Widmark, Lauren Bacall
Daddy Long Legs.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Fred Astaire, Leslie Caron
Davy Crockett.....	Walt Disney	Fess Parker
Desperate Hours, The.....	Paramount	Humphrey Bogart, Fredric March
East of Eden.....	Warner Brothers	Julie Harris, James Dean
Far Horizons, The.....	Paramount	Fred MacMurray
Girl in the Red Velvet Swing, The.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Ray Milland, Joan Collins
Glass Slipper, The.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Leslie Caron
Good Morning, Miss Dove.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Jennifer Jones
Guys and Dolls.....	Samuel Goldwyn	Marlon Brando, Jean Simmons
Hit the Deck.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	John Powell, Tony Martin
House of Bamboo.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Robert Ryan
How to Be Very, Very Popular.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Betty Grable, Sheree North
I Am a Camera.....	Remus	Julie Harris
Interrupted Melody.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Glenn Ford, Eleanor Parker
It's Always Fair Weather.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Gene Kelly, Dan Dailey
Jupiter's Darling.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	1-ster Williams
Lady and the Tramp.....	Walt Disney	Cartoon feature
Left Hand of God, The.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Humphrey Bogart
Life in the Balance, A.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Ricardo Montalban
Long Gray Line, The.....	Columbia	Tyrone Power
Love is a Many Splendored Thing.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Jennifer Jones
Love Me or Leave Me.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Doris Day, James Cagney
Man Called Peter, A.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Richard Todd
Man from Laramie, The.....	Columbia	James Stewart
Marty.....	United Artists	Ernest Borgnine
Mister Roberts.....	Warner Brothers	Henry Fonda, James Cagney
My Sister Ellen.....	Columbia	Janet Leigh
Night of the Hunter, The.....	United Artists	Robert Mitchum, Shelley Winters
Not as a Stranger.....	United Artists	Olivia de Havilland, Robert Mitchum
Oklahoma!.....	Magna	Gordon MacRae, Shirley Jones
Phenix City Story, The.....	Allied Artists	No stars
Prince of Players.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Richard Burton
Quentin Durward.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Robert Taylor
Racers, The.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Kirk Douglas
Rebel Without a Cause.....	Warner Brothers	James Dean
Rose Tattoo, The.....	Paramount	Anna Magnani
Seven Little Boys, The.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Bob Hope
Seven Year Itch, The.....	Universal	Marilyn Monroe
Shrike, The.....	Paramount	Jose Ferrer
Strategic Air Command.....	United Artists	James Stewart
Summertime.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Katharine Hepburn
Svengali.....	Columbia	Hildegarde Neff
Three for the Show.....	Columbia	Betty Grable
Tight Spot.....	Paramount	Ginger Rogers
To Catch a Thief.....	Universal	Cary Grant, Grace Kelly
To Hell and Back.....	Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer	Audie Murphy
Trial.....	Paramount	Glenn Ford
Trouble With Harry, The.....	Walt Disney	Edmund Gwenn
20,000 Leagues Under the Sea.....	Warner Brothers	James Mason
Unchained.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Elroy Hirsch
View from Poinpey's Head, The.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Richard Egan, Dana Wynter
Violent Saturday.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Victor Mature
Virgin Queen, The.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Bette Davis
We're No Angels.....	Paramount	Humphrey Bogart

## ENGLISH

Chance Meeting.....	J. Arthur Rank	Odile Versois
Court Martial.....	Romulus	David Niven
Deep Blue Sea, The.....	Twentieth Century-Fox	Vivien Leigh
The Divided Heart.....	J. Arthur Rank	Cornell Robbers
Doctor in the House.....	Associated Artists	Dirk Bogardo
Front Page Story.....	Fayorite	Jack Hawkins
Innocents in Paris.....	Associated Artists	Alastair Sim
Intruder, The.....	London Films	Jack Hawkins
Man Who Loved Redheads, The.....	United Artists	Melba Shearer
The Purple Plain.....	J. Arthur Rank	Gregory Peck
Simba.....	DCA	Dirk Bogardo
Stranger's Hand, The.....	Associated Artists	Richard Basehart
Three Cases of Murder.....	J. Arthur Rank	Orson Welles
To Paris With Love.....		Alec Guinness

## FOREIGN LANGUAGE

Bed, The.....	France-Italy	Richard Todd
Diabolique.....	France	Simone Signoret
Dr. Knock.....	France	Louis Jouvet
Game of Love, The.....	France	Nicole Berger
Gate of Hell.....	Japan	Machiko Kyo
Great Adventure, The.....	Sweden	Anders Norberg
Hill 24 Doesn't Answer.....	Israel	Nonprofessional cast
Holiday for Henrietta.....	France	Dany Robin
Mademoiselle Gohette.....	France-Italy	Silvana Pampanini
One Summer of Happiness.....	Sweden	Folke Sundquist
Sheep Has Five Legs, The.....	France	Fernandel
Umberto D.....	Italy	Vittorio de Sica, director
Wages of Fear, The.....	France	Yves Montand

# RADIO AND TELEVISION

## Growth of Radio and Television in U. S.

Source: MART, Caldwell-Clements, Inc.

Year	Total Radio Sets Made		Total Receiving Tubes Made		Television sets Made		Auto Sets In Use
	Number	Dollars*	Number	Dollars*	Number	Dollars*	
1930	3,877,800	300,000,000	52,000,000	119,600,000			
1935	6,026,800	330,192,480	71,000,000	155,000,000			2,000,000
1940	11,800,000	450,000,000	115,000,000	250,000,000			7,500,000
1942	4,400,000	164,000,000	87,700,000	94,000,000			9,000,000
1943			17,000,000	19,000,000			8,000,000
1944			22,000,000	25,000,000			7,000,000
1945	500,000	20,000,000	30,000,000	35,000,000			6,000,000
1946	14,000,000	700,000,000	190,000,000	200,000,000			7,000,000
1947	17,000,000	800,000,000	220,000,000	260,000,000	250,000	100,000,000	9,000,000
1948	16,000,000	700,000,000	200,000,000	230,000,000	1,000,000	350,000,000	11,000,000
1949	10,000,000	500,000,000	200,000,000	350,000,000	3,000,000	25,000,000	14,000,000
1950	11,600,000	721,000,000	383,000,000	844,000,000	7,500,000	2,700,000,000	17,000,000
1951	13,000,000	605,000,000	430,000,000	640,000,000	5,600,000	2,100,000,000	20,000,000
1952	10,000,000	500,000,000	330,000,000	740,000,000	6,300,000	2,400,000,000	25,000,000
1953	13,100,000	546,000,000	110,000,000	920,000,000	7,300,000	1,675,000,000	29,000,000
1954	11,200,000	470,100,000	100,000,000	880,000,000	6,500,000	1,170,000,000	32,000,000
1955†	12,500,000	485,000,000	500,000,000	890,000,000	7,500,000	1,215,000,000	35,700,000

\*Figures for sets include value of tubes in receivers. In recent years (except 1942 to 1946), replacement tubes have run 25% to 40% of total tube sales. All figures are at retail value.

†WPB ordered (April, 1942) all civilian radio-set production stopped and factories converted to war production. Reconversion to civilian-radio production began August, 1945.

†'55 figures on radio and TV sets are estimated sales at retail—not production.

### HOMES WITH RADIOS, TOTAL SETS IN USE

Year	Homes with Radio Sets Number	Total Radio Sets in Use in U. S.	Year	Homes with Radio Sets Number	Total Radio Sets in Use in U. S.
1930	12,048,762	13,000,000	1948	40,000,000	82,000,000
1935	22,869,000	30,500,000	1949	42,000,000	89,000,000
1940	26,000,000	51,000,000	1950	45,000,000	98,000,000
1943	32,000,000	58,000,000	1951	45,850,000	107,000,000
1944	33,000,000	57,000,000	1952	46,000,000	111,500,000
1945	34,000,000	56,000,000	1953	48,000,000	120,300,000
1946	35,000,000	65,000,000	1954	50,000,000	127,000,000
1947	37,000,000	74,000,000	1955	52,000,000	145,000,000

Television sets in use at close of (1952) 22,000,000; (1953) 28,000,000, (1954) 33,000,000, (1955) 38,700,000.

### RADIO AND TELEVISION SETS IN U. S. AND WORLD

Data are for Dec. 31, 1955

United States homes with radios	52,000,000	Total radio sets in rest of world: North America (not incl. U. S.)	12,500,000
Secondary sets in above homes	40,500,000	South America	11,000,000
Radios in business places, institutions etc.	10,000,000	Europe	75,000,000
Automobile radios	35,700,000	Asia	20,000,000
Television sets	38,700,000	Australia	8,000,000
		Africa	4,000,000
<b>Total sets in United States</b>	<b>176,900,000</b>	<b>Total sets in world</b>	<b>310,400,000</b>

### BROADCAST STATIONS IN U. S. (Nov. 1, 1955)

	AM	FM	TV Commercial	TV Educational
Stations on air	2,719	499	331 UHF 106 CHF	7 VHF 3 UHF
Under construction (C's)	160	54	74 VHF	7 VHF
Applications	200	11	105 UHF 141 VHF 16 CHF	14 UHF

### RECORD PLAYERS AND TAPE RECORDERS

RECORD PLAYER TURNTABLES OWNED	Total
Speeds	
78-only (RPM)	13,000,000
33-only (RPM)	200,000
45-only (RPM)	3,500,000
78-33 (RPM)	75,000
3-speed (RPM)	14,000,000
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>30,775,000</b>

Record players sold to consumers in 1955: 4,000,000 at retail value of \$120,000,000.

### TAPE RECORDERS

Tape recorders sold to consumers in 1955: 325,000 units at retail value of \$48,750,000.

Estimated number of tape recorders owned (excluding commercial units): 825,000

### Radio Authorizations for 1955, by Categories

Radio authorizations on the books of the Federal Communications Commission, as of July 31, 1955, totaled more than 1,400,000. More than 300,000 of these were non-broadcast, over 6,000 others were broadcast and the remainder were various types of radio operator authorizations.

Authorizations in the non-broadcast field were:

Amateurs	137,700
Marine	61,500
Aeronautical	44,500
Industrial	25,200
Public safety	18,600
Land transportation	20,600
Common carrier	1,200
Miscellaneous	3,200
<b>Operator authorizations were:</b>	
Commercial	986,400
Amateur	137,000

These radio station authorizations represent the number about 600,000 are mobile.

About 65 categories of stations were rendering different types of radio communication services on the land, on the sea, and in the air.

Broadcast authorizations were:

AM commercial	2,873
FM commercial	555
FM educational	129
TV commercial	584
TV educational	34
TV auxiliary	534
TV experimental	15
International	39
Remote pickup	1,558
Miscellaneous	45

use of more than 800,000 transmitters, of which

## Television Highlights, 1955

Source: Albert J. Forman, ed., Technician and Circuit Digests Magazine, Caldwell-Clements, Inc.

The rapid growth of television continued unabated during 1955, setting new records. About 7,800,000 TV sets were purchased, bringing the U. S. total in use to 39,400,000. Approximately 1,400,000 old sets were scrapped. 70% of all homes had TV receivers, although 96% of all dwelling units were within TV signal range. Only 3.5% own two or more sets. Home viewers showed their definite preference for 21-inch screens, over 80% having purchased sets of this size.

### PROGRAMS

Advertisers spent over \$1 billion to sponsor programs and 465 TV stations operated to bring information and entertainment to every segment of the American people. TV sets are the greatest retail value of any consumer commodity, reported H. Leslie Hoffman, pres., Radio-Electronic-Television Manufacturers Assn. In an address celebrating National TV & Radio Week (Sept. 18-24), Mr. Hoffman estimated that the average consumer was paying only 3c per hour to watch television; this figure includes set depreciation and servicing.

Electronic journalism received a boost in January when the first filmed excerpts of a press conference with Pres. Eisenhower was released for showing on TV. In March TV received its share of Emmy awards. See *Special Awards*.

The battle over pay-as-you-see TV, sometimes called toll TV or subscription TV, reached its peak by June 9, the Federal Communications Commission's deadline for filing comments prior to FCC's decision to allow or prevent fee TV. Toward year's end, no decision had been reached. Chief proponents of subscription TV are Paramount's International Telemeter, Skiatron, and Zenith's Phonevision. These companies assert paid TV would bring better programs without commercials; that by collecting a small charge from viewers who desire the service, more expensive shows than advertisers can afford could be shown. Opponents of subscription TV, including the TV networks, National Association of Radio & TV Broadcasters and the Joint Committee on Toll TV consisting of theater owners, claim that fee TV would destroy free TV, that the public would be forced to pay for what it already gets without charge.

Theater TV showing of the Marciano-Moore championship fight resulted in the second largest boxing gate in history. This match was not shown on home screens. About 325,000 fight fans attended over 125 movie theaters to see the match, paying \$1,240,000 in admissions.

### TV SERVICING

Set owners paid a record \$875,000,000 for parts and \$825,000,000 for labor to service their TV receivers. According to combined reports from 40 TV-electronic service technician associations, at least 75% of this business was done by full-time servicemen. There are 60,000 service outlets employing 100,000 technicians in this category. An all-time high of 2,760,000 picture tubes and 150,000,000 radio-TV receiving tubes were replaced.

### COLOR TV

What was probably the most successful show in the history of TV was seen on March 7, over NBC, by an estimated 85,000,000 viewers. It was the 2-hour play, *Peter Pan*, presented in color.

Fall of 1955 saw the first major push in color TV, with programs running close to 75 hours per month, a five-fold increase over 1954. Color receiver prices dropped from \$1,000-\$1,200 to \$700-\$800, and further price reductions were in prospect as sales volume increased.

Among the many excellent plays shown in color were *Heidi*, *Cyrano de Bergerac*, *Alice in Wonderland*, *The Constant Husband*, *Caine Mutiny Court Martial*, and *The Devil's Disciple*. More people saw these and other shows in color than ever before, but the overwhelming percentage of viewers saw them in black-and-white, because only a relatively small number of color sets are in use. An estimated 50,000 color TV receivers were purchased in 1955.

Among technical advances was the first cross-country transmission of color TV recorded on video magnetic tape. On May 12 an experimental program was sent over commercial microwave relays from RCA's David Sarnoff Research Center, Princeton, N. J., to the Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing laboratory in St. Paul, Minn.

The end of September saw the introduction of a new color picture tube, a three-gun post-acceleration type with electron-optical masking, by General Electric. Production is not expected to start until 1957. Meanwhile, RCA continued promoting its shadow-mask tube, already in mass production.

Allen B. DuMont Laboratories developed a new kind of studio color TV pickup system called Vitascan. It employs cathode-ray tube beam to scan the scene, with photomultiplier tubes picking up the reflected light, thereby eliminating the need for an iconoscope.

### NEW DEVELOPMENTS

Willis Motors Electronics Div. announced in January the first experimental flat TV picture tube, only a few inches deep. This was heralded as a possible step toward picture-on-the-wall TV.

In March, Bell Telephone Laboratories and Massachusetts Institute of Technology reported the transmission of TV programs 200 miles without any relays.

DuMont demonstrated the Electroncam for the first time on April 14. It is a combination electronic camera which transmits a TV scene and records it on film simultaneously, thereby providing high quality kinescopes and low cost film production.

Printed circuits were used in a sizable number of TV sets for the first time in 1955. This method utilizes automation production techniques.

FCC raised the power limitation for very high towers, and started considering whether low-power VHF drop-in stations should be allowed. Both would have the effect of extending the broadcast service radius to more people.

CBS, GE and RCA utilized closed-circuit TV systems to facilitate information exchange and instruction in medicine.

### FOREIGN DEVELOPMENTS

London had its first taste of commercial TV Sept. 22, competing with the established single channel service of the government-owned British Broadcasting Corp. Commercials are strictly regulated, with advertisers having no control over the actual production of shows. Public acceptance of the new service was reported as excellent.

TV activity in about 40 foreign countries rose to peak levels. An estimated 8,000,000 sets were in use, the great majority of them in Great Britain and Canada, served nearly 150 stations.

In several foreign countries, particularly in Asia, where per capita income is low, numerous central TV sets were set up in village squares, town halls and similar locations where large numbers of people could gather to view a single set.

The leading importers of TV and allied electronic equipment made in the U. S. were Canada, Mexico, Brazil, Cuba, Venezuela, Italy and Colombia.

## Annual Bill of U. S. for Radio and Television

Source: MART, Caldwell-Clements, Inc.

Sale of time by broadcasters, 1955.	\$1,000,000,000	Phonograph records, 250,000,000.....	\$310,000,000
Talent costs	200,000,000	Radio repairs and supplies.	237,000,000
Electricity, batteries, etc. to operate		95,000,000 replacement tubes.....	425,000,000
176,900,000 radio & TV receivers	750,000,000	Parts, accessories, etc.	850,000,000
12,500,000 radio receivers, at retail		Labor.....	
value	485,000,000		
7,500,000 television receivers, at retail			
value.	1,215,000,000	Total.....	\$5,472,000,000

## Deaths—Dec. 1, 1954 to Dec. 1, 1955

## ARTISTS, ARCHITECTS

Baumelster, Willi, 66; Stuttgart, Sept. 1.  
Benziger, August, 88; New York, Apr. 13.  
Bernstein, Mrs. Aline Frankau, 74; New York, Sept. 7.  
de Stael, Nicholas, 41; Antibes, Mar. 18.  
Dwight, Mabel, 79; Sellersville, Pa., Sept. 4.  
Howe, George, 68; Philadelphia, Apr. 16.  
Leger, Fernand, 74; Gif-sur-Yvette, France, Aug. 17.  
Leigh, William R., 88; New York, Mar. 11.  
Magnin, Charles D., 88; Boston, Mass., Feb. 15.  
Milles, Prof. Carl, 80; Lidengoe, Sweden, Sept. 19.  
Ochs, Col. Milton B., 91; Chattanooga, Tenn., Apr. 30.  
Pechstein, Max, 73; West Berlin, June 29.  
Pogany, Willy, 72; New York, July 30.  
Raemisch, Waldemar, 67; Rome, Apr. 14.  
Reid, Albert, 83; New York, N.Y., Nov. 27.  
Stokes, Frank W., 96; New York, Feb. 12.  
Stoughton, Arthur A., 87; Mount Vernon, N.Y., Jan. 13.  
Tanguy, Yves, 55; Waterbury, Conn., Jan. 15.  
Utrillo, Maurice (Valadon), 71; Dax, France, Nov. 5.  
Van Ingen, William B., 96; Utica, N.Y., Feb. 5.

## BUSINESS LEADERS

Adler, Maj. Gen. Julius Ochs, 62; New York City, Oct. 3.  
Ball, George A., 92; Muncie, Ind., Oct. 22.  
Beck, Alexander Samuel, 93; Los Angeles, Calif., Apr. 11.  
Bloom, Edgar Selden, 80; New York, Aug. 14.  
Breguet, Louis, 75; Paris, France, May 4.  
Burnett, R. W. (Dick), 57; Shreveport, La.  
Burton, Dr. William M., 89; Miami, Fla., Dec. 29.  
Chamblin, Walter W. Jr., 57; Hot Springs, Va., Sept. 23.  
Clark, Edgar M., 85; Phoenix, Ariz., July 31.  
Cluett, George A., 82; Williamstown, Mass., July 7.  
DuPont, Eugene, 81; Wilmington, Del., Dec. 14.  
Fales, Frederick Sayward, 82; New Rochelle, N.Y., Sept. 24.  
Fraser, Duncan W., 79; New York, Dec. 20.  
Goldschmidt, Jakob, 72; New York, Sept. 23.  
Gulbenkian, Calouste S., 86; Lisbon, Portugal, July 20.  
Harrington, Thomas F., 53; in Candlewood Isle, Conn., July 11.  
Hayden, Josiah Willard, 81; Arlington, Va., June 15.  
Hays, Arthur Garfield, 73; New York, Dec. 14.  
Inverforth, Lord, 90; London, Eng., Sept. 17.  
Kress, Samuel H., 92; New York City, Sept. 22.  
Lawson-Johnston, Capt. Percy, 61; New York, June 19.  
Lefaucheux, Pierre-André, 56; near St. Dizier, France, Feb. 11.  
Mayer, Oscar F., 88; Chicago, Mar. 11.  
McCormick, Charles R., 84; Portland, Ore., Feb. 24.  
Miller, Frederick C., 48; Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 17.  
Monte-Sano, Vincent, 76; New Rochelle, N.Y., May 22.  
Nias, Henry, 76; New York City, Aug. 22.  
Pannill, Charles J., 75; Bronxville, N.Y., Feb. 7.  
Pigott, Sir Stephen, 75; Closeburn, Scotland, Feb. 27.

Pulitzer, Joseph, 70; St. Louis, Mo., Mar. 30.  
Reynolds, Richard S., 73; Richmond, Va., July 29.  
Roberts, William Alva, 57; Milwaukee, Apr. 12.  
Roehling, Hermann, 82; Mannheim, Germany, Aug. 24.  
Rothschild, Baron Louis de, 72; Jamaica, B.W.I., Jan. 15.  
Sulzer, John B., 63; New York, Aug. 23.  
Syranton Worthington, 78; West Palm Beach, Fla., Feb. 13.  
Seibert, Frank A., 95; Akron, O., Aug. 11.  
Self, James C., 79; Greenwood, S.C., July 21.  
Simmons, E. Henry H., 78; New York, May 21.  
Sloan, Geo. A., 61; New York, N.Y., May 20.  
Stearns, Frank B., 76; Cleveland, O., July 5.  
Wiman, Chas. Deere, 63; Moline, Ill., May 12.  
Young, Chas. D., 76; V-P Penn. R.R., 1932-48, Philadelphia, May 13.  
Zimmer, H. Ward, 57; New York, Jan. 28.

## MILITARY LEADERS

Bryant, Vice Adm. Elliot H., 59; Annapolis, Md., Oct. 16.  
Cantacuzene, Prince Michael, 79; Sarsaota, Fla., Mar. 25.  
Clement, Lt. Gen. William T., (ret.), Bethesda, Md., Oct. 17.  
Edson, Maj. Gen. Merritt A. (Marine Corps, Ret.), 58; Washington, D.C., Aug. 14.  
Fleming, Maj. Gen. Philip B., 67; Washington, D.C., Oct. 6.  
Gasser, Maj. Gen. Lorenzo D. (ret.), 79; Washington, D.C., Oct. 29.  
Gatch, Vice Adm. Thomas L., 63; San Diego, Calif., Dec. 16.  
Glenn, Gen. Edgar E., 58; San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 9.  
Govorov, Marshal Leonid, 58; Moscow, Mar. 19.  
Gowrie, Earl of, 62; London, May 3.  
Graziani, Marshal Rodolfo, 72; Rome, Jan. 11.  
Hardy, Jack W., 52; Los Angeles, July 3.  
Herr, Maj. Gen. John K. (ret.), 76; Washington, D.C., Mar. 12.  
Hooper, Rear Adm. Stanford C. (ret.), 70; Miami Beach, Fla., Apr. 6.  
Kreger, Maj. Gen. Edward Albert, 87; San Antonio, Tex., Mar. 25.  
Lentalgne, Lt. Gen. Walter D. E., 55; London, June 24.  
Linares, Lt. Gen. Gonzales de, 58; Baden-Baden, Germany, Mar. 3.  
March, Gen. Peyton C. (ret.), 90; Washington, D.C., Apr. 13.  
Malmed, Lawrence, 40; Philadelphia, Penn., Nov. 24.  
Palmer, Brig. Gen. John McAuley (ret.), 85; Washington, D.C., Oct. 26.  
Pariani, Gen. Alberto, 78; Malcesine del Garda, Italy, Mar. 1.  
Perry, Rear Adm. John R., 58; Washington, D.C., Sept. 25.  
Purnell, Rear Adm. William R. (ret.), 68; Palo Alto, Calif., Mar. 5.  
Sik, Lt. Col. Edward A., 39; Sampson Air Force Base, N.Y., Nov. 19.  
Smith, Walter D., 79; Washington, D.C., Sept. 20.  
Somervell, Gen. Brehon (ret.), 62; Ocala, Fla., Feb. 13.  
Sprague, Vice Adm. C. A. F. (ret.), 58; San Diego, Calif., Apr. 11.  
Summerall, Gen. Chas. Pelot, 88; Washington, D.C., May 14.  
Thackrey, Vice Adm. Lyman A., 57; San Diego, Calif., Apr. 14.  
Towers, Adm. John H., 70; Queens, N.Y., Apr. 30.

Truesdell, Maj. Gen. Karl (U.S.A. Ret.), 72; Silver Lake, N.Y., July 16.  
Verleger, Capt. William F., 77; New Canaan, Conn., Nov. 3.

## POLITICAL FIGURES

Abernathy, Charles Laban, 82; New Bern, North Carolina, Feb. 23.  
Amery, L. S., 81; London, Eng., Sept. 16.  
Arciszewski, Tomasz, 74; London, Eng., Nov. 20.  
Ayers, Roy E., 72; Lewistown, Mont., May 23.  
Baird, David, Jr., 74; Camden, N.J., Feb. 28.  
Barclay, Edwin J., 73; Liberia, Nov. 6.  
Bernardes, Dr. Arthur Da Silva, 80; Rio de Janeiro, Brazil, Mar. 23.  
Boyce, Sir Leslie, 59; Gloucester, Eng., May 30.  
Bridoux, Gen. Eugene, 67; Madrid, June 6.  
Brown, Fred H., 75; Somersworth, N.H., Feb. 3.  
Burchill, Thomas F., 72; Far Rockaway, N.Y., Mar. 26.  
Butler, Robert, 58; New York, N.Y., Sept. 15.  
Cohen, Charles N., 63; Brooklyn, N.Y., Aug. 29.  
Crowther, Dr. Frank, 85; Pueblo, Colo., July 20.  
Davis, John W., 81; Charleston, S.C., Mar. 24.  
Dingell, Rep. John D., 61; Washington, D.C., Sept. 19.  
Durkin, Martin P., 61; Washington, D.C., Nov. 13.  
Eugene, Archduke of Hapsburg, 91; Merano, Italy, Dec. 30.  
Fieldier, James F., 87; Montclair, N.J., Dec. 2.  
Fletcher, Joseph, 60; Aboard S. S. United States, May 8.  
Gibson, Hugh S., 71; Geneva, Switzerland, Dec. 12.  
Greenwood, Ernest, 70; Bay Shore, L.I., June 15.  
Healy, Matthew Garth, 61; New York, Dec. 18.  
Hedtoft, Hans, 51; Stockholm, Sweden, Jan. 29.  
Holt, Rush D., 49; Bethesda, Md., Feb. 8.  
Huerta, Adolfo de la, 72; Mexico City, July 9.  
Hull, Cordell, 83; Washington, D.C., July 23.  
Jardine, William M., 76; San Antonio, Tex., Jan. 17.  
Jarman, Pete, 62; Washington, D.C., Feb. 17.  
Karolyi, Count Michael, 80; Vence, France, Mar. 20.  
Kennedy, Martin J., 63; New York, Oct. 27.  
Keenan, Joseph B., 68; Ashboro, N.C., Dec. 8.  
Kirkwood, Lord, 82; Glasgow, Scotland, Apr. 16.  
Kreger, Maj. Gen. Edw. A., 87; San Antonio, May 25.  
Locker, Jesse D., 64; Monrovia, Liberia, Apr. 10.  
Londonderry, Marquis of, 52; London, Eng., Oct. 18.  
Maximos, Demetrios, 82; Athens, Greece, Oct. 15.  
McDermott, Michael James, 61; Washington, Aug. 5.  
McNutt, Paul V., 63; New York, Mar. 24.  
Mera, Juan de Dios Martinez, 80; Guayaquil, Oct. 27.  
Merriam, Frank F., 89; Long Beach, Calif., Apr. 25.  
Minger, Rudolf, 73; Schuapfen, Switzerland, Aug. 23.  
Mirkin-Guetzevitch, Dr. Boris, 63; Paris, France, Apr. 1.  
Mitchell, William DeWitt, 80; Syssel, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 29.  
Mohammed, Ali, Prince, 74; Lausanne, Switzld., Mar. 17.  
Neider, John E., 80; Augusta, Me., Apr. 11.  
Oglesby, Woodson R., 88; Quincy, Fla., Apr. 30.



Pani, Alberto J., 77; Mexico City, Aug. 25.  
Persons, Wm. Frank, 78; Cranford, N.J., May 27.  
Papagos, Marshal Alexander, 71; Athens, Greece, Oct. 4.  
Paurifoy, John E., 48; Bangkok, Thailand, Aug. 12.  
Remon, Jose Antonio, 46; Panama City, Panama, Jan. 2.  
Roberts, Owen J., 60; Philadelphia, May 17.  
Rogers, Dwight L., 68; Fort Lauderdale, Fla., Dec. 1, 1954.  
Saunders, Robert H., 51; London, Ont., Jan. 18.  
Smathers, William H., 64; Asheville, N.C., Sept. 24.  
Subasic, Ivan, 63; Zagreb, Yugoslavia, Mar. 23.  
Templeton, Charles A., 84; Waterbury, Conn., Aug. 15.  
Tribhuban, King of Nepal, 48; Zurich, Switzerland, Mar. 13.  
Trojanovsky, Alexander A., 73; Moscow, June 24.  
Utterback, John Gregg, 83; Bangor, Me., July 11.  
Vial, Richard B., 59; Chicago, Ill., July 29.  
Von Prittwitz, Dr. Friedrich, 71; Munich, Germany, Sept. 1.  
Frank T. Tobey, 64; Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 11.  
Zimmerman, Fred R., 74; Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 14.

# RELIGIOUS LEADERS

Arida, Cardinal Antoine Pierre, 81; Beirut, May 19.  
Baraniak, Most Rev. Anton, 59; reported Mar. 10 by Vatican.  
Brown, Rev. Dr. Frank Chilton, 65; Atlanta, Ga., July 2.  
Cavouriadis, Archbishop Chrysostom, 85; Athens, Oct. 13.  
DeJong, Johannes Cardinal, 69; Utrecht, Netherlands, Sept. 8.  
Dimmet, Abbe Ernest, 88; Paris, Dec. 8.  
Drexel, Mother Mary Katherine, 96; Cornwall Heights, Pa., Mar. 3.  
Gregory, Metropolitan, 86; Leningrad, Russia, Nov. 12.  
Inizter, Theodor Cardinal, 79; Vienna, Austria, Oct. 9.  
McCarthy, Most Rev. Joseph E., 78; Portland, Maine, Sept. 8.  
Mott, Dr. John R., 89; Orlando, Fla., Jan. 31.  
Schulman, Rev. Dr. Samuel, 91; New York, Nov. 2.

# SCIENTISTS AND ENGINEERS

Bailey, Dr. Liberty Hyde, 86; Ithaca, N.Y., Dec. 25.  
Boas, Dr. Ernst P., 64; New York, Mar. 9.  
Booth, Hubert Cecil, 83; Croydon, Eng., Jan. 14.  
Einstein, Dr. Albert, 76; Princeton, N.J., Apr. 18.  
Fleming, Alexander, 73; London, Mar. 11.  
Guille, Dr. Hubert V., 74; New York, Jan. 30.  
Hale, Dr. William J., 79; Midland, Mich., Aug. 8.  
Hoover, Theodore J., 84; Santa Cruz, Calif., Feb. 4.  
Keith, Sir Arthur, 88; Downe, Eng., Jan. 7.  
McDonald, Dr. Ellice, 78; near Wilmington, Del., Jan. 30.  
Seidlin, Dr. Samuel Martin, 59; New York, N.Y., Jan. 2, 1955.  
Telliard de Chardin, Rev. Pierre, 73; New York, Apr. 10.

# SOCIAL, CIVIC LEADERS

Bingham, Harry P., 67; Palm Beach, Fla., Mar. 25.  
Colvin, Mrs. David Leigh, 73; Clearwater, Fla., Oct. 30.  
Davila, Dr. Carlos, 68; Washington, D.C., Oct. 19.  
Kittredge, Mabel, 87; Hyannis, Mass., May 8.  
Preston, Alice, 83; East Islip, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 17.  
Rupprecht, Crown Prince of Bavaria, 86; Southern Germany, Aug. 2.  
Swope, Mrs. Gerard, Ossining, N.Y., Oct. 28.

Tobin, Daniel J., 89; Indianapolis, Ind., Nov. 14.  
White, Walter F., 61; New York, Mar. 21.  
Whitehouse, Wm. Fitzhugh, 76; Newport, May 27.  
Wilson, Mrs. Justina Leavitt, 85; Croton-on-Hudson, N.Y., Sept. 9.

# SPORTS FIGURES

Agganis, Harry, 25; Cambridge, Mass., June 27.  
Ayulo, Manuel, 33; Indianapolis, May 17.  
Baumgartner, Stanwood P., 68; Germantown, Penn., Oct. 4.  
Burns, Tommy, 73; Vancouver, B.C., May 10.  
Davis, Jos. E., 77; Upper Brookville, L.I., N.Y., May 17.  
Dinneen, Bill, 78; Syracuse, N.Y., Jan. 13.  
Foreman, Al, 49; Montreal, Canada, Dec. 23.  
Griffith, Clark Calvin, 85; Washington, Oct. 27.  
Hahn, Archie, 74; Charlottesville, Va., Jan. 21.  
Hayes, Frank, 40; Point Pleasant, N.J., June 22.  
Lepine, Alfred, 54; near Montreal, Can., Aug. 2.  
McGowan, Bill, 58; Silver Spring, Md., Dec. 9.  
Miller, Leonard, 91; Brooklyn, N.Y., Apr. 9.  
Morgan, Daniel F., 82; New York, July 7.  
Murphy, Daniel, 79; Jersey City, N.J., Nov. 22.  
Myrra, Onni, 62; San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 22.  
Pasquel, Jorge, 48; near Mexico City, Mar. 7.  
Robertson, George H., 70; New York, July 3.  
Schneider, Hannes, 64; North Conway, N.H., Apr. 26.  
Thompson, Alexis, 43; Englewood, N.J., Dec. 20.  
Turkin, Hy, 48; New York, June 24.  
Ward, Arch, 58; Chicago, Ill., July 8.  
Wolgastr, Ad, 67; Camarillo, Calif., Apr. 14.  
Woodward, William, Jr., 35; Oyster Bay, N.Y., Oct. 30.  
Young, Denton True (Cy), 88; Newcomerstown, O., Nov. 4.

# THEATER, CONCERT

Arnheim, Gus, 87; Beverly Hills, Calif., Jan. 19.  
Arnold, Seth, 70; New York, Jan. 3.  
Ayers, Lemuel, 40; New York, Aug. 14.  
Ball, Susan, 22; Hollywood, Calif., Aug. 5.  
Bara, Theda, 65; Los Angeles, Apr. 7.  
Bauer, Marion Eugenia, 67; South Hadley, Mass., Aug. 10.  
Belmore, Daisy, 80; New York, Dec. 12.  
Blackwell, Carlyle, 71; Miami, Fla., June 17.  
Bonner, Isabel, 47; Los Angeles, Calif., July 1.  
Boe, Coenraad V., 79; Mt. Kisco, N.Y., Aug. 5.  
Bradley, Jean, 28; Milan, Italy, Braham, Horace, 62; New York, N.Y., Sept. 7.  
Burkhard, Willy, 55; Zurich, Switzerland, June 18.  
Busse, Henry, 61; Memphis, Tenn., Apr. 23.  
Byrd, Sam, 47; Durham, N.C., Nov. 14.  
Cahill, Lily, 69; San Antonio, Tex., July 20.  
Celestin, Oscar (Papa), 70; New Orleans, La., Dec. 15.  
Chekhov, Michael, 64; Beverly Hills, Calif., Sept. 30.  
Collier, Constance, 75; New York, Apr. 26.  
Cooper, Wells, 56; Flemington, N.J., June 22.  
Dean, James, 24; Paso Robles, Calif., Sept. 30.  
Donaldson, Arthur, 86; Long Island, N.Y., Sept. 28.

Downes, Olin (Edwin), 69; New York, Aug. 22.  
Easton, Florence, 70; New York City, Aug. 13.  
Elliott, Madge, 59; New York City, Aug. 8.  
Enesco, Georges, 78; Paris, France, May 4.  
Friedberg, Carl R. H., 84; near Bolzano, Italy, Sept. 12.  
Friganza, Trickle, 84; Flintridge, Calif., Feb. 27.  
Gallagher, Richard S. (Skeets), 64; Santa Monica, Cal., May 22.  
George, Gladys, 50; Hollywood, Calif., Dec. 8.  
Golden, John, 80; Bayside, Queens, N.Y., June 17.  
Gorcey, Bernard, 67; Hollywood, Calif., Sept. 11.  
Grisman, Samuel H., 64; Albany, N.Y., Mar. 1.  
Hammerstein, Arthur, 84; Palm Beach, Florida, Oct. 12.  
Hampden, Walter, 75; Los Angeles, Calif., June 11.  
Hartman, Mrs. Grace, 48; Van Nuys, Calif., Aug. 8.  
Hempel, Frieda, 70; Berlin, Germany, Oct. 7.  
Hodiak, John, 41; Tarzana, Calif., Oct. 19.  
Honegger, Arthur, 63; Paris, Nov. 28.  
Howard, Tom, 69; Long Branch, N.J., Feb. 27.  
Boy, Julia, 58; New York, N.Y., Oct. 31.  
Hubbell, Raymond, 75; Miami, Fla., Dec. 13.  
Johnson, James P., 61; Jamaica, L.I., N.Y., Nov. 17.  
Jones, Margo, 42; Dallas, Tex., July 24.  
Joyce, Alice, 65; Hollywood, Calif., Oct. 9.  
Kemper, Collin, 87; Bronxville, N.Y., Nov. 27.  
Kramer, Alexander M., 61; Forest Hills, L.I., N.Y., Aug. 2.  
Legal, Ernest, 74; West Berlin, June 29.  
Levey, Ethel, 78; New York, Feb. 27.  
Loeb, Philip, 61; New York, Sept. 1.  
Lorraine, Lillian, 62; New York, Apr. 17.  
McDonald, Harl, 55; Princeton, N.J., Mar. 30.  
Miranda, Carmen, 41; Beverly Hills, Calif., Aug. 5.  
Moore, Tom, 71; Santa Monica, Calif., Feb. 12.  
Munson, Osa, 48; New York, Feb. 11.  
Paley, Herman, 76; song writer, Hollywood, Nov. 4.  
Powers, Tom, 65; Manhattan Beach, Calif., Nov. 9.  
Ross, Anthony, 46; New York, Oct. 25.  
Ross, Jerry (Jerold Rosenberg), 29; New York, Nov. 11.  
Rouverol, Aurania, 69; Palo Alto, Calif., June 23.  
Rowland, Edward C. H., 79; Surrey, Eng., Mar. 12.  
Sakall, S. Z., 67; Hollywood, Calif., Feb. 12.  
Sterling, Andrew B., 80; Stamford, Conn., Aug. 11.  
Thurston, Harry (Marcus Cowan), 81; Red Bank, N.J., Sept. 2.  
Walsh, J. Brandon, 72; New York, Jan. 13.  
Weston, Ruth, 49; Orange, N.J., Nov. 6.  
Wilcox, Robert, 44; Rochester, N.Y., June 11.

# WRITERS, EDUCATORS

Agee, Jas., 45; New York, May 16.  
Ames, Prof. Adelbert, Jr., 74; Hanover, N.Y., July 3.  
Arze, Dr. Jose Antonio, 51; in Cochabamba, Bolivia, Aug. 23.  
Aswell, James, 49; Natchitoches, La., Feb. 2.  
Ayres, Ruby Mildred, 78; Weybridge, Eng., Nov. 14.  
Batchelder, 73; Woodstock, Vt., June 18.

- Bentley, Prof. Madison, 84; Palo Alto, Calif., May 29.
- Booth, George F., 84; Gloucester, Mass., Aug. 3.
- Boucher, Dr. Chauncey S., 69; Petoskey, Mich., Aug. 13.
- Brace, Donald C., 73; New York, N.Y., Sept. 20.
- Bredin, Walter, 59; Jamaica, L. I., Nov. 22.
- Bryan, Dr. Charles Faulkner, 43; Pinson, Ala., July 7.
- Bryan, William, 96; Bloomington, Ind., Nov. 21.
- Burns, Robert Elliott, 65; East Orange, N.J., June 5.
- Cameron, George T., 82; San Francisco, Calif., Oct. 3.
- Carnegie, Dale, 66; New York, Nov. 1.
- Carter, Amos G., 75; Fort Worth, Texas, June 23.
- Chase, Beatrice, 80; Newton Abbot, Eng., July 3.
- Chase, Harry W., 72; Sarasota, Fla., Apr. 20.
- Chaumeix, Andre, 80; Paris, France, Feb. 23.
- Chewing, Mrs. Anne Page Meetze, 77; Fredericksburg, Va., Sept. 17.
- Claudel, Paul, 86; Paris, France, Feb. 23.
- Clayton, John Bell, 48; Los Angeles, Feb. 10.
- Coffin, Robert P. Tristram, 62; Portland, Me., Jan. 20.
- Conlan, Frank (Peter Murphy), 81; East Islip, N.Y., Aug. 24.
- Cooper, Fletcher E., 93; Yonkers, N.Y., Feb. 19.
- Crowell, Cedric R., 65; Roxbury, Conn., June 25.
- Curley, William A., 81; New York, Oct. 23.
- Curtis, Lionel, 83; London, Eng., Nov. 24.
- Davis, Dr. Jesse Buttrick, 84; Newton, Mass., Nov. 2.
- De Mille, William C., 76; Playa del Rey, Calif., Mar. 5.
- De Voto, Bernard, 58; New York, N.Y., Nov. 13.
- Engstrand, Stuart, 51; Los Angeles, Calif., Sept. 9.
- Espino, Y. Tagle, Concha, 76; Madrid, May 19.
- Fabre, Emile, 86; Paris, France, Sept. 26.
- Farjeon, Joseph Jefferson, 72; Hove, England, June 6.
- Fite, Dr. Warner, 88; Philadelphia, June 23.
- Finley, Ruth E., 70; Glen Cove, L.I., N.Y., Sept. 24.
- Gaither, Frances (Jones), 66; Rockledge, Fla., Oct. 28.
- Goddard, Col. Calvin H., 63; Washington, D.C., Feb. 22.
- Grasset, Bernard, 74; Paris, Oct. 20.
- Green, Josiah, 44; Duluth, Minn., June 1.
- Gropper, Milton Herbert, 58; New York, Oct. 27.
- Hallett, Abend, 66; Sonora, Calif., Nov. 27.
- Henderson, Daniel, 75; Clinton, New Jersey, Nov. 13.
- Hilton, James, 54; Long Beach, Calif., Dec. 20.
- Holding, Elizabeth Sanxy, 65; New York City, Feb. 7, 1955.
- Houston, Herbert S., 88; New York, May 15.
- Huntress, Frank G., Jr., 85; San Antonio, Tex., July 30.
- Jackson, Joseph H., 60; San Francisco, Calif., July 15.
- James, Marquis, 64; Rye, New York, Nov. 19, 1955.
- Johnson, Dr. Allan Chester, 73; Princeton, N. J., Mar. 2.
- Kimball, Marie Goebel, Philadelphia, Mar. 2.
- Larue, Prof. Carl Downey, 67; Ann Arbor, Mich., Aug. 19.
- Lee, Fanny Heaslip, 70; New York, Jan. 13.
- Libin, Solomon, 82; New York, Apr. 14.
- McCormick, Robert R., 74; near Chicago, Apr. 1.
- McClelland, Dr. George W., 75; Little Deer Isle, Me., Aug. 20.
- McClure, Dr. Charles Freeman, 90; Princeton, N. J., July 23.
- McCormick, Col. Robert Rutherford, 74; Chicago, Ill., Jan. 19.
- Mann, Thomas, 80; Zurich, Switzerland, Aug. 12.
- Miller, Bob, 59; Nyack, N.Y., Aug. 28.
- Milton, George Fort, 60; Washington, D.C., Nov. 12.
- Minevich, Borrah, 52; Paris, June 28.
- Minton, Melville, 70; in New York, Aug. 1.
- Morgan, James, 93; Pasadena, Calif., May 12.
- Morrow, Mrs. Dwight W., 81; Englewood, N.J., Jan. 23.
- Mygatt, Gerald, 67; New York, June 2.
- Newmeyer, Arthur G., 70; Washington, D.C., Oct. 12.
- O'Brien, R. L., 99; Washington, D.C., Nov. 23.
- Ortega y Gasset, José, 72; Madrid, Spain, Oct. 18.
- Orton, Mrs. Helen Fuller, 82; Jackson Heights, Queens, N.Y., Feb. 16.
- Payne, Robert, 78-80; New York, Feb. 24.
- Pickel, Dr. Margaret Barnard, 57; Tucson, Ariz., Jan. 7.
- Platt, Henry W., 51; Beechhurst, Queens, Nov. 22.
- Plevier, Theodor Avegno, 63; Switzerland, Mar. 12.
- Putnam, Dr. Herbert, 93; Woods Hole, Mass., Aug. 15.
- Ray, E. Lansing, 71; Rye Beach, N.H., Aug. 30.
- Riskin, Robert, 58; San Fernando, Calif., Sept. 20.
- Robbins, Reginald C., 85; Santa Barbara, Calif., Nov. 19.
- Sherwood, Robert E., 59; New York, Nov. 14.
- Simmons, Dr. George Finlay, 60; Glen Ellyn, Ill., July 19.
- Sloane, Robert R., 42; Los Angeles, Apr. 3.
- Snow, Thad, 73; Cairo, Ill., Jan. 15.
- Stevens, Wallace, 75; Hartford, Conn., Aug. 2.
- Thorpe, Merle, 75; Washington, D.C., Oct. 31.
- Vachell, Horace A., 93; Bath, Eng., Jan. 10.
- Wallace, David, 68; Centre Oisepe, N.H., June 15.
- White, Paul W., 53; San Diego, Calif., July 9.
- Wyman, Phillips, 60; Redding, Conn., May 27.
- Young, Sophie Swannstrom, 80; Zion, Ill., July 1.

## OTHER PERSONALITIES

- Abt, Dr. Isaac A., 87; pediatrician, Chicago, Ill., Nov. 23.
- Bethune, Mary McLeod, 79; founder Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla., May 18.
- Carter, Amos Giles, 75; Chrmn. pub. Ft. Worth Star-Telegram, Fort Worth, June 23.
- Cobb, Col. Candler, 68; lawyer, New York, May 24.
- Corbett, Col. Jim, 80; big-game hunter, Kenya, April 19.
- Coty, Mme. Germaine Corblet, 63; wife of French president, Rambouillet, France, Nov. 12.
- Deakin, Arthur, 64; British union leader, Leicester, Eng., May 1.
- Doyle, Denis Conan, 43; spiritualist, son of A. Conan Doyle, Mysore, India, Mar. 9.
- Duffy, Frank, 94; former A. F. of L. officer, Indianapolis, Ind., July 11.
- Evans, Silsman, 61; pres.-publisher Nashville Tennessean, Fort Worth, June 26.
- Flynn, Nora Langhorne, 65; sister of Lady Astor, an original Gibson Girl model, Tryon, N.C., July 16.
- Gourrelli, Prince Artchil, 60; husband of Helena Rubinstein, New York, Nov. 22.
- Halsey, Dr. Robert H., 82; physician, New York, Sept. 15.
- Henson, Matthew A., 88; Only American to accompany Adm. Peary to North Pole, New York, Mar. 9.
- Herveaux, Jane, 65; Aviation pioneer; London, Eng., Jan. 15.
- Hooper, C. E., 56; Originator of radio and television popularity survey; Salt Lake City, Utah, Dec. 15.
- Horder, Lord, 84; Petersfield, (physician to the monarchs of England) Eng., Aug. 13.
- Hubbard, Mrs. Helen F., 83; (philanthropist), Paris, France, Aug. 6.
- Isham, Col. Ralph H., 64; collector of rare manuscripts, New York, June 13.
- Jackson, H. Nelson, 82; Made first trans-continental auto trip; Burlington, Vt., Jan. 16.
- Johnson, Adelaide, 106; advocate of women's rights, Washington, D.C., Nov. 10.
- Kane, Francis Fisher, 88; Phila. attorney supported liberal causes, Belmont, Mass., May 27.
- Kleberg, Richard M., 67; Co-owner of King Ranch in Texas and former U.S. Representative; Hot Springs, Ark., May 8.
- Lederer, Mrs. Charlotte, 84; Santa Margherita, Italy, Aug. 22.
- Lee, Shavey (Lee J. Wayne), 52; Unofficial mayor of Chinatown; New York, Mar. 15.
- Macfadden, Bernarr, 87; physical culturist, Jersey City, N.J., Oct. 12.
- McGinnis, Stanley P., 51; Hollywood, Fla., Sept. 3.
- Mengarini, Countess Giuseppina Pacelli, 83; (sister of Pope Pius), Rome, Italy, Aug. 7.
- Meyer, Arthur S., 75; labor mediator, Scarsdale, N.Y., Aug. 6.
- Milne, J. Scott, 57; labor leader, Washington, D.C., July 20.
- Oldfield, Mrs. Bessie; widow of auto racer, Santa Monica, Calif., Nov. 5.
- Page, Rinaldo B., 64; owner & publisher of Wilmington, N.C. Star-News newspapers, Durham, N.C., Feb. 2.
- Palmer, Harry S., 72; cartoonist, Miami, Florida, Aug. 17.
- Pegler, Julia Harpman, 61; wife of W. Pegler, Rome, Italy, Nov. 9.
- Putnam, Dr. Herbert, 93; (former librarian of Congress), Quissett, Mass., Aug. 14.
- Roberts, Owen, Josephus, 80; U. S. Supreme Court Assoc. Justice 1930-45, West Vincent Twp., Pa., May 17.
- Rubenstien, Serge, 46; Russian-born financier, New York, Jan. 27.
- Smith, Arthur W., 48; son of the late Gov. Alfred E. Smith; New York, N.Y., Sept. 7.
- Smith, Bruce, 63; criminologist, Southampton, N.Y., Sept. 18.
- Smith, Gerald H., 42; pres. Street & Smith, Publications, Princeton, N.J., June 18.
- Spellman, William, 97; father of Francis Cardinal Spellman, Abington, Mass., Nov. 11.
- Stephens, Harold Montelle, 69; Jurist, Washington, May 28.
- Taylor, William O., 84; ed and publisher, The Boston Globe, Marion, Mass., July 15.
- Vir Den, Ray, 59; advertising exec., publisher, Great Neck, L.I., Nov. 27.
- Vollmer, August, 79; pioneer of modern political science, Berkeley, Calif., Nov. 4.
- Walsh, J. Brandon, 72; creator of comic strip Little Annie Rooney, New York, Jan. 13.
- White, William Chapman, 52; Washington, D.C., Nov. 28.
- Wollman, Kate, 85; philanthropist, New York, Oct. 15.
- Wyman, Phillips, 60; publisher Redbook & Bluebook magazines, Redding, Conn., May 27.

## Forest Fires in 1955; Loss in California

Source: Forest Service, U. S. Department of Agriculture

During the first nine months of 1955 unusual and spectacular forest fires burned tremendous acreages and drew national attention.

First trouble spot of the year was the South where swamps caught on fire. Although the fires originated in many different ways, the primary reason for the extensive burn was the low water level. Several years of drought left many southern swamps with 4 to 5 feet less water in them than usual. It took summer rains to douse the fires and raise the water level.

The scene of trouble shifted then to California. A passing lightning storm one June weekend left some 490 fires in its wake on National Forest lands alone. Not since 1918 had northern California forests been so hard hit in June. The fires were quickly controlled with the cooperation of the state forest fire fighting organization, private landowners, and use of new equipment, smokejumpers, and helicopters.

But troubles were not over for California. Between Aug. 27 and Sept. 13, on Federal, state, and privately owned lands; 436 forest fires burned 307,113 acres valuable for timber, watershed protection, and recreation. Approximately 1,250,000 board feet of commercial timber with a value at wholesale of over \$100,000,000 burned. Of this less than 75% could be salvaged. Millions of seedlings, which would have supplied timber for the future, were killed outright. Cost of replanting will be about \$5,000,000. Losses of houses, other buildings, and improvements totalled \$3,800,000.

State and Federal agencies could not place a dollar figure on watershed losses. They estimated, however, that one fire alone damaged 72,000 acres on the Santa Ynez watershed north and west of Santa Barbara with a potential value of \$6,000,000.

On Sept. 10, the peak of this siege of fire in California, over 14,000 men, 550 bulldozers, and 3,000 fire fighting supply and service vehicles were on the fire lines. State and Federal forest firefighting agencies spent more than \$3,500,000 to bring the fires under control.

### Decrease in Total Fires

In spite of these bad fires in California, the national forest system as a whole reported only 7,072 fires between Jan. 1 and Sept. 30, 1955, as compared with 8,997 for the same period of the preceding year, and with a five-year average for the same period of 9,178.

During 1954 state and Federal agencies reported a total of 176,891 forest fires in the United States. The average for the past 5 years was 181,740.

On lands under organized protection against

fire (figures are not available on causes of fire on unprotected lands) campers started 4,875 fires in 1954 as compared with 5,140 in 1953 and 5,667 in 1952. This reduction occurred in spite of an estimated 22% increase in the recreation use of the woods since 1952.

During 1954, 40,520 fires were of incendiary origin; 30,139 were caused by trash and brush heap fires that got out of control, smokers started 23,330 fires. Other causes were railroads, 2,872; lumbering operations, 2,928; lightning, 7,780; miscellaneous, 14,650.

The Smokey Bear campaign, conducted by state and Federal forest services under the direction of the Advertising Council, continued to encourage forest fire prevention, as did also the Keep Green Programs sponsored by forest industries and the State Foresters, and other organized efforts of state publicity bureaus, women's groups, men's clubs, and young people's organizations.

The breakdown of fires and acreages burned in 1954 by regions follows:

Region	No. of fires	Acreage burned
Rocky Mountain	5,200	102,674
Pacific	4,677	178,639
North Central	11,748	693,432
Southern	137,709	7,217,180
Eastern	17,557	641,038

### New Fire-fighting Methods

Spurred to action by previous disastrous fire losses in 1953, Federal, state, and local forest fire fighting agencies in California pooled men and facilities in 1954 to test new fire fighting methods. Also participating in the study were the University of California School of Forestry, U.C.L.A. Engineering Dept., Federal Civil Defense, U. S. Weather Bureau, California Office of Civil Defense, and 6 branches of the Dept. of Defense, and some private industries.

The studies included tests of chemicals sprayed in water solution on forest fuels around a fire to make an effective fire line that would stop the spread of the flames. The studies also indicated that these chemical fire lines may be put in by aerial application. The project also tested the use of aircraft working in conjunction with ground crews. Helicopters laid hose in steep rough terrain in a fraction of the time required by large crews on the ground. Large helicopters could deliver men and fire pumps with water to any part of a fire in rugged terrain and could supply water to a fire at close range. These new fire fighting techniques showed great promise in tests. Much remained to be done in perfecting such methods for use on fires.

## Seven Modern Civil Engineering Wonders of the United States

The American Society of Civil Engineers, founded 1852 and the oldest organization of engineers in the United States, on Oct. 20, 1955, published the report of its special committee naming the Seven Modern Civil Engineering Wonders of the United States. The project originated during the society's centennial year and led to nomination by members, of whom the society has 39,000. Over 200 projects were considered. The final seven:

Chicago Sewage Disposal System, of the Sanitary District of Chicago. Involved "Herculean tasks" by means of which the Chicago drainage canal was dug, the Chicago River reversed, control gates built at the former mouth of the river, and sewage discharged via the Desplaines and Illinois Rivers into the Mississippi. "Activated sludge plants" treat sewage to make it safe for discharge into the canal.

Colorado River Aqueduct, Southern California. longest conduit ever built, carrying water by canal, tunnel, siphon, over desert land, serving 68 municipalities with pop. of 6,000,000.

Empire State Building, New York, N. Y., man's tallest building, 102 stories, plus 222-ft. television tower, total 1,473 ft., 57,000 tons of steel, 75 mi. of water mains, 17,000,000 ft. of communication wires. Building weighs 365,000 tons, less than the weight of excavated material.

Grand Coulee Dam and Columbia River Basin Project, by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation. See description, pages 211, 212.

Hoover Dam, by U. S. Bureau of Reclamation.

World's tallest dam. "In mastery of mind over matter it set a new level of attainment." Cooling process was hastened by circulating cold water through network of pipes laid on each 5-ft. lift of concrete. Construction set pace for subsequent dams. See description, page 212.

Panama Canal, called "greatest of geographical surgical operations." Led to new data through quantity of earth removed, size of machinery, control of disease. See page 194.

San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge. Between its twin suspension spans is a great center anchorage pier, "the most spectacular foundation job of modern times," involving the sinking of a gigantic caisson to a depth of 243 feet. This was done with the aid of unique dome-shaped dredging wells which permitted the use of compressed air to control the flotation of the huge units. A tunnel was bored through Yerba Buena Island the largest, not the longest, tunnel in the world.

All projects but one, the Empire State Building, were built by public agencies. Five will pay costs through charges or tolls. In judging the wonders the committee considered contribution to community welfare, pioneering in design and construction, uniqueness, beauty, size and the extent to which a project was copied successfully. The final committee was composed of James Kip Finch, dean emeritus of the School of Engineering, Columbia Univ., Waldo G. Bowman, New York; Louis R. Howson, Chicago; Malcolm Pirnie, New York; Daniel V. Terrell, Lexington, Ky.; Ralph A. Tudor, San Francisco.

## Latest Sports Records of 1955

Additions to Data on Pages 797-896 to Dec. 1

**Auto Racing (P. 834)**—President's Cup race, 100 mi., Hagerstown, Md., Oct. 16—Sherwood Johnston, Greenwich, Conn. (Jaguar D). Average: 87.9 m.p.h.

**Baseball (Pp. 797-812)**—Walter Alston, first manager to bring World Series championship to Brooklyn, voted National League's Manager of the Year by members of Baseball Writers' Assn. of America, Nov. 14.

**Boxing—Major Pro Bouts (Pp. 842-843)**—Johnny Holman def. Boardwalk Billy Smith (KO-7), Miami Beach, Oct. 26. Johnny Gonsalves def. Lulu Perez (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Oct. 28. Danny Giovanelli def. Paolo Melis (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, New York, N.Y., Oct. 31. Frankie Ryff def. Paddy De Marco (D-10), Baltimore, Md., Nov. 2. Fred Gallana, Spain, def. Ray Famechon, France (TKO-7) for European featherweight championship, Paris, Nov. 2. Bobby Boyd def. George Johnson (TKO-8), Chicago, Ill., Nov. 4. Danny Giovanelli def. Danny Jo Perez (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, Nov. 7. Johnny Saxton def. Ralph (Tiger) Jones (D-10), Oakland, Calif., Nov. 9. Carmelo Costa def. Joey Lopes (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Nov. 11. Bobby Courchesne def. Miguel Berrios (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, Nov. 14. Toxie Hall def. Ezzard Charles (D-10), Providence, R.I., Nov. 14. Bob Baker def. Sgt. J. P. Reed (D-10), Fort Wayne, Ind., Nov. 15. Ewart Potgieter, Union of So. Africa drew (D-10) with James Parker, Canada, London, Eng., Nov. 15. Chuck Splieser def. Paddy Young (TKO-2), Chicago, Ill., Nov. 16. Willie Pastrano def. Joey Rowan (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Nov. 18. Carmine Fiore def. Rlnzy Nocero (D-10), St. Nicholas Arena, Nov. 21. Al Andrews def. Jimmy Martinez (D-10), Miami Beach, Fla., Nov. 22. Vince Martinez def. Chris Christensen (D-10), St. Louis, Mo., Nov. 23. Eduardo Lausse def. Gene Fullmer (D-10), Madison Square Garden, Nov. 25. Rex Layne def. Mike Hammer (D-10), Miami Beach, Nov. 29. Carmen Basillo def. Tony DeMarco (TKO-12), to retain world welterweight championship, Boston, Mass., Nov. 30.

**Chess Championships (P. 895)**—International chess masters tournament, Zagreb, Yugoslavia—Vassily Smyslov, USSR, 14½-4½.

**Dog Show Winners (P. 851)**—Junior Showmanship Competition sponsored by Professional Handlers' Assn. (Leonard Brumby, Sr. Memorial Trophy)—Mary Donnelly, 14, Jersey City, N. J. Albany K.C., Albany, N. Y., Oct. 22—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer (Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse, Washington, D.C.). Troy (N.Y.) K.C., Oct. 23—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill. Bronx County K.C., Bronx, N. Y., Oct. 29—Chungking Tino, red Pekingese (Seafren Kennels, Devon, Pa.). 23rd Progressive Dog Club fixture, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 30—Chungking Tino. Yonkers (N.Y.) K.C., Nov. 5—Ch. Adastru Magic Fame, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Union County K.C., Elizabeth, N. J., Nov. 6—Ch. Blakken van Aseltine, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Mohawk Valley K.C., Schenectady, N. Y., Nov. 12—Ch. Fancy Bombardier, bloodhound (Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Sheahan, Torrington, Conn.). Onondaga K.A., Syracuse, N. Y., Nov. 13—Ch. Adastru Magic Fame, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Newark (N.J.) K.C., Nov. 20—Ch. Adastru Magic Fame, miniature poodle (Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D.C.). Boxer Club of Long Island, Valley Stream, L. I., Nov. 27—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill (Mr. and Mrs. Jouett Shouse). Queensboro K.C., Jamaica, N. Y., Nov. 26—Ch. Chungking Tino, red Pekingese (Seafren Kennels, Devon, Pa.).

**Golf Champions (Pp. 856-858)**—Ryder Cup, Palm Springs, Calif., Nov. 6—United States team defeated British professional challengers, 8-4. Canadian Amateur Championship, Calgary, Alta.—Moe Norman, Rockway Golf Club, Kitchener, Ont., defeated Lyle Crawford, Vancouver, B. C. Metropolitan P.G.A., Elmsford, N. Y., Oct. 28—Harry Cooper, 285.

**Horse Racing (Flat) (Pp. 819-830)**—Horse Champions of the Year (The Morning Telegraph and Daily Racing Form poll)—Horse of the Year: Nashua. Other champions—Best 2-year-old filly: Doubledogdare; Best 3-year-old filly as well as leading handicap filly: Misty Morn; Best sprinter: Berseem; Best grass horse: St. Vincent; best steeplechaser: Nejl.

**La Crosse Champions (P. 860)**—Canadian Championship (Mann Cup)—Shamrocks, Victoria, B.C., western Canada champions, defeated Trailermen, Peterborough, Ont., eastern champions, 4 games to one.

**Power Boat Racing Records (P. 888)**—One-mile records confirmed to Nov. 15—7-Litre: 125.436 m.p.h.; George Byers' Miss DeSoto; Melbourne, Ky., Sept. 25. One thirty-six Hydro: 83.899 m.p.h.; Bob Boehm's Jerky; Salton Sea, Calif., Oct. 24, 1955. Five-mile records made in competition—7-Litre: 81,000 m.p.h.; Marion Cooper's Hornet; New Martinsville, W. Va., Sept. 25. One thirty-six Hydro: 63.390 m.p.h.; Wallace Rowland's Cavalier II; New Martinsville, W. Va., Sept. 25. World Jet Speedboat Record—216.2 m.p.h.—Donald M. Campbell, Great Britain, at Lake Mead near Boulder City, Nev., Nov. 18.

**Power Boat Racing Champions (P. 889)**—International Cup Regatta, Elizabeth City, N. C., Oct. 2—Guy Lombardo's Tempo VII, driven by Danny Foster, 1,200 points. Madison Regatta, Madison, Ind., Oct. 23—Tempo VII driven by Danny Foster, Detroit, Mich.

**World Swimming Records (P. 885)**—Existing world records broken—Men's 100-meter Breast Stroke: 1:09.2, by Horst Fritzsche, Germany, at Berlin, Nov. 22. Women's 220-yard long course record: 2:02.5, by Lorraine Crapp, Australia, at Sydney, Nov. 25.

**National Swimming Championships (P. 886)**—National Women's Long Distance Championship, Mt. Clemens, Mich., Aug. 20—1, Kitty Kannary, Detroit, Mich.; 2, Jane Katz, New York, N. Y.; 3, Karen Newbold, Indianapolis, Ind. Time—1:27:27.0.

**Track and Field Championships (Pp. 878-882)**—National Women's Pentathlon Championship, Morristown, N. J., Oct. 15—Barbara Mueller, Chicago, Ill., 3,539 points.

**World Track and Field Records (Pp. 871-872)**—Existing records bettered—Two Hours: 22 miles 418 yards; Joe Lancaster, Great Britain, near Walton-on-Thames, England, Oct. 22. 5,000-Meter: 13:40.6; Sándor Iharos, Hungary, at Budapest, Oct. 23 (also bettered three-mile record with time of 13:14.2). 25,000-Meter: 1 hr. 16 min. 34.6 sec.; Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia, at Celakovic, Czechoslovakia, Oct. 29. Women's Shot Put: 16.67 meters (54 feet 8½ inches); Galina Zybina, USSR, Tiflis, USSR, Nov. 15. Women's Broad Jump: 6.31 meters (20 feet 8½ inches); Galina Vinogradova, USSR, Tiflis, USSR, Nov. 18. Men's 30,000-meter Walk: 2 hours 20 min. 40.2 sec.; Anatoli Vedyakov, USSR, Moscow, Oct. 8.

**Walking, Cross-Country Runs and Marathons (P. 817)**—National 10,000-meter Cross Country Run, Buffalo, N. Y., Nov. 20—Horace Ashenfelter. Time: 31:39.1.

**Yacht Racing (P. 896)**—World Star Championship, Havana, Cuba, Nov. 24—Charles de Cardenas, Havana.

## Professional Football in 1955

NATIONAL FOOTBALL LEAGUE

Conference Standings Through Nov. 27

### EASTERN CONFERENCE

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Cleveland Browns.....	7	2	1	.778	284	187
Washington Redskins....	7	3	0	.700	198	178
New York Giants.....	4	5	1	.444	216	184
Chicago Cards.....	4	5	1	.444	197	190
Pittsburgh Steelers.....	4	6	0	.400	171	227
Philadelphia Eagles.....	3	6	1	.333	211	211

### WESTERN CONFERENCE

	W.	L.	T.	Pct.	Pts.	Op.
Los Angeles Rams.....	6	3	1	.667	209	200
Chicago Bears.....	6	4	0	.600	256	221
Baltimore Colts.....	5	4	1	.556	176	184
Green Bay Packers.....	5	5	0	.500	213	238
Detroit Lions.....	3	7	0	.300	191	230
San Fran. Forty-Niners..	3	7	0	.300	184	246

Stolen bases—J. Robinson, Rizzuto 2; Collins, Gilliam. Sacrifices—Podres, Howard, Reese, Craig, Hodges, Snider, Campanella. Sacrifice flies—Zimmer. Hodges, Campanella and Zimmer. Zimmer, Reese, Martin, Rizzuto and Collins; Hodges, Reese and Hodges 2; Campanella and Zimmer; Martin, J. and Hodges, Hodges and Reese, J. Coleman, Martin and Collins; Berra and Martin; 2, Gilliam, Coleman and Collins; Reese, Gilliam and Hodges; J. Robinson, Gilliam and Hodges 2; Gilliam, Reese and Hodges, Martin and E. Robinson; J. Coleman, Martin and E. Robinson; McDougald, Martin and Skowron, J. Robinson and Hodges; Amoros, Reese and Hodges. Left on bases—Brooklyn 55, New York 41. Hit by pitcher—By Loes (Berra, E. Robinson), by Turley (Amoros), by Ford (Furillo).

## Box Scores of 1955 World Series Games

## FIRST GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Sept. 28

## BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, lf.	3	0	0	2	0
Reese, ss.	5	0	1	2	5
Snider, cf.	5	1	2	1	0
Campanella, c.	5	0	0	5	1
Furillo, rf.	4	2	3	1	0
Hodges, lb.	4	0	1	12	1
J. Robinson, 3b.	4	2	1	0	2
Zimmer, 2b.	2	0	1	1	3
Newcombe, p.	3	0	0	0	1
Bessent, p.	0	0	0	0	1
bKellert.	1	0	1	9	0
cHoak.	0	0	0	0	0
Labine, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	36	5	10	24	14

## NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Bauer, rf.	4	0	2	3	0
McDougald, 3b.	4	0	1	2	1
Noren, cf.	4	0	0	4	0
Berra, c.	3	1	1	5	0
Collins, lb.	3	3	2	6	1
Howard, lf.	3	1	1	1	0
Martin, 2b.	3	0	2	2	3
Rizzuto, ss.	2	0	0	3	2
aE. Robinson	0	0	0	0	0
Coleman, ss.	1	0	0	0	0
Ford, p.	2	1	0	1	3
Grim, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	29	6	9	27	10

aAt bat for Rizzuto in sixth when Martin was out attempting to steal home.

bSingled for Bessent in eighth.

cRan for Kellert in eighth.

Brooklyn.....0 2 1 0 0 0 0 2 0-5  
New York.....0 2 1 1 0 2 0 0 0-6

Error—McDougald.

Runs batted in—Furillo, Zimmer 2, Howard 2.

Snider, Noren, Collins 3.

Three-base hits—Robinson, Martin. Home runs—

Furillo, Howard, Snider, Collins 2. Stolen base—

Robinson. Sacrifice fly—Zimmer. Double plays—

Zimmer and Hodges; Martin, Rizzuto and Collins;

Hodges, Reese and Hodges. Left on bases—Brook-

lyn 9, New York 2. Bases on balls—Off Ford 4

(Gilliam 2, Furillo, Zimmer), Newcombe 2 (Col-

lins, Ford), Labine 1 (Berra). Struck out—By Ford

2 (Snider, J. Robinson), Newcombe 4 (McDougald,

Howard, Rizzuto, Ford), Grim 2 (Reese, Furillo).

Hits—Off Newcombe 8 in 5½ innings. Bessent

0 in 1½, Ford 9 in 8, Labine 1 in 1, Grim 1 in 1.

Runs and earned runs—Off Newcombe 6 and 6,

Ford 5 and 3. Winning pitcher—Ford. Losing

pitcher—Newcombe.

Umpires—Summers (A.), plate; Ballanfant (N.),

first base; Honochick (A.), second base; Dascoli

(N.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field; Donatelli

(N.), right field. Time of game—2:31. Paid at-

tendance—63,869.

How runs were scored—Both teams scored two

runs in the second inning. For the Dodgers,

Furillo hit Ford's first pitch into the lower right

field stands for a home run. Hodges rolled out to

Martin. Robinson hit to left center for a triple,

scoring on Zimmer's single to Martin. Newcombe

was out. Ford to Collins. Zimmer advancing.

Gilliam walked. Reese forced Gilliam, McDougald

to Martin. In the Yankee half, with one out,

Collins walked, then scored ahead of Howard

who hit a home run into the left field stands.

Martin flied to Furillo. Rizzuto rolled out to

Robinson. The score was kept even through the

third, each scoring once. Snider scored a homer

into the upper right field stand for the Dodgers.

Campanella flied out to McDougald. Furillo

walked. Hodges flied to Noren. Robinson was out

on strikes. In the Yankee half of the third, Ford

walked and Bauer singled, advancing Ford to

second. McDougald was out. Reese to Hodges.

Ford and Bauer advancing. Noren was out.

Zimmer to Hodges, Ford scoring. Berra was

tossed out by Newcombe. Yankees drew ahead

in the fourth when Collins hit the first pitch

into the right field stands for a home run.

Howard was called out on strikes on three pitches.

Martin singled to left and was out stealing.

Campanella to Reese. Rizzuto was called out on

strikes. The Yankees scored two more in the sixth.

Noren grounded to Hodges. Berra singled to right.

Collins hit his second home run of the game over

the scoreboard into the bleachers, scoring Berra

ahead of him. Howard grounded to Reese. Martin

tripled over Gilliam's head (Bessent replaced

Newcombe). Martin was out stealing home. The

Dodgers scored the game's last two runs in the

eightth. Furillo singled to left. Hodges flied to Howard. Robinson hit to McDougald and reached second on McDougald's error. Furillo reaching third. Zimmer's sacrifice fly to Noren scored Furillo, and Robinson went to third, then stole home on a close decision. Kellert, batting for Bessent, singled. Gilliam popped to McDougald.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 63,869; net receipts, \$412,232.15; Commissioner's share, \$61,834.82; players' share, \$210,238.40; clubs' and leagues' share, \$140,158.93.

## SECOND GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Sept. 29

## BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, lf.	4	0	1	0	1
Reese, ss.	4	1	2	2	3
Snider, cf.	4	0	1	2	0
Campanella, c.	3	0	0	11	2
Furillo, rf.	3	0	0	0	0
Hodges, lb.	3	0	0	6	1
J. Robinson, 3b.	2	1	0	1	1
Zimmer, 2b.	3	0	1	2	2
Loes, p.	1	0	0	0	0
Bessent, p.	0	0	0	0	0
cKellert.	1	0	0	0	0
Spooner, p.	0	0	0	0	1
dHoak.	0	0	0	0	0
Labine, p.	0	0	0	0	0
Total.	28	2	5	24	11

## NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Bauer, rf.	1	0	1	3	0
Cerv, cf.	3	0	0	0	0
McDougald, 3b.	4	0	1	1	0
Noren, cf, lf.	3	0	0	4	0
Berra, c.	3	1	2	6	1
Collins, lb.	3	1	0	5	0
Howard, lf, rf.	4	1	1	2	1
Martin, 2b.	3	1	1	2	3
Rizzuto, ss.	1	0	1	2	1
aE. Robinson	0	0	0	0	0
bJ. Coleman, ss.	1	0	0	0	2
Byrne, p.	3	0	1	0	0
Total.	29	4	8	27	8

aHit by pitch for Rizzuto in fourth.

bRan for E. Robinson in fourth.

cHit into double play for Bessent in fifth.

dWalked for Spooner in eighth.

Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0 0-2

New York.....0 0 0 4 0 0 0 0 0-4

Errors—Zimmer 2.

Runs batted in—Snider, Howard, Martin, Byrne

2, Gilliam.

Two-base hit—Reese. Double plays—Campanella

and Zimmer; Zimmer, Reese and Hodges; Hodges

and Reese; J. Coleman, Martin and Collins; Berra

and Martin; Martin, J. Coleman and Collins. Left

on bases—Brooklyn 4, New York 5. Bases on balls—

Off Byrne 5 (Furillo, Campanella, J. Robinson,

Hodges, Hoak), Loes 1 (Collins). Spooner 1

(Noren). Struck out—By Byrne 6 (Gilliam, Zim-

mer 2, Reese, Snyder, Hodges), Loes 5 (McDougald,

Collins, Howard, Martin, Cerv), Spooner 5 (Mc-

Dougald 2, Collins, Martin, J. Coleman), Labine

1 (Berra). Hits—Off Loes 7 in 3½ innings, Bessent

0 in ½, Spooner 1 in 3, Labine 0 in 1. Runs and

earned runs—Off Loes 4 and 4, Byrne 2 and 2. Hit

by pitcher—By Loes (Berra, E. Robinson). Win-

ning pitcher—Byrne. Losing pitcher—Loes.

Umpires—Ballanfant (N.), plate; Honochick

(A.), first base; Dascoli (N.), second base; Sum-

mers (A.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field;

Donatelli (N.), right field. Time of game—2:28.

Paid attendance—64,707.

How runs were scored—Brooklyn scored one run

and the Yankees four in the fourth inning. Reese

doubled along the right field line and scored on

Snider's single to right. Snider was out trying

to make it a two-bagger. Campanella walked.

Furillo flied to Noren. Hodges also flied deep to

Noren. In the Yankee half, McDougald singled

to right. Noren grounded out to Hodges. Mc-

Dougald was doubled on Hodges' throw. Berra

singled to left. Collins walked Howard singled to

left, scoring Berra. Collins reaching second.

Martin singled to left, scoring Collins. Robinson

battling for Rizzuto, was hit, filling the bases.

Byrne singled to center, scoring Howard and

Martin. (Bessent replaced Loes) Cerv rolled out to

Zimmer. Dodgers scored once in the fifth.

Robinson walked. Zimmer singled to left. Kellert

battling for Bessent, hit into a double play, Cole-

man to Martin to Collins. Gilliam singled to left

scoring Robinson. Reese was called out on strikes.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 64,707; net receipts,

\$413,469.03; Commissioner's share, \$62,020.35;

players' share, \$210,869.21; clubs' and leagues

share, \$140,579.47.



# Sporting Events—World Series of 1955

one run in the seventh, on hits by Campanella, Furillo and Hodges.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 36,242; net receipts, \$232,826.08; Commissioner's share, \$34,923.91; players' share, \$118,741.30; clubs' and leagues' share, \$79,160.87.

Four-game totals—Paid attendance, 199,027; net receipts, \$1,284,026.63; Commissioner's share, \$192,893.99; players' share, \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$436,569.05.

## FIFTH GAME

Ebbets Field, Brooklyn, N. Y., Oct. 3

### NEW YORK YANKES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Howard, lf.....	4	0	1	0	0
Noren, cf.....	4	0	0	2	0
McDougald, 3b.....	3	0	0	1	2
Berra, c.....	4	2	2	9	1
Collins, rf, 1b.....	3	0	0	0	0
E. Robinson, 1b.....	2	0	1	6	0
cCarroll.....	0	0	0	0	0
Bauer, rf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Martin, 2b.....	4	0	1	4	3
Rizzuto, ss.....	1	0	0	2	0
aSkowron.....	1	0	0	0	0
J. Coleman, ss.....	1	0	0	0	1
dCarey.....	1	0	0	0	0
Grim, p.....	2	0	0	0	1
bCerv.....	1	1	1	0	0
Turley, p.....	0	0	0	0	1
cByrne.....	1	0	0	0	0
Total.....	32	3	6	24	9

### BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, 2b.....	3	0	1	1	5
Reese, ss.....	3	0	0	4	3
Snider, cf.....	4	2	3	0	0
Campanella, c.....	3	0	0	6	0
Furillo, rf.....	4	1	1	1	0
Hodges, 1b.....	3	1	2	14	1
J. Robinson, 3b.....	3	0	1	0	3
Amoros, lf.....	4	1	1	1	0
Craig, p.....	0	0	0	0	1
Labine, p.....	2	0	0	0	1
Total.....	29	5	9	27	14

aFouled out for Rizzuto in fourth.  
bHit homer for Grim in seventh.  
cRan for E. Robinson in eighth.  
dGrounded out for J. Coleman in ninth.  
eGround out for Turley in ninth.  
New York.....0 0 0 1 0 0 1 1 0-3  
Brooklyn.....0 2 1 0 1 0 0 1 -5

Errors—Reese, J. Robinson.  
Runs batted in—Amoros 2, Snider 2, Martin, Cerv, Berra, J. Robinson.

Two-base hit—Snider. Home runs—Amoros, Snider 2, Cerv, Berra. Sacrifices—Craig, Hodges. Double plays—Gilliam, Reese and Hodges; Martin and E. Robinson; J. Coleman, Martin and E. Robinson; Hodges, Reese and Hodges; J. Robinson, Gilliam and Hodges. Left on bases—New York 7, Brooklyn 7. Bases on balls—Off Craig 5 (Collins, E. Robinson 2, McDougald, Howard), Grim 4 (Reese, Craig, J. Robinson, Campanella), Turley 1 (Gilliam). Struck out—By Craig 4 (Howard 2, Collins, E. Robinson), Labine 1 (Collins), Grim 5 (Campanella, Furillo, Hodges, Amoros 2), Turley 5 (Labine 2, Reese, Campanella, Amoros). Hits—Off Craig 4 in 6 innings (faced two batters in seventh), Grim 6 in 6, Turley 3 in 2, Labine 2 in 3. Runs and earned runs—Off Craig 2 and 2, Grim 4 and 4, Turley 1 and 1, Labine 1 and 1. Winning pitcher—Craig. Losing pitcher—Grim. Umpires—Summers (A.), plate; Ballanfant (N.), first base; Honochuck (A.), second base; Dascoli (N.), third base; Donatelli (N.), left field; Flaherty (A.), right field. Time of game—2:40. Attendance—36,796.

How runs were scored—The Dodgers scored first with two runs in the second, when Amoros hit a homer with a runner on base. Brooklyn's third inning run also was a homer, by Snider. The Yankees scored once in the fourth, when Martin drove in a run with his single. The Brooks' fifth inning run was Snider's second homer. The Yankees' second run of the game was scored in the seventh when Cerv, batting for Grim, drove his first series home run into the lower left stand. Each team added a final run in the eighth. The Dodgers' was singled home by Robinson; the Yankees' was Berra's homer over the right field wall.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 36,796; net receipts, \$234,848.18; Commissioner's share, \$35,227.23; clubs' and leagues' share, \$199,620.95 (players share only in first four games).

Five-game totals—Paid attendance, 235,823; net receipts, \$1,518,874.61; Commissioner's share, \$227,831.22; players' share (first four games only), \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$636,190.00.

## SIXTH GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Oct. 3

### BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, 2b, lf.....	2	0	1	0	0
Reese, ss.....	4	1	1	3	2
Snider, cf.....	1	0	0	1	0
aZimmer, 2b.....	1	0	0	1	1
Campanella, c.....	3	0	0	6	0
Furillo, rf.....	3	0	1	1	0
Hodges, 1b.....	4	0	1	7	1
J. Robinson, 3b.....	4	0	0	2	3
Amoros, lf, cf.....	4	0	1	2	0
Spooner, p.....	0	0	0	0	0
Meyer, p.....	2	0	0	0	1
cKellert.....	1	0	0	0	0
Roebuck, p.....	0	0	0	2	0
Total.....	30	1	4	24	8

### NEW YORK YANKES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Rizzuto, ss.....	3	1	0	1	5
Martin, 2b.....	4	0	1	4	2
McDougald, 3b.....	3	1	0	0	5
Berra, c.....	3	1	1	8	0
Bauer, rf.....	4	1	3	0	0
Skowron, lf.....	2	1	1	6	0
bCollins, 1b.....	1	0	0	5	1
Cerv, cf.....	4	0	1	2	0
Howard, lf.....	4	0	0	1	0
Noren, lf.....	0	0	0	0	0
Ford, p.....	4	0	0	0	1
Total.....	32	5	8	27	14

aStruck out for Snider in fourth.  
bWalked for Skowron in fifth.  
cPopped out for Meyer in seventh.  
Brooklyn.....0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0-1  
New York.....5 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 -5

Error—J. Robinson.  
Runs batted in—Berra, Bauer, Skowron 3, Furillo.

Home run—Skowron. Stolen base—Rizzuto. Double plays—McDougald, Martin and Skowron; J. Robinson and Hodges. Left on bases—Brooklyn 7, New York 7. Bases on balls—Off Ford 4 (Hodges, Campanella, Zimmer, Gilliam), Spooner 2 (Rizzuto, McDougald), Meyer 2 (Berra, Collins). Struck out—By Ford 8 (Reese, Snider, Meyer, Zimmer 2, Campanella, Furillo, Amoros), Spooner 1 (Martin), Meyer 4 (Howard 3, Martin). Hits—Off Spooner 3 in 1/2, Meyer 4 in 5/8, Roebuck 1 in 2. Runs and earned runs—Off Spooner 5 and 5, Ford 1 and 1. Hit by pitcher—By Ford (Furillo). Wild pitch—Ford. Winning pitcher—Ford. Losing pitcher—Spooner. Umpires—Ballanfant (N.), plate; Honochuck (A.), first base; Dascoli (N.), second base; Summers (A.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field; Donatelli (N.), right field. Time of game—2:34. Attendance—64,022.

How runs were scored—The Bombers scored all five of their runs in the first inning. Rizzuto walked, Martin, with a full count, struck out. Rizzuto stealing second. McDougald walked. Berra singled to center, scoring Rizzuto and sending McDougald to third. Bauer singled to left, scoring McDougald, Berra stopping at second. Skowron hit a homer into the right field stands, scoring Berra and Bauer ahead of him. (Meyer replaced Spooner) Cerv singled to Hodges. Howard was out on strikes. Ford fled to Amoros. The Dodgers scored their lone tally in the fourth. Reese singled. Zimmer, batting for Snider, was called out on strikes. Campanella walked. Furillo singled to left, scoring Reese. Hodges forced Furillo, Rizzuto to Martin. Robinson forced Hodges, Ruzzuto to Martin.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 64,022; net receipts, \$411,990.72; Commissioner's share, \$61,633.61; clubs' and leagues' share, \$349,427.11.  
Six-game totals—Paid attendance, 299,945; net receipts, \$1,929,965.53; Commissioner's share, \$289,494.83; players' share (first four games only), \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$985,617.11.

## SEVENTH GAME

Yankee Stadium, New York, N. Y., Oct. 4

### BROOKLYN DODGERS

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Gilliam, lf, 2b.....	4	0	1	2	0
Reese, ss.....	4	1	1	2	6
Snider, cf.....	3	0	0	2	0
Campanella, c.....	3	1	1	5	0
Furillo, rf.....	3	0	0	3	0
Hodges, 1b.....	3	0	1	10	0
Hoak, 3b.....	3	0	1	1	1
Zimmer, 2b.....	2	0	0	0	2
aShuba.....	1	0	0	0	0
Amoros, lf.....	0	0	0	0	1
Podres, p.....	4	0	0	0	1
Total.....	29	2	5	27	11



## NEW YORK YANKEES

	AB.	R.	H.	PO.	A.
Rizzuto, ss	3	0	1	1	3
Martin, 2b	3	0	1	1	6
McDougald, 3b	4	0	3	1	1
Berra, c	4	0	1	4	1
Boucher, rf	4	0	0	1	0
Skowron, lb	4	0	1	11	1
Cerv, cf	4	0	0	5	0
Howard, lf	4	0	1	2	0
Byrne, p	2	0	0	0	2
Grim, p	0	0	0	1	0
hMantle	1	0	0	0	0
Turley, p	0	0	0	0	0
Total	33	0	8	27	14

aGrounded out for Zimmer in sixth.

bPopped out for Grim in seventh.

Brooklyn	0	0	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	—2
New York	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0

Error—Skowron.

Runs batted in—Hodges 2.

Two-base hits—Skowron, Campanella, Berra. Sacrifices—Snider, Campanella. Sacrifice fly—Hodges. Double play—Amoros, Reese and Hodges. Left on bases—Brooklyn 8, New York 8. Bases on balls—Off Byrne 3 (Hodges, Gilliam, Furillo), Grim 1 (Hoaki), Turley 1 (Amoros), Podres 2 (Rizzuto, Martin). Struck out—By Byrne 2 (Snider, Zimmer), Grim 1 (Reese), Turley 1 (Snider). Podres 4 (McDougald, Byrne 2, Bauer). Hits—

Off Byrne 3 in 5½ innings, Grim 1 in 1½, Turley 1 in 2. Runs and earned runs—Off Byrne 2 and 1. Wild pitch—Grim. Losing pitcher—Byrne. Umpires—Honochick (A.), plate; Dascoli (N.), first base; Summers (A.), second base; Ballanfant (N.), third base; Flaherty (A.), left field; Donatelli (N.), right field. Time of game—2:44. Paid attendance—62,468.

How runs were scored—The Dodgers won their first World Series on Podres' shutout. Their first sacrifice came in the fourth. Snider struck out Campanella hit the second pitch into left field for a double. Furillo was out, Rizzuto to Skowron, Campanella advancing to third. Hodges singled to left, scoring Campanella. Hoak was thrown out. Their second and final tally came in the sixth. After one strike, Reese singled past Rizzuto. Snider sacrificed, Byrne to Skowron, but was safe when Skowron dropped the ball making the tag. Reese reached second. Campanella sacrificed, Byrne to Martin. Furillo walked, filling the bases. (Grim replaced Byrne) Hodges hit a sacrifice fly to Cerv. Reese scoring. Hoak walked. Shuba, batting for Zimmer, went out, Skowron to Grim.

Statistics—Paid attendance, 62,465; net receipts, \$407,549.81; Commissioner's share, \$61,132.47 clubs' and leagues' share, \$346,417.34.

Seven-game totals—Paid attendance, 362,310; net receipts, \$1,337,515.34; Commissioner's share, \$350,627.30; players' share (first four games only) \$654,853.59; clubs' and leagues' share, \$1,332,034.45.

## Major Pennant Winners, 1901-1955

AMERICAN LEAGUE					NATIONAL LEAGUE						
Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Per Cent	Manager	Year	Winner	Won	Lost	Per Cent	Manager
1901	Chicago	83	53	.610	Griffith	1901	Pittsburgh	90	49	.647	Clarke
1902	Philadelphia	84	53	.610	Mack	1902	Pittsburgh	103	36	.741	Clarke
1903	Boston	91	47	.659	J. J. Collins	1903	Pittsburgh	91	49	.650	Clarke
1904	Boston	95	59	.617	Collins	1904	New York	106	47	.693	McGraw
1905	Philadelphia	92	56	.622	Mack	1905	New York	105	48	.686	McGraw
1906	Chicago	93	58	.616	Jones	1906	Chicago	116	36	.763	Chance
1907	Detroit	92	58	.613	Jennings	1907	Chicago	107	45	.704	Chance
1908	Detroit	90	63	.588	Jennings	1908	Chicago	95	55	.643	Chance
1909	Detroit	98	54	.645	Jennings	1909	Pittsburgh	110	42	.724	Clarke
1910	Philadelphia	102	48	.680	Mack	1910	Chicago	104	50	.676	Chance
1911	Philadelphia	101	50	.669	Mack	1911	New York	99	54	.647	McGraw
1912	Boston	105	47	.691	Stahl	1912	New York	103	48	.682	McGraw
1913	Philadelphia	96	57	.627	Mack	1913	New York	101	51	.664	McGraw
1914	Philadelphia	99	53	.651	Mack	1914	Boston	94	59	.615	Stallings
1915	Boston	101	50	.669	Carrigan	1915	Philadelphia	90	62	.592	Moran
1916	Boston	91	63	.591	Carrigan	1916	Brooklyn	98	60	.610	Robinson
1917	Chicago	100	54	.649	Rowland	1917	New York	98	56	.636	McGraw
1918	Boston	75	51	.595	Barrow	1918	Chicago	84	45	.651	Mitchell
1919	Chicago	88	52	.629	Gleason	1919	Cincinnati	90	44	.686	Moran
1920	Cleveland	98	56	.636	Speaker	1920	Brooklyn	93	61	.604	Robinson
1921	New York	98	55	.641	Huggins	1921	New York	94	56	.614	McGraw
1922	New York	94	60	.610	Huggins	1922	New York	93	61	.604	McGraw
1923	New York	98	54	.645	Huggins	1923	New York	95	58	.621	McGraw
1924	Washington	92	62	.597	Harris	1924	New York	93	60	.608	McGraw
1925	Washington	96	55	.636	Harris	1925	Pittsburgh	95	58	.621	McKechnie
1926	New York	91	63	.591	Huggins	1926	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Hornsby
1927	New York	110	41	.714	Huggins	1927	Pittsburgh	94	60	.610	Bush
1928	New York	101	53	.656	Huggins	1928	St. Louis	95	59	.617	McKechnie
1929	Philadelphia	104	46	.693	Mack	1929	Chicago	92	62	.597	Street
1930	Philadelphia	102	52	.662	Mack	1930	St. Louis	101	53	.656	Street
1931	Philadelphia	107	45	.704	Mack	1931	Chicago	90	64	.584	Grimm
1932	New York	107	47	.695	McCarthy	1932	New York	91	61	.599	Terry
1933	Washington	99	53	.651	Cronin	1933	St. Louis	95	58	.621	Erbe
1934	Detroit	101	53	.656	Cochrane	1934	Chicago	100	54	.649	Grimm
1935	Detroit	93	58	.616	Cochrane	1935	New York	95	57	.625	Terry
1936	New York	102	51	.667	McCarthy	1936	New York	99	63	.586	Hartnett
1937	New York	102	52	.662	McCarthy	1937	New York	97	57	.630	McKechnie
1938	New York	99	53	.651	McCarthy	1938	Chicago	97	57	.630	McKechnie
1939	New York	106	45	.702	McCarthy	1939	Cincinnati	100	53	.654	McKechnie
1940	Detroit	90	64	.584	Baker	1940	Cincinnati	100	53	.649	Durocher
1941	New York	101	53	.656	McCarthy	1941	Brooklyn	106	48	.688	Southworth
1942	New York	103	51	.669	McCarthy	1942	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1943	New York	98	56	.636	McCarthy	1943	St. Louis	105	49	.682	Southworth
1944	St. Louis	89	65	.578	Sewell	1944	St. Louis	98	56	.636	Grimm
1945	Detroit	88	65	.575	O'Neill	1945	Chicago	98	58	.628	Dyer
1946	Boston	104	50	.675	Cronin	1946	St. Louis	94	60	.610	Shotton
1947	New York	97	57	.630	Harris	1947	Brooklyn	91	62	.595	Southworth
1948	Cleveland	97	58	.626	Bondreau	1948	Boston	97	57	.630	Shotton
1949	New York	97	57	.630	Stengel	1949	Brooklyn	91	63	.591	Sawyer
1950	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel	1950	Philadelphia	98	59	.624	Durocher
1951	New York	98	56	.636	Stengel	1951	New York	96	57	.627	Dressen
1952	New York	95	59	.617	Stengel	1952	Brooklyn	105	49	.682	Dressen
1953	New York*	99	52	.656	Stengel	1953	Brooklyn	97	57	.630	Durocher
1954	Cleveland	111	43	.721	Lopez	1954	New York	97	57	.630	Alston
1955	New York	96	58	.623	Stengel	1955	Brooklyn	98	55	.641	Alston

\* First major league team ever to win pennant five years in succession.

## Long Throw Record

Outfielder Don Grate of Chattanooga (Southern Association) threw a baseball 443 feet 3½ inches during field day exercises in Chattanooga, Tenn., Aug. 23, 1953, breaking his own record of 434 feet 1 inch, set Sept. 7, 1952. A previous long-standing record had been set by Sheldon Lejeune who threw a baseball 426 feet 9½ inches, Cincinnati, Ohio, Oct. 12, 1910.

**Baseball World Championships, 1903-1955**

Yr.	Winners	Won	Losers	Won	Yr.	Winners	Won	Losers	Won
1903	Boston, A. L.	5	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	1930	Phila. A. L.	4	St. Louis, N. L.	2
1904	N. Y., N. L.	refused play	Boston, A. L.	1	1931	St. Louis, N. L.	4	Phila. A. L.	3
1905	N. Y., N. L.	4	Phila. A. L.	1	1932	N. Y., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	0
1906	Chicago, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1	1933	N. Y., N. L.	4	Wash. A. L.	1
1907	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	0	1934	St. Louis, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1908	Chicago, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	1	1935	Detroit, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2
1909	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3	1936	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1910	Phila. A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1	1937	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	1
1911	Phila. A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2	1938	N. Y., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	0
1912	Boston, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	3	1939	N. Y., A. L.	4	Cincinnati, N. L.	0
1913	Phila. A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	1	1940	Cinc., N. L.	4	Detroit, A. L.	3
1914	Boston, N. L.	4	Phila. A. L.	0	1941	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1
1915	Boston, A. L.	4	Phila. N. L.	1	1942	St. Louis, N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	1
1916	Boston, A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1	1943	N. Y., A. L.	4	St. Louis, N. L.	1
1917	Chicago, A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2	1944	St. Louis, N. L.	4	St. Louis A. L.	2
1918	Boston, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	2	1945	Detroit, A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	3
1919	Cincinn., N. L.	5	Chicago, A. L.	3	1946	St. Louis, N. L.	4	Boston, A. L.	3
1920	Cleveland, A. L.	5	B'klyn, N. L.	2	1947	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	3
1921	N. Y., N. L.	5	N. Y., A. L.	2	1948	Cleveland, A. L.	4	Boston, N. L.	2
1922	N. Y., N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	0	1949	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	1
1923	Wash. A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2	1950	N. Y., A. L.	4	Phila., N. L.	0
1924	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	4	Wash. A. L.	3	1951	N. Y., A. L.	4	N. Y., N. L.	2
1925	St. Louis, N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	3	1952	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	3
1926	St. Louis, N. L.	4	Pittsb'gh, N. L.	0	1953	N. Y., A. L.	4	B'klyn, N. L.	2
1927	N. Y., A. L.	4	St. Louis, N. L.	0	1954	N. Y., N. L.	4	Cleve. A. L.	0
1928	N. Y., A. L.	4	Chicago, N. L.	1	1955	B'klyn., N. L.	4	N. Y., A. L.	3
1929	Phila. A. L.	4							

\* One tie game. † First major league club to win five world championships in succession

**World Series Attendance and Receipts Since 1923**

Yr.	Clubs	G.	Atten.	Rcpts.	Yr.	Clubs	G.	Atten.	Rcpts.
1923	N. Y. (A)-N. Y. (N)	6	301,430	1,063,815	1940	Cinc. (N)-Detroit (A)	7	281,927	1,322,528
1924	Wash. (A)-N. Y. (N)	7	283,665	1,093,104	1941	New York (A)-B'klyn (N)	5	235,773	1,107,762
1925	Pitts. (N)-Wash. (A)	7	282,848	1,182,854	1942	St. Louis (N)-N. Y. (A)	5	277,101	1,205,249
1926	St. Louis (N)-N. Y. (A)	7	328,051	1,207,864	1943	N. Y. (A)-St. Louis (N)	5	277,312	1,105,784
1927	N. Y. (A)-Pitts. (N)	4	201,705	783,217	1944	St. Louis (N)-St. L. (A)	6	266,708	906,122
1928	N. Y. (A)-St. Louis (N)	4	199,072	777,290	1945	Detroit (A)-Chicago (N)	7	333,157	1,592,454
1929	Phila. (A)-Chicago (N)	5	190,490	859,494	1946	St. Louis (N)-Boston (A)	7	250,071	1,052,920
1930	Phila. (A)-St. Louis (N)	6	212,619	953,722	1947	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	7	389,763	2,137,549
1931	St. Louis (N)-Phila. (A)	6	211,567	1,030,723	1948	Cleveland (A)-Boston (N)	6	358,362	1,633,685
1932	N. Y. (A)-Chicago (N)	4	191,098	713,377	1949	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	5	236,710	1,129,627
1933	New York (N)-Wash. (A)	5	163,076	679,365	1950	New York (A)-Phila. (N)	4	196,009	953,669
1934	St. L. (N)-Detroit (A)	7	281,610	1,128,935	1951	New York (A)-N. Y. (N)	6	341,977	1,633,457
1935	Detroit (A)-Chicago (A)	6	286,672	1,173,794	1952	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	7	340,906	1,622,753
1936	N. Y. (A)-N. Y. (N)	6	302,924	1,304,399	1953	N. Y. (A)-Brooklyn (N)	6	307,350	1,779,269
1937	N. Y. (A)-N. Y. (N)	5	238,142	1,085,994	1954	New York (N)-Clev. (A)	4	251,507	1,566,203
1938	N. Y. (A)-Chicago (N)	4	200,833	851,166	1955	Brooklyn (N)-N. Y. (A)	7	362,310	2,337,515
1939	N. Y. (A)-Cincinnati (N)	4	183,849	845,329					

Receipts since 1948 do not include fees for radio and television rights. This revenue customarily goes to players' pension fund.

**How Players Shared World Series Money**  
(Players share in first four games only)

Yr.	G.	Winning Players' Share	Losing Players' Share	Yr.	G.	Winning Players' Share	Losing Players' Share
1937	5	Yankees.....\$6,471	Giants.....\$4,489	1947	7	Yankees.....\$5,830	Dodgers.....\$4,081
1938	4	Yankees.....5,783	Cubs.....4,671	1948	6	Indians.....6,772	Braves.....4,570
1939	4	Yankees.....5,542	Reds.....4,193	1949	5	Yankees.....5,665	Dodgers.....4,272
1940	7	Reds.....5,803	Tigers.....3,581	1950	4	Yankees.....5,737	Phillies.....4,801
1941	5	Yankees.....5,943	Dodgers.....4,820	1951	6	Yankees.....6,446	Giants.....4,951
1942	5	Cardinals.....6,192	Yankees.....3,351	1952	7	Yankees.....6,026	Dodgers.....4,200
1943	5	Yankees.....6,123	Cardinals.....4,321	1953	6	Yankees.....8,280	Dodgers.....6,178
1944	6	Cardinals.....4,626	Browns.....2,743	1954	4	Giants.....11,117	Indians.....6,712
1945	7	Tigers.....6,443	Cubs.....3,903	1955	7	Dodgers.....9,768	Yankees.....5,598
1946	7	Cardinals.....3,757	Red Sox.....2,052				

\*Record shares. In 1955 the Brooklyn Dodgers divided their players' pool into 30 full shares of \$9,768.21 and ten varying partial shares. The New York Yankees distributed 34 full shares and 12 partial shares.

**45 Records Set, 28 Tied in 1955 World Series**

- Forty-five records were set and 28 were tied in the 1955 World Series, 32 of the new standards being accredited to the Yankees. A partial list of new records follows:
- Most games, total Series—52—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees

Most games, total Series, one club—52—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees

Most Series played, shortstop—9—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees

Most games played, shortstop, total Series—52—Phil Rizzuto, Yankees

Most Series eligible as player and coach—15—Frank Crosetti and Bill Dickey, Yankees

Most times four home runs, Series—2—Duke Snider, Dodgers

Most home runs, total Series, NL player—9—Duke Snider, Dodgers

Most runs batted in, total Series, NL player—20—Duke Snider

Most double plays, first baseman, Series—11—Gil Hodges, Dodgers

Most double plays started, first baseman, Series—3—Gil Hodges, Dodgers
- Most double plays, shortstop, seven-game Series—7—Pee Wee Reese, Dodgers

Most home runs, seven-game Series, both clubs—17—Dodgers 9, Yankees 8

Most home runs, NL club, Series—9—Dodgers

Most total bases, seven-game Series, both clubs—182—Dodgers 95, Yankees, 87

Most extra bases on long hits, seven-game Series, both clubs—69—Dodgers 37, Yankees 32

Most double plays, Series, both clubs—19—Dodgers 12, Yankees 7

Most double plays, Series, one club—12—Dodgers

Most double plays, game, both clubs—6—Yankees 3, Dodgers 3

Most Series played—21—Yankees

Most games played, total Series, one club—114—Yankees

Most games won, total Series, one club—74—Yankees

Largest receipts, Series—\$3,512,515.34, including TV and radio fees.

# Champion Batters and Their Averages

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Year	Player	Club	Aver.	Year	Player	Club	Aver.
1931	Haley	St. Louis	.349	1931	Simmons	Philadelphia	.390
1932	O'Doul	Brooklyn	.368	1932	Alexander	Det. Post	.367
1933	Klein	Philadelphia	.368	1933	Fox	Philadelphia	.356
1934	P. Waner	Pittsburgh	.362	1934	Gehrig	New York	.363
1935	Vaughan	Pittsburgh	.365	1935	Myer	Washington	.349
1936	P. Waner	Pittsburgh	.373	1936	Appling	Chicago	.388
1937	Medwick	St. Louis	.374	1937	Gehrig	Detroit	.371
1938	Lombardi	Cincinnati	.342	1938	Fox	Boston	.349
1939	Mize	St. Louis	.349	1939	DiMaggio	New York	.381
1940	Garns	Pittsburgh	.355	1940	DiMaggio	New York	.352
1941	Reiser	Brooklyn	.343	1941	Williams	Boston	.406
1942	Lombardi	Boston	.330	1942	Williams	Boston	.356
1943	Musul	St. Louis	.357	1943	Appling	Chicago	.328
1944	Walker	Brooklyn	.357	1944	Boudreau	Cleveland	.327
1945	Cavarretta	Chicago	.355	1945	Strawwels	New York	.309
1946	Musul	St. Louis	.365	1946	Vernon	Washington	.353
1947	Walker	Philadelphia	.365	1947	Williams	Boston	.343
1948	Musul	St. Louis	.376	1948	Williams	Boston	.369
1949	Robinson	Brooklyn	.342	1949	Kell	Detroit	.354
1950	Musul	St. Louis	.346	1950	Gooden	Philadelphia	.344
1951	Musul	St. Louis	.355	1951	Fain	Philadelphia	.327
1952	Musul	St. Louis	.336	1952	Fain	Washington	.337
1953	Furillo	Brooklyn	.344	1953	Vernon	Cleveland	.341
1954	Mays	New York	.345	1954	Avila	Detroit	.340
1955	Ashburn	Philadelphia	.338	1955	Kallne		

Champions in 1955 based on unofficial statistics available at close of season.

## Home Run Leaders, 1927-1955

American League			National League		
Year	Player	Aver.	Year	Player	Aver.
1927	Ruth, New York	.60	1927	Wilson, Chicago; Williams, Philadelphia	.30
1928	Ruth, New York	.54	1928	Bottomley, St. Louis; Wilson, Chicago	.31
1929	Ruth, New York	.46	1929	Klein, Philadelphia	.43
1930	Ruth, New York	.49	1930	Wilson, Chicago	.56
1931	Ruth, New York; Gehrig, New York	.40	1931	Klein, Philadelphia	.31
1932	Fox, Philadelphia	.58	1932	Klein, Philadelphia; Ott, N. Y.	.38
1933	Fox, Philadelphia	.48	1933	Klein, Philadelphia	.35
1934	Gehrig, New York	.49	1934	Collins, St. Louis; Ott, New York	.35
1935	Fox, Phila., Greenberg, Det.	.36	1935	Berger, Boston	.34
1936	Gehrig, New York	.49	1936	Ott, New York	.33
1937	DiMaggio, New York	.46	1937	Ott, New York; Medwick, St. Louis	.31
1938	Greenberg, Detroit	.58	1938	Ott, New York	.36
1939	Fox, Boston	.35	1939	Mize, St. Louis	.28
1940	Greenberg, Detroit	.41	1940	Mize, St. Louis	.43
1941	Williams, Boston	.37	1941	Camilli, Brooklyn	.34
1942	Williams, Boston	.36	1942	Ott, New York	.30
1943	York, Detroit	.34	1943	Nicholson, Chicago	.29
1944	Etten, New York	.22	1944	Nicholson, Chicago	.33
1945	Stephens, St. Louis	.24	1945	Holmes, Boston	.23
1946	Greenberg, Detroit	.44	1946	Kiner, Pittsburgh	.51
1947	Williams, Boston	.32	1947	Kiner, Pittsburgh; Mize, New York	.40
1948	DiMaggio, New York	.39	1948	Kiner, Pittsburgh; Mize, New York	.54
1949	Williams, Boston	.37	1949	Kiner, Pittsburgh	.47
1950	Rosen, Cleveland	.33	1950	Kiner, Pittsburgh	.42
1951	Zernial, Chicago-Philadelphia	.33	1951	Kiner, Pittsburgh	.47
1952	Doby, Cleveland	.32	1952	Kiner, Pittsburgh; Sauer, Chicago	.37
1953	Rosen, Cleveland	.43	1953	Mathews, Milwaukee	.47
1954	Doby, Cleveland	.32	1954	Kluszewski, Cincinnati	.49
1955	Mantle, New York	.37	1955	Mays, New York	.51

## Champion Pitchers and Their Averages

(Based on 15 or more victories)

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Yr.	Pitcher	Club	Aver.	Yr.	Pitcher	Club	Aver.
1925	Sherdel	St. Louis	.714	1925	Coyleskie	Washington	.800
1926	Kremer	Pittsburgh	.769	1926	Uhle	Cleveland	.711
1927	Benton	New York	.708	1927	Hoyt	New York	.759
1928	Benton	New York	.735	1928	Crowder	St. Louis	.808
1929	Root	Chicago	.760	1929	Grove	Philadelphia	.769
1930	Fitzsimmons	New York	.731	1930	Grave	Philadelphia	.848
1931	Derringer	St. Louis	.692	1931	Grave	Philadelphia	.886
1932	Wartke	Chicago	.786	1932	Allen	New York	.810
1933	Cantwell	Boston	.667	1933	Grave	Philadelphia	.750
1934	Dean	St. Louis	.811	1934	Gomez	New York	.849
1935	Lee	Chicago	.769	1935	Auer	Detroit	.720
1936	Hubbell	New York	.813	1936	Pearson	New York	.731
1937	Hubbell	New York	.733	1937	Alton	Cleveland	.938
1938	Lee	Chicago	.710	1938	Ruffing	New York	.750
1939	Derringer	Cincinnati	.781	1939	Grove	Boston	.789
1940	Fitzsimmons	Brooklyn	.889	1940	Rowe	Detroit	.642
1941	Riddle	Cincinnati	.826	1941	Gomez	New York	.808
1942	French	Brooklyn	.789	1942	Bonham	New York	.833
1943	Cooper	St. Louis	.724	1943	Chandler	Boston	.783
1944	Wilks	St. Louis	.810	1944	Hughson	Detroit	.735
1945	Breen	St. Louis	.789	1945	Newhouse	Boston	.806
1946	Dickson	St. Louis	.714	1946	Ferriss	New York	.704
1947	Jansen	New York	.808	1947	Reynolds	Boston	.783
1948	Breen	St. Louis	.741	1948	Kramer	Boston	.793
1949	Roe	Brooklyn	.714	1949	Kinder	New York	.724
1950	Maxlie	New York	.818	1950	Raschi	Cleveland	.774
1951	Roe	Brooklyn	.880	1951	Shantz	Philadelphia	.800
1952	Wilhelm	New York	.833	1952	Lopat	New York	.842
1953	Erskine	Brooklyn	.769	1953	Consuegra	Chicago	.762
1954	Antonelli	New York	.750	1954	Byrne	New York	
1955	Newcombe	Brooklyn	.800	1955	Byrne		

The 1955 champions are based on unofficial statistics available at close of season. ERA leaders in 1955: Friend, Pittsburgh (N), 2.84. Pierce, Chicago (A), 1.97.

## National League Records in 1955

## FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	Brooklyn	Milwaukee	New York	Philadelphia	Cincinnati	Chicago	St. Louis	Pittsburgh	Won	Lost	Percentage	Games behind
B'klyn.	15	13	16	12	11	11	11	9	85	55	.641	
Milw.	7	14	14	13	15	11	11	8	89	55	.616	13 1/2
N. Y.	9	8	10	13	10	13	17	7	74	51	.591	18 1/2
Phila.	6	12	11	11	12	13	15	7	77	50	.605	21 1/2
Cinc.	10	9	11	11	11	11	11	7	79	48	.623	
Chicago	7	12	10	11	11	11	11	7	72	81	.471	26
St. Louis	8	11	9	9	11	8	12	6	86	44	.661	30 1/2
Pitts.	8	11	5	7	8	10	10	6	91	40	.690	38 1/2

## CLUB BATTING (Unofficial)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
B'klyn.	519	857	1,406	228	43	201	800	77	.271	
Cinc.	5,270	761	1,424	210	28	181	723	51	.270	
Milw.	5,275	743	1,377	218	54	182	697	42	.261	
St. L.	5,266	654	1,375	227	35	143	609	64	.261	
N. Y.	5,289	704	1,377	167	34	169	643	38	.260	
Phila.	5,092	675	1,297	203	49	132	631	42	.255	
Chi	5,215	626	1,287	183	54	164	594	35	.247	
Pitts.	5,173	560	1,262	207	60	91	528	21	.244	

## CLUB FIELDING (Unofficial)

	g.	po.	a.	e.	dp.	pc.
Philadelphia...	154	4,058	1,467	107	117	.981
Brooklyn...	154	4,134	1,668	131	153	.978
New York...	154	4,160	1,741	142	158	.977
Cincinnati...	154	4,089	1,696	138	170	.977
Chicago...	154	4,135	1,708	147	152	.975
St. Louis...	154	4,132	1,652	146	153	.975
Milwaukee...	154	4,139	1,598	151	153	.974
Pittsburgh...	154	4,085	1,744	165	163	.972

Triple plays—Philadelphia, New York, Chicago, Milwaukee, Pittsburgh.

## INDIVIDUAL BATTING (Unofficial)

(100 at bats or more)

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
Newcombe, B'klyn.	57	117	18	42	7	23	1	.359
Ashburn, Phila.	140	533	91	180	3	42	11	.338
Mays, N. Y.	152	580	122	185	51	127	24	.319
Musial, St. L.	154	562	97	179	33	108	5	.319
Campanella, B'klyn.	123	446	81	142	32	107	2	.318
Kluszewski, Chi.	153	612	116	162	47	113	1	.314
Aaron, Milw.	153	602	106	189	27	106	3	.314
Furillo, B'klyn.	140	523	93	164	26	95	4	.314
Post, Cin.	154	601	116	186	40	108	7	.309
Snider, B'klyn.	148	538	126	166	42	136	8	.309
Bell, Cin.	151	610	88	188	27	104	4	.308
Mueeler, N. Y.	148	605	67	185	8	83	1	.306
Rhodes, N. Y.	94	187	22	57	6	32	1	.305
Burgess, Phila.-Cin.	123	442	71	133	21	78	1	.301
J. O'Brien, Pitt.	84	278	22	83	1	25	1	.299
Logan, Milw.	154	595	95	177	13	82	3	.297
Lunds, Phila.	146	564	82	167	29	120	-4	.296
Banks, Chi.	151	596	98	176	44	117	8	.295
Moon, St. L.	152	593	86	175	19	76	10	.295
Long, Pitts.	131	418	59	122	16	79	0	.292
Hodges, B'klyn.	150	546	75	158	27	102	2	.289
Mathews, Milw.	141	499	108	144	41	101	3	.289
Bannholtz, Chi.	105	280	23	81	1	26	0	.289
Bridges, Cin.	94	168	20	48	1	18	1	.286
Lynch, Pitts.	88	282	43	80	5	28	2	.284
Reese, B'klyn.	145	553	99	156	10	61	7	.282
Dark, N. Y.	115	475	77	134	9	45	2	.282
Temple, Cin.	150	588	94	165	0	50	19	.281
Viridon, St. L.	144	534	58	150	17	68	2	.281
Crowe, Milw.	104	303	40	85	15	55	1	.281
Waltkus, Phila.	33	107	10	30	2	14	0	.280
Cooper, Chi.	54	111	11	31	7	16	0	.279
Bruton, Milw.	149	635	106	175	9	47	28	.276
Buchanan, N. Y.	58	170	11	47	0	15	1	.276
Lorickman, St. L.	147	576	76	157	15	49	3	.273
Lebeda, Phila.	99	303	51	82	22	58	4	.271
Repuski, St. L.	147	612	64	138	23	73	5	.270
Schoendienst, St. L.	145	553	68	148	11	51	7	.268
McMillan, Cin.	151	470	40	126	1	38	4	.268
Baker, Chi.	154	610	82	163	11	51	9	.267
Groat, Pitts.	151	521	35	139	4	51	0	.267
Parko, Milw.	86	251	29	67	5	34	1	.267
Torgeson, Phil.	47	150	29	40	1	17	2	.267
Hofman, N. Y.	96	207	32	55	10	28	0	.266
Pondy, Chi.	150	574	69	152	17	64	8	.265
Jackson, Chi.	138	499	73	132	21	70	0	.265
Boyer, St. L.	147	530	78	140	18	61	22	.264
Adcock, Milw.	84	258	40	76	15	45	0	.264
Hamner, Phila.	104	405	57	104	5	43	0	.257
Thomson, Mil.	101	343	39	88	12	56	2	.257
Terwilliger, N. Y.	80	257	29	66	1	18	0	.257

	g.	ab.	r.	h.	hr.	rbi.	sb.	pc.
G. Freese, Pitt.	51	179	17	46	8	22	1	.257
Jones, Phila.	116	516	65	132	16	81	6	.256
Robinson, Bkn	105	317	51	81	8	36	12	.256
King, Chi.	113	301	43	77	11	36	2	.256
Elliott, St. L.	68	117	9	30	1	12	0	.256
Clemente, Pitts.	124	174	48	121	5	17	2	.255
Sarni, St. L.	107	325	32	83	3	31	1	.255
Greengrass, Cin.-Phila.	107	362	41	92	12	38	0	.254
Harmon, Cin.	96	197	29	50	5	28	9	.254
E. Freese, Pitts.	134	155	69	115	11	41	4	.254
Irvin, N. Y.	51	150	16	38	1	17	3	.253
Roberts, Phila.	51	107	12	27	2	13	0	.252
Walker, B'klyn.	48	103	6	26	2	13	1	.252
Williams, N. Y.	82	247	25	62	1	15	0	.251
Gilliam, B'klyn.	147	538	110	131	7	40	15	.249
Amoros, Bkn.	119	488	59	96	10	51	10	.247
Tanner, Milw.	97	243	27	60	6	27	0	.247
Thomas, Pitts.	142	510	72	125	25	71	2	.245
Thompson, N. Y.	135	432	65	106	17	63	2	.245
Gorboosh, Cin.-Phila.	99	242	27	59	4	27	0	.244
Hemus, St. L.	96	206	36	50	5	21	1	.243
Stephenson, St. L.	67	111	19	27	0	6	2	.243
Palyas, Phila.-Cin.	95	274	37	66	8	36	2	.241
Grammas, St. L.	128	366	32	88	3	25	4	.240
Seminick, Cin.-Phila.	99	304	33	73	12	35	1	.240
Hoak, B'klyn.	94	279	50	67	5	19	8	.240
Jablonski, Cin.	71	221	28	53	9	28	0	.240
Zimmer, B'klyn.	88	280	48	67	15	50	5	.239
Shepard, Pitts.	94	264	24	63	2	23	1	.239
Crandall, Milw.	133	140	62	101	26	61	2	.236
Miksis, Chi.	131	182	52	113	9	41	2	.234
Morgan, Phila.	136	183	61	112	10	48	5	.232
Harris, N. Y.	79	263	27	61	12	36	0	.232
E. O'Brien, Pitt.	75	237	26	55	0	8	4	.232
Chitt, Chi.	113	338	21	78	11	41	0	.231

## PITCHING RECORDS (Unofficial)

(50 innings or more)

	g.	ip.	h.	bb.	so.	ma.	l.	era.
Freeman, Cin.	52	91	94	30	36	7	4	2.18
Miller, Phila.	40	89	79	28	31	8	4	2.43
Bessent, B'klyn.	24	63	51	21	29	8	1	2.71
LaPalme, St. L.	56	92	77	34	37	4	3	2.74
Schmidt, St. L.	20	130	89	58	86	7	6	2.77
Craig, B'klyn.	21	91	81	43	46	5	3	2.77
King, Pitts.	17	54	60	14	21	1	3	2.83
Friend, Pitts.	44	200	178	52	98	14	9	2.84
Jeffcoat, Chi.	50	102	107	58	31	8	6	2.91
Grissom, N. Y.	55	89	76	41	16	5	3	3.08
Rogovin, Phila.	12	73	60	17	28	5	3	3.08
Buhl, Milw.	38	202	169	109	117	13	11	3.21
Newcombe, B'klyn.	34	234	222	38	143	20	5	3.23
Labine, B'klyn.	60	145	121	55	66	13	5	3.23
Spain, Milw.	39	246	248	63	109	17	14	3.26
Face, Pitts.	42	126	127	40	81	5	7	3.29
Rouers, Phila.	31	305	262	53	161	23	14	3.30
Antonelli, N. Y.	38	238	265	82	142	11	16	3.35
Klippstein, Cin.	39	138	120	60	63	9	10	3.39
Gio, N. Y.	41	82	70	49	47	4	4	3.40
Johnson, Milw.	40	92	81	56	43	5	7	3.42
Meyer, Phila.	50	110	75	66	94	6	11	3.44
Nuxhall, Cin.	59	257	240	78	98	17	12	3.47
Crone, Milw.	31	140	116	41	78	10	9	3.47
Rush, Chi.	33	234	204	73	130	13	11	3.50
Dickson, Phila.	36	216	190	81	91	12	11	3.50
Negray, Phila.	19	72	71	21	29	4	3	3.50
Loos, B'klyn.	22	128	116	46	84	10	4	3.52
Munier, Chi.	22	158	173	47	52	9	9	3.59
McCall, N. Y.	42	95	85	37	50	6	5	3.60
Collum, Cin.	32	134	128	36	48	9	8	3.63
Spooner, Bkn.	29	99	79	41	76	8	6	3.73
Hearn, N. Y.	38	226	224	66	86	14	16	3.74
Margie, N. Y.	23	130	143	48	71	9	5	3.74
Erskine, Bkn	31	195	185	64	86	11	8	3.78
Poholsky, St. L.	30	151	143	34	67	9	11	3.81
Law, Pitts.	43	201	221	61	80	10	10	3.85
Fowler, Cin.	46	208	198	63	94	11	10	3.89
Whelan, N. Y.	59	103	105	41	72	4	1	3.93
Podres, B'klyn.	27	159	160	57	114	10	10	3.

# American League Records in 1955

## FINAL STANDING OF CLUBS

	New York	Cleveland	Chicago	Boston	Detroit	Kansas City	Baltimore	Washington	Wash.	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
N. Y. ....	13	11	14	12	15	19	16	96	68	623	—	—
Cleveland ..	13	11	12	17	19	19	93	61	604	3	—	—
Chicago .....	11	10	9	13	14	14	12	79	63	591	5	—
Boston .....	11	10	9	13	14	14	15	84	70	545	12	—
Detroit .....	10	10	8	9	12	13	17	79	75	513	17	—
Kans. City ..	7	6	8	8	10	12	13	67	91	409	33	—
Baltimore .....	3	3	10	8	9	10	14	57	91	370	39	—
Wash. ....	6	13	5	7	5	9	8	53	101	344	43	—

## CLUB BATTING (Unofficial)

	ab.	r.	b.	2b.	3b.	hr.	rb.	ab.	pc.
Chl. ....	5,221	725	1,400	203	36	136	676	69	268
Detroit ..	5,293	775	1,407	210	38	130	721	41	266
Bost. ....	5,272	755	1,492	238	39	137	708	41	264
K. City ..	5,336	638	1,395	189	46	121	587	22	261
N. Y. ....	5,162	762	1,342	177	55	175	716	55	260
Cleve .....	5,145	698	1,325	194	31	148	654	27	258
Wash. ....	5,133	598	1,277	177	54	80	565	25	249
Balt. ....	5,256	510	1,262	173	39	51	499	34	240

## CLUB FIELDING (Unofficial)

	g.	po.	a.	e.	dp.	pc.
Chicago .....	155	4,134	1,732	111	142	9814
Cleveland .....	154	4,159	1,583	109	152	9813
Boston .....	154	4,153	1,707	134	138	978
New York .....	154	4,107	1,628	129	180	978
Kansas City .....	155	4,129	1,725	145	174	976
Detroit .....	154	4,142	1,606	139	158	976
Washington .....	154	4,073	1,690	155	170	974
Baltimore .....	156	4,166	1,705	167	155	972

Triple plays—Cleveland, Baltimore.

## INDIVIDUAL BATTING (Unofficial)

(100 at bats or more)

	g.	ab.	r.	b.	h.	hr.	rb.	ab.	pc.
Valo, Kan. C. ....	112	283	50	103	3	35	5	364	—
Hale, Balt. ....	67	182	13	65	0	29	0	357	—
Williams, Bost. ....	98	320	77	114	26	83	2	356	—
Kallne, Det. ....	152	588	121	200	27	102	6	340	—
Naragon, Cleve. ....	57	127	12	41	1	13	1	323	—
Power, Kan. C. ....	147	596	90	190	19	75	0	319	—
Skowron, N.Y. ....	108	288	46	92	12	61	1	319	—
J. D. Phillips, Balt. ....	56	117	15	37	1	20	0	316	—
Slaughter, N. Y.-K. C. ....	118	276	50	87	5	36	1	315	—
Kell, Chicago .....	128	429	44	134	8	81	2	312	—
Fox, Chicago .....	154	636	100	198	6	58	7	311	—
Courtney, Chl.-Wash. ....	94	275	33	85	3	39	0	309	—
Kuenn, Det. ....	145	620	101	190	8	62	8	306	—
Smith, Cleve. ....	154	607	123	186	22	77	10	306	—
Mantle, N. Y. ....	147	517	121	158	37	99	8	306	—
Vernon, Wash. ....	150	538	74	162	14	85	0	301	—
Simpson, Cleve.-K. C. ....	115	397	43	119	5	52	3	300	—
Philley, Cleve.-Balt. ....	126	415	65	124	8	49	1	299	—
Paula, Wash. ....	115	351	34	105	6	45	2	299	—
Moss, Balt.-Chicago. ....	61	115	10	34	4	13	0	296	—
Goodman, Bost. ....	149	599	100	176	0	52	5	294	—
Stephens, Bost. ....	109	157	25	46	3	18	0	293	—
Doby, Cleve. ....	131	491	91	143	26	75	2	291	—
Lopez, Kan. C. ....	128	483	50	140	15	68	1	290	—
Howard, N. Y. ....	97	279	32	81	10	43	0	290	—
Minoso, Chl. ....	139	517	79	149	10	70	19	288	—
McDougal, New York .....	141	533	79	152	13	53	6	285	—
Runnels, Wash. ....	134	503	66	143	2	49	3	284	—
Blaine, Det. ....	135	500	61	142	20	116	1	284	—
Klaus, Bost. ....	134	541	83	153	7	60	7	283	—
Piersall, Balt. ....	149	515	68	146	13	61	5	283	—
Torkelson, Chl. ....	89	300	58	85	9	50	9	283	—
Nieman, Chl. ....	99	272	36	77	11	53	1	283	—
Dropo, Chl. ....	141	453	55	127	19	79	0	280	—
Tuttle, Det. ....	154	603	102	168	14	76	6	279	—
Dyck, Balt. ....	61	191	30	55	2	22	1	278	—
Bauer, N. Y. ....	139	492	97	137	20	53	8	278	—
Trinidad, Balt. ....	140	481	57	133	12	65	0	277	—
Jensen, Bost. ....	152	573	95	158	26	116	15	276	—
Berra, N. Y. ....	147	541	84	147	27	108	1	272	—
Avila, Cleve. ....	141	537	83	146	13	61	1	272	—
Slevors, Wash. ....	144	509	74	138	25	100	1	271	—
Smith, Balt. ....	135	424	41	115	4	51	1	271	—
Orveto, Wash. ....	100	263	24	71	0	25	1	270	—
Rivera, Chl. ....	146	454	71	120	10	52	25	264	—
Poppe, Baltimore .....	121	326	39	86	7	52	5	264	—
Kennedy, Balt.-Chicago. ....	109	284	28	75	9	48	0	264	—
Astroth, K. C. ....	101	271	29	71	5	23	2	262	—

	g.	ab.	r.	b.	h.	hr.	rb.	ab.	pc.
White, Bost. ....	143	544	62	142	11	64	1	261	—
Folles, Cleve. ....	162	111	13	29	1	7	0	261	—
Lollar, Chl. ....	138	428	67	111	16	61	2	259	—
House, Det. ....	102	328	37	85	15	53	0	259	—
W. Shantz, Kans. City .....	79	217	18	56	1	12	0	258	—
Carey, N. Y. ....	135	510	73	131	7	47	3	257	—
Woodling, Balt.-Cleveland .....	126	404	55	104	8	58	3	257	—
Rizzuto, N. Y. ....	81	144	20	37	1	9	7	257	—
Throneberry, Boston .....	60	144	21	37	5	27	0	257	—
Maxwell, Balt.-Detroit .....	59	113	19	29	7	18	0	257	—
Dente, Cleve. ....	73	105	10	27	0	10	0	257	—
Carasquel, Chicago .....	145	523	83	134	11	52	1	256	—
Diering, Balt. ....	137	371	38	95	3	31	5	256	—
Fann, Det.-Cleveland .....	111	254	31	65	2	29	5	256	—
Miranda, Balt. ....	153	486	43	124	1	37	4	255	—
Zernial, K. C. ....	120	413	63	105	30	83	1	254	—
Groth, Chl.-Wash. ....	93	260	34	66	4	28	3	254	—
Flingan, K. C. ....	150	545	72	138	9	68	1	253	—
Noren, N. Y. ....	132	371	49	94	8	58	5	253	—
Wertz, Cleve. ....	74	267	30	65	14	55	1	253	—
Evers, Balt.-Cleve. ....	99	251	31	63	8	39	2	251	—
DeMaestri, Kan. City .....	123	457	42	14	0	36	3	249	—
Abrams, Balt. ....	118	309	59	76	6	32	2	246	—
Hatton, Bost. ....	126	380	48	83	4	49	0	245	—
Rosen, Cleve. ....	139	492	61	120	21	81	4	244	—
Yost, Wash. ....	122	375	63	91	7	48	4	243	—
Kliner, Cleve. ....	113	321	56	78	18	54	0	243	—
Zauchin, Bost. ....	130	476	65	114	27	93	2	240	—

## PITCHING RECORDS (Unofficial)

(60 innings or more)

	g.	ip.	b.	bb.	so.	w.	l.	era.
Pierce, Chi...	33	206	162	64	157	15	1	1.97
Konstanty, New York...	45	73	68	25	18	7	2	2.22
Mossi, Cleve...	57	83	81	22	69	4	3	2.39
Wight, Cleve-Balt...	36	141	135	48	60	6	8	2.43
Ford, N. Y...	39	254	188	113	130	18	7	2.62
Consuegra, Chi...	44	126	119	19	33	8	5	2.64
Wynn, Cleve...	32	230	207	80	123	17	11	2.82
Kinder, Bost...	43	67	57	15	30	5	5	2.82
Dorish, Chi-Baltimore...	48	82	76	37	28	5	3	2.85
Kieley, Bost...	33	90	91	37	36	3	3	2.90
Sullivan, Bost...	35	260	235	100	129	18	13	2.91
Score, Cleve...	33	227	157	154	244	16	10	2.93
Hoefft, Det...	32	220	186	75	133	16	7	2.99
Hurd, Bost...	43	81	72	38	48	8	6	3.00
Howell, Chi...	35	74	70	24	24	8	3	3.04
Susce, Bost...	29	144	123	49	60	9	7	3.06
Larsen, N. Y...	19	97	81	51	44	9	2	3.06
Turley, N. Y...	36	247	168	177	210	17	18	3.15
Byrne, N. Y...	27	160	137	87	76	16	6	3.15
Sturdevant, New York...	33	68	48	41	47	1	3	3.18
Lary, Det...	36	225	232	80	98	14	15	3.24
Morgan, N. Y...	40	72	72	24	17	7	3	3.25
Donovan, Chi...	29	167	168	48	87	15	9	3.27
Henry, Bost...	17	60	56	22	23	2	4	3.30
Harshman, Chi...	32	180	144	97	115	11	7	3.35
Aber, Det...	39	80	86	27	37	6	3	3.38
Kucks, N. Y...	29	127	122	44	47	8	7	3.48
Zuvelink, Det-Baltimore...	42	115	118	31	45	4	8	3.44
Wilson, Balt...	34	235	200	87	94	12	16	3.45
Johnson, Chi...	17	99	95	52	71	7	4	3.45
Feller, Cleve...	25	83	71	31	25	4	4	3.47
Gorman, K. C...	57	109	99	36	44	7	6	3.55
Delock, Bost...	29	144	136	61	88	9	7	3.69
Narleski, Cleve-McDermott, Wash...	60	111	95	53	95	9	1	3.73
Wash...	31	156	139	102	76	10	10	3.75
Schultz, Wash...	32	165	187	54	48	7	10	3.76
Lenon, Cleve...	35	211	217	73	100	18	10	3.80
Martin, Chi...	37	52	50	22	23	2	3	3.81
Ramos, Wash...	45	131	121	39	31	5	11	3.85
Lopat, N. Y-Baltimore...	26	136	158	25	34	7	12	3.90
Baltimore...	16	53	49	22	16	1	2	3.91
Wesler, N. Y...	26	85	84	29	22	6	3	3.92
Ponfellece, Chi...	28	181	183	37	72	13	10	3.93
Ironke, Det...	32	175	176	59	90	13	8	3.96
Trucks, Chi...	33	231	249	67	84	12	16	3.97
Barver, Det...	38	211	230	56	121	11	13	3.97
Farola, Cleve-McIntamman, Cleve...	35	124	126	45	52	10	6	3.99
Cleve...	17	61	56	28	28	1	4	3.99
Brown, Bost-Baltimore...	33	170	165	83	67	5	11	4.02
Baltimore...	33	170	165	83	67	5	11	4.02
Malen, Balt...	31	209	207	85	96	12	10	4.05
Nixon, Bost...	41	152	130	85	81	10	10	4.14
Moore, Balt...	26	93	81	63	7	5	4	4.16
N. Y...	26	93	81	63	7	5	4	4.16
Irmer, Det...	36	80	76	29	28	4	4	4.16

## Major League Baseball Attendance

NATIONAL LEAGUE				AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	*1955	1954	1953		*1955	1954	1953
Brooklyn	1,033,589	1,020,531	1,163,419	New York	1,400,136	1,475,171	1,537,811
New York	825,202	1,155,067	811,518	Cleveland	1,221,770	1,345,172	1,069,176
Chicago	875,800	748,183	764,658	Boston	1,204,029	931,127	1,026,133
Pittsburgh	469,389	475,194	572,757	Detroit	1,381,846	1,079,847	881,165
Milwaukee	2,005,836	2,131,188	1,826,397	Kansas City	1,343,054	*301,666	*362,113
St. Louis	819,130	1,039,698	880,242	Chicago	1,475,785	1,241,629	1,191,353
Philadelphia	922,886	738,991	853,644	Washington	425,837	503,542	594,594
Cincinnati	690,963	704,167	548,086	Baltimore	852,039	1,060,910	*297,238
Total	7,672,795	8,013,519	7,419,721	Total	8,943,515	7,922,364	6,964,076
Previous Years				Previous Years			
1952—	6,339,148	1949—	4,484,718	1952—	8,293,896	1949—	10,730,647
1951—	7,244,002	1948—	9,770,743	1951—	8,882,674	1948—	11,150,099
1950—	8,320,616	1947—	10,388,470	1950—	9,142,361	1947—	9,564,543

\*Data for 1955 are based on unofficial figures available at close of regular season. Kansas City figures for 1953 and 1954 refer to Philadelphia. Baltimore 1953 figures refer to former St. Louis Browns. Major league baseball established a new all-time attendance record during 1948 by drawing 20,972,601 fans. The Cleveland Indians led, setting an all-time attendance mark by playing before 2,620,627 fans at home.

The record paid attendance for a baseball game was established Oct. 10, 1948 in the fifth game of the World Series when 86,288 paid their way into Municipal Stadium in Cleveland, Ohio.

The record paid attendance for a regular season game is 84,587 established Sept. 12, 1954, in Municipal Stadium, Cleveland, Ohio, during a double header in which the Cleveland Indians twice beat the New York Yankees, 4 to 1 and 3-2. Including the pass list of 1,976, the overall attendance was 86,563, largest major league crowd. The previous record paid attendance, 82,781, was set at Municipal Stadium by the Indians and the Philadelphia Athletics, June 20, 1948.

The record attendance for a night game is 78,382, established in the Municipal Stadium, Cleveland (Aug. 20, 1948) in a game between the Cleveland Indians and the Chicago White Sox.

Record attendance for an exhibition game—71,289, established in a night game in Yankee Stadium, New York, June 25, 1951, between the New York Yankees and Brooklyn Dodgers.

## Most Valuable Player Awards

Awards listed below were made by the Leagues, 1922-1929, and by the Baseball Writers' Association since 1931.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			AMERICAN LEAGUE		
Year	Player	Club	Year	Player	Club
1924—	Dazzy Vance	Brooklyn	1924—	Walter Johnson	Washington
1925—	Rogers Hornsby	St. Louis	1925—	Roger Peckinpaugh	Washington
1926—	Bob O'Farrell	St. Louis	1926—	George Burns	Cleveland
1927—	Paul Waner	Pittsburgh	1927—	Lou Gehrig	New York
1928—	Jim Bottomley	St. Louis	1928—	Mickey Cochrane	Philadelphia
1929—	Rogers Hornsby	Chicago	1929—	No award	
1930—	No award		1930—	No award	
1931—	Frankie Frisch	St. Louis	1931—	Lefty Grove	Philadelphia
1932—	Chuck Klein	Philadelphia	1932—	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1933—	Carl Hubbell	New York	1933—	Jimmy Foxx	Philadelphia
1934—	Dizzy Dean	St. Louis	1934—	Mickey Cochrane	Detroit
1935—	Gabby Hartnett	Chicago	1935—	Hank Greenberg	Detroit
1936—	Carl Hubbell	New York	1936—	Lou Gehrig	New York
1937—	Joe Medwick	St. Louis	1937—	Charley Gehring	Detroit
1938—	Ernie Lombardi	Cincinnati	1938—	Jimmy Foxx	Boston
1939—	Bucky Walters	Cincinnati	1939—	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1940—	Frank McCormick	Cincinnati	1940—	Hank Greenberg	Detroit
1941—	Dolph Camilli	Brooklyn	1941—	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1942—	Mort Cooper	St. Louis	1942—	Joe Gordon	New York
1943—	Stan Musial	St. Louis	1943—	Spurgeon Chandler	New York
1944—	Martin Marion	St. Louis	1944—	Hal Newhouser	Detroit
1945—	Phil Cavarretta	Chicago	1945—	Hal Newhouser	Detroit
1946—	Stan Musial	St. Louis	1946—	Ted Williams	Boston
1947—	Bob Elliott	Boston	1947—	Joe DiMaggio	New York
1948—	Stan Musial	St. Louis	1948—	Lou Boudreau	Cleveland
1949—	Jackie Robinson	Brooklyn	1949—	Ted Williams	Boston
1950—	Jim Konstanty	Philadelphia	1950—	Phil Rizzuto	New York
1951—	Roy Campanella	Brooklyn	1951—	Larry (Yogi) Berra	New York
1952—	Henry J. (Hank) Sauer	Chicago	1952—	Robert (Bobby) Shantz	Philadelphia
1953—	Roy Campanella	Brooklyn	1953—	Al Rosen	Cleveland
1954—	Willie Mays	New York	1954—	Yogi Berra	New York

## Professional Baseball Government

Ford C. Frick, 56, president of the National League, was elected commissioner, Sept. 20, 1951, for a seven-year term at an annual salary of \$65,000.

Commissioner—Ford C. Frick.  
Secretary-Treasurer—Charles Segess.  
Office—30 Rockefeller Plaza, New York 20, N.Y.

## NATIONAL LEAGUE

President, secretary, treasurer—Warren C. Giles.  
Chairman of Board—John A. Heyder.  
Manager Service Bureau—David J. Grote.  
Office—2601 Carew Tower, Cincinnati, Ohio.

## AMERICAN LEAGUE

President, secretary, treasurer—William Harbridge.

Manager Service Bureau—Earl J. Hilligan.  
Office—310 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago 4, Ill.

## NATIONAL ASSOCIATION

President-treasurer—George M. Trautman.  
Director Public Relations—Robert L. Finch.  
Office—720 East Broad Street, Columbus 16, Ohio.

## Bendix Trophy Race, 1955

The 1955 Bendix Air Race held Sept. 4 at Philadelphia, Pa. during the National Aircraft Show, Sept. 3-5, was won by Col. Carlos M. Talbott, USAF World War II pilot, who flew a Super Sabre F-100C, the nation's first supersonic combat plane, 2,325 miles from George Air Force Base, Victorville, Calif., to International Airport in 3 hours 48 minutes 4 seconds, at an average speed of 610.726 m.p.h., with one five-minute refueling stop

at McConnell AFB, Wichita, Kans. Record for the Bendix Race is an average 616,208 m.p.h., set in 1954 by Capt. Edward W. Kenny in a P-84F Thunderstreak.

Winning plane in the General Electric race of three B-47 medium bombers was piloted by Maj. Leonard J. Stevens, Chicago, Ill. It covered the 2,337 miles from March AFB, Riverside, Calif., in 3 hours 57 minutes 59.2 seconds at an average speed of 589,294 m.p.h.

# Major League No-Hit Games Since 1920

(Complete Nine-Inning Games)

Date	Pitcher	Clubs	Score
1920—July 1	Johnson	Washington-Boston A	1 0
1922—April 30	Robertson (1)	Chicago-Detroit A	2 0
1922—May 7	Barnes	New York-Philadelphia A	6-0
1923—Sept. 4	Jones	New York-Philadelphia A	2 0
1923—Sept. 7	Hanke	Boston-Philadelphia A	4-0
1924—July 17	Haines	St. Louis-Boston N	5-0
1925—Sept. 13	Vance	Brooklyn-Philadelphia N (1st game)	10-1
1926—Aug. 21	Lyons	Chicago-Boston A	6-0
1929—May 8	Hubbell	New York-Pittsburgh N	11-0
1931—April 29	Ferrell	Cleveland-St. Louis A	9-0
1931—Aug. 8	Burke	Washington-Boston A	5 0
1934—Sept. 18	Newsom (2)	St. Louis-Boston A	1-2
1934—Sept. 21	P. Dean	St. Louis-Brooklyn N. (2nd game)	3-0
1935—Aug. 31	Kennedy	Chicago-Cleveland A	5-0
1937—June 1	Dietrich	Chicago-St. Louis A	8 0
1938—June 11	Vander Meer	Cincinnati-Boston N	3-0
1938—June 15	Vander Meer	Cincinnati-Brooklyn N (night game)	6 0
1938—Aug. 27	Pearson	New York-Cleveland A (2nd game)	13-0
1940—April 16	Feller (3)	Cleveland-Chicago A	1-0
1940—April 30	Carleton	Brooklyn-Cincinnati N	3-0
1941—Aug. 30	Warneke	St. Louis-Cincinnati N	2 0
1944—April 27	Tobin	Boston-Brooklyn N	2-0
1944—May 15	Shoun	Cincinnati-Boston N	1-0
1944—June 22	Tobin	Boston-Philadelphia N (5 innings)	7-0
1945—Sept. 9	Fowler	Philadelphia-St. Louis A	1-0
1946—April 23	Head	Brooklyn-Boston N	5-0
1946—April 30	Feller	Cleveland-New York A	1-0
1947—June 18	Blackwell	Cincinnati-Boston N (night game)	6 0
1947—July 10	Black	Cleveland-Philadelphia A	3 0
1947—Sept. 3	McCaughan	Philadelphia-Washington A	3-0
1948—June 30	Lemon	Cleveland-Detroit A	2-0
1948—Sept. 9	Barney	Brooklyn-New York N. (night game)	7 0
1950—Aug. 11	Blickford	Boston-Brooklyn N. (night game)	3-0
1951—May 6	Chambers	Pittsburgh-Boston A. (2nd game)	3-0
1951—July 1	Feller	Cleveland-Detroit A. (1st game)	2-1
1951—Sept. 12	Reynolds	New York-Cleveland A. (night game)	1-0
1952—May 15	Trucks	New York-Boston A (first game)	8-0
1952—June 19	Trucks	Detroit-Washington A	1-0
1952—Aug. 25	Trucks	Brooklyn-Chicago N	5-0
1953—May 6	Holloman	Detroit-New York A	1-0
1954—June 12	Wilson	St. Louis-Philadelphia A (night game)	6-0
1955—May 12	Jones	Milwaukee-Philadelphia N	2 0
		Chicago-Pittsburgh N	4 0

(1) Perfect game, no one reaching first base. (2) Newsom pitched nine hitless innings, then allowed one hit in tenth. (3) Opening game of season.

## Longest Games Played in the Major Leagues

	NATIONAL LEAGUE—26 INNINGS, Boston, May 1, 1920	R	H	E
Brooklyn	0 0 0 1 0	0	1	9
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 0	0	1	15

Game called on account of darkness after 3 hours and 50 minutes of play.

Batteries—Cadore and Elhott; Oeschger and Gowdy.

	AMERICAN LEAGUE—24 INNINGS, Boston, Sept. 1, 1906	R	H	E
Philadelphia	0 0 1 0	0	3	16
Boston	0 0 0 0 1 0	0	1	15

Time of game 4 hours 47 minutes. Batteries—Coombs and Powers; Harris and Carrigan and Criger.

	AMERICAN LEAGUE—24 INNINGS, Philadelphia, July 21, 1945	R	H	E
Detroit	0 0 0 0 0 1 0	0	6	11
Philadelphia	0 0 0 1 0	0	1	16

Time of game, 4 hours 48 minutes; called on account of darkness. Batteries—Mueller (10½ innings) Trout (4½) and Swift; Christopher (13), Berry (11) and Rosar.

**LONGEST EXTRA-INNING GAME, BY TIME—NATIONAL LEAGUE—5 hours 19 minutes—**  
Brooklyn 6, Boston 2 (20 innings), July 5, 1940.

	LONGEST SCORELESS TIE—NATIONAL LEAGUE—19 INNINGS, Brooklyn, N. Y. Sept. 11, 1946	R	H	E
Cincinnati	0 0	0	0	10
Brooklyn	0 0	0	0	8

Game called on account of darkness after 4 hours and 40 minutes of play.

Batteries—Vander Meer (15), Gumbert (4) and Mueller; Gregg (10), Casey (5), Herring (3), Behrman (1) and Edwards.

The Pittsburgh Pirates and the Boston Braves (National League) played 20 scoreless innings.

Aug. 1, 1918, before Pittsburgh won in the 21st inning, 2 to 0.

**LONGEST 9-INNING GAME—AMERICAN LEAGUE—3 Hr. 52 Min.—**New York, N. Y., May 1953

The longest nine-inning game in the history of major league baseball—3 hours 52 minutes was played in Yankee Stadium, New York, May 25, 1953, between the New York Yankees and the Boston Red Sox. The Red Sox won, 14-10. It required 2 hours 18 minutes to complete the first five innings and involved 32 players, 10 of them pitchers. One Boston pitcher, Maury McDermott, was in the game two and three-quarter hours before being knocked out in the sixth inning.

## National Non-Professional Baseball Champions

State champions qualify annually in the National Baseball Congress Tournament in Wichita, Kans. To the United States champions there is awarded a \$10,000 cash purse. The National Baseball Congress also sanctions District and State tournaments.

Year	Champion	Runner-up
1950	Fort Wayne (Ind.) Capeharts	Elk City (Okla.) Elks
1951	Plymouth Oilers, Sinton, Texas	Atwater (Calif.) Packers
1952	Fort Meyer (Va.) Colonials	Fort Leonard Wood (Mo.) Hilltoppers
1953	Fort Leonard Wood (Mo.) Hilltoppers	Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers
1954	Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers	Springfield (Mo.) Generals
1955	Wichita (Kans.) Boeing Bombers	Sinton (Texas) Plymouth Oilers

## Babe Ruth's Lifetime Record, 1914-1935

George Herman (Babe) Ruth, one of baseball's greatest players, died in Memorial Hospital, New York City (Aug. 16, 1948), of cancer after two years' illness. He was 53. Born in Baltimore, Feb. 6, 1895, Babe Ruth spent most of his youth in St. Mary's Industrial School in that city. When he left the school in 1914, he joined the Baltimore Orioles as a pitcher and outfielder, and later in the same year was sold to the Boston Red Sox where he quickly made his mark as a left-handed pitcher. Thus began his baseball career which continued until 1938 and during which he established many records. He played with the New York Yankees from 1920 to 1934 as an outfielder, and in 1927 set a new record of 60 home runs in one season. His last public appearance was at the premiere of the motion picture "The Babe Ruth Story" in New York City, July 26, 1948.

Year	Club	League	Pos.	G	AB	R	H	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1914	Baltimore-Providence	Inter.	P-of.	46	121	22	28	1	4	.231	20	87	4	.964
1914	Boston	American	P.	5	10	1	2	0	0	.200	0	8	0	1.000
1915	Boston	American	P-of.	42	92	16	29	4	0	.315	17	65	2	.976
1916	Boston	American	P-of.	67	136	18	37	3	0	.272	24	83	3	.973
1917	Boston	American	P-of.	52	123	14	40	2	0	.325	19	101	2	.984
1918	Boston	American	P-lb-of.	95	317	50	95	11	6	.300	270	72	18	.950
1919	Boston*	American	P-of.	130	432	103	139	29	7	.322	239	49	3	.990
1920	New York	American	lb-of.	142	458	158	172	54	14	.376	259	21	19	.956
1921	New York	American	Of-lb.	152	540	177	204	59	17	.378	348	16	13	.986
1922	New York	American	Of.	110	403	94	128	35	2	.315	226	14	9	.964
1923	New York	American	Of.	182	522	151	205	41	17	.393	378	20	11	.973
1924	New York	American	Of.	153	520	143	200	46	9	.378	340	18	14	.962
1925	New York	American	Of.	98	359	81	104	25	2	.290	207	15	6	.974
1926	New York	American	Of.	152	495	139	184	47	11	.372	308	11	7	.979
1927	New York	American	Of.	151	540	158	192	60	7	.356	328	14	13	.963
1928	New York	American	Of.	154	536	163	173	54	4	.323	304	9	8	.975
1929	New York	American	Of.	135	499	121	172	46	5	.345	240	5	4	.984
1930	New York	American	Of.	145	518	150	186	49	10	.359	266	10	10	.965
1931	New York	American	Of.	145	534	149	199	45	5	.373	287	5	7	.972
1932	New York	American	Of-lb.	133	457	120	156	41	2	.341	212	10	9	.961
1933	New York	American	Of.	137	459	97	138	34	4	.301	215	9	7	.970
1934	New York	American	Of.	125	365	78	105	22	1	.288	197	3	8	.962
1935	Boston	National	Of.	28	72	13	13	6	0	.181	39	1	2	.952

Major league totals..... 2,503 8,396 2,174 2,873 714 123 .342 4,673 557 175 .968

Ruth hit a total of 5,793 bases; 506 doubles, 136 triples and 113 sacrifices. Runs batted in 2,209; Bases on Balls 2,056 and Struck out 1,330 times.

The longest home run on record was hit by Ruth (1919) in a game between the Boston Red Sox and New York Giants in Tampa, Fla. The ball travelled 587 feet.

\*Sold to New York A. L. for \$125,000, January, 1920.

### WORLD'S SERIES RECORD

Year	Club	League	Pos.	G	AB	R	H	HR	SB	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1915	Boston	American	Ph.	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
1918	Boston	American	P.	1	1	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000
1918	Boston	American	P-of.	3	5	0	1	0	0	.200	1	5	0	1.000
1921	New York	American	Of.	6	16	3	5	1	2	.313	9	0	0	1.000
1922	New York	American	Of.	5	17	1	5	0	0	.118	9	0	0	1.000
1923	New York	American	Of-lb.	6	19	8	7	3	0	.368	17	0	1	.944
1926	New York	American	Of.	7	20	6	5	4	1	.300	8	2	0	1.000
1927	New York	American	Of.	4	15	4	6	2	1	.400	10	0	0	1.000
1928	New York	American	Of.	4	16	9	10	3	0	.625	9	1	0	1.000
1932	New York	American	Of.	4	15	6	5	3	0	.333	8	0	1	.889

World series totals..... 41 129 37 42 15 4 .325 73 12 2 .977

### ALL-STAR GAME RECORD

Year	League	Pos.	AB	R	H	2B	3B	HR	RBI	BA	PO	A	E	FA
1933	American	Of.	4	1	2	0	0	1	2	.500	1	0	0	1.000
1934	American	Of.	2	1	0	0	0	0	0	.000	0	0	0	.000

All-star game totals..... 6 2 2 0 0 1 2 .333 1 0 0 0.000

### PITCHING RECORD

Year	Club	League	G	IP	W	L	Pct	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA
1914	Baltimore-Providence	International	35	245	22	9	.709	210	88	10	101	139	2.39
1914	Boston	American	4	22	2	1	.667	21	12	7	7	2	3.91
1915	Boston	American	39	218	18	6	.750	166	80	59	85	112	2.44
1916	Boston	American	44	324	23	12	.657	230	83	63	118	170	1.75
1917	Boston	American	41	326	23	13	.639	244	93	73	108	128	2.02
1918	Boston	American	20	166	13	7	.650	125	51	41	49	40	2.22
1919	Boston	American	17	133	8	5	.615	148	59	44	68	30	2.97
1920	New York	American	1	4	1	0	1.000	3	4	2	2	0	4.50
1921	New York	American	2	9	2	0	1.000	14	10	4	10	2	4.00
1930	New York	American	1	9	1	0	1.000	11	3	3	3	2	3.00
1933	New York	American	1	9	1	0	1.000	12	5	5	3	0	5.00

Major league totals..... 163 1,220 92 44 .667 974 490 307 443 486 2.24

### WORLD'S SERIES PITCHING RECORD

Year	Club	League	G	IP	W	L	Pct	H	R	ER	BB	SO	ERA
1916	Boston	American	1	14	1	0	1.000	6	1	1	3	4	0.64
1918	Boston	American	2	17	2	0	1.000	13	2	2	7	4	1.06

World's series totals..... 3 31 3 0 1.000 19 3 3 10 8 0.87

### RUTH'S REGULAR RECORDS

Most home runs, lifetime—714.  
Most home runs, American League—708.  
Most home runs, World Series—15.  
Most home runs, season—60.  
Most years leading in home runs—12.  
Most years 50 or more home runs—4.  
Most years 40 or more home runs—11.  
Most times two or more homers in game—72.  
Most home runs with bases full, season—4 (tied).  
Most home runs, five consecutive games—7 (tied).  
Most runs in league, season—177.

Most years leading league in runs—8.  
Most runs batted in, lifetime—2,209.  
Most years league leader in runs batted in—6.  
Most years 100 or more runs batted in—13 (tied).  
Most long hits, lifetime—1,356.  
Most years league leader in long hits—7.  
Most long hits, season—119.  
Most extra bases on long hits, lifetime—2,920.  
Most years league leader in extra bases on long hits—9.  
Most extra bases on long hits, season—253.  
Most years 100 or more extra bases on long hits—14 (tied).



Most years 200 or more extra bases on long hits—4.  
 Most total bases, season—457.  
 Most years league leader in total bases—6 (tied).  
 Highest slugging percentage, lifetime—.690.  
 Most years league leader in slugging percentage—13.  
 Highest slugging percentage, season—.847.  
 Most bases on balls, lifetime—2,056.  
 Most years league leader, bases on balls, lifetime—11.  
 Most consecutive years league leader, bases on balls—4.  
 Most years 100 or more bases on balls—13.  
 Most bases on balls, season—170.  
 Most strikeouts, lifetime—1,330.

**RUTH'S WORLD SERIES RECORDS**

Most series played 10 (tied).  
 Most series hitting 300 or better—6.  
 Highest batting average—series—.625.  
 Most runs, total series—37.  
 Most runs, game—4 (tied).  
 Most consecutive games, one or more runs—9.  
 Most base hits—four game series—10.  
 Most two-base hits, four game series—3 (tied).  
 Most home runs, total series—15.  
 Most home runs, six game series—3.  
 Most home runs, seven game series—4 (tied).  
 Most times two home runs, game—2 (tied).  
 Most total bases, total series—96.  
 Most total bases, four game series—22.  
 Most total bases, game—12.  
 Most long hits in four game series—6.  
 Most long hits in six game series—5 (tied).  
 Most long hits, total series—22.  
 Most extra bases, game—9.  
 Most times batted in three runs, one inning—2.  
 Most bases on balls—total series—33.  
 Most bases on balls, six game series—8.  
 Most bases on balls, seven game series—11.  
 Most bases on balls, game—4.  
 Most strikeouts, total series—30.

**PITCHING RECORD**

Most consecutive innings pitched, no runs (total series)—29½.  
 Pitcher winning longest game—14 innings.

**RUTH'S OVERALL PAY**

Year	Team	Salary
1914	Baltimore (Int.)	\$600
*1914	Boston (Amer.)	1,300
*1915	Boston (Amer.)	3,500
1916	Boston (Amer.)	3,500
1917	Boston (Amer.)	5,000
1918	Boston (Amer.)	7,000
1919	Boston (Amer.)	10,000
1920	New York (Amer.)	20,000
1921	New York (Amer.)	30,000
1922	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1923	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1924	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1925	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1926	New York (Amer.)	52,000
1927	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1928	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1929	New York (Amer.)	70,000
1930	New York (Amer.)	80,000
1931	New York (Amer.)	80,000
1932	New York (Amer.)	75,000
1933	New York (Amer.)	50,000
1934	New York (Amer.)	35,000
1935	Boston (Nat.)	40,000
1936	Brooklyn (Nat.)	15,000

**Total** .....\$925,000

\*Bought by Red Sox from Baltimore and farmed to Providence (I. L.).

It is estimated Ruth received \$500,000 from World Series games and other sources, bringing his total to \$1,425,000.

Ruth's No. 3 Yankee uniform was retired (June 13, 1948) and sent to the Baseball Hall of Fame in Cooperstown, N. Y.

**Members of National Baseball Hall of Fame and Museum**

The shrine of organized baseball, dedicated June 12, 1939, is located in Cooperstown, N. Y.

**IMMORTALS**

Alexander, Grover C	Evers, John J.	McGraw, John J.
Anson (Cap), Adrian C	Ewing (Buck), William B.	Nichols (Kid), Charles A.
Baker (Home Run), J. Frank	Fox, James E.	O'Rourke, James
Barrow, Edward G.	Frisch, Frank	Ott (Mel), Melvin T.
Bender, Charles (Chief)	Gehrig (Lou), Henry Louis	Pennock, Herbert J.
Brenahan, Roger	Gehring, Charles	Plank, Edward
Brouthers, Dan	Griffith, Clark C.	Radbourne (Old Hoss), Charlie
Brown (Three Finger), Mordecai P.	Grove (Lefty), Robert M.	Robinson, Wilbert
Bulkeley, Morgan C.	Hartnett (Gabby), Charles L.	Ruth (Babe), George H.
Burkett, Jesse C.	Heilmann, Harry Edwin	Schalk, Raymond W.
Cartwright, Alexander J., Jr.	Hornsby, Rogers	Simmons (Al), Aloysius Harry
Chadwick, Henry	Hubbell, Carl	Sisler, George H.
Chance, Frank L.	Jennings, Hugh	Spalding, Albert G.
Chesbro, John D.	Johnson, Byron B.	Speaker (Tris), Tristram E.
Clarke, Fred	Johnson, Walter P.	Terry, William H.
Cobb, Tyrus R.	Keeler, William	Tinker, Joseph B.
Cochrane (Mickey), Gordon S.	Kelly (King), Mike	Traynor (Pie), Harold J.
Collins, Edward T.	Klem, William J.	Vance (Daddy), Arthur Charles
Collins, James	Lajoie, Napoleon	Waddell (Rube), George Edward
Comiskey, Charles A.	Landis, Kenesaw M.	Wagner (Honus), John Peter
Connolly, Thomas H.	Lyons, Theodore A.	Wallace, Roderick J.
Cummings (Candy), W. A.	Mack, Connie	Walsh, Edward A.
Dean (Dizzy), Jay Hanna	Maranville, Walter J.	Waner, Paul Glee
DeLoach, Ed	(Rabbit)	Wright, George
Dickey, William M.	Mathewson, Christy	Wright, Harry
DiMaggio, Joseph Paul	McCarthy, Thomas F.	Young (Cy), Denton T.
Duffy, Hugh	McGinnity, Joseph J.	

**Home Run Distances in Baseball Parks**

Source: Clubs' and Leagues' Service Bureaus  
 (For seating capacities, see Page 833)

(For seating capacities, see Page 837)

AMERICAN LEAGUE				NATIONAL LEAGUE					
City	Name of park	Ft. from plate to fence			City	Name of park	Ft. from plate to fence		
		RF	CF	LF			RF	CF	LF
New York....	Yankee Stadium...	296	461	301	New York....	Polo Grounds...	258	480	280
Boston....	Fenway Park.....	302	420	315	Brooklyn....	Ebbets Field.....	297	403	348
Cleveland....	Municipal Stadium...	320	410	320	Chicago....	Wrigley Field.....	353	400	355
Detroit....	Briggs Stadium.....	325	440	340	Pittsburgh...	Forbes Field.....	400	457	365
Chicago....	Comiskey Park.....	352	415	352	Cincinnati...	Crosley Field.....	342	387	328
Washington...	Griffin Stadium.....	328	423	385	St. Louis....	Busch Stadium...	310	426	351
Baltimore....	Memorial Stadium...	309	450	309	Milwaukee...	County Stadium...	315	402	320
Kansas City...	*Kansas City Stad...	354	442	330	Philadelphia	Connie Mack Stad	341	468	334

\*New home of Kansas City Athletics (former Philadelphia Athletics).

**American Legion Junior Baseball World Champions**

1933—Chicago, Ill.	1939—Omaha, Nebr.	1945—Shelby, N. C.	1951—Los Angeles, Calif.
1934—Cumberland, Md.	1940—Albemarle, N. C.	1946—New Orleans, La.	1952—Cincinnati, Ohio
1935—Gastonia, N. C.	1941—San Diego, Calif.	1947—Cincinnati, Ohio	1953—Yakima, Wash.
1936—Spartanburg, S. C.	1942—Los Angeles, Calif.	1948—Trenton, N. J.	1954—San Diego, Calif.
1937—Lynn, Mass.	1943—Minneapolis, Minn.	1949—Oakland, Calif.	1955—Cincinnati, Ohio
1938—San Diego, Calif.	1944—Cincinnati, Ohio	1950—Oakland, Calif.	

## Minor League Pennant Winners in 1955

## INTERNATIONAL LEAGUE

Club	Montreal	Toronto	Cubans	Rochester	Syracuse	Buffalo	Columbus	Richmond	Woa	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Montreal	10	11	16	14	16	12	16	95	59	617		
Toronto	12	15	10	10	18	11	15	94	59	614		
Cubans	11	7	18	14	13	12	14	87	66	569		7
Rochester	6	11	8	8	12	15	11	76	77	497		18
Syracuse	8	12	8	10	10	13	13	74	79	484		20
Buffalo	8	4	9	7	12	15	10	85	89	422		30
Columbus	8	7	9	11	9	7	12	61	89	418		30
Richmond	6	7	8	7	8	10	12	58	95	379		36

## Batting Averages (Unofficial)

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Nelson, Montreal	154	505	184	37	129	.364
Williams, Montreal	143	518	171	33	63	.330
R. Wilson, Montreal	150	580	179	16	118	.320
A. Wilson, Toronto	138	413	131	29	92	.317
Sullivan, Columbus	122	456	144	0	36	.316
Jacobs, Columbus	130	415	129	23	83	.311
Clark, Rochester	140	478	148	9	62	.310
Kazanski, Syracuse	144	520	160	9	85	.308
Clmoll, Montreal	151	588	178	12	89	.304
Brandt, Rochester	139	491	148	4	61	.301
Fernandez, Montreal	131	418	126	10	48	.301

## Pitching Averages (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Club	g.	ip.	so.	w.	l.	pct.
Mickens, Montreal	49	126	63	12	3	.800
Crimian, Toronto	41	211	87	19	6	.760
Lehman, Montreal	34	240	114	22	9	.710
Cox, Montreal	27	149	78	11	5	.688
Wojey, Montreal	36	167	106	12	6	.667
Lovenguth, Syracuse	39	169	98	15	8	.652
Scantlebury, Cubans	40	151	77	13	9	.591
K. Johnson, Toronto	30	199	135	14	10	.583

## PACIFIC COAST LEAGUE

Club	Seattle	San Diego	Hollywood	Los Angeles	Portland	San Francisco	Oakland	Sacramento	Woa	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Seattle	16	10	10	16	15	14	14	95	77	552		
San Diego	8	13	11	14	13	10	23	82	80	535		3
Hollywood	14	11	14	10	13	16	13	91	81	529		4
Los Angeles	14	13	11	13	12	13	12	91	81	529		4
Portland	12	10	14	11	13	13	13	86	86	500		6
San Fran	9	11	11	12	11	15	11	80	92	465		15
Oakland	10	14	8	11	11	13	10	77	95	448		18
Sacramento	10	6	11	12	11	13	14	76	96	442		19

## Batting Averages (Unofficial)

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Metkovich, Oakland	151	532	178	17	79	.335

## AMERICAN ASSOCIATION

Club	Minneapolis	Omaha	Denver	Louisville	Toledo	St. Paul	Indianapolis	Charleston	Woa	Lost	Percentage	Games Behind
Minneapolis	10	12	13	13	16	10	11	11	92	62	.597	
Omaha	10	11	11	11	10	10	16	18	84	70	.545	8
Denver	9	11	11	9	10	13	13	18	83	71	.539	9
Louisville	9	11	13	7	13	13	15	17	83	71	.539	9
Toledo	6	12	12	16	7	13	10	13	81	73	.526	11
St. Paul	12	12	6	9	9	12	12	13	77	78	.497	15
Indianapolis	11	6	4	7	12	9	9	13	67	86	.438	24
Charleston	5	6	4	7	12	9	9	50	104	325	.42	

## Batting Averages (Unofficial)

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Pless, Minneapolis	156	593	200	28	107	.337
Porre, Toledo	150	514	175	7	73	.337
Schell, Omaha	141	414	114	18	95	.325
Regalado, Indianapolis	139	545	172	9	88	.310
Matzone, Louisville	154	607	188	9	88	.310
Tetterbach, Denver	113	514	171	16	95	.309
Wilson, Minneapolis	140	514	166	31	99	.307
Johnson, Denver	152	555	170	1	49	.306
Keough, Louisville	151	588	178	12	67	.303
Garcia, Toledo	151	577	174	10	68	.302

## Pitching Averages (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Club	g.	ip.	so.	w.	l.	pct.
Robinson, Toledo	30	138	101	14	4	.778
Pearce, Omaha	28	164	103	12	5	.706
Worthington, Minn.	39	239	150	19	10	.655
Schroll, Louisville	31	149	82	11	6	.647
R. G. Smith, Louisville	23	127	85	10	6	.625
Trowbridge, Toledo	29	182	135	13	8	.619
Templeton, St. Paul	37	206	181	14	9	.609
Cassale, Louisville	24	213	186	17	11	.607

Player—Club	g.	ab.	h.	hr.	rbi.	pct.
Blisko, Los Angeles	168	622	204	37	124	.328
Brovia, Oakland	114	372	121	19	73	.325
Baxes, San Francisco	143	504	163	5	64	.323
Roberts, Hollywood	123	452	143	8	49	.321
Marquez, Portland	112	381	119	8	57	.312
G. Wade, Los Angeles	101	373	117	8	27	.310
V. Jones, Los Angeles	172	666	206	7	91	.309
Mickelson, Portland	164	604	186	12	87	.308
Wilson, Portland	155	616	189	2	23	.307
Peterson, San Diego	154	576	176	2	38	.306
Bright, Sacramento	120	459	140	12	73	.305

## Pitching Averages (Unofficial)

Pitcher—Club	g.	ip.	so.	w.	l.	pct.
Kretlow, Seattle	22	150	110	14	3	.824
Munger, Hollywood	36	272	133	23	8	.742
Elston, Los Angeles	53	224	146	17	6	.739
Trimble, Hollywood	37	134	91	11	4	.733
Lown, Los Angeles	61	114	98	12	5	.706
Bradford, San Francisco	51	149	63	12	5	.706

## Junior World Series of 1955

The minor leagues' Junior World Series of 1955 was won by the Minneapolis Millers (American Association) by defeating the Rochester Red Wings (International League), 4 games to 3.

## First Game, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 21

	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	1	1	3
Rochester	0	0	1

Batteries—Worthington and Sawatski; Markell, Faszholz, Woolridge, Ludwig, Jacobs and St. Claire. Winning pitcher, Worthington; loser, Markell. Attendance, 8,685.

## Second Game, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 22

	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	0

Batteries—Constable, Nicholas, Melliere, and Sawatski; Deal and St. Claire. Winning pitcher, Deal; loser, Constable. Attendance, 7,665.

## Third Game, Rochester, N.Y., Sept. 24

	R.	H.	E.
Minneapolis	0	0	0
Rochester	0	0	1

Batteries—Konikowski, Melliere, Corwin, Nichols, and Sawatski; Blaylock and St. Claire. Winning pitcher, Blaylock; loser, Konikowski. Attendance, 11,519.

## Fourth Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 25

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	2
Minneapolis	0	2	0

Batteries—Markell, Jacobs, Woolridge, Helm, and St. Claire. Worthington and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Worthington; loser, Jacobs. Attendance, 8,643.

## Fifth Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 26

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	1
Minneapolis	0	0	0

Batteries—Deal and St. Claire; Constable, Byerly, Melliere, and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Deal; loser, Constable. Attendance, 3,127.

## Sixth Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 27

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0
Minneapolis	0	1	0

Batteries—Blaylock, Jacobs, and St. Claire; Konikowski, Constable, Worthington, and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Worthington; loser, Jacobs. Attendance, 3,360.

## Seventh Game, Minneapolis, Minn., Sept. 28

	R.	H.	E.
Rochester	0	0	0
Minneapolis	0	0	1

Batteries—Deal, Markell, Woolridge, and St. Claire; Byerly, Melliere, Worthington, and Sawatski. Winning pitcher, Melliere; loser, Deal. Attendance, 9,927.

# Record of All-Star Baseball Games, 1933-1955

An All-Star game is played annually by teams composed of players from the American and National League selected by a nation-wide poll of fans. After deductions for taxes and expenses, a portion of receipts normally goes to the Ball Players' Benevolence Fund and other current worthy causes, balance to the players' pension fund. The game was not played in 1945.

## FIRST GAME—Chicago, July 6, 1933

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 0 0 0 2 0 0 0	2	8 0
American	0 1 2 0 0 1 0 0	x-4	9 1

Paid attendance—49,200; receipts \$51,203.50 and \$5,175 for radio rights.

## SECOND GAME—New York City, July 10, 1934

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 0 0 2 6 1 0 0	9	14 1
National	1 0 3 0 3 0 0 0	x-7	8 1

Paid attendance—48,363; receipts \$52,982.

## THIRD GAME—Cleveland, July 8, 1935

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	4 0
American	2 1 0 1 0 0 0 x	4	8 0

Paid attendance—69,812; receipts \$82,179.12.

## FOURTH GAME—Boston, July 7, 1936

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 0 0 0 0 3 0 0	x-3	7 1
National	0 2 0 0 2 0 0 0	x-4	9 0

Batteries—Grove, Rowe, Harder and R. Ferrell, Dickey; J. Dean, Hubbell, C. Davis, Warneke and Hartnett. Winner, J. Dean; loser, Grove.  
Paid attendance—25,556; receipts \$24,588.80.

## FIFTH GAME—Washington, July 7, 1937

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 0 0 1 1 0 0 0	x-3	13 0
American	0 0 2 3 1 2 0 0	x-8	13 2

Batteries—J. Dean, Hubbell, Blanton, Grissom, Mungo, Walters and Hartnett. Mancuso, Gomez, Bridges, Harder and Dickey. Winner, Gomez; loser, J. Dean.  
Paid attendance—31,391; receipts \$28,475.18.

## SIXTH GAME—Cincinnati, July 6, 1938

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	7 4
National	1 0 0 1 0 0 2 0	x-4	8 0

Batteries—Gomez, Allen, Grove and Dickey; Vander Meer, W. Lee, M. Brown and Lombardi. Winner, Vander Meer; loser, Gomez.  
Paid attendance—27,067; receipts \$38,469.05.

## SEVENTH GAME—New York City, July 11, 1939

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 0 1 0 0 0 0 0	1	7 1
American	0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0	x-3	6 1

Batteries—Derringer, Lee, Fette and Lombardi; Ruffing, Bridges, Feller and Dickey. Winner, Bridges; loser, Lee.  
Paid attendance—62,892; receipts \$75,701.

## EIGHTH GAME—St. Louis, Mo., July 9, 1940

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3 1
National	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	x-4	7 0

Batteries—Ruffing, Newsom, Feller and Dickey, Hayes, Hemsley; Derringer, Walters, Wyatt, French, Hubbell and Lombardi, Phelps, Danning. Winner, Derringer; loser, Ruffing.  
Paid attendance—32,373; receipts \$36,723.03.

## NINTH GAME—Detroit, Mich., July 8, 1941

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 0 0 0 1 2 2 0	5	10 2
American	0 0 0 1 0 1 0 1	x-7	11 3

Batteries—Wyatt, Derringer, Walters, Passeau, Smith and Owen, Lopez, Danning; Feller, Lee, Hudson, Cooper, Vander Meer, Hayes. Winner, Smith; loser, Passeau.  
Paid attendance—54,674; receipts \$63,267.08.

## TENTH GAME—New York City, July 6, 1942

	R.	H.	E.
American	3 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	3	7 0
National	0 0 0 0 0 0 1 0	x-1	6 1

Batteries—Chandler, Benton and Tebbetts; M. Cooper, Vander Meer, Passeau, Walters and W. Cooper, Lombardi. Winner, Chandler; loser, M. Cooper.  
Paid attendance—33,694; receipts \$48,102.98.

## 11th GAME—Philadelphia, July 13, 1943

	R.	H.	E.
National	1 0 0 0 0 1 0 1	x-3	10 3
American	0 3 1 0 1 0 0 0	x-5	8 1

Batteries—M. Cooper, Vander Meer, Sewell, Javery and W. Cooper, Lombardi; Leonard, Newhouser, Hughson and Early. Winner, Leonard; loser, M. Cooper.  
Paid attendance—31,938; receipts \$65,674.

## 12th GAME—Pittsburgh, July 11, 1944

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 1 0 0 0 0 0 0	1	6 3
National	0 0 0 4 0 2 1 x	7	12 1

Batteries—Borowy, Hughson, Muncieff, Newhouser, Newsom, and Hemsley, Hayes; Walters, Raffensberger, Sewell, Tobin and W. Cooper, Mueller. Winner, Raffensberger; loser, Hughson.  
Paid attendance—29,589; receipts \$81,275.

## 13th GAME—Boston, July 9, 1946

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	3 0
American	2 0 0 1 3 0 2 4	0-12	14 1

Batteries—Passeau, Hilgbe, Blackwell, Sewell, Cooper, Lamanno; Feller, Newhouser, Kramer, Hayes, Rosar, Wagner. Winner, Feller; loser, Passeau.  
Paid attendance, 34,906; receipts, \$111,338.

## 14th GAME—Chicago, July 8, 1947

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 0 0 0 1 1 0 0	2	8 0
National	0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0	1	5 1

Batteries—Newhouser, Shea, Spence, Masterson, Page and Rosar; Blackwell, Brecheen, Sain, Spahn and Cooper, Edwards. Winner, Shea; loser, Sain.  
Paid attendance, 41,123; receipts, \$105,314.90.

## 15th GAME—St. Louis, Mo., July 13, 1948

	R.	H.	E.
National	2 0 0 0 0 0 0 0	2	8
American	0 1 1 3 0 0 0 0	0-5	6 0

Batteries—Branca, Schmits, Sain, Blackwell, Cooper and Masi; Masterson, Raschl, Coleman, Rosar and Tebbetts. Winner, Raschl; loser, Schmitt.  
Paid attendance—34,009; receipts, \$37,477.07.

## 16th GAME—New York City, July 12, 1949

	R.	H.	E.
American	4 0 0 2 0 2 3 0	0-11	13 1
National	2 1 2 0 0 2 0 0	x-7	12 5

Batteries—Raschl, Farnell, Trucks, Brisse and Tebbetts and Berra; Bickford, Pollett, Blackwell, Roe, Spahn, Newcombe, Munger and Semmuck and Campanella. Winner, Trucks; loser, Newcombe.  
Paid attendance—32,577; receipts \$79,325.02.

## 17th GAME—Chicago, Ill., July 11, 1950

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 2 0 0 0 0 0 0	0	4 10 0
American	0 0 1 0 2 0 0 0	0	3 8 1

Batteries—Konstanty, Jansen, Blackwell, Roberts, Newcombe, and Campanella; Raschl, Lemon, Houtteman, Reynolds, Gray, Feller, and Berra, Hegan. Winner, Blackwell; loser, Gray.  
Paid attendance—46,127; receipts, \$126,179.51.

## 18th GAME—Detroit, Mich., July 10, 1951

	R.	H.	E.
National	1 0 0 3 0 2 1 1	0-8	12 1
American	0 1 0 1 1 0 0 0	0-3	10 2

Batteries—Roberts, Maglie, Newcombe, Blackwell and Campanella; Garver, Lopat, Hutchison, Farnell, Lemon and Berra. Winner, Maglie; loser, Lopat.  
Paid attendance—62,075; receipts, \$124,204.07.

## 19th GAME—Philadelphia, Pa., July 8, 1952

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 0 0 2 0 2 0 5	2	5 0
National	1 0 0 2 0 0 3 3	0	3 0

Batteries—Simmons, Rush and Campanella; Raschl, Lemon, Shantz, and Berra. Winner, Rush; loser, Lemon.  
Paid attendance—32,785; receipts, \$108,762.40.

## 20th GAME—Cincinnati, Ohio, July 14, 1953

	R.	H.	E.
American	0 0 0 0 0 0 0 1	0	1 5 0
National	0 0 0 0 0 2 0 1	x-5	18 0

Batteries—Pierce, Reynolds, Garcia, Paige and Berra; Roberts, Spahn, Simmons, Dickson and Campanella. Winner, Spahn (N.); loser, Reynolds (A.).  
Paid attendance—30,846; receipts, \$155,654.

## 21st GAME—Cleveland, Ohio, July 13, 1954

	R.	H.	E.
National	0 0 0 5 2 0 2 0	9	14 0
American	0 0 4 1 2 1 0 3	x-11	17 1

Batteries—Roberts, Antonelli, Spahn, Grysom, Conley, Erskine, and Burgess; Keegan, Stone, Trucks, Porterfield, Ford, Consuegra, Lemon, and Berra. Winner, Stone; loser, Conley.  
Paid attendance—68,751; receipts, \$259,204.

## 22nd GAME—Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1955

	R.	H.	E.
American	4 0 0 0 1 0 0 0	0-5	10 2
National	0 0 0 0 0 2 3 0	0	6 13 1

Batteries—Pierce, Wynn, Ford, Sullivan, and Berra, Roberts, Haddix, Newcombe, Jones, Nuxhall, Conley, and Crandall, Burgess, Lopat, Winner, Conley; loser, Sullivan.  
Paid attendance—45,314; receipts, \$179,545.50.

## RECAPITULATION

	Won	Lost
American League	13	9
National League	9	13
Total attendance	1,011,062	total receipts, \$2,039,635.22.

## Morrisville Wins 1955 Little League World Series

Morrisville, Pa., won the 1955 Little League World Series in Williamsport, Pa., Aug. 26 when Rich Cominski hit an extra-inning home run in the seventh inning to defeat Delaware Township, N. J., 4-3, before an audience of 10,000. Auburn, Ala., defeated Winchester, Mass., 1-0, in the third place consolation play-off.

**22nd Annual All-Star Baseball Game**

The 22nd Annual All-Star Game between the American and National Leagues was played at Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1955. Won by the National League, 6 to 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
AB.	R. H.	AB.	R. H.
2	2	2	2

**22nd Annual All-Star Baseball Game**

The 22nd Annual All-Star Game between the American and National Leagues was played at Milwaukee, Wis., July 12, 1955. Won by the National League, 6 to 5.

AMERICAN LEAGUE		NATIONAL LEAGUE	
AB.	R. H.	AB.	R. H.
2	2	2	2

[illegible]

\*None out when winning run was scored.

\*Banned out for Roberts in third.

bPopped out for Pierce in fourth.

cStruck out for Ennis in fourth.

Struck out for Emma  
Ben for Mueller in 5th.

Hit into force out for Crandall in fifth.

American	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	1-0
	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	

Runs batted in—Mantle 3, Vernon, Logan, Jackson, Aaron, Musial

Two-base hits—Kluszewski, Kaline. Home runs—Mantle, Musial. Sacrifices—Pierce, Avila. Double plays—Kluszewski, Banks and Roberts; Wynn, Carrasquel and Vernon. Left on bases—American 12, National 8. Bases on balls—Roberts 1 (Willie), Ford 1 (Aaron), Jones 2 (Vernon, Rosen), Hams, Ford 3 (Smith, Kaline, Avila), Sullivan 1 (Nuxhall) 3 (Smith, Kaline, Avila), Snider, (Musial). Strike outs—Pierce 3 (Eunis, Snider, Banks), Maddix 2 (Kaline, Pifanin), Wynn 1 (Musial), Newcombe 1 (Avila), Jones 1 (Mantle), Nuxhall 5 (Ford, Vernon, Rosen, Sullivan, Smith).

1Stayed for Haddix in sixth.  
 1Gopped out for Wynn in seventh.  
 1Safe on error for Burgess in seventh.  
 1Filed out for Newcombe in seventh.

4	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0-5
0	0	0	0	0	0	2	3	0	0	0	1-0

Sullivan 4 (Mays, Jackson, Logan, Lopata), Conley  
3 (Kellins, Vernon, Rosen), Pierce 1 in 3.

3 Sullivan 4 (Mays, Jackson, Logan, 1 in 3, 3 (Kaltne, Vernon, Rosen).  
**Hits**—Off Roberts 4 in 3 innings, Pierce 1 in 3.  
**Haddix** 3 in 3, Wynn 3 in 1 2/3, Nuxhall 2 in 3 1/3.  
**Jones** 0 in 2 1/3, Ford 5 in 1 2/3, batter in twelfth.  
**Sullivan** 4 in 3 1/3 (faced only one batter in twelfth).  
**Conley** 0 in 1. **Runs** and **earned runs**—Roberts 4  
 and 4, Haddix 1 and 1, Ford 5 and 3, Sullivan 1  
 and 1. **Hit by pitcher**—By Jones (Kaltne) Wild  
**pitch**—Roberts. **Passed ball**—Sullivan. **Umpires**  
**pitcher**—Conley. **Losing pitcher**—Bogges (N). **Summers**  
 —Barlick (N.), Soar (A.). **Time**—3:17. **Attendance**—45,314. **Receipts** (gross)—\$179,545.50.

### Conference Football Winners

Conference Football Winners						
Yr.	Ivy League	Big 10-9	Pacific Coast Conference	Atlantic Coast Conference	Southeastern Conference	Southwest Conference
1943	Navy.....	Purdue-Mich.....	U. S. C.....	Duke.....	Georgia Tech.....	Texas.....
1944	Army.....	Ohio State.....	U. S. C.....	Duke.....	Georgia Tech.....	T. C. U.....
1945	Army.....	Indiana.....	U. S. C.....	Duke.....	Alabama.....	Texas...
1946	Yale-Harvard-Penn...	Illinois.....	U. C. L. A.....	North Carolina...	Ga.-Tenn.....	Rice-Ark.
1947	Penn.....	Michigan.....	U. S. C.....	William & Mary...	Mississippi...	S. M. U.
1948	Cornell.....	Michigan.....	Calif.-Oregon...	Clemson.....	Georgia.....	S. M. U.
1949	Cornell.....	Ohio State-Mich.	California.....	North Carolina...	Tulane.....	Rice.....
1950	Princeton.....	Michigan.....	California.....	Washington & Lee	Kentucky.....	Texas.....
1951	Princeton.....	Illinois.....	Stanford.....	Maryland.....	Georgia Tech.....	T. C. U.
1952	Penn.....	Wis.-Purdue	So. Calif.....	Duke.....	Alabama.....	Texas.....
1953	Cornell.....	Mich. St.-Ill	U. C. L. A.....	Duke.....	Mississippi.....	Texas-Rice
1954	Cornell-Yale	Ohio State.....	U. C. L. A.....	Duke.....	Miss.-Auburn...	Arkansas
1955	Princeton.....	Ohio State.....	U. C. L. A.....	Maryland.....		T. C. U.

## Professional Football Champions

Professional Football Champions				
Year	Eastern Div.	Western Div.	Playoff	Leading Scorer
1944	New York Giants....	Green Bay Packers.....	Green Bay 14, New York 7	Hutton, Green Bay.. 85
1945	Washington Redskins.	Cleveland Rams.....	Cleveland 15, Washington 11	Van Buren, Philadelphia.. 110
1946	New York Giants....	Chicago Bears.....	Chicago 24, New York 14	Fritsch, Green Bay.. 100
1947	Philadelphia Eagles....	Chicago Cards.....	Chicago 28, Philadelphia 21	Harder, Chicago.... 102
1948	Philadelphia Eagles....	Chicago Cards.....	Philadelphia 7, Chicago 0	Harder, Chicago.... 110
1949	Philadelphia Eagles....	Los Angeles Rams.....	Philadelphia 14, Los Angeles 0	Harder, Chicago.... } 102 Roberts, N. Y. .... }
1950	Cleveland Browns....	Los Angeles Rams.....	Cleveland 30, Los Angeles 28	Walker, Detroit.... 128
1951	Cleveland Browns....	Los Angeles Rams.....	Los Angeles 24, Cleveland 17	Hirsch, Los Angeles. 102
1952	Cleveland Browns....	Detroit Lions.....	Detroit 17, Cleveland 7	Soltau, San Francisco 94
1953	Cleveland Browns....	Detroit Lions.....	Detroit 17, Cleveland 16	Soltau, San Francisco 94
1954	Cleveland Browns....	Detroit Lions.....	Cleveland 56, Detroit 10	Walston, Phila. .... 114

## Canadian College Football in 1955

EASTERN INTERCOLLEGIATE LEAGUE							W.	L.	T.	F.	A.	Pts.
Queens	5	1	0	96	59	10	2	3	1	86	102	5
Toronto	4	2	0	111	53	8	0	5	1	47	136	1

Championship playoff—Queens University, Kingston, Ont., defeated University of Toronto, 18-0.

Leading American colleges, nicknames and colors. See Addenda for late games.

Leading America colleges, nicknames and colors.

ALABAMA  
(Crimson Tide)  
Crimson and White

0-Rice  
6-Vanderbilt  
0-T. C. U.  
0-Tennessee  
7-Miss. State  
14-Georgia  
7-Tulane  
2-Georgia Tech  
12-Miami  
0-Auburn  
0-Ala. Poly

20  
21  
21  
20  
26  
35  
27  
26  
34  
26  
26

ALBRIGHT  
(Lions)  
Cardinal and White

14-Bucknell  
13-Muhlenberg  
6-Gettysburg  
7-Alfred  
20-F. & M.  
13-Moravian  
27-Lebanon Valley  
19-Lehigh  
0-Seranton

26  
46  
46  
13  
0  
35  
12  
51  
12

ALFRED  
(Saxons)  
Purple and Gold

54-Brockport St.  
12-Cortland St.  
38-St. Lawrence  
13-Albright  
26-Ithaca  
26-Buffalo  
19-Kings Point  
6-Hobart

0  
0  
0  
7  
0  
14  
0  
0

AMERICAN INT'L

13-Massachusetts  
9-Northeastern  
12-Springfield  
20-Bridgeport  
32-New Britain  
7-New Haven

27  
18  
27  
7  
7  
28

AMHERST  
(Lord Jeffs; Sabrinas)  
Purple and White

20-Union  
20-Bowdoin  
13-Coast Guard  
6-Wesleyan  
26-Tufts  
14-Trinity  
13-Williams

6  
0  
21  
25  
46  
38  
6

ARIZONA  
(Wildcats)  
Red and Blue

20-Colorado A. & M.  
0-Colorado  
47-Idaho  
20-W. Texas St.  
0-Texas Western  
27-Oregon  
7-Texas Tech  
29-Montana  
27-New Mexico

7  
14  
14  
20  
29  
46  
27  
0  
6

ARKANSAS  
(Razorbacks)  
Cardinal and White

21-Tulsa  
21-Okla. A. & M.  
0-T. C. U.  
20-Baylor  
27-Texas  
7-Mississippi  
7-Texas A. & M.  
10-Rice  
6-S. M. U.  
7-L. S. U.

6  
26  
26  
25  
20  
17  
7  
0  
0  
13

ARMY  
Cadets, (Black Knights)  
Black, Gold and Gray

81-Furman  
35-Penn State  
2-Michigan  
0-Syracuse  
45-Columbia  
27-Colgate  
12-Yale  
40-Pennsylvania  
14-Navy

0  
6  
26  
9  
13  
7  
14  
0  
6  
16

AUBURN  
(Tigers)  
Orange and Blue

6-Chattanooga  
13-Florida  
14-Kentucky  
12-Georgia Tech.  
0-Lurman  
13-Tulane  
27-Miss. State  
16-Georgia  
21-Clemson  
26-Alabama

6  
0  
14  
12  
0  
27  
26  
13  
0  
0

BATES  
(Bobcats)  
Garnet

0-Norwich  
0-Northeastern  
7-Brandeis  
12-Middlebury  
13-Maine  
20-Bowdoin  
20-Colby

19  
26  
20  
15  
15  
18  
12

BAYLOR  
(Bears)  
Green and Gold

35-Hardin-Sim  
19-Villanova  
6-Maryland  
25-Arkansas  
13-Washington  
7-Texas A. & M.  
6-T. C. U.  
20-Texas  
0-S. M. U.  
15-Rice

7  
2  
20  
20  
19  
28  
21  
12  
7

BOSTON COLL.  
(Eagles)  
Maroon and Gold

27-Brandeis  
28-Villanova  
23-Detroit  
13-Marquette  
12-Navy  
7-Miami, Fla.  
40-Boston Univ.  
26-Holy Cross

0  
14  
0  
13  
13  
14  
12  
7

BOSTON UNIV.  
(Terriers)  
Scarlet and White

0-Penn State  
0-Connecticut  
12-Syracuse  
32-Drake  
12-Holy Cross  
13-N. C. State  
25-Boston Coll  
25-Temple

35  
10  
27  
2  
20  
40  
10  
0

BOWDOIN  
(Polar Bears)  
White

2-Tufts  
14-Trinity  
0-Amherst  
6-Williams  
12-Colby  
18-Bates  
8-Maine

19  
35  
20  
27  
0  
54

BRANDEIS  
(Judges)  
Blue and White

0-Boston Coll  
7-Springfield  
20-New Hampshire  
33-Bridgeport  
6-Massachusetts  
20-Buffalo  
27-N. Haven Teach.

27  
7  
14  
17  
13  
19

BRIDGEPORT  
(Purple Knights)  
Purple and White

0-New Hamp.  
0-Upsala  
0-Holstra  
0-New Haven T  
19-Amherst  
7-Brandeis  
6-N. Brit. T.  
0-Wilkes

39  
25  
13  
33  
30  
33  
0  
0

BRIGHAM YOUNG  
(Cougars)  
Blue and White

0-Oregon State  
33-Los Angeles St  
6-Montana  
26-Utah  
13-Denver  
0-Wyoming  
7-Utah State  
14-Idaho  
0-Colo. A. & M  
6-New Mexico

33  
27  
31  
34  
33  
47  
49  
35  
21

BUCKNELL  
(Bisons)  
Orange and Blue

25-Albright  
6-Gettysburg  
20-Lehigh  
7-Temple  
13-Lafayette  
26-Harvard  
7-Colgate  
0-Miami, Fla  
12-Delaware

14  
27  
0  
0  
34  
35  
46  
27

BUFFALO  
(Bulls)  
Blue and White

7-Cortland State  
26-Rockport State  
0-Hobart  
20-McMaster  
13-Western Res.  
14-Alfred  
39-St. Lawrence  
13-Brandeis  
45-R. P. I.

28  
0  
0  
0  
32  
26  
12  
20  
0

CALIFORNIA  
(Golden Bears)  
Blue and Gold

7-Pittsburgh  
13-Illinois  
27-Pennsylvania  
20-Washington St.  
0-Oregon  
6-S. California  
0-U. C. L. A.  
20-Washington  
14-Oregon St.  
0-Stanford

27  
20  
20  
21  
33  
47  
6  
16  
19

CARNEGIE TECH  
(Tartans)  
Tartan Plaid

14-Lafayette  
26-Johns Hopkins  
26-Dickson  
18-Temple  
16-W. & J.  
12-F. & M.  
7-St. Vincent

41  
6  
16  
0  
0  
7

CHATTANOOGA  
(Moccasins)  
Blue and Gold

0-Jacksonville St  
6-Auburn  
10-Miss Southern  
0-Tennessee  
0-Vanderbilt  
7-Abilene Christian  
7-Dayton  
14-N. Texas State  
26-Parris Island  
25-Memphis State

15  
15  
13  
12  
6  
7  
13  
20

CINCINNATI  
(Bearcats)  
Red and Black

14-Dayton  
13-Col. of Pacific  
0-Xavier, Ohio  
13-Marquette  
21-Tulsa  
0-Detroit  
16-Wichita  
20-Hardin-Sim  
0-Miami (Ohio)

13  
27  
12  
21  
0  
0  
53  
14

THE CITADEL  
(Bulldogs)  
Light Blue and White

26-Elon  
2-Davidson  
14-Richmond  
35-Furman  
14-Presbyterian  
7-Wofford  
13-Newberry  
7-V. M. I.  
0-Florida State

18  
6  
12  
19  
27  
14  
14  
39

CLEMSON  
(Tigers)  
Orange and Purple

33-Presbyterian  
20-Virginia  
26-Georgia  
7-Rice  
28-South Carolina  
19-Wake Forest  
21-Virginia Tech  
12-Maryland  
0-Auburn  
40-Furman

0  
7  
7  
21  
14  
13  
16  
25  
25  
20

COAST GUARD  
(Cadets, Bears)  
Blue and White

32-Norwich  
7-Wesleyan  
14-Amherst  
14-Worcester Tech  
0-Trinity  
13-R. P. I.  
7-Drexel

9  
13  
14  
7  
0  
0  
27

COLBY  
(White Mules)  
Blue and Gray

19-Middlebury  
0-Springfield  
14-Bowdoin  
0-Maine  
12-Bates

20  
12  
53  
0  
20

COLGATE  
(Red Raiders)  
Maroon and White

21-Dartmouth  
1-Cornell  
14-Holy Cross  
15-Princeton  
7-Yale  
7-Army  
35-Bucknell  
19-Syracuse  
25-Brown

20  
6  
15  
6  
27  
7  
26  
0

COLL. OF PACIFIC  
(Tigers)  
Orange and Black

14-Sanford  
27-Purdue  
7-Chelmsford  
20-Idaho  
13-Oregon State  
30-Wash State  
0-U. C. L. A.  
7-Texas Tech.

33  
14  
13  
0  
7  
34  
34  
13

COLORADO  
(Buffaloes)  
Silver and Gold

14-Arizona  
12-Kansas  
0-Oregon  
34-Kansas State  
0-Oklahoma  
12-Missouri  
37-Utah  
20-Nebraska  
40-Iowa State  
0-Colo. A. & M.  
0-Colo. A. & M.

0  
0  
13  
56  
56  
7  
47  
0  
0

COLORADO A. & M.  
(Rams)  
Green and Gold

7-Arizona  
25-New Mexico  
20-Denver  
14-Wyoming  
6-Utah State  
12-Montana  
28-Okla. A. & M.  
6-Utah  
35-Brigham Young  
10-Colorado

20  
19  
13  
13  
27  
13  
27  
0

COLUMBIA  
(Lions)  
Light Blue and White

14-Brown  
7-Princeton  
14-Yale  
7-Harvard  
0-Army  
19-Cornell  
7-Dartmouth  
0-Navy  
6-Rutgers

26  
40  
21  
45  
14  
14  
47  
12

CONNECTICUT  
(Huskies)  
Blue and White

0-Yale  
10-Boston Univ  
18-Massachusetts  
0-Maine  
14-Delaware  
20-New Hampshire  
0-Rhode Island  
6-Holy Cross

14  
17  
26  
26  
26  
26  
26

**CORNELL**  
(Big Red)

14—Lehigh	6
6—Colgate	21
20—Harvard	7
6—Yale	34
20—Princeton	26
34—Columbia	19
20—Brown	7
0—Dartmouth	7
39—Pennsylvania	7

**DARTMOUTH**  
(Indians, Big Green)

20—Colgate	21
21—Holy Cross	29
0—Brown	7
13—Lafayette	21
14—Harvard	9
0—Yale	20
14—Columbia	7
7—Cornell	0
3—Princeton	0

**DAYTON**  
(Flyers)

15—Cincinnati	14
26—Kent State	13
7—Louisville	19
6—Xavier (Ohio)	13
7—Tennessee	53
7—Chattanooga	7
7—Holy Cross	13
0—Miami (Ohio)	21
13—Miss South	19

**DENVER**  
(Pioneers)

10—Iowa State	7
33—Drake	0
19—Colo. A. & M.	20
61—Montana	13
7—Utah	27
33—Brigham Young	0
33—New Mexico	6
60—Colo. Coll.	0
39—Utah State	6
6—Wyoming	3

**DETROIT**  
(Titans)

7—Toledo	12
41—Wichita	0
0—Houston	0
0—Boston College	23
7—Okla. A. & M.	0
0—Cincinnati	0
20—Marquette	0
6—Villanova	0
19—Tulsa	13

**DICKINSON**  
(Red Devils)

0—Western Md.	31
8—Swarthmore	0
20—F. & M.	34
0—Carnegie Tech.	26
7—Juniata	27
0—Randolph-Mac.	19
0—P. M. C.	39
7—Johns Hopkins	6

**DRAKE**  
(Bulldogs)

28—N. Dakota State	6
7—Denver	33
14—Iowa Teachers	21
39—Wash. (Mo.)	19
2—Boston Univ.	32
40—Bradley	59
27—Iowa State	7
6—Wichita	59

**DREXEL TECH**  
(Dragons)

7—W. Chester Tech.	0
20—Ursinus	13
23—F. & M.	6
33—Lycening	14
34—Johns Hopkins	13
44—Western Md.	7
27—Coast Guard	7
20—Penn M. C.	6

**DUKE**  
(Blue Devils)

33—N. C. State	7
21—Tennessee	0
47—William & Mary	7
0—Ohio State	14
7—Pittsburgh	26
0—Georgia Tech.	27
0—Navy	7
41—North Carolina	7
14—Wake Forest	0

**FLORIDA**  
(Gators)

20—Miss State	14
7—Georgia Tech	13
0—Auburn	0
24—Geo. Wash.	0
18—L. S. U.	14
7—Kentucky	13
0—Georgia	13
0—Tennessee	20
6—Vanderbilt	21
6—Miami	7

**FLORIDA STATE**  
(Seminoles)

7—N. C. State	0
0—Miami, Fla.	34
20—Virginia Tech	21
14—Georgia	47
0—Georgia Tech.	34
16—Villanova	13
19—Furman	8
39—The Citadel	0
6—Miss South	21

**F. & M.**  
(Diplomats)

14—Johns Hopkins	7
14—Dickson	20
6—Drexel Tech	23
0—Bright	20
9—Western Md.	13
0—Carnegie Tech.	12
13—Muhlenberg	18
0—Gettysburg	46

**FURMAN**  
(Purple Hurricanes)

0—Army	81
6—Wofford	27
0—South Carolina	19
19—The Citadel	25
0—Auburn	52
7—N. C. State	33
19—Florida State	8
0—Davidson	9
20—Clemson	40

**GEO. WASHINGTON**  
(Colonials)

25—V. M. I.	6
0—Florida	28
25—Pennsylvania	6
16—W. & M.	0
13—Virginia Tech	7
7—West Virginia	13
0—Richmond	7
0—Maryland	19

**GEORGIA**  
(Bulldogs)

13—Mississippi	26
14—Vanderbilt	13
7—Clemson	28
28—North Carolina	27
47—Florida State	14
0—Tulane	14
35—Alabama	14
13—Florida	19
13—Auburn	16
3—Georgia Tech	21

**GEORGIA TECH**  
(Yellow Jackets)

14—Miami	6
14—Florida	7
20—S. M. U.	7
7—L. S. U.	0
12—Auburn	14
31—Florida State	0
21—Duke	7
7—Tennessee	7
26—Alabama	2
21—Georgia	3

**GETTYSBURG**  
(Bullets)

27—Bucknell	6
46—Albright	6
18—Lehigh	21
7—Muhlenberg	14
15—Lafayette	14
0—Delaware	36
34—Western Md.	7
46—F. & M.	0

**HAMILTON**  
(Continental)

27—R. P. I.	0
48—Wagner	7
26—Swarthmore	12
6—Haverford	13
6—Kenyon	0
0—Hobart	19
13—Union	19

**HARVARD**  
(The Crimson)

60—Massachusetts	6
7—Cornell	20
21—Columbia	7
0—Dartmouth	14
28—Bucknell	26
7—Princeton	6
6—Brown	14
7—Yale	21

**HAVERFORD**  
(Fords)

7—Wagner	6
0—Juniata	7
6—Ursinus	12
13—Hamilton	20
19—Union	13
22—Susquehanna	7
13—Swarthmore	6

**HOBART**  
(Statesmen)

14—Wagner	7
44—Allegheny	0
0—Buffalo	0
53—Kenyon	0
25—Union	14
26—St. Lawrence	14
19—Hamilton	0
0—Alfred	6

**HOFSTRA**  
(Flying Dutchmen)

13—Maryland State	19
0—St. Lawrence	19
13—Bridgeport	0
12—Northeastern	21
7—Upsala	28
0—Cortland State	25
13—Wilkes	34
27—Springfield	0
13—King's Point	0

**HOLY CROSS**  
(Crusaders)

42—Temple	7
29—Dartmouth	21
15—Colgate	14
7—Quantic	0
20—Boston Univ.	12
0—Syracuse	49
13—Dayton	7
6—Marquette	18
0—Connecticut	6
7—Boston Coll.	26

**IDAHO**  
(Vandals)

7—Washington	14
13—Utah	20
14—Arizona	47
0—Coll. of Pacific	20
0—Wash State	25
0—Oregon State	33
49—Brigham Young	6
31—Montana	0

**ILLINOIS**  
(Fighting Illini)

20—California	13
40—Iowa State	0
12—Ohio State	27
21—Minnesota	13
0—Purdue	6
25—Michigan	13
0—Wisconsin	14
7—Northwestern	7

**INDIANA**  
(Hoosiers)

13—Michigan State	20
0—Notre Dame	19
6—Iowa	20
14—Villanova	7
20—Northwestern	14
21—Ohio Univ.	14
13—Ohio State	30
0—Michigan	30
4—Purdue	6

**IOWA**  
(Hawkeyes)

28—Kansas State	7
14—Wisconsin	37
0—Indiana	6
20—Purdue	20
13—U. C. L. A.	33
21—Michigan	33
0—Minnesota	0
10—Ohio State	20
14—Notre Dame	17

**IOWA STATE**  
(Cyclones)

7—Denver	19
0—Illinois	40
7—Missouri	7
20—Missouri	14
7—Kansas State	9
21—Drake	27
7—Nebraska	10
0—Oklahoma	52
0—Colorado	40

**JOHNS HOPKINS**  
(Blue Jays)

7—F. & M.	14
6—Carnegie Tech	28
6—Hamp. Sydney	19
18—Rand-Macon	21
13—Drexel Tech	34
19—Swarthmore	6
7—Dickinson	7
33—W. Maryland	0

**JUNIATA**  
(Indians)

11—Moravian	0
7—Haverford	13
14—Lycening	13
0—Dickinson	7
54—Susquehanna	0
47—Grove City	0
39—Swarthmore	0
38—Ursinus	6

**KANSAS**  
(Jayhawks)

14—Texas Christian	47
13—Washington St.	0
0—Colorado	12
7—Iowa State	44
6—Oklahoma	34
14—S. M. U.	19
14—Nebraska	46
0—Kansas State	46
12—Okla. A. & M.	7
13—Missouri	7

**KANSAS STATE**  
(Wildcats)

7—Wyoming	38
20—Iowa	28
0—Nebraska	16
42—Marquette	0
6—Colorado	34
9—Iowa State	7
7—Oklahoma	46
46—Kansas	0
21—Missouri	0
0—Okla. A. & M.	28

**KENTUCKY**  
(Wildcats)

7—L. S. U.	19
28—Villanova	14
14—Auburn	14
14—Miss. State	20
10—Florida	7
20—Rice	16
0—Vanderbilt	34
41—Memphis State	7
23—Tennessee	0

**KING'S COLLEGE**

0—Delaware State	13
13—Mansfield State	6
26—St. Vincent's	20
19—Elizabethtown	27
7—W. Chester Tech	27
0—Scranton	20
20—Kings Point	0

**KINGS POINT**  
(Mariners)

0—R. P. I.	6
7—Wagner	6
0—Rochester	44
12—Upsala	19
0—Alfred	19
6—King's	20
0—Hofstra	13

**LAFAYETTE**  
(Leopards)

7—Muhlenberg	0
41—Carnegie Tech	14
0—Delaware	14
31—Dartmouth	13
34—Bucknell	13
14—Gettysburg	15
35—Butgers	7
6—Lehigh	6

<b>LEBANON VALLEY</b> (Flying Dutchmen)		<b>MICHIGAN</b> (Wolverines)		<b>NAVY</b> (Midshipmen)		<b>OHIO STATE</b> (Buckeyes)	
<i>Blue and White</i>		<i>Mutze and Blue</i>		<i>Blue and Gold</i>		<i>Scarlet and Gray</i>	
14—Wilkes	6	42—Missouri	7	7—Wm. and Mary	0	28—Nebraska	20
0—Penn M. C.	33	14—Michigan State	7	26—South Carolina	0	0—Stanford	6
0—Muhlenberg	32	26—Army	2	21—Pittsburgh	0	0—Illinois	12
7—Moravian	33	14—Northwestern	2	34—Penn State	14	14—Duke	0
14—St. Vincent's	52	14—Minnesota	13	33—Pennsylvania	0	26—Wisconsin	16
12—Albright	27	27—Iowa	25	7—Notre Dame	21	49—Northwestern	0
26—Ursinus	21	6—Illinois	25	7—Duke	7	20—Indiana	13
7—Lycoming	25	30—Indiana	17	37—Columbia	0	20—Iowa	10
<b>LEHIGH</b> (Engineers)		<b>MICHIGAN STATE</b> (Spartans)		<b>NEBRASKA</b> (Cornhuskers)		<b>OHIO U.</b> (Bobcats)	
<i>Brown and White</i>		<i>Green and White</i>		<i>Scarlet and Cream</i>		<i>Green and White</i>	
6—Cornell	14	20—Indiana	13	0—Hawaii	6	6—Youngstown	0
19—Delaware	13	7—Michigan	14	20—Ohio State	28	13—Marshall	6
27—Bucknell	20	38—Stanford	0	16—Kansas State	0	40—Toledo	13
21—Gettysburg	18	21—Notre Dame	7	0—Texas A. & M.	27	14—Kent State	20
27—Rutgers	14	21—Illinois	7	7—Pittsburgh	21	7—Miami Ohio	34
27—Temple	14	27—Wisconsin	0	18—Missouri	12	14—Indiana	21
30—V. M. I.	0	27—Purdue	0	19—Kansas	7	40—W. Michigan	14
61—Albright	19	42—Minnesota	14	10—Iowa State	7	0—Bowling Green	13
6—Lafayette	35	33—Marquette	0	37—Colorado	20	32—Mor Harvey	13
<b>LOUISIANA STATE</b> (Tigers)		<b>MIDDLEBURY</b> (Panthers)		<b>NEW HAMPSHIRE</b> (Blue Wildcats)		<b>OKLAHOMA</b> (Sooners)	
<i>Purple and Gold</i>		<i>Blue and White</i>		<i>Blue and White</i>		<i>Crimson and Cream</i>	
19—Kentucky	7	0—Wesleyan	14	39—Bridgeport	0	13—North Carolina	6
0—Texas A. & M.	28	20—Colby	19	13—Rhode Island	13	26—Pittsburgh	14
20—Rice	20	0—Williams	28	0—Maine	0	26—Texas	0
0—Georgia Tech	7	7—Bates	12	18—Delaware	20	41—Kansas	6
14—Florida	18	21—R. I.	0	14—Brandeis	20	56—Colorado	21
26—Mississippi	19	7—Norwich	6	7—Connecticut	20	40—Kansas State	7
0—Maryland	13	0—Vermont	6	0—Springfield	18	20—Missouri	0
34—Mississippi St.	7	<b>MINNESOTA</b> (Golden Gophers)		21—Massachusetts	7	52—Iowa State	0
13—Arkansas	13	<i>Maroon and Gold</i>		<b>NORTH CAROLINA</b> (Tar Heels)		41—Nebraska	0
13—Tulane	13	0—Washington	30	<i>Light Blue and White</i>		53—Okla. A. & M.	0
<b>MAINE</b> (Black Bears)		6—Purdue	7	0—Oklahoma	13	<b>OKLAHOMA A. &amp; M.</b> (Aggies, Cowboys)	
<i>Pale Blue</i>		18—Northwestern	7	25—N. C. State	18	<i>Orange and Black</i>	
0—Rhode Island	7	13—Illinois	21	7—Georgia	28	0—Arkansas	21
34—Vermont	0	13—Michigan	14	7—Maryland	25	6—Texas Tech	24
6—New Hampshire	6	25—Southern Cal.	19	0—Wake Forest	25	7— Wichita	21
13—Connecticut	0	0—Iowa	26	7—Tennessee	48	13—Houston	7
15—Bates	13	14—Michigan St.	42	32—South Carolina	14	0—Detroit	0
53—Colby	0	21—Wisconsin	6	7—Notre Dame	27	14—Tulsa	0
54—Bowdoin	8	<b>MISSISSIPPI</b> (Rebels)		26—Virginia	14	13—Colo. A. & M.	20
<b>MARQUETTE</b> (Hilltoppers)		<i>Red and Blue</i>		<b>N. C. STATE</b> (Wolfpack)		7—Kansas	12
<i>Blue and Old Gold</i>		26—Georgia	13	<i>Red and White</i>		28—Kansas State	0
14—Wisconsin	28	14—Kentucky	21	0—Florida State	7	0—Oklahoma	53
13—Tulsa	0	33—No. Texas St.	0	7—Duke	33	<b>OREGON</b> (Webfoots, Ducks)	
0—Kansas State	42	13—Vanderbilt	0	18—North Carolina	25	<i>Green and Yellow</i>	
12—Cincinnati	0	27—Tulane	13	13—Wake Forest	13	14—Utah	13
13—Boston Coll.	13	29—Arkansas	7	34—Villanova	13	15—Southern Calif.	42
0—West Virginia	39	29—L. B. U.	26	33—Furman	7	7—Washington	19
7—Detroit	20	39—Memphis State	6	40—Boston Univ.	13	6—Colorado	13
18—Holy Cross	6	27—Houston	11	26—Virginia Tech.	18	1—California	0
0—Michigan State	33	26—Miss. State	0	28—Wm. & Mary	21	46—Arizona	27
<b>MARYLAND</b> (Terrapins)		<b>MISSISSIPPI STATE</b> (Bulldogs, Maroons)		7—West Virginia	27	25—Idaho	0
<i>Black and Gold</i>		<i>Maroon and White</i>		<b>NORTHEASTERN</b> (Huskies)		35—Wash. State	0
13—Missouri	12	14—Florida	20	<i>Red and Black</i>		7—Stanford	14
7—U. C. L. A.	0	13—Tennessee	7	13—Rhode Island	13	28—Oregon State	0
20—Baylor	6	33—Memphis State	0	7—Springfield	0	<b>OREGON STATE</b> (Beavers)	
28—Wake Forest	6	14—Tulane	14	26—Bates	0	<i>Orange and Black</i>	
25—North Carolina	7	20—Kentucky	7	18—American Int'l	12	33—Brigham Young	0
34—Syracuse	13	26—Alabama	7	31—Hofstra	33	10—Stanford	0
27—South Carolina	0	20—No. Texas St.	27	13—Massachusetts	33	1—U. C. L. A.	38
13—L. S. U.	0	7—L. S. U.	34	<b>NORTHWESTERN</b> (Wildcats)		7—Col. of Pacific	14
25—Clemson	12	0—Mississippi	26	<i>Purple and White</i>		14—Washington St.	6
19—Geo. Washington	0	<b>MISSOURI</b> (Tigers)		14—Miami, Ohio	25	14—Washington	7
<b>MASSACHUSETTS</b> (Redmen)		<i>Old Gold and Black</i>		0—Tulane	21	14—Idaho	14
<i>Maroon and White</i>		12—Maryland	13	7—Missouri	14	6—California	28
27—Amer. Intl.	13	7—Michigan	42	2—Michigan	20	0—Oregon	0
6—Harvard	6	6—S. M. U.	13	0—Ohio State	49	<b>PENNSYLVANIA</b> (Quakers)	
13—Connecticut	18	14—Iowa State	20	14—Wisconsin	41	<i>Red and Blue</i>	
15—Rhode Island	39	12—Nebraska	18	7—Purdue	46	0—Virginia Tech	23
33—Northeastern	13	20—Colorado	12	7—Illinois	7	7—Cincinnati	7
54—Vermont	15	0—Oklahoma	20	<b>NORWICH</b> (Horsemen)		0—Geo. Wash.	25
17—Brandeis	8	0—Kansas State	21	<i>Maroon and Old Gold</i>		0—Navy	13
7—New Hampshire	21	7—Kansas	13	13—Upala	14	0—Penn State	20
<b>MIAMI</b> (Hurricanes)		<b>MONTANA</b>		9—Const Guard	19	14—Notre Dame	40
<i>Orange, Green</i>		12—Houston	54	0—Middlebury	20	0—Army	0
6—Georgia Tech	14	0—Wyoming	35	0—Worcester Tech	28	7—Cornell	0
34—Florida State	0	27—Brig Young	61	<b>NOTRE DAME</b> (Fighting Irish)		<b>PENN STATE</b> (Nittany Lions)	
0—Notre Dame	14	13—Denver	32	<i>Blue and Gold</i>		<i>Blue and White</i>	
19—T. C. U.	21	7—Utah State	43	17—S. M. U.	0	35—Boston, U.I.V.	45
21—Pittsburgh	7	19—New Mexico	12	19—Indiana	0	0—Army	7
14—Boston Coll.	0	7—Colo. A. & M.	12	21—Michigan State	21	6—Virginia	14
46—Bucknell	7	0—Montana State	29	22—Purdue	0	14—Navy	21
34—Alabama	12	0—Arizona	31	22—Purdue	0	7—West Virginia	0
7—Florida	6	0—Idaho	31	46—Penn	14	20—Pennsylvania	20
<b>MIAMI (OHIO)</b> (Redskins)		<b>MUHLBERG</b> (Mules)		27—North Carolina	14	13—Hartford	13
<i>Red and White</i>		<i>Cardinal and Gray</i>		17—Iowa	42	0—Pittsburgh	0
25—Northwestern	14	0—Lafayette	7	20—So Calif	0		
13—Xavier, Ohio	12	26—Albright	13				
47—Toledo	0	0—Rutgers	0				
46—Marshall	7	32—Lebanon Valley	53				
34—Ohio Univ.	7	12—Gettysburg	25				
19—Kent State	7	12—Scranton	5				
7—Bowling Green	0	7—Temple	13				
21—Dayton	0	18—F. & M.	13				
14—Cincinnati	0						

PITTSBURGH		ST. LAWRENCE		SYRACUSE		TULSA	
Panthers		Lancers		Orange-men		(Golden Hurricane)	
Blue, Yellow and Red		Black and Red		Orange and Green		Blue, Yellow and Red	
1-10	12	1-10	12	1-10	12	1-10	12
11-20	12	11-20	12	11-20	12	11-20	12
21-30	12	21-30	12	21-30	12	21-30	12
31-40	12	31-40	12	31-40	12	31-40	12
41-50	12	41-50	12	41-50	12	41-50	12
51-60	12	51-60	12	51-60	12	51-60	12
61-70	12	61-70	12	61-70	12	61-70	12
71-80	12	71-80	12	71-80	12	71-80	12
81-90	12	81-90	12	81-90	12	81-90	12
91-100	12	91-100	12	91-100	12	91-100	12
101-110	12	101-110	12	101-110	12	101-110	12
111-120	12	111-120	12	111-120	12	111-120	12
121-130	12	121-130	12	121-130	12	121-130	12
131-140	12	131-140	12	131-140	12	131-140	12
141-150	12	141-150	12	141-150	12	141-150	12
151-160	12	151-160	12	151-160	12	151-160	12
161-170	12	161-170	12	161-170	12	161-170	12
171-180	12	171-180	12	171-180	12	171-180	12
181-190	12	181-190	12	181-190	12	181-190	12
191-200	12	191-200	12	191-200	12	191-200	12
201-210	12	201-210	12	201-210	12	201-210	12
211-220	12	211-220	12	211-220	12	211-220	12
221-230	12	221-230	12	221-230	12	221-230	12
231-240	12	231-240	12	231-240	12	231-240	12
241-250	12	241-250	12	241-250	12	241-250	12
251-260	12	251-260	12	251-260	12	251-260	12
261-270	12	261-270	12	261-270	12	261-270	12
271-280	12	271-280	12	271-280	12	271-280	12
281-290	12	281-290	12	281-290	12	281-290	12
291-300	12	291-300	12	291-300	12	291-300	12
301-310	12	301-310	12	301-310	12	301-310	12
311-320	12	311-320	12	311-320	12	311-320	12
321-330	12	321-330	12	321-330	12	321-330	12
331-340	12	331-340	12	331-340	12	331-340	12
341-350	12	341-350	12	341-350	12	341-350	12
351-360	12	351-360	12	351-360	12	351-360	12
361-370	12	361-370	12	361-370	12	361-370	12
371-380	12	371-380	12	371-380	12	371-380	12
381-390	12	381-390	12	381-390	12	381-390	12
391-400	12	391-400	12	391-400	12	391-400	12
401-410	12	401-410	12	401-410	12	401-410	12
411-420	12	411-420	12	411-420	12	411-420	12
421-430	12	421-430	12	421-430	12	421-430	12
431-440	12	431-440	12	431-440	12	431-440	



VIRGINIA Cavaliers			WAGNER Sashways			WESLEYAN Cardinals			WILLIAMS (Ephs. Ephmen)		
Orange and Blue			Green and White			Cardinal and Black			Royal Purple		
7-Clemson	20	7	7-Haverford	14	14	7-Middlebury	0	0	7-Trinity	28	0
0-Geor. Wash	13	6	7-Haverford	7	125	7-Amherst	12	12	7-Rochester	0	0
7-Penn State	26	7	7-Haverford	48	14	7-Coast Guard	7	26	7-Middlebury	0	0
20-V. M. I.	14	6	7-Kings Point	7	0	7-Worcester Tech	18	27	7-Wadsworth	6	6
13-Virginia Tech	17	14	7-Long M. C.	08	25	7-Amherst	6	22	7-Tufts	12	12
7-Vanderbilt	14	6	7-Long M. C.	14	26	7-Swarthmore	7	6	7-Union	13	13
7-Pittsburgh	18	19	7-Susquehanna	21	40	7-W. Mass.	21	21	7-Wesleyan	40	40
7 Wake Forest	14	0	7-W. Mass.	66	6	7-Prinny	10	6	7-Amherst	13	13
4 No. Car	26										
14 No. Car	21										
VIRGINIA M. I.			WAKE FOREST (Demon Deacons)			WEST VIRGINIA Mountaineers			WISCONSIN (Badgers)		
Cadets Kentucky			Wake Forest			Br. and Red			Cardinal and White		
R. C. State	20	0	14-S. Cal. State	19	46	16-Wake Forest	0	37	28-Marquette	14	14
7-Iowa	20	0	16-West Virginia	16	17	17-V. M. I.	0	12	37-Iowa	0	0
6-Geor. Wash	25	7	28-Marquette	28	09	13-W. & M.	13	21	9-Purdue	33	33
0-Richmond	24	13	14-N. C. State	14	21	21-Br. and Red	7	16	21-Southern Cal.	28	28
12-West Virginia	67	25	0-N. C. State	0	19	7-Marquette	0	0	16-Ohio State	27	27
12-Virginia	20	19	19-N. C. State	19	13	13-Geor. Washington	7	41	0-Mich. State	26	26
12-Davidson	24	14	7-W. & M.	7	7	26-St. Joseph	26	14	7-Northwestern	17	17
13-Wm. & Mary	29	0	14-Alexand.	14	27	14-S. Joseph	20	6	14-Illinois	21	21
0-Lehigh	29	0	14-Wake	14	27	27-N. C. State	7				
14 The Citadel	7										
3 Virginia Tech	09										
VIRGINIA STATE			WASHINGTON (Huskies)			WHITFIA (White Shockers)			WYOMING (Cowboys)		
Orange and Blue			Br. and Gold			Br. and Gold			Br. and Gold		
7-Tennessee State	12	13	14-Ala. State	0	20	20-Arizona State	20	38	38-Kansas State	20	20
14-Buffalo	0	19	0-Oregon	0	19	19-Utah State	0	35	35-Montana	13	13
0-Shaw	0	7	7-S. California	0	0	0-Detroit	41	21	21-Utah State	13	13
6 N. C. Coll.	6	7	13-Penn. St.	13	14	14-Okl. A. & M.	7	23	23-Colo. A. & M.	14	14
18-Henderson	6	7	7-S. Calif.	7	33	7-S. Dakota St.	7	23	23-Tulsa	13	13
27-Virginia Tech	7	7	13-Ore. State	13	12	12-Texas Western	28	21	21-Utah	13	13
27 W. Virginia	0	6	20-Cal. State	20	21	21-Hawaii	16	20	16-Brigham Young	0	0
7-N. C. A. & T.	7	17	19-Idaho	19	20	20-Cal. State	16	20	20-New Mexico	0	0
10-Morgan State	12	27	7-Wash. State	7	54	7-Drake	6	3	3-Denver	0	0
						7-Louis	0				
VIRGINIA TECH			WASHINGTON ST.			WM & MARY			YALE		
Cobblers			Cougars			Indians			(Ephs. Bulldogs - unofficial)		
Maroon and Orange			Orange and Gold			Green, Gold and Silver			Yale Blue and White		
0-Wake Forest	14	12	50-Southern Cal.	50	0	7-Yale	7	14	14-Connecticut	0	0
33-Pennsylvania	0	0	13-Kansas	13	0	14-V. Tech	14	27	27-Brown	20	20
14-Wm. & Mary	7	0	35-Cal. A.	35	7	47-Virginia Tech	47	46	46-Columbia	13	13
24-Florida State	2	0	20-Cal. State	20	7	39-West Virginia	39	34	34-Cornell	6	6
7-Richmond	7	9	7-Iowa	0	1	16-Geor. Wash	16	0	0-Cogate	13	13
17-Virginia	0	6	14-Ore. State	14	0	29-V. M. I.	13	20	20-Dartmouth	13	13
7-Geor. Wash	14	0	35-Ore. & Pacific	35	7	13-Wake Forest	13	14	14-Army	13	13
16-Clemson	21	0	21-Oregon	21	0	28-N. C. State	28	0	0-Princeton	13	13
34-No. Car State	26	13	27-Washington	27	6	6-Richmond	6	21	21-Harvard	0	0
39-V. M. I.	14	7									

## All America Football Teams for 1955

LOOK MAGAZINE  
(Composite double team selected by Football Writers Association of America)

End	Ron Beagle	Navy	Guard	Tony Sandison	Tulane
End	Harold Hurnline	Missouri	Center	Bob Pellegrini	Maryland
End		Michigan	Center	Hugh Pitts	Texas Christian
End	Rummie Loudd	U. C. L. A.	Back	Jon Arnett	Southern California
Tackle	Hardiman Curreton	U. C. L. A.	Back	Howard Cassidy	Ohio State
Tackle	Howe	Texas	Back	Joe Childress	Auburn
Tackle	Sam Hill	West Virginia	Back	Art Davis	Mississippi State
Tackle	Norman Masters	Michigan State	Back	Paul Hornung	Notre Dame
Guard	Bo Bollinger	Oklahoma	Back	Earl Morrall	Michigan State
Guard	Calvin Jones	Iowa	Back	Don Schaefer	Notre Dame
Guard	Jim Parker	Ohio State	Back	Jim Swink	Texas Christian
COLLEGE'S 66TH ALL AMERICA					
End	Ron Kramer	Michigan	Center	Bob Pellegrini	Maryland
End	Ron Beagle	Navy	Quarterback	Earl Morrall	Michigan State
Tackle	Frank D'Agostino	Auburn	Half	Howard Cassidy	Ohio State
Tackle	Bruce Bowley	West Virginia	Half	Jim Swink	Texas Christian
Guard	Bo Bollinger	Oklahoma	Fullback	Don Schaefer	Notre Dame
Guard	Hardiman Curreton	U. C. L. A.			
UNITED PRESS ASSOCIATIONS					
End	Ron Beagle	Navy	Center	Bob Pellegrini	Maryland
End	Bob Kramer	Michigan	Back	Howard Cassidy	Ohio State
Tackle	Howe	West Virginia	Back	Jim Swink	Texas Christian
Tackle	Norman Masters	Michigan State	Back	Paul Hornung	Notre Dame
Guard	Bo Bollinger	Oklahoma	Back	Jon Arnett	Southern California
Guard	Calvin Jones	Iowa	Back		

## Football Coach of the Year

[illegible]

Year	Coch	School	Year	Coch	School
1935	Lynn Waldorf	Northwestern	1946	Earl Blaik	Army
1936	Richard C. Harlow	Harvard	1947	H. O. Fritz	Crisler Michigan
1937	Edward C. May	Lafayette	1948	Bennie G. Oosterbaan	Michigan
1938	William F. Kern	Carnegie Tech	1949	Charles B. (Bud) Wilkinson	Univ. of Okla.
1939	Dr. Edward N. Anderson	Iowa	1950	Charles Caldwell	Princeton
1940	Clark D. Shugart	Stanford	1951	Charles (Chuck) Taylor	Stanford
1941	Frank W. Leah	Notre Dame	1952	Charles L. (Biggie) Munn	Mich State
1942	William A. Alexander	Georgia Tech	1953	James M. Tatum	Maryland
1943	Alvin A. Stange	Penn	1954	Henry R. (Red) Sanders	U.C.L.A.
1944	Carroll Williams	Ohio State	1955	(See Addenda)	
1945	Alvin N. Mumfian	Indiana			

**Records of Post Season Football Games**

Figures in parentheses after games denote attendance. For Bowl Game results previous to those listed below, see earlier editions of The World Almanac

**ROSE BOWL**  
(Pasadena, Calif.)

1910—Southern California 47, Pittsburgh 14
1911—Alabama 24, Washington State 0
1912—Southern California 21, Tulane 12
1913—Southern California 35, Pitt 0
1914—Columbia 7, Stanford 0
1915—Alabama 29, Stanford 13
1916—Stanford 7, Southern Methodist 0
1917—Pittsburgh 21, Washington 0
1918—California 13, Alabama 0 (90,000)
1919—Southern California 7, Duke 3 (91,000)
1920—Southern California 14, Tennessee 0 (92,200)
1921—Leland Stanford 21, Nebraska 13 (91,500)
1922—Oregon State 20, Duke 18 (86,000)
1923—Georgia 9, U. C. L. A. 0 (93,000)
1924—Southern California 29, Washington 0 (68,000)
1925—Southern California 25, Tennessee 0 (91,000)
1926—Alabama 34, Southern California 14 (93,000)
1927—Illinois 45, U. C. L. A. 14 (90,000)
1928—Michigan 49, Southern California 0 (93,000)
1929—Northwestern 20, California 14 (93,000)
1930—Ohio State 17, California 14 (100,863)
1931—Michigan 14, California 6 (98,939)
1932—Illinois 40, Stanford 7 (98,825)
1933—Southern California 7, Wisconsin 0 (100,000)
1934—Michigan State 28, U.C.L.A. 20 (100,000)
1935—Ohio State 20, Southern California 7, (89,191)

\*The 1942 game was played in Durham, N. C.

**SUGAR BOWL**  
(New Orleans, La.)

1945—Duke 29, Alabama 26 (72,000)
1946—Oklahoma Aggies 33, St. Mary's 13 (75,000)
1947—Georgia 20, North Carolina 10 (73,000)
1948—Texas 27, Alabama 7 (72,000)
1949—Oklahoma 14, North Carolina 6 (82,000)
1950—Oklahoma 35, Louisiana State 0 (82,470)
1951—Kentucky 13, Oklahoma 7 (82,000)
1952—Maryland 28, Tennessee 13 (82,000)
1953—Georgia Tech 24, Mississippi 7 (82,000)
1954—Georgia Tech 42, West Virginia 19 (75,000)
1955—Navy 21, Mississippi 0 (82,000)

**ORANGE BOWL**  
(Miami, Fla.)

1945—Tulsa 26, Georgia Tech 12 (30,000)
1946—Miami (Fla.) 13, Holy Cross 6 (38,000)
1947—Rice 8, Tennessee 0 (36,152)
1948—Georgia Tech 20, Kansas 14 (59,578)
1949—Texas 41, Georgia 28 (60,523)
1950—Santa Clara 21, Kentucky 13 (64,816)
1951—Clemson 15, Miami 14 (65,181)
1952—Georgia Tech 17, Baylor 14 (65,837)
1953—Alabama 61, Syracuse 6 (68,280)
1954—Oklahoma 7, Maryland 0 (68,718)
1955—Duke 34, Nebraska 7 (68,750)

**OTHER 1954 POST SEASON GAMES**

Potato Bowl, Bakersfield, Calif., Dec. 5—Compton 7, Boise 6. North-South All-Stars, Miami, Fla., Dec. 25—Southern 20, North 17. Gator Bowl, Jacksonville, Fla., Dec. 31—Auburn 33, Baylor 13. Rice Bowl, Tokyo, Japan, Jan. 1—U. S. Air Force 21, Marines 14. Tangerine Bowl, Orlando, Fla.—Omaha Univ. 7, Eastern Kentucky 6. Prairie View

**SUN BOWL**  
(El Paso, Tex.)

1945—Southwestern 35, Mexico 0 (13,000)
1946—New Mexico 34, Denver 24 (15,000)
1947—Cincinnati 18, Virginia Tech 6 (10,000)
1948—Miami 13, Texas Tech 12 (18,000)
1949—West Virginia 21, Texas Mines 12 (13,000)
1950—Texas Western 33, Georgetown 20 (15,000)
1951—West Texas State 14, Cincinnati 13 (18,000)
1952—Texas Tech 25, College of Pacific 14 (17,000)
1953—College of Pacific 26, Mississippi Southern 7 (11,000)
1954—Texas Western 37, Mississippi Southern 14 (9,500)
1955—Texas Western 47, Florida State 20 (14,000)

**COTTON BOWL**  
(Dallas, Tex.)

1945—Oklahoma A & M 34, Texas Christian 0 (37,500)
1946—Texas 40, Missouri 27 (46,000)
1947—Arkansas 0, Louisiana, State 0 (38,000)
1948—Southern Methodist 13, Penn State 13 (47,000)
1949—Southern Methodist 21, Oregon 13 (69,000)
1950—Rice 27, North Carolina 13 (75,347)
1951—Tennessee 20, Texas 14 (75,349)
1952—Kentucky 20, Texas Christian 7 (75,347)
1953—Texas 16, Tennessee 0 (75,504)
1954—Rice 28, Alabama 6 (75,504)
1955—Georgia Tech 14, Arkansas 6 (75,504)

**BLUE AND GRAY (NORTH-SOUTH)**  
(Montgomery, Ala.)

1945—North 26, South 0 (20,000)
1946—South 20, North 13 (22,500)
1947—South 33, North 6 (22,500)
1948—North 19, South 13 (15,000)
1949—South 27, North 13 (21,500)
1950—South 31, North 6 (21,000)
1951—South 20, North 14 (22,000)
1952—South 28, North 7 (22,000)
1953—South 40, North 20 (18,500)
1954—North 14, South 7 (18,000)

**EAST-WEST (SHRINE GAME)**  
(San Francisco)

1945—West 13, East 7 (60,000)
1946—East 7, West 7 (60,000)
1947—West 13, East 9 (62,000)
1948—East 40, West 9 (60,000)
1949, Jan. 1—East 14, West 12 (59,000)
1949, Dec. 31—East 28, West 6 (63,000)
1950, Dec. 30—West 16, East 7 (62,000)
1951, Dec. 28—East 15, West 14 (60,000)
1952, Dec. 27—East 21, West 20 (62,000)
1954—Jan. 2—West 31, East 7 (62,000)
1955—Jan. 1—East 13, West 12 (60,000)

**Walking, Cross-Country Runs and Marathons in 1955**

Event	Distance	Winner	Time	Site	Date
59th Boston Marathon	26 mi 385 yds	Hideo Hamamura	*2:18:22.0	Boston, Mass	Apr. 19
A. A. U. Walk	50 kilometers	Leo Sjogren, Finnish-Amer.	4:30:57.0	Baltimore, Md	May 1
8th Boardwalk Mile	1 mile	Browning Ross, Woodbury, N. J.	4:23.4	Atlantic City, N. J.	May 8
A. A. U. Walk	10 kilometers	Henry Laskau, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A.	48:43.3	Staten Island, N. Y.	May 15
A. A. U. Marathon	26 mi. 385 yds.	Nick Costes, Farrell, Pa.	2:31:12.4	Yonkers, N. Y.	May 22
A. A. U. Run	25 kilometers	Browning Ross, Penn A. C.	1:24:35.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	May 30
A. A. U. Walk	35 kilometers	Leo Sjogren, Finnish-Amer. A. C.	3:17:57.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	June 19
A. A. U. Run	20 kilometers	Dr. Charles Robbins, N. Y. Pioneer Club	1:10:47.0	Needham, Mass	July 4
A. A. U. Run	15 kilometers	Browning Ross, Penn A. C.	0:54.2	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sept. 5
A. A. U. Walk	20 kilometers	Henry Laskau, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A.	1:44:08.0	Pittsburgh, Pa.	Sept. 11
A. A. U. Walk	25 kilometers	Jim Hewson, St. Francis Xavier, A. C.	2:14:32.0	Buffalo, N. Y.	Sept. 25
A. A. U. Walk	15 kilometers	Henry H. Laskau, 92nd St. Y. M. H. A.	1:14:46.0	Atlantic City, N. J.	Oct. 2
A. A. U. Walk	30 kilometers	Alex Oakley, Ontario, Can.	2:36:11.0	Philadelphia, Pa.	Oct. 16
A. A. U. Run	30 kilometers	Browning Ross, Penn A. C.	1:21:25.0	Atlantic City, N. J.	Oct. 23
Heptagonal x-city	5 miles	Dave Eckel, Cornell	25:46.6	Bronx, N. Y.	Nov. 4
Metropolitan A. A. U. x-city	6 miles	Horace Ashenfelter	29:43.1	New York, N. Y.	Nov. 6
47th IC-4A x-city	5 miles	Henry Kennedy, Mich. State	24:30.3	Bronx, N. Y.	Nov. 14
Big Ten x-city	4 miles	Henry Kennedy, Mich. State	19:06.0	Chicago, Ill.	Nov. 18
N. C. A. A. x-city	4 miles	Chas. Jones, Iowa	19:54.7	East Lansing, Mich.	Nov. 28

\*New record.

# Horse Racing Records

Time is expressed in minutes and seconds. Dollars means the winner's share of the purse. A mile is 5,280 feet, or 1,760 yards. A furlong is one-eighth of a mile, or 660 feet, or 220 yards; + sign = 70 yards.

## Belmont Park

BELMONT STAKES (3 YR. OLDS, COLTS AND FILLIES)  
(Inaugurated 1867. Distance 1½ miles)

Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars	Year	Winner, weight	Time	Dollars
1896*	Hastings (122)	2.24 1-2	3,025	1927	Chance Shot (126)	2.32 2-5	60,610
1897	Scottish Chieftain (115)	2.32 1-4	3,550	1928	Vito (126)	2.33 1-5	63,430
1898	Bowling Brook (122)	2.32	7,810	1929	Blue Larkspur (126)	2.32 4-5	62,550
1899	Jean Bereaud (122)	2.23	9,445	1930	Gallant Fox (126)	2.33 3-5	66,940
1900	Idrim (126)	2.21 1-2	14,790	1931	Twenty Grand (126)	2.29 3-5	58,770
1901	Commando (126)	2.21	11,595	1932	Salerno (126)	2.32 4-5	55,120
1902	Masterman (126)	2.22 1-2	13,220	1933	Hurricane (126)	2.32 3-5	49,490
1903	Africander (126)	2.23 1-5	12,252	1934	Peace Chance (126)	2.29 1-5	43,410
1904*	Delhi (126)	2.06 3-5	11,575	1935	Omaha (126)	2.30 3-5	35,480
1905*	Tanva (121)	2.08	17,240	1936	Granville (126)	2.30	29,800
1906	Burgomaster (126)	2.20	22,700	1937	War Admiral (126)	2.28 3-5	38,020
1907	Peter Pan (126)		22,765	1938	Pasteurized (126)	2.29 2-5	34,530
1908	Volta (126)		22,765	1939	Johnstown (126)	2.29 3-5	37,020
1909	Joe Madden (126)	2.21 3-5	24,550	1940	Blmelech (126)	2.29 3-5	35,030
1910	Sweep (126)	2.22	9,700	1941	Whirlaway (126)	2.21	39,770
1913	Prince Eugene (109)	2.18	8,225	1942	Shut Out (126)	2.29 1-5	44,520
1914	Luke McLeake (126)	2.20	3,025	1943	Count Fleet (126)	2.28 1-5	35,340
1915	The Run (126)	2.18 2-5	1,825	1944	Bounding Home (126)	2.32 1-5	56,900
1916	Friar Rock (126)	2.22	4,100	1945	Pavot (126)	2.30 1-5	62,675
1917	Hourless (126)	2.17 4-5	5,850	1946	Assault (126)	2.30 4-5	75,400
1918	Johren (126)	2.20 2-5	8,900	1947	Phalanx (126)	2.29 2-5	74,980
1919	Sir Barton (126)	2.17 2-5	11,950	1948	Citation (126)	2.28 1-5	77,700
1920	Man o' War (126)	2.14 1-5	8,650	1949	Capot (126)	2.30 1-5	60,000
1921	Grey Lag (126)	2.18 4-5	30,200	1950	Middleground (126)	2.28 3-5	81,350
1922	Philly (126)	2.18 4-5	38,000	1951	Counterpoint (126)	2.30 1-5	82,400
1923	Zev (126)	2.19	38,000	1952	One Count (126)	2.28 3-5	82,600
1924	Mad Play (126)	2.18 4-5	42,880	1953	Native Dancer (126)	2.30 4-5	89,000
1925	American Flag (126)	2.16 4-5	38,500	1954	Hulk Gun (126)	2.29	83,700
1926*	Crusader (126)	2.32 1-5	48,550	1955	Nashua (126)		

\*Run at Jerome Park prior to 1890; Morris Park, 1890-1905. Distance 1½ miles prior to 1874, 1½ miles, 1874-1889; 1¼ miles, 1890-1892; 1½ miles, 1893-1894; 1¼ miles, 1895; 1½ miles, 1896-1925; increased to 1½ miles, 1926. Run at 1¼ miles, 1904 and 1905. Not run in 1911 and 1912.

## SUBURBAN HANDICAP (3 YEARS OLD AND UP) (Inaugurated 1884. Distance 10 furlongs)

Year	Winner, age, weight	Time	Dollars	Year	Winner, age, weight	Time	Dollars
1894	Ramapo (4) (120)	2.06 1-5	12,070	1927	Crusader (4) (127)	2.02 2-5	11,875
1895	Lazzarone (4) (115)	2.07 4-5	4,730	1928	Dolan (4) (105)	2.06 3-5	13,875
1896	Henry of Navarre (5) (120)	2.07	5,850	1929	Bateau (4) (112)	2.03 2-5	14,100
1897	Ben Brush (4) (123)	2.07 1-5	5,850	1930	Pete Wrack (5) (122)	2.07 2-5	11,850
1898	Tillo (4) (119)	2.08 1-5	6,800	1931	Mokam (4) (123)	2.02 2-5	11,100
1899	Imp (5) (114)	2.08 1-5	6,800	1932	White Clover II (6) (115)	2.03	7,250
1900	Kinley Mack (4) (125)	2.05 3-5	7,800	1933	Equislope (5) (132)	2.03 3-5	5,750
1901	Alcock (4) (112)	2.05 3-5	7,800	1934	Ladyspan (4) (114)	2.02	12,175
1902	Gold Heels (4) (124)	2.05 1-5	7,800	1935	Head Play (5) (114)	2.04 3-5	12,125
1903	Africander (3) (101)	2.10 2-5	16,490	1936	Fleethorn (4) (110)	2.01 3-5	10,950
1904	Hermis (5) (127)	2.05	16,800	1937	Anerold (4) (110)	2.01 2-5	17,050
1905	Beldame (4) (123)	2.05 2-5	16,800	1938	Cravat (4) (121)	2.02 4-5	10,850
1906	Go Between (5) (116)	2.05 1-5	16,800	1939	Eight Thirteen (4) (127)	2.01 3-5	25,200
1907	Nealon (4) (113)	2.06 2-5	16,800	1940	Your Chance (4) (114)	2.02 3-5	27,800
1908	Ballot (4) (127)	2.03	19,775	1941	Market Wise (4) (124)	2.01 2-5	27,600
1909	Fitz Herbert (3) (105)	2.03 2-5	3,800	1942	Don Hingo (4) (104)	2.01 1-5	39,210
1910	Olambala (4) (116)	2.04 2-5	4,800	1943	Albern (5) (108)	2.02	35,050
1913	Whisk Broom II (6) (139)	2.00	3,925	1944	Devil Diver (6) (132)	2.04	43,000
1915	Stromboli (4) (122)	2.05 2-5	3,450	1945	Armed (5) (130)	2.01 4-5	40,100
1916	Friar Rock (3) (101)	2.05 1-5	4,900	1946	Assault (4) (130)	2.03	39,090
1917	Boots (6) (122)	2.06	5,850	1947	Harmonica (4) (109)	2.03	43,000
1918	Johren (3) (120)	2.02 1-5	5,200	1948	Vulcan's Forge (4) (124)	2.02	41,000
1919	Corn Tassel (5) (108)	2.09 3-5	6,350	1949	Looser Weeper (5) (115)	2.02 3-5	42,100
1920	Paul Jones (3) (106)	2.02 1-5	8,100	1950	Busanda (4) (102)	2.02	41,900
1921	Audacious (5) (120)	2.05 2-5	8,200	1951	One Hitter (6) (112)	2.00 3-5	40,400
1922	Capt. Alcock (5) (108)	2.03	7,800	1952	Tom Fool (4) (128)	2.03 1-5	44,400
1923	Grey Lag (5) (135)	2.03 4-5	11,300	1953	Straight Face (4) (118)	2.00 3-5	61,160
1924	Mad Hatter (8) (125)	2.04 1-5	13,150	1954			
1925	Sting (4) (122)	2.03	13,150	1955			
1926	Crusader (3) (104)	2.03	13,150				

The race was not run in 1911, 1912 and 1914.

## LAWRENCE REALIZATION (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	School Tie (110)	13	2.43 3-5	18,300
1947	Coamle Bomb (114)	13	2.42 4-5	19,050
1948	Ace Admiral (114)	13	2.44 1-5	20,400
1949	Ponder (128)	13	2.42 3-5	15,500
1950	Bed O' Roses (107)	13	2.42 3-5	15,000
1951	Counterpoint (126)	13	2.43 2-5	15,700
1952	Mark-Ye-Well (118)	13	2.42	20,000
1953	Platan (110)	13	2.43 2-5	20,150
1954	Fisherman (122)	13	2.44 3-5	18,900
1955	Thinking Cap (114)	13	2.44 2-5	18,250

## WITHERS STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Year	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Hampden (126)	8	1.36	20,320
1947	Knicker (126)	8	1.36 1-5	20,950
1948	Vulcan's Forge (126)	8	1.37 2-5	20,100
1949	Omaha (126)	8	1.36 4-5	21,750
1950	Hill Prince (126)	8	1.35 4-5	20,000
1951	Battlefield (126)	8	1.37	22,050
1952	Armageddon (126)	8	1.36 1-5	20,250
1953	Native Dancer (126)	8	1.36 3-5	21,850
1954	Jet Action (126)	8	1.36	
1955	Traffic Judge (126)	8	1.36	

## METROPOLITAN HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	Gallorette (4) (110)	8	1.37	22,050
1947	Stymie (6) (124)	8	1.37 2-5	21,650
1948	Stymie (7) (126)	8	1.36 4-5	21,200
1949	Looser Weeper (4) (105)	8	1.36 2-5	21,400
1950	Greek Ship (3) (106)	8	1.36 3-5	22,450
1951	Casemate (4) (115)	8	1.35 2-5	26,000
1952	Mameluke (4) (112)	8	1.36 2-5	25,200
1953	Tom Fool (4) (130)	8	1.35 4-5	25,800
1954	Native Dancer (4) (130)	8	1.35 1-5	25,300
1955	High Gun (4) (130)	8	1.35 3-5	25,500

## FUTURITY STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Year	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll's
1946	First Flight (123)	6½	1.15 1-5	73,350
1947	Citation (122)	6½	1.15 4-5	78,400
1948	Blue Peter (126)	6½	1.14 3-5	87,580
1949	Gulloine (122)	6½	1.15 3-5	81,713
1950	Battlefield (122)	6½	1.17 1-5	86,710
1951	Tom Fool (122)	6½	1.17 2-5	82,845
1952	Native Dancer (122)	6½	1.16	88,015
1953	Porterhouse (122)	6½	1.15 3-5	100,125
1954	Nashua (122)	6½	1.16 4-5	
1955	Nail (122)	6½	1.16 4-5	

## Belmont Park (Cont'd)

COACHING CLUB AMER. OAKS (3 YR. FILLIES)					JOCKEY CLUB GOLD CUP (3 YR. AND UP)				
Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	
1946	Hypnotic (121)	11	2:18 4-5	21,180	Pavot (4) (124)	16	3:22 3-5	18,250	
1947	Harmonica (121)	11	2:18 1-5	48,200	Phalanx (3) (117)	16	3:21 3-5	17,850	
1948	Scattered (121)	11	2:18 4-5	43,700	Citation (3) (117)	16	3:21 3-5	72,000	
1949	Wistful (121)	11	2:19 3-5	48,700	Ponder (3) (117)	16	3:22 4-5	36,300	
1950	Next Move (121)	11	2:15 4-5	44,500	Hill Prince (3) (117)	16	3:23 2-5	36,000	
1951	How (121)	11	2:16 4-5	46,800	Counterpoint (3) (117)	16	3:24 3-5	36,600	
1952	Rail Delight (121)	11	2:17 4-5	45,100	One Count (3) (117)	16	3:24 1-5	52,100	
1953	Greelan Queen (121)	11	2:18 3-5	45,500	Level Lea (3) (117)	16	3:27	55,100	
1954	Cherokee Rose (121)	11	2:19 3-5	43,900	High Gun (3) (119)	16	3:25 4-5	55,150	
1955	High Voltage (121)	11	2:17 3-5	45,800	Nashua (3) (119)	16	3:24 4-5	52,850	

MATRON STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)					JUVENILE STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)				
Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	
1946	First Flight (123)	6	1:08 3-5	35,535	Eternal War (122)	5	0:57 3-5	11,215	
1947	Inheritance (113)	6	1:10 1-5	35,060	My Request (117)	5	0:57 3-5	12,100	
1948	Myrtle Charm (119)	6	1:10 3-5	37,805	Marabout (113)	5	0:59 1-5	10,275	
1949	Bird o' Roses (119)	6	1:11 1-5	40,210	Ferd (122)	5	0:57 4-5	11,125	
1950	Atalanta (119)	6	1:12	38,690	Liberty Rab (122)	5	0:57 2-5	11,500	
1951	Rose Jet (119)	6	1:11 1-5	44,830	Primate (122)	5	0:57 1-5	11,550	
1952	Is Proud (119)	6	1:09 2-5	40,960	Fort Salonga (122)	5	0:58 2-5	13,075	
1953	Evening Out (119)	6	1:10 2-5	41,345	Catapaw (117)	5	0:57 1-5	11,750	
1954	High Voltage (119)	6	1:10	49,330	Nashua (117)	5	0:58	12,150	
1955	Doubledogdare (119)	6	1:09 4-5	48,620	Polly's Jet (122)	5	0:56 4-5	14,725	

BROOK STEEPLECHASE (4 YR. AND UP)					GRAND NAT'L STEEPLE. (4 YR. AND UP)				
Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	
1946	Burma Road (7) (156)	20	4:49 4-5	13,750	Elkridge (8) (151)	24	5:48 4-5	21,425	
1947	Adaptable (6) (140)	20	4:52 1-5	13,250	Adaptable (6) (147)	24	5:41 3-5	29,775	
1948	Trough Hill (6) (142)	20	4:47 1-5	13,500	American Way (6) (144)	24	5:50	22,355	
1949	Trough Hill (7) (153)	20	4:52 1-5	10,425	Hls Boots (4) (141)	24	5:48 3-5	15,550	
1950	Oedipus (4) (149)	20	4:46	11,025	Trough Hill (8) (150)	24	5:42 2-5	16,450	
1951	Oedipus (5) (161)	20	4:45	11,675	Oedipus (5) (165)	24	5:50 1-5	16,750	
1952	Jam (5) (156)	20	4:21 2-5	12,100	Sea Legs (6) (136)	24	5:44	19,550	
1953	The Mast (6) (167)	20	4:46 3-5	12,350	Hls Boots (8) (141)	24	5:45 1-5	20,350	
1954	Neji (4) (137)	20	4:39 4-5	12,250	Shipboard (4) (152)	24	5:42	19,000	
1955	Neji (5) (159)	20	4:46 2-5	11,850	Neji (5) (163)	24	5:54 2-5	19,200	

CHAMPAGNE STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)					FASHION STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)				
Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	
1946	Donor (116)	8	1:37 2-5	20,550	First Flight (110)	4 1/2	0:51	10,530	
1947	Vulcan's Forge (110)	8	1:36 3-5	31,700	Caltha (119)	4 1/2	0:53 1-5	11,475	
1948	Capot (110)	8	1:37 1-5	24,300	Fond Embrace (114)	4 1/2	0:53 4-5	10,350	
1949	Theory (113)	8	1:37	23,150	Rare Perfume (110)	4 1/2	0:51 2-5	10,275	
1950	Uncle Miltie (122)	8	1:36 3-5	24,050	Remove (110)	4 1/2	0:52 3-5	10,925	
1951	Armageddon (122)	8	1:38 1-5	24,050	Clgar Maid (110)	4 1/2	0:52	11,375	
1952	Laffango (122)	8	1:38	25,600	Countess Jane (119)	4 1/2	0:52 1-5	11,025	
1953	Fisherman (122)	8	1:38 3-5	25,700	Evening Out (114)	4 1/2	0:52	10,975	
1954	Flying Fury (122)	8	1:37 4-5	24,700	Sofarsogood (114)	4 1/2	0:51 1-5	11,950	
1955	Beau Fond (122)	8	1:36 2-5	22,700	Pretty Plunger (114)	4 1/2	0:51 2-5	14,650	

JEROME HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS)					TOBOGGAN HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)				
Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	
1946	Mahout (114)	8	1.37	14,400	Polynesian (4) (124)	6	1.13	11,650	
1947	Donor (115)	8	1.37 2-5	21,550	Buzfuz (5) (121)	6	1.11	17,900	
1948	Coutdown (126)	8	1.36	21,450	Rippez (5) (129)	6	1.09 3-5	20,650	
1949	Capot (126)	8	1.36 4-5	17,400	Rippez (6) (129)	6	1.09 2-5	16,850	
1950	Hill Prince (129)	8	1.35 4-5	17,150	Piet (5) (118)	6	1.10 3-5	17,250	
1951	Alerted (115)	8	1.36 1-5	17,650	Hypthasia (4) (110)	6	1.09 2-5	17,650	
1952	Tom Fool (120)	8	1.37	17,000	Dark Peter (4) (108)	6	1.09 1-5	16,150	
1953	Navy Page (114)	8	1.37	18,800	Tuscany (5) (122)	6	1.10	21,450	
1954	Martyr (110)	8	1.35 4-5	18,000	White Skies (5) (132)	6	1.09 1-5	21,600	
1955	Traffic Judge (126)	8	1.35 1-5	21,750	Sallor (3) (106)	6	1.08 4-5	18,950	

## Empire City

(Not run since 1953)

(Not run since 1953)

WESTCHESTER HDCP (3-YR. OLDS AND UP)				EMPIRE CITY HDCP (3-YR. OLDS)				
Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1944	Seven Hearts (4) (124)	9½	1:58	23,515	Star Up (120)	9½	1:56 1-5	38,580
1945	Stytle (4) (125)	9½	1:56 4-5	38,765	Galorette (116)	9½	1:56 4-5	39,560
1946	Assault (3) (122)	9½	1:56 2-5	38,600	Bonnie Beryl (113)	9½	1:56 4-5	39,400
1947	Bridal Flower (4) (108)	9½	1:59 1-5	39,700	Phalanx (126)	9½	1:57 4-5	38,500
1948	Better Self (3) (119)	9½	1:57 4-5	39,600	Miss Request (118)	9½	1:57 2-5	39,700
1949	Three Rings (4) (116)	9½	1:56 4-5	20,200	Palestinian (125)	9½	1:57 1-5	38,000
1950	Palestinian (4) (123)	9½	1:57 1-5	25,100	All At Once (103)	9½	1:59	22,750
1951	Bryan G (4) (117)	9	1:49 1-5	21,100	Counterpoint (130)	9½	1:58 3-5	41,500
1952	Battlefield (4) (123)	9	1:50 1-5	38,350	Tom Fool (128)	9½	1:58	37,650
1953	Cold Command (4) (112)	9	1:49 3-5	38,150	Find (126)	9½	1:58	40,450

BUTLER HANDICAP (3-YR. FAR-OLDS AND UP)					GOLD CUP (3 YR. AND UP)				
Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	
1944	First Fiddle (5) (126)	9 1/2	1.56	38,225					
1945	Stymle (4) (121)	9 1/2	1.56 3-5	38,770					
1946	Lucky Draw (5) (105)	9 1/2	1.55 1-5	39,900					
1947	Assault (4) (135)	9 1/2	1.56 3-5	36,700	Stymle (6) (126)	13	2.42 3-5	73,000	
1948	Donor (4) (117)	9 1/2	1.58	58,550	Citation (3) (119)	13	2.42 4-5	75,600	
1949	Conliver (5) (112)	9 1/2	1.57 1-5	40,300	Adlle (3) (117)	13	2.45	37,800	
1950	Lozer Weeper (5) (118)	9 1/2	1.55	40,700	Greek Ship (3) (119)	13	2.43 4-5	39,700	
1951	Oil Capitol (4) (108)	9 1/2	1.56 4-5	42,600	Counterpoint (3) (119)	13	2.42 4-5	35,800	
1952	Maracador (3) (110)	9 1/2	1.56	38,100	One Count (3) (119)	13	2.44	52,550	
1953	Quiet Step (4) (109)	9 1/2	1.57 4-5	40,800	Crafty Admiral (5) (126)	13	2.43 3-5	53,550	

## Saratoga

## HOPEFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Blue Border (122)	6 1/2	1:17	46,450
1947	Belle (114)	6 1/2	1:17 2-5	48,200
1948	Blue Peter (126)	6 1/2	1:19 1-5	47,750
1949	Middleground (114)	6 1/2	1:18 2-5	44,050
1950	Battlefield (122)	6 1/2	1:18	47,550
1951	Cousin (122)	6 1/2	1:19 1-5	51,700
1952	Native Dancer (122)	6 1/2	1:18 4-5	51,150
1953	Artismo (122)	6 1/2	1:18	58,900
1954	Nashua (122)	6 1/2	1:17 4-5	57,050
1955	Needles (122)	6 1/2	1:18 1-5	50,000

## TRAVELER'S STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Yatohez (124)	10	2:08	24,750
1947	Young Peter (124)	10	2:06 1-5	28,450
1948	Ace Admiral (108)	10	2:05	19,850
1949	Arise (108)	10	2:06 1-5	16,400
1950	Lights Up (110)	10	2:03	19,350
1951	Battlefield (123)	10	2:06 1-5	15,000
1952	One Count (126)	10	2:07 2-5	16,450
1953	Native Dancer (126)	10	2:05 3-5	18,850
1954	Fisherman (120)	10	2:06	19,500
1955	Thinkin' Cap (120)	10	2:06 2-5	19,150

## SARATOGA SPECIAL (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Grand Admiral (122)	6	1:13 2-5	6,500
1947	Better Self (122)	6	1:12 4-5	14,250
1948	Blue Peter (122)	6	1:13	10,500
1949	More Sun (118)	6	1:13 4-5	12,750
1950	Battlefield (122)	6	1:11 1-5	11,500
1951	Cousin (122)	6	1:12	13,000
1952	Native Dancer (122)	6	1:13 1-5	17,000
1953	Porterhouse (122)	6	1:12 4-5	17,750
1954	Royal Coinage (122)	6	1:12 1-5	15,000
1955	Polly's Jet (122)	6	1:11 2-5	15,250

## ALABAMA STAKES (3 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Hypnotic (124)	10	2:04 1-5	18,250
1947	But Why Not (126)	10	2:05	17,975
1948	Complacence (112)	10	2:06	10,000
1949	Adile (112)	10	2:04	17,000
1950	Battlefield (108)	10	2:04 2-5	15,850
1951	Klas Me Kate (126)	10	2:05 3-5	15,250
1952	Lily White (109)	10	2:05 4-5	17,000
1953	Sabbette (114)	10	2:06	18,800
1954	Parlo (121)	9	2:06	20,650
1955	Rico Rico (113)	10	2:05 4-5	20,750

## U. S. HOTEL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	I Will (122)	6	1:13	14,275
1947	My Request (122)	6	1:11 3-5	15,375
1948	The Admiral (118)	6	1:13 4-5	14,400
1949	More Sun (118)	6	1:12	14,500
1950	Northern Star (118)	6	1:13	14,275
1951	Jet Master (122)	6	1:12 1-5	16,225
1952	Tahltan King (122)	6	1:12 4-5	15,625
1953	Wise Pop (115)	6	1:12 4-5	19,075
1954	Summer Tan (122)	6	1:12 3-5	18,700
1955	Career Boy (114)	6	1:12 2-5	17,200

## GR. UNION HOTEL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Blue Border (110)	6	1:09 3-5	14,975
1947	My Request (125)	6	1:11	14,500
1948	Magic Words (109)	6	1:11 4-5	14,950
1949	Suleiman (114)	6	1:12 3-5	15,225
1950	Battlefield (114)	6	1:13	14,550
1951	Battlefield (114)	6	1:11 4-5	15,900
1952	Native Dancer (126)	6	1:11 1-5	20,325
1953	Artismo (122)	6	1:12 2-5	18,550
1954	Nashua (122)	6	1:12 2-5	17,175
1955	Career Boy (122)	6	1:12 2-5	17,175

## SPINAWAY STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Pipette (119)	6	1:11	16,875
1947	Bellesoeur (113)	6	1:12 3-5	15,025
1948	Myrtle Charm (111)	6	1:11 3-5	15,075
1949	Sunday Evening (111)	6	1:11 2-5	14,100
1950	Atalanta (115)	6	1:13	14,950
1951	Blue Case (119)	6	1:13 1-5	15,575
1952	Flirtatious (119)	6	1:13 1-5	15,575
1953	Evening Out (123)	6	1:13 3-5	41,050
1954	Gandharva (111)	6	1:12 4-5	44,650
1955	Register (114)	6	1:13 2-5	36,550

## SABATOGA CUP (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Stymle (5) (126)	14	Walk over	5,975
1947	Talon (5) (126)	14	2:58 2-5	12,300
1948	Snow Goose (4) (121)	14	2:57 4-5	11,000
1949	Doubleless II (5) (126)	14	2:52 2-5	11,750
1950	Coehise (4) (126)	14	2:57 3-5	11,900
1951	Busanda (4) (121)	14	2:59	10,955
1952	Busanda (5) (121)	14	2:59 4-5	11,325
1953	Alerted (5) (126)	14	3:01 1-5	10,875
1954	Great Captain (5) (126)	14	3:02 2-5	11,075
1955	Chesation (4) (126)	14	3:02 3-5	10,525

## Aqueduct

## DWYER STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Assault (126)	10	2:06 4-5	40,700
1947	Phulnix (126)	10	2:05 4-5	40,800
1948	My Request (121)	10	2:02	39,200
1949	Shackleton (111)	10	2:07 4-5	38,200
1950	Greek Song (116)	10	2:07	27,400
1951	Battlefield (121)	10	2:04 2-5	39,800
1952	Blue Man (126)	10	2:01 4-5	39,300
1953	Native Dancer (126)	10	2:05 1-5	38,100
1954	High Gun (126)	10	2:05	39,400
1955	Nashua (126)	10	2:03 4-5	37,200

## BROOKLYN HANDICAP (3 YRS. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Gialoretto (4) (118)	10	2:05	31,100
1947	Assault (4) (133)	10	2:03 3-5	38,100
1948	Conniver (4)	10	2:05 4-5	39,300
1949	Assault (6) (122)	10	2:04 4-5	40,600
1950	My Request (5) (119)	10	2:03	41,000
1951	Palestine (5) (122)	10	2:03 2-5	39,000
1952	Crafty Admiral (4) (116)	10	2:04 4-5	41,700
1953	Tom Fool (4) (134)	10	2:04 2-5	37,900
1954	Invigorator (4) (114)	10	2:03	40,500
1955	High Gun (4) (132)	10	2:03 2-5	37,900

## TREMONT STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	I Will (114)	6	1:13 1-5	9,825
1947	Star Bout (118)	6	1:11	16,576
1948	Prince Quest (113)	6	1:12 2-5	17,325
1949	Navy Chief (118)	6	1:11 4-5	11,850
1950	Silver Wings (117)	6	1:13	13,025
1951	Cousin (118)	6	1:11 1-5	13,475
1952	Bradley (114)	6	1:12 1-5	13,825
1953	Fisherman (114)	6	1:12 1-5	12,825
1954	Royal Coinage (112)	6	1:12	13,100
1955	Getthere Jack (122)	6	1:12	13,100

## GREAT AMERICAN STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Jet Pilot (122)	5 1/2	1:06 4-5	9,475
1947	Inseparable (114)	5 1/2	1:05	17,125
1948	The Admiral (104)	5 1/2	1:05	17,200
1949	Fox Time (114)	5 1/2	1:07 4-5	9,000
1950	Battlefield (126)	5 1/2	1:05	9,025
1951	Plintor (117)	5 1/2	1:05 2-5	8,150
1952	Hilarious (122)	5 1/2	1:05 2-5	9,975
1953	Quick Lunch (122)	5 1/2	1:05 4-5	10,800
1954	Right Down (122)	5 1/2	1:05 4-5	9,925
1955	Getthere Jack (122)	5 1/2	1:05 1-5	9,450

## Narragansett Park

## ROGER WILLIAMS HDPC. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP) NARRAGANSETT SPECIAL (3 YRS. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Helioptle (4) (117)	8 1/2	1:48 3-5	9,775
1947	Spangled Game (6) (118)	8 1/2	1:44 2-5	8,275
1948	Misleader (5) (114)	8 1/2	1:44 1-5	13,400
1949	Coaltown (4) (130)	9 1/2	1:57	10,975
1950	(Not run)			
1951	Abstract (5) (116)	8 1/2	1:45 2-5	4,060
1952	Larry Ellis (4) (111)	9 1/2	1:43 4-5	0,050
1953	Blue Darc (4) (112)	8 1/2	1:46	7,775
1954	Futureque (7) (106)	8 1/2	1:47	5,500
1955	(Not run)			

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'r's
1946	Lucky Draw (5) (123)	9 1/2	1:54 3-5	27,950
1947	(Not run)			
1948	Donor (4) (110)	9 1/2	1:57 2-5	20,750
1949	Donor (5) (118)	9 1/2	1:56 2-5	19,400
1950	DeLuxe (4) (110)	9 1/2	1:57 3-5	20,750
1951	Hall of Fame (3) (118)	9 1/2	1:56 4-5	18,950
1952	General Staff (4) (117)	9 1/2	1:56 2-5	19,450
1953	Walk Away (4) (112)	9 1/2	1:56 1-5	20,100
1954	Social Outcast (4) (122)	9 1/2	1:58	19,000
1955	Wise Margin (5) (122)	9 1/2	1:54 4-5	19,000

## Jamaica

Jamaica

YOUTHFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)				EXCELSIOR HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)				
Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	Twenty-Six (117)	5	1.00	4,070	Saguaro (4) (108)	8½	1.44 3-5	7,070
1946	Eternal War (117)	5	0.59 3-5	10,150	Fighting Step (4) (123)	8½	1.45	12,750
1947	Nearway (122)	5	0.59 4-5	14,500	Coincidence (5) (115)	8½	1.44	15,900
1948	External World (117)	5	1.00 2-5	14,375	Knockdown (5) (114)	8½	1.46	20,750
1949	Ferd (117)	5	1.00	10,375	My Request (4) (126)	8½	1.44 4-5	18,700
1950	I Was (117)	5	1.00 4-5	9,350	Arise (4) (116)	8½	1.43 4-5	17,200
1951	Battlefield (122)	5	0.59 4-5	10,700	Lotowhite (4) (116)	8½	1.44 1-5	20,750
1952	Native Dancer (117)	5	0.59 2-5	11,325	Spartan Valor (4) (126)	8½	1.44 3-5	18,950
1953	Reed (122)	5	0.59 4-5	10,975	First Glance (6) (118)	8½	1.44	20,500
1954	Summer Tan (117)	5	0.59 2-5	10,025	Find (4) (121)	8½	1.44	21,250
1955	Smooth Stride (122)	15	1.00 1-5	9,850	Fisherman (4) (126)	8½	1.45	20,450

\*Bank Account won, but was disqualified.  
Run in two divisions in 1950.

WOOD MEMORIAL (3 YR. OLDS)				GREY LAG HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)				
Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	Jeep (126)	8½	1.45 4-5	18,945	Stymle (5) (121)	9	1.49 4-5	10,640
1946	Hoop, Jr. (126)	8½	1.45	18,945	Stymle (5) (127)	9	1.49 3-5	24,760
1947	Phalanx (126)	8½	1.46 3-5	22,600	Assault (4) (128)	9	1.49 4-5	32,325
1948	I Will (126)	8½	1.43 4-5	31,325	(Not run)			
1949	My Request (126)	8½	1.45	31,325	(Not run)			
1950	Olympia (126)	8½	1.46 1-5	34,600	Lotowhite (3) (103)	8½	1.44 2-5	20,350
1951	Hill Prince (126)	8½	1.45	31,850	Cochise (5) (122)	9	1.50	19,700
1952	Repetoire (126)	8½	1.43 3-5	34,500	Tom Fool (3) (119)	9	1.49 2-5	42,200
1953	Master Fiddle (126)	8½	1.44 2-5	35,250	Find (3) (115)	9	1.50 1-5	44,700
1954	Native Dancer (126)	9	1.52 2-5	45,200				
1955	Correlation (126)	9	1.50 3-5	87,000				
	Nashua (126)	9	1.50	86,000				
		9	1.50 3-5	75,100				

Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, 1947.

## WOOD MEMORIAL (3 YR. OLDS)

## GREY LAG HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	Jeep (126)	8½	1.45 4-5	18,945	Stymie (5) (121)	9	1.49 4-5	10,640
1946	Hoop, Jr. (126)	8½	1.45	18,945	Stymie (5) (127)	9	1.49 3-5	24,750
1947	Phalanx (126)	8½	1.46 3-5	22,800	Assault (4) (128)	9	1.49 4-5	32,325
1948	I Will (126)	8½	1.43 4-5	31,325	(Not run)			
1949	My Request (126)	8½	1.45	31,625	(Not run)			
1950	Olympia (126)	8½	1.46 1-5	34,600	Lotowhite (3) (103)	8½	1.44 2-5	20,350
1951	Hill Prince (126)	8½	1.45	31,850	Cochise (5) (122)	9	1.50	19,700
1952	Repetoire (126)	8½	1.43 3-5	34,500	Tom Fool (3) (119)	9	1.49 2-5	42,200
1953	Master Fiddle (126)	8½	1.44 2-5	35,250	Find (3) (115)	9	1.50 1-5	44,700
1954	Native Dancer (126)	9	1.52 2-5	45,200	(Not run)			
1955	Correlation (126)	9	1.50 3-5	87,000				
1955	Nashua (126)	9	1.50 3-5	86,000				

Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, 1947.

## FLAMINGO STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

## WIDENER HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945	(Not run)				(Not run)			
1946	Round View (118)	9	1.52	29,800	Armed (5) (128)	10	2.02 2-5	45,700
1947	Faultless (118)	9	1.49 3-5	49,500	Armed (6) (129)	10	2.01 3-5	43,900
1948	Citation (126)	9	1.48 4-5	43,500	El Mono (4) (112)	10	2.01	43,800
1949	Olympia (126)	9	1.48 4-5	48,500	Coaltown (4) (123)	10	2.02	44,300
1950	Oil Capital (126)	9	1.48 1-5	44,800	Sunglow (4) (116)	10	2.06	43,000
1951	Yldiz (117)	9	1.51 1-5	50,000	Spartan Valor (4) (119)	10	2.02 1-5	51,300
1952	Blue Man (117)	9	1.50	47,450	Oil Capital (6) (114)	10	2.02 4-5	93,200
1953	Charlie McAdam (117)	9	1.50	47,450	Landlocked (4) (116)	10	2.03 1-5	102,200
1954	Straight Face (122)	9	1.49 2-5	116,400	Hasty Road (4) (122)	10	2.02 2-5	95,600
1955	Turn-To (122)	9	1.49 2-5	96,400				
1955	Nashua (122)	9	1.49 3-5	104,600				

Flamingo run in two divisions in 1952.

## Suffolk Downs

## MASSACHUSETTS HDGP. (3 YRS. AND UP)

## YANKEE HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Pavot (4) (120)	9	1.49 4-5	47,750	Cable (109)	9½	1.57 3-5	23,475
1947	Stymie (6) (128)	9	1.50	41,150	Donor (116)	9½	1.58	25,000
1948	Beauchef (5) (115)	10	2.02 3-5	47,250	Better Self (122)	10	2.03 3-5	42,500
1949	First Nghter (4) (104)	10	2.04 3-5	39,350	Going Away (106)	10	2.05 2-5	26,025
1950	Cochise (4) (120)	10	2.01 4-5	21,400	Crow Me (107)	10	2.05 1-5	11,475
1952	The Hitter (5) (113)	10	2.02 1-5	22,000	Out Point (108)	10	2.04	8,450
1953	Royal Vale (4) (110)	10	2.01 2-5	32,600	Blue Man (126)	10	2.02 1-5	38,950
1954	Wise Margin (4) (111)	10	2.02 1-5	43,300	Better Goods (116)	9	1.51	24,050
1955	Holoscope (4) (126)	10	2.01 3-5	43,100	Chevalon (118)	9	1.50 1-5	40,300
		10	2.01	36,000	Rockcastle (113)	9	1.50 2-5	40,100

## Hollywood Park

## AMERICAN HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

## HOLLYWOOD GOLD CUP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1940	Quick Reward (4) (120)	8½	1.43 1-5	39,750	Triplicate (5) (113)	10	2.00 2-5	79,900
1947	Burling Dream (5) (112)	8½	1.46 1-5	34,300	Cover Up (4) (117)	10	2.00	73,500
1948	Steuftaler (4) (111)	8½	1.48 2-5	32,400	Shannon II (7) (116)	10	2.01 3-5	67,600
1949	Double Jay (5) (119)	9	1.50 3-5	32,400	Solidarity (4) (115)	10	2.01 1-5	100,000
1950	Noor (5) (132)	10	2.00 1-5	33,250	Noor (5) (130)	10	1.59 4-5	100,000
1951	Citation (6) (123)	10	1.48 2-5	32,500	Citation (6) (120)	10	2.01	100,000
1952	Admiral Drake (5) (113)	9	1.48 1-5	33,050	Two Lea (6) (113)	10	2.00 1-5	100,000
1953	Royal Serenade (5) (123)	9	1.48 3-5	32,700	Royal Serenade (5) (113)	10	2.00 4-5	100,000
1954	Rejected (4) (123)	9	1.48	32,100	Correspondent (3) (110)	10	2.00 4-5	100,000
1955	Aldon (4) (116)	9	1.46 4-5	30,700	Rejected (5) (118)	10	1.59 3-5	100,000

## WESTERN STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

## HOLLYWOOD LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Honeymoon (117)	10	2.02	39,300	U-Time (114)	6	1.10 1-5	19,855
1947	Yankee Valor (118)	10	2.01 4-5	36,000	Nursery School (115)	5½	1.05 1-5	20,200
1948	Solidarity (119)	10	2.02 3-5	33,300	Brenton Light (119)	5½	1.06	19,800
1949	Redgrec (126)	10	2.03	42,900	Fleet Rings (119)	5½	1.06 2-5	28,850
1950	Valquest (111)	9	1.49	17,200	Sickle's Image (112)	5½	1.10	21,750
1951	Granor (110)	10	2.01 4-5	33,600	Thataway (119)	6	1.10	20,850
1952	A Glam (118)	10	2.01 1-5	36,550	Fleet Khal (115)	5½	1.04 3-5	15,500
1953	Rejected (126)	10	2.01 2-5	64,500	Thorus Khal (116)	5½	1.05 1-5	17,400
1954	Fault Free (111)	10	2.00 4-5	32,850	Fair Molly (111)	5½	1.04 3-5	18,450
1955	Swaps (126)	10	2.00 3-5	34,700	Miss Todd (115)	5½	1.04 3-5	18,000

(Run as Hollywood Derby until 1948.)

## Arlington Park

## ARLINGTON FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

## HYDE PARK STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Cosmic Bomb (122).....	6	1.10 4-5	68,875	Colonel O'F (119)	5 1/2	1.06 4-5	17,750
1947	Pier (122).....	6	1.11 4-5	68,900	Bewitch (119)	5 1/2	1.05	16,700
1948	Mr. Bushner (122).....	6	1.11	62,725	Provocative (116)	5 1/2	1.04 1-5	16,750
1949	Wilson's Boy (122).....	6	1.12 3-5	60,075	Unbridled (116)	5 1/2	1.05 2-5	16,000
1950	To Market (122).....	6	1.13 3-5	56,215	Kings Hope (122)	5 1/2	1.06 4-5	12,375
1951	Hill Gall (122).....	6	1.11 2-5	64,140	Oh Leo (115)	5 1/2	1.04 3-5	12,025
1952	Mr. Good (122).....	6	1.11 4-5	81,575	Princess Lvg't (119)	5 1/2	1.04 3-5	17,300
1953	Hasty Road (122).....	6	1.10 1-5	101,475	Sir Mango (115)	5 1/2	1.04	15,050
1954	Royal Note (122).....	6	1.10 4-5	93,345	Donna Jack (118)	5 1/2	1.05	16,700
1955	Swoon's Son (122).....	6	1.11 1-5	88,140	Our Prince (111)	5 1/2	1.05	16,700
					Doc Eggers (122)	5 1/2	1.04 1-5	14,775

Hyde Park Stakes run in two divisions in 1951.

## ARLINGTON HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

## ARLINGTON CLASSIC (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Historian (5) (112).....	10	2.01	38,700	The Duke (119)	10	2.02 3-5	70,850
1947	Armed (6) (130).....	10	2.02 2-5	37,400	But Why Not (117)	10	2.01 4-5	71,500
1948	Stud Poker (5) (110).....	10	2.04 2-5	38,000	Papa Redbird (122)	10	2.03	66,000
1949	Cowntown (4) (130).....	10	2.03 2-5	36,100	Ponder (126)	10	2.04 1-5	65,150
1950	Ponder (4) (128).....	10	2.01 3-5	46,500	Greek Song (120)	10	2.01 4-5	58,950
1951	Coelise (5) (120).....	10	2.03 4-5	100,000	Hall of Fame (120).....	10	2.03 1-5	62,870
1952	To Market (1) (118).....	9 1/2	1.52 1-5	107,160	Mark-Ye-Well (121)	8	1.39 1-5	105,370
1953	Oil Caplet (6) (120).....	9 1/2	2.03 2-5	49,650	Native Dancer (126)	8	1.38	97,725
1954	Stan (4) (114).....	9 1/2	1.57	99,050	Erhard King (120)	8	1.35	104,175
1955	Platan (5) (117).....	9 1/2	1.54 3-5	104,650	Nashua (126)	8	1.35 1-5	91,675

## LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

## STARS AND STRIPES (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Four Winds (119).....	6	1.12	51,000	Witch Sir (4) (115)	8	1.49 2-5	10,400
1947	Bowitch (119).....	6	1.10 4-5	47,150	Armed (6) (130)	9	1.49 1-5	37,500
1948	Pall of Water (119).....	6	1.12 2-5	40,350	Citation (3) (119)	9	1.48 1-5	48,000
1949	Duchess Peg (119).....	6	1.15 3-5	45,125	Cowntown (4) (130)	9	1.52 1-5	20,470
1950	Shawnee Squaw (119).....	6	1.12	43,865	Inseparable (5) (114)	9	1.49 1-5	41,955
1951	Princess Lygia (119).....	6	1.11 1-5	45,580	Royal Governor (7) (115)	9	1.49 1-5	18,620
1952	Fulvous (119).....	6	1.13 4-5	53,275	Royal Mustang (4) (101)	9	1.48 2-5	10,675
1953	Queen Hopeful (119).....	6	1.10 3-5	66,565	Abbe Stang (4) (124)	9	1.49 2-5	17,675
1954	Delra (119).....	6	1.10 2-5	62,750	Sir Mango (4) (115)	9	1.48 2-5	10,700
1955	Judy Rullah (119).....	6	1.13 4-5	57,335	Mark-Ye-Well (6) (111)	9		

## Washington Park

## AMERICAN DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

WASHINGTON PARK HANDICAP  
(3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Eternal Reward (118).....	10	2.02 3-5	83,450	Armed (5) (130)	10	2.01	39,900
1947	Fervent (118).....	10	2.00 3-5	93,250	Armed (6) (130)	10	2.02	37,500
1948	Citation (126).....	10	2.01 3-5	66,450	Fervent (4) (120)	10	2.04 4-5	36,000
1949	Ponder (126).....	10	2.00 2-5	66,160	Cowntown (4) (130)	10	2.03 4-5	34,800
1950	Hill Prince (126).....	10	2.01 1-5	60,050	Inseparable (5) (116)	10	2.06 1-5	31,900
1951	Hall of Fame (122).....	10	2.01 1-5	61,200	Courander (5) (115)	8	1.44 3-5	114,950
1952	Mark-Ye-Well (120).....	9	1.49 3-5	103,325	Crafty Admiral (4) (124)	8	1.46 4-5	119,900
1953	Native Dancer (128).....	9	1.48 2-5	66,500	Sickle Thimble (5) (106)	8	1.46 4-5	108,300
1954	Erhard King (124).....	9	1.49 4-5	68,900	Pet Bull (6) (110)	8	1.44 2-5	110,900
1955	Swaps (126).....	9 1/2	1.54 3-5	89,600	Jet Action (4) (120)	8	1.44	96,000

## WASHINGTON PARK FUTURITY (3 YR. OLDS)

## PRINCESS PAT STAKES (3 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Education (118).....	8	1.12 1-5	65,125	Sav Blue (115)	6	1.13	59,275
1947	Bewitch (119).....	6	1.10 2-5	78,050	Bewitch (119)	6	1.11	46,475
1948	Model Cadet (118).....	6	1.12 1-5	60,750	Sequence (115)	6	1.10	41,900
1949	Curtice (115).....	6	1.10 1-5	57,850	Here's Hoping (119)	6	1.10 2-5	43,175
1950	To Market (122).....	6	1.12	57,300	Plyamanta (116)	6	1.10 1-5	43,710
1951	Oh Leo (122).....	6	1.10 1-5	62,700	A Gleam (110)	6	1.10 2-5	47,220
1952	Mr. Paradise (116).....	6	1.10 2-5	79,710	Fulvous (119)	6	1.09 4-5	58,825
1953	Hasty Road (122).....	6	1.12 4-5	99,615	Queen Hopeful (119)	6	1.11	68,200
1954	Georgetown (116).....	6	1.10 1-5	88,380	Della (119)	6	1.14 4-5	61,900
1955	Swoon's Son (122).....	6	1.09 3-5	91,405	Supple (114)	6	1.10 2-5	57,710

## Laurel Race Course

## LAUREL HDGP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

## SELIMA STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Seven Hearts (6) (122).....	8	1.39 1-5	8,300	Bee Ann Max (111)	8 1/2	1.50	41,340
1947	The Doge (5) (122).....	8	1.39 2-5	8,210	Whirlsome (110)	8 1/2	1.46 2-5	40,340
	Confidence (5) (122).....	8	1.38 4-5	7,810	Gaffery (114)	8 1/2	1.46	39,220
1948	Istan (3) (108).....	8	1.42	9,320	Bed o' Roses (116)	8 1/2	1.45 4-5	40,010
1949	Alfox (4) (108).....	8 1/2	1.46 2-5	5,925	Rose Jimmy (122)	8 1/2	1.46 2-5	37,170
1950	Fleet Argo (3) (114).....	6	1.10 1-5	6,215	Aunt Jany (115)	8 1/2	1.47	38,380
1951	Alerted (114).....	6	1.11 2-5	6,135	Rose Jet (115)	8 1/2	1.46 4-5	32,430
1952	Hi Billee (4) (118).....	8	1.38 3-5	11,225	Tritium (111)	8 1/2	1.46 2-5	44,910
1953	Post Card (6) (113).....	8 1/2	1.54	12,175	Small Favor (116)	8 1/2	1.45	40,810
1954	Royal Bay Gem (4) (115).....	8 1/2	1.45	11,825	High Voltage (119)	8 1/2	1.44 3-5	49,930
1955	Subahdar (5) (124).....	8 1/2	1.43	11,875	Lever (119)	8 1/2		

For three-year-olds in 1950 and 1951.

## Kimberly Kid Sold For \$150,000

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Jenney of Walnut Hall Stud, Lexington, Ky., purchased the famed trotting stallion Kimberly Kid for \$150,000, Dec. 1, 1955. It was the second largest price ever paid for a harness horse, exceeded only by the \$500,000 figure paid by Hanover Shoe Farms for Adios earlier in the year.

# Sporting Events—Horse Racing

## Jamaica

### YOUTHFUL STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945 Twenty-Six (117)	5	1 00	4,070	
1946 Eternal War (117)	5	0 59 3-5	10,150	
1947 Newway (122)	5	0 59 4-5	14,500	
1948 Eternal World (117)	5	1 00 2-5	14,375	
1949 Ford (117)	5	1 00	10,375	
1950 Twana (117)	5	1 00 4-5	9,150	
1951 Battledfield (122)	5	0 59 4-5	9,350	
1951 Pinnacle (117)	5	0 59 4-5	10,700	
1952 Native Dancer (117)	5	0 59 4-5	11,325	
1953 Revolt (122)	5	0 59 4-5	10,975	
1954 Summer Tan (117)	5	0 59 2-5	10,025	
1955 Smooth Stride (122)	5	1 00 1-5	9,850	

\*Bank Account won, but was disqualified.  
Run in two divisions in 1950

### EXCELSIOR HANDICAP (3 YR. AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Saguaro (4) (108)	8	1 44 3-5	7,070
Fighting Step (4) (123)	8	1 45	12,750
Coincidence (5) (115)	8	1 41	15,900
Knockdown (5) (114)	8	1 46	20,750
My Request (4) (120)	8	1 44 4-5	16,700
Arise (4) (116)	8	1 43 4-5	17,200
Lotowhite (4) (116)	8	1 44 1-5	20,750
Spartan Valor (4) (125)	8	1 44 3-5	19,550
First Glance (5) (118)	8	1 44	20,000
Find (4) (121)	8	1 44	21,750
Fisherman (4) (126)	8	1 45	20,150

### WOOD MEMORIAL (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945 Deep Jr. (126)	8	1 45 4-5	18,945	
1946 A. Smith (126)	8	1 45	18,445	
1947 P. Smith (126)	8	1 46 3-5	22,600	
1948 M. Smith (126)	8	1 44 4-5	31,125	
1949 M. Smith (126)	8	1 45	31,625	
1950 M. Smith (126)	8	1 45 1-5	31,600	
1951 M. Smith (126)	8	1 45	31,550	
1952 M. Smith (126)	8	1 43 1-5	31,300	
1953 M. Smith (126)	8	1 44 2-5	31,250	
1954 M. Smith (126)	9	1 52 2-5	45,200	
1955 M. Smith (126)	9	1 50 1-5	87,000	
1956 M. Smith (126)	9	1 50	86,000	
1957 M. Smith (126)	9	1 50 3-5	75,100	

Run in two divisions in 1944, 1945, 1947.

### GREY LAG HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Stymie (5) (121)	9	1 49 4-5	10,640
Stymie (5) (127)	9	1 49 3-5	24,750
Assault (4) (128)	9	1 49 4-5	32,325
(Not run)			
(Not run)			
Lotowhite (3) (103)	8 1/2	1 44 2-5	20,350
Coralse (5) (122)	9	1 50	19,700
Tom Fool (3) (119)	9	1 49 2-5	42,200
Find (3) (115)	9	1 50 1-5	41,700
(Not run)			

## Hialeah Park

### FLAMINGO STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1945 Not run				
1946 Not run				
1947 Not run				
1948 Not run				
1949 Not run				
1950 Not run				
1951 Not run				
1952 Not run				
1953 Not run				
1954 Not run				
1955 Not run				
1956 Not run				
1957 Not run				

### WIDENER HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
(Not run)			
Armed (5) (128)	10	2 02 2-5	45,700
Armed (5) (129)	10	2 01 3-5	43,000
El Mono (4) (112)	10	2 01	43,800
Coaltown (4) (123)	10	2 02	42,600
Royal Governor (4) (118)	10	2 06	43,000
Sunglow (4) (116)	10	2 02 4-5	54,100
Spartan Valor (4) (110)	10	2 02 1-5	51,300
Oil Capital (5) (114)	10	2 02 4-5	93,200
Landlocked (4) (116)	10	2 03 1-5	102,200
Hasty Road (4) (122)	10	2 02 2-5	95,600

Run in two divisions in 1932.

## Suffolk Downs

### MANNING STAKES (3 YR. AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946 Pay (4) (122)	9	1 49 4-5	47,750	
1947 Pay (4) (122)	9	1 50	41,150	
1948 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 02 3-5	47,250	
1949 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 04 1-5	49,400	
1950 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 01 4-5	51,400	
1951 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 02 1-5	52,350	
1952 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 01 2-5	52,750	
1953 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 02 1-5	53,600	
1954 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 01 3-5	53,100	
1955 Pay (4) (122)	10	2 01	60,000	

### YANKEE HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Cable (10)	9 1/2	1 57 4-5	24,475
Donor (116)	9	1 58	25,000
Donor (117)	10	2 05 4-5	42,500
Donor (118)	10	2 03 2-5	26,025
Donor (119)	10	2 05 1-5	11,175
Donor (120)	10	2 04	8,450
Donor (121)	10	2 02 1-5	38,550
Donor (122)	9	1 51	24,000
Donor (123)	9	1 50 1-5	40,100
Donor (124)	9	1 50 2-5	40,110

## Hollywood Park

### AMERICAN HDCP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr.	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1947 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1948 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 50 2-5	17,750	
1949 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1950 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1951 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1952 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1953 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1954 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	
1955 Quick Howard (4) (120)	8	1 43 1-5	17,750	

### HOLLYWOOD GOLD CUP (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Tripple (5) (113)	10	2 00 2-5	79,000
Cover Up (4) (117)	10	2 00	71,000
Shannon (11) (7) (116)	10	2 01 3-5	67,000
Solidarity (4) (115)	10	2 01 1-5	100,000
N. A. (115)	10	1 59 4-5	100,000
Charley (4) (116)	10	2 01	100,000
Two D. (4) (117)	10	2 00 1-5	100,000
Charley (4) (116)	10	2 00 4-5	100,000
Charley (4) (116)	10	2 00 4-5	100,000
Charley (4) (116)	10	2 00 4-5	100,000
Charley (4) (116)	10	2 00 4-5	100,000

### WESTERN STAKES (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr.	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946 Hollywood (117)	10	2 02	11,000	
1947 Yankee (118)	10	2 01 4-5	36,000	
1948 Yankee (118)	10	2 02 3-5	31,000	
1949 Yankee (118)	10	2 03	42,000	
1950 Yankee (118)	9	1 49	17,200	
1951 Yankee (118)	10	2 01 4-5	43,000	
1952 Yankee (118)	10	2 01 1-5	61,500	
1953 Yankee (118)	10	2 01 2-5	61,500	
1954 Yankee (118)	10	2 00 4-5	42,500	
1955 Yankee (118)	10	2 00 3-5	44,700	

### HOLLYWOOD LASSIE STAKES (3 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
Patience (11)	6	1 10 1-5	19,625
Patience (11)	5 1/2	1 08 1-5	20,200
Patience (11)	5 1/2	1 06	19,500
Patience (11)	5 1/2	1 06 2-5	28,500
Patience (11)	6	1 10	21,750
Patience (11)	5	1 06	20,850
Patience (11)	5	1 04 3-5	15,500
Patience (11)	5	1 05 1-5	17,100
Patience (11)	5	1 04 4-5	18,100
Patience (11)	5	1 04 3-5	18,000

(Run as Hollywood Derby until 1948)



# Arlington Park

## ARLINGTON FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Cosmo Bomb (122)	6	1:10 4-5	68,875
1947	Pat (122)	6	1:11 4-5	66,000
1948	M. J. Barber (122)	6	1:11	62,725
1949	Wisconsin Boy (122)	6	1:12 3-5	60,075
1950	Pat Market (122)	6	1:13 3-5	56,215
1951	Hill Gall (122)	6	1:11 2-5	64,140
1952	M. J. Good (122)	6	1:11 4-5	81,575
1953	High Road (122)	6	1:10 1-5	101,175
1954	Val Noe (122)	6	1:10 4-5	94,145
1955	Sweet Son (122)	6	1:11 1-5	88,140

## HYDE PARK STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Colonel G. L. (119)	5	1:06 4-5	12,750
1947	Bewitch (119)	5	1:05	11,000
1948	Provenance (116)	5	1:04 1-5	11,750
1949	Imperial (116)	5	1:05 2-5	10,000
1950	Kings Horse (122)	5	1:06 4-5	12,750
1951	O. L. (119)	5	1:05	11,750
1952	Pharos (119)	5	1:06 1-5	11,750
1953	Sir Mungo (119)	5	1:05 1-5	11,750
1954	Domestic (119)	5	1:05 1-5	11,750
1955	One (114)	5	1:04 1-5	14,750

Hyde Park Stakes run in two divisions in 1951.

## ARLINGTON HDOP. (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Hilford (5) (112)	10	2:01	18,700
1947	Victory (130)	10	2:02 2-5	37,100
1948	Star Power (5) (110)	10	2:04 2-5	38,000
1949	Catdown (5) (130)	10	2:04 2-5	36,100
1950	Thunder (4) (128)	10	2:01 4-5	36,800
1951	Crusier (5) (120)	10	2:03 4-5	106,000
1952	J. Market (4) (118)	9 1/2	1:52 1-5	107,150
1953	Capital (6) (120)	9 1/2	2:03 2-5	99,650
1954	Star (4) (114)	9 1/2	1:57	99,050
1955	Phelan (5) (117)	9 1/2	1:54 3-5	101,650

## ARLINGTON CLASSIC (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	The Duke (119)	10	2:02 3-5	29,850
1947	But Why Not (117)	10	2:01 4-5	29,850
1948	Papa Redbird (112)	10	2:03	36,000
1949	Ponder (120)	10	2:03 1-5	36,000
1950	One (114)	10	2:01 4-5	29,850
1951	One (114)	10	2:01 4-5	36,000
1952	Mark-Ye-Well (112)	8	1:39 1-5	107,150
1953	Native Dancer (120)	8	1:38	107,150
1954	Edward King (120)	8	1:38	131,175
1955	Star (120)	8	1:35 1-5	107,150

## LASSIE STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Four Winds (110)	6	1:12	51,900
1947	Bewitch (119)	6	1:10 4-5	47,150
1948	Ball of Water (119)	6	1:12 2-5	40,140
1949	Pat (119)	6	1:15 3-5	45,125
1950	Lawyer's Girl (119)	6	1:12	44,500
1951	Pharos (119)	6	1:11 1-5	47,580
1952	Pharos (119)	6	1:14 4-5	54,750
1953	Opinion (119)	6	1:10 3-5	66,000
1954	Pat (119)	6	1:10 2-5	62,750
1955	Judy (119)	6	1:13 4-5	67,435

## STARS AND STRIPS (3 YR. OLDS AND UP)

Yr	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Witch Sir (4) (110)	9	1:49 2-5	15,000
1947	Arms (110)	9	1:49 1-5	15,000
1948	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 1-5	15,000
1949	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 2-5	15,000
1950	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 2-5	15,000
1951	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 2-5	15,000
1952	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 2-5	15,000
1953	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 2-5	15,000
1954	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 2-5	15,000
1955	Cratton (4) (119)	9	1:48 2-5	15,000

# Washington Park

## AMERICAN DERBY (3 YR. OLDS)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:02 4-5	81,450
1947	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:00 4-5	91,240
1948	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:01 3-5	86,140
1949	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:00 2-5	86,140
1950	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:01 1-5	86,140
1951	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:01 1-5	86,140
1952	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:01 1-5	86,140
1953	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:01 1-5	86,140
1954	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:01 1-5	86,140
1955	Edna Reward (118)	10	2:01 1-5	86,140

## WASHINGTON PARK HANDICAP (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:01	15,000
1947	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:01	15,000
1948	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:01 4-5	15,000
1949	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:03 4-5	15,000
1950	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:06 1-5	15,000
1951	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:06 1-5	15,000
1952	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:06 1-5	15,000
1953	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:06 1-5	15,000
1954	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:06 1-5	15,000
1955	Armed (5) (130)	10	2:06 1-5	15,000

## WASHINGTON PARK FUTURITY (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Education (118)	6	1:12 1-5	64,125
1947	Bewitch (119)	6	1:10 2-5	78,075
1948	Model Cadet (116)	6	1:12 1-5	60,750
1949	Model Cadet (116)	6	1:10 1-5	57,800
1950	Model Cadet (116)	6	1:12	67,200
1951	Oh Leo (122)	6	1:10 1-5	67,200
1952	Mr. Paradise (116)	6	1:10 2-5	79,110
1953	Handy Road (122)	6	1:12 4-5	99,615
1954	Handy Road (122)	6	1:10 1-5	88,140
1955	Handy Road (122)	6	1:09 1-5	91,405

## PRINCESS PAT STAKES (2 YR. OLD FILLIES)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Six Mile (119)	6	1:11	64,125
1947	Bewitch (119)	6	1:10	64,125
1948	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125
1949	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125
1950	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125
1951	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125
1952	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125
1953	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125
1954	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125
1955	Six Mile (119)	6	1:10 1-5	64,125

# Laurel Race Course

## LAUREL HDOP. (3 YR. OLDS AND OVER)

Yr	Winner, age, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Seven Hearts (6) (122)	8	1:49 1-5	8,300
1947	The Dope (5) (122)	8	1:49 2-5	8,210
1948	Incense (5) (122)	8	1:48 4-5	7,810
1949	Incense (5) (122)	8	1:48	7,810
1950	Alfoxie (4) (108)	8 1/2	1:46 2-5	5,925
1951	Elect Argo (3) (114)	8	1:40 1-5	6,255
1952	Alerted (114)	8	1:41 2-5	6,115
1953	Hi Billee (4) (118)	8	1:48 3-5	11,225
1954	Post Card (6) (113)	8 1/2	1:54	12,135
1955	Royal Bay Gem (4) (118)	8 1/2	1:43	11,875

## REJIMA STAKES (2 YR. OLDS)

Yr	Winner, weight	Fur.	Time	Doll'rs
1946	Free All Max (111)	8	1:40	11,870
1947	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:46 2-5	10,140
1948	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:46	10,140
1949	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:45 4-5	10,140
1950	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:46 2-5	10,140
1951	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:47	10,140
1952	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:46 4-5	10,140
1953	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:46 2-5	10,140
1954	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:46 1-5	10,140
1955	Whirlwind (116)	8	1:46 1-5	10,140

For three-year-olds in 1950 and 1951.

## Kimberly Kid Sold For \$150,000

Mr. and Mrs. Sherman Jenney of Walnut Hill Stud, Lexington, Ky., purchased the famed trotting stallion Kimberly Kid for \$150,000 Dec. 1, 1955. It was the second largest sale ever paid for a harness horse, exceeded only by the \$500,000 figure paid by Hanover Farms Co., Andover, at the yearling sale, Dec. 1, 1954.

### Other Horse Racing Winners in 1955

AQUEDUCT 1 mile  
Aqueduct 1 1 N Y

Event	Winner	Fur	Time
Queens County	Fahulst	8 1/2	1:24 3-8
Spring Maiden	Davaria	16	1:47 1-8
Hitchcock Stpl	Duffon	16	1:45 1-8
Shelby Stakes	Good Boy	7	1:24 2-8
Distaff Hdp	Oil Painting	7	1:24
Summer Festival	Illego	5	1:17
Longmead Hdp	Patrol Tiger	9	1:50 2-8
Camille Stakes	Matron	8	1:45 3-8
Antonia Stakes	Seneca	5 1/2	1:06 1-8
Armstrong Hdp	Par Mount	14	1:16
Large Park Hds.	Moyn II	6	1:11
Carter Hdp.	Bobby Brenato	7	1:25 2-8
Forget Hdp	Pulton	10	1:39 4-8
Aqueduct Hdp	Icarian	8 1/2	1:40 4-8
Antonia Stakes	Good	6	1:11 2-8
Virginia Hdp	Scarsburg	7	1:24 1-8
Virginia Hdp	Lucas	7	1:24 1-8
W. St. Hdp	Hot Hicogo	7	1:24
H. St. Hdp	Harvey	16	1:47 1-8
Devoit Hdp	W. W. H.	9	1:52 4-8
H. St. Hdp	Lucas	6	1:11 5-8
H. St. Hdp	Lucas	16	1:48 2-8
H. St. Hdp	Lucas	9	1:52
Camille Stakes	Camille	8	1:17 3-8

[illegible]

ARLINGTON PARK 1 1/2 miles  
Arlington Heights 411

Chapman H.	Mrs. Mack	8	1 15.25
" " H.	Mrs. W. W.	9	1 49
Holmes H.	Allyn	5	1 04.15
W. H.	" "	7	1 22
" " H.	" "	8	1 33.25
" " H.	" "	8	1 15
" " H.	" "	8	1 15.45

ALL ANGLE CUB 10 miles  
May landing N

[illegible]

**HAY MEADOWS** 1 mile  
San Mateo, Calif.

Compound	Yield (%)	mp (°C)	lit. mp (°C)	lit. yield (%)
1a	100	142	142	100
1b	100	142	142	100
1c	100	142	142	100
1d	100	142	142	100
1e	100	142	142	100
1f	100	142	142	100
1g	100	142	142	100
1h	100	142	142	100
1i	100	142	142	100
1j	100	142	142	100
1k	100	142	142	100
1l	100	142	142	100
1m	100	142	142	100
1n	100	142	142	100
1o	100	142	142	100
1p	100	142	142	100
1q	100	142	142	100
1r	100	142	142	100
1s	100	142	142	100
1t	100	142	142	100
1u	100	142	142	100
1v	100	142	142	100
1w	100	142	142	100
1x	100	142	142	100
1y	100	142	142	100
1z	100	142	142	100

REINSON PARK 1 mile  
Union 1 1/2 S }

Heide (Helen)	Wax	8	1 18 2 9
Wax	Wax	7	1 20 2 9
Wax	Wax	8	1 18 0 9
Wax	Wax	6	1 01 2 9
Wax	Wax	7	1 20 1 9
Wax	Wax	16	0 01 1 9
Wax	Wax	11	2 18 2 9
Wax	Wax	3	0 57 3 9
Wax	Wax	20	0 01 2 9
Wax	Wax	5	0 56 1 9
Wax	Wax	16	0 01 1 9
Wax	Wax	7	1 24 1 9

HELMONT PARK 1 1/2 miles  
(continued) Elmont, L. I., N. Y.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Meadow Brook	Stilpboard	20	4 44 2-5
Peter Pan Hdp	Nance's Lad	9	1 48 2-5
Marshall Hdp	Paper Tiger	8	1 46 2-5
Top Flight Hdp	Parlo	8	1 41 4-5
Western Hdp	Prince Hill	11	2 18 1-5
Ind. Highweight	Sailor	6	1 10
Riverland Hdp	Moby Morn	8	1 46 4-5
Steeple Chase	High Kick	9	4 49 1-5
Star Lightly Hd	Old Panning	6	1 11
Stone Dragon			
Hdp	Songul	16	3 49 4-5
The Anticipation	Charley Boy	6	1 09
Navy Hdp	Cavort	9	1 49 1-5
Woodward Hdp	Truffy Judge	9	1 48 1-5
Masked Hdp	Old Danbald	8	1 46 1-5
Michigan Hdp	Sam Outpost	11	2 14
North Hdp	Nancy's Lad	6	1 24
Ladies Hdp	Manistick	12	2 11 2-5
New York Hdp	Uncle Sam	11	2 24 4-5

**BOWIE RACE COURSE.** 1 mile  
Bowie, Md.

Miss Mary Ingham	Lady Balladur	6	1 06 4-5
Mr. J. M. H. H.	Marzen Hall	6	1 11 2-5
Barbara Fritchen			
Helen	Guynana	7	1 24 2-5
So Maryland H.	Hellonope	7	1 22 3-5
Bowie Hecp...	Joe Jones	8	1 45 4-5
Camptel Mem.			
Helen	Social Outcast	8	1 42 4-5
Governor's Gold			
Cup Makes	Boston Dogs	6	1 10 3-5
*Hafody won but was disqualified			

\* If nobody won but was disqualified.

**CHURCHILL DOWNS** 1 mile  
Louisville, Ky

Charles H. Downes	Torch of War	6	111 1-3
Edwin H. Fitch	Flaming Fury	5	115
Deatable Snakes	Cherry....	5	100 2-3
Harford Minor	Swampy Soil	5	101
Harford Minor	Diger Wander	5	101
Armed Forces	Starbopper	6	111 1-3
Gen. Hays	Harris Geo Luck	9	151 3-4
Gen. Hays			

DEI MAR 1 mile  
Det Mar Calif

1000	car H/d/p	Robinson	6	1 00
1001	car H/d/p	Hickory	8	1 05 2 5
1002	car H/d/p	Van der Vor	6	1 09 1 5
1003	car D/d/p	Hickory	9	1 49
1004	car H/d/p	Arg. gate	9	1 45 2 5
1005	car D/d/p			
1006	car 1 qu/d/p	Miss Todd	6	1 10 2 5
1007	car 1 qu/d/p	Hickory	6	1 10 3 5
1008	car 1 qu/d/p	Van der Vor	6	1 10 4 5

DE LAWARE PARK 1 mile  
Sinton Del

[illegible]DETROIT RACE COURSE 1 mile  
Livonia, Mich.

St. George's Hill	1000 ft.	8	1 to 4-5
Government Hill	1000 ft.	6	1 to 3-5

FAIR GROUNDS 1 mile  
New Orleans, La.

New Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
Old Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
Making Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
1st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
2nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
3rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
4th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
5th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
6th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
7th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
8th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
9th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
10th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
11th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
12th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
13th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
14th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
15th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
16th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
17th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
18th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
19th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
20th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
21st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
22nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
23rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
24th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
25th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
26th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
27th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
28th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
29th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
30th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
31st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
32nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
33rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
34th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
35th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
36th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
37th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
38th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
39th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
40th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
41st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
42nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
43rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
44th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
45th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
46th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
47th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
48th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
49th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
50th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
51st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
52nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
53rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
54th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
55th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
56th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
57th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
58th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
59th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
60th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
61st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
62nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
63rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
64th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
65th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
66th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
67th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
68th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
69th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
70th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
71st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
72nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
73rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
74th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
75th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
76th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
77th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
78th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
79th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
80th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
81st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
82nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
83rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
84th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
85th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
86th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
87th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
88th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
89th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
90th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
91st Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
92nd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
93rd Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
94th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
95th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
96th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
97th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
98th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
99th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00
100th Year's Hat	1	\$1.00	1	\$1.00

GARDEN STATE PARK 1 mile  
Camden, N. J.

Event	Winner	Fur.	Time
Valley Forge Hd	Hellscrope	8 1/2	1:40 1/4
Lawrence Valley	Dedicate	8	1:09 1/4
Lawrence Stakes	Dedicate	9	1:48 1/4
Cherry Hill Mt	Polly's Jet	5	0:58
Cherry Hill Hdp	Subahdar	9	1:47 1/2
Colonial Hdp	Royal Fan	6	1:10 1/2
Delaware Hdp	Gandharva	5	0:58 1/2
Delaware Stakes	Pretty Plunger	5	0:51 1/2
Jockey Belle Mt	Rare Treat	8 1/2	1:43 1/2
Longwood Hdp	Imagim	8 1/2	1:45 1/2
Camden Stakes	Nestor	8	1:12
N. E. Prospect St	Lucky G	8 1/2	1:42 1/2
Camden Hdp	Career Boy	9	1:48 1/2
Trind	High Voltage	9	1:49 1/2
Winland Hdp	Subahdar	9	1:42 1/2
Quaker City Hd	Prince John	8 1/2	1:49 1/2
Garden State Mt	Skinner Bill	10	1:09 1/2
Princeton Hdp	Skinner Bill	10	1:04
Princeton Hdp	Social Outcast	10	1:04

**GOLDEN GATE FIELDS—1 mile**  
Albany, Calif.

Pa-Line Hiderp	Karlton	0	1.08 1-5
Albany Hiderp	Organic	1	1.42 1-4
Berkshire Hiderp	Nair	6	1.09 2-5
Golden Gate Hiderp	Bell O Shandon	8	1.37 1-5
Golden Gate Hiderp	Bell O Shandon	8 1/2	1.43 1-5
Golden Gate Hiderp	Countess Fleet	8	1.36
Golden Gate Hiderp	Determine	8	1.38
Golden Gate Hiderp	Golden Land	0	1.48 1-4
Golden Gate Hiderp	Howay Baby	5	1.59 1-5
Golden Gate Hiderp	Beau Busher	8 1/2	1.42 1-4
Golden Gate Hiderp	Aldon	10	1.59 2-5
Golden Gate Hiderp	Scotch	5	1.58 2-5

GULFSTREAM PARK—1 mile  
Hollandale, Fla.

Armed Hdep.	Hangover	4	12 2-5
Magle City Hd	Fly Wheel	8	12
Hutcheson Hd	Nance's Lad	6 1/2	16 2-5
Appleton Hdep	Fly Wheel	0	14 1-4
Fountain of Youth	Nance's Lad	8 1/2	14 1-4
Col. John Clark	Minor Black	10	2,01 4-5
Dinner Stakes	Gettner Jack...	8	0 14 4-5
Sawannee River	Queen Hopeful...	8 1/2	14 1-4
Florida Owners Hdep	Bergoruk	8 1/2	1 50
Florida Derby	Nashua	8 1/2	1 14 1-5
Pet Lauderdale	Two Visted	8 1/2	1 14 1-5
Juvenile Stakes	Gettner Jack...	4 1/2	0 52 4-5
16-w. Hdep	Hangover	6 1/2	1 14 2-5
Hallandale Hdep	Deb Chaser	9	1 49 2-5

**HAWTHORNE PARK—1 mile**  
Cicero, Ill.

Midwest Hider	Speed Houser	5	1 36 2 4
Durango Stakes	Midlandward	5	1 17 2 4
Midlands Owners	Happy Go Lucky	5 1/2	1 45 1 9
Midwill Mem.			
Hider	Sea O Erin	6	1 44 1 9
Jurassic Hider	Ben A. Jones	6	1 15 1 5
Gold Cup	Maneyanto	10	2 04 0 5

**WIALEAH PARK - 1 1/2 miles**  
Hialeah, Fla.

Inaugural Hdp	Wrensbull	6	1 09 2 4
Jacqueline Stakes	Menolene	6	1 11 2 4
William Stakes	Houston Doge	6	1 10 1 4
Palm Beach Hdp	Wrensbull	7	1 13
Robert Hdp Hdp	Wrensbull	9	1 11 2 4
William Stakes	Houston Doge	7	1 10 2 4
McLennan Hdp	Social Outcast	9	1 09 2 4
Pla Breeders			
Stakes	Wrensbull	7	0 11 1 4
Abraham Lincoln	Wrensbull	9	1 09 4 4
Chapman Hdp	Wrensbull	9	1 01
Wrensbull	Wrensbull	9	1 04
Wrensbull	Wrensbull	7	1 11 1 4
Wrensbull	Wrensbull	7	1 11 1 4
Wrensbull	Wrensbull	12	1 09 1 4
Wrensbull	Wrensbull	12	1 09 2 4

HOLLYWOOD PARK 1 mile  
Inglewood Calif

Golden Gate		
Breeder's Hd.	Karim	5 1/2
Crenshaw Hdcp.	El Drag	7
Argonaut Hdcp.	Aldon	8
W.H. Rogers	Swaps	8 1/2
Globe Girl	Fair Moll.	6
Alhady Hdcp.	Countess Head	6 1/2
San Angeles Hd	Karim	6

1401 HOLLYWOOD PARK 1 mile  
continued Inglewood Calif

Event	Winner	Par	Time
Lakes & L. w. 18	John L. Sneyd	7	1:21 1/2
1st Ladies 11-14	Sue L. Ford	1	1:42 1/2
Hoop 2000	John L. Sneyd	1	0:57 1/4
Hoop 1000	John L. Sneyd	2	1:29 1/4
Hoop 500	John L. Sneyd	3	1:00 1/4
Chas. S. Howard	John L. Sneyd	5	1:01 1/4
1st Ladies 15-18	John L. Sneyd	1	1:41 1/4
Stafford Lakes	John L. Sneyd	1	1:09 1/4
Stafford Lakes	John L. Sneyd	11	2:40 1/4

\* If the word is not in the

JANALUA Little  
Jannalen Little N.Y.

[illegible]

ADDN 15ND 11 16 miles  
1st August 80

[illegible]

LAUREL RACE COURSE 1 mile  
Laurel St.

Species	Sex	Age	Weight (g)	Length (mm)	Wing (mm)	Tail (mm)	Bill (mm)	Foot (mm)	Middle toe (mm)	Claw (mm)
1. <i>Chondestes</i>	♂	Ad.	100	110	70	50	15	10	10	5
2. <i>Chondestes</i>	♀	Ad.	90	105	65	45	15	10	10	5
3. <i>Chondestes</i>	♂	Ad.	110	115	75	55	15	10	10	5
4. <i>Chondestes</i>	♀	Ad.	105	110	70	50	15	10	10	5
5. <i>Chondestes</i>	♂	Ad.	120	120	80	60	15	10	10	5
6. <i>Chondestes</i>	♀	Ad.	115	115	75	55	15	10	10	5
7. <i>Chondestes</i>	♂	Ad.	130	130	85	65	15	10	10	5
8. <i>Chondestes</i>	♀	Ad.	125	125	80	60	15	10	10	5
9. <i>Chondestes</i>	♂	Ad.	140	140	90	70	15	10	10	5
10. <i>Chondestes</i>	♀	Ad.	135	135	85	65	15	10	10	5

LINE OF SOWS 11 1/2 mile  
from 4 1/2

[illegible]

9. 10. 11. 12. 13. 14. 15. 16. 17. 18. 19. 20. 21. 22. 23. 24. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30. 31. 32. 33. 34. 35. 36. 37. 38. 39. 40. 41. 42. 43. 44. 45. 46. 47. 48. 49. 50. 51. 52. 53. 54. 55. 56. 57. 58. 59. 60. 61. 62. 63. 64. 65. 66. 67. 68. 69. 70. 71. 72. 73. 74. 75. 76. 77. 78. 79. 80. 81. 82. 83. 84. 85. 86. 87. 88. 89. 90. 91. 92. 93. 94. 95. 96. 97. 98. 99. 100. 101. 102. 103. 104. 105. 106. 107. 108. 109. 110. 111. 112. 113. 114. 115. 116. 117. 118. 119. 120. 121. 122. 123. 124. 125. 126. 127. 128. 129. 130. 131. 132. 133. 134. 135. 136. 137. 138. 139. 140. 141. 142. 143. 144. 145. 146. 147. 148. 149. 150. 151. 152. 153. 154. 155. 156. 157. 158. 159. 160. 161. 162. 163. 164. 165. 166. 167. 168. 169. 170. 171. 172. 173. 174. 175. 176. 177. 178. 179. 180. 181. 182. 183. 184. 185. 186. 187. 188. 189. 190. 191. 192. 193. 194. 195. 196. 197. 198. 199. 200. 201. 202. 203. 204. 205. 206. 207. 208. 209. 210. 211. 212. 213. 214. 215. 216. 217. 218. 219. 220. 221. 222. 223. 224. 225. 226. 227. 228. 229. 230. 231. 232. 233. 234. 235. 236. 237. 238. 239. 240. 241. 242. 243. 244. 245. 246. 247. 248. 249. 250. 251. 252. 253. 254. 255. 256. 257. 258. 259. 260. 261. 262. 263. 264. 265. 266. 267. 268. 269. 270. 271. 272. 273. 274. 275. 276. 277. 278. 279. 280. 281. 282. 283. 284. 285. 286. 287. 288. 289. 290. 291. 292. 293. 294. 295. 296. 297. 298. 299. 300. 301. 302. 303. 304. 305. 306. 307. 308. 309. 310. 311. 312. 313. 314. 315. 316. 317. 318. 319. 320. 321. 322. 323. 324. 325. 326. 327. 328. 329. 330. 331. 332. 333. 334. 335. 336. 337. 338. 339. 340. 341. 342. 343. 344. 345. 346. 347. 348. 349. 350. 351. 352. 353. 354. 355. 356. 357. 358. 359. 360. 361. 362. 363. 364. 365. 366. 367. 368. 369. 370. 371. 372. 373. 374. 375. 376. 377. 378. 379. 380. 381. 382. 383. 384. 385. 386. 387. 388. 389. 390. 391. 392. 393. 394. 395. 396. 397. 398. 399. 400. 401. 402. 403. 404. 405. 406. 407. 408. 409. 410. 411. 412. 413. 414. 415. 416. 417. 418. 419. 420. 421. 422. 423. 424. 425. 426. 427. 428. 429. 430. 431. 432. 433. 434. 435. 436. 437. 438. 439. 440. 441. 442. 443. 444. 445. 446. 447. 448. 449. 450. 451. 452. 453. 454. 455. 456. 457. 458. 459. 460. 461. 462. 463. 464. 465. 466. 467. 468. 469. 470. 471. 472. 473. 474. 475. 476. 477. 478. 479. 480. 481. 482. 483. 484. 485. 486. 487. 488. 489. 490. 491. 492. 493. 494. 495. 496. 497. 498. 499. 500. 501. 502. 503. 504. 505. 506. 507. 508. 509. 510. 511. 512. 513. 514. 515. 516. 517. 518. 519. 520. 521. 522. 523. 524. 525. 526. 527. 528. 529. 530. 531. 532. 533. 534. 535. 536. 537. 538. 539. 540. 541. 542. 543. 544. 545. 546. 547. 548. 549. 550. 551. 552. 553. 554. 555. 556. 557. 558. 559. 560. 561. 562. 563. 564. 565. 566. 567. 568. 569. 570. 571. 572. 573. 574. 575. 576. 577. 578. 579. 580. 581. 582. 583. 584. 585. 586. 587. 588. 589. 590. 591. 592. 593. 594. 595. 596. 597. 598. 599. 600. 601. 602. 603. 604. 605. 606. 607. 608. 609. 610. 611. 612. 613. 614. 615. 616. 617. 618. 619. 620. 621. 622. 623. 624. 625. 626. 627. 628. 629. 630. 631. 632. 633. 634. 635. 636. 637. 638. 639. 640. 641. 642. 643. 644. 645. 646. 647. 648. 649. 650. 651. 652. 653. 654. 655. 656. 657. 658. 659. 660. 661. 662. 663. 664. 665. 666. 667. 668. 669. 670. 671. 672. 673. 674. 675. 676. 677. 678. 679. 680. 681. 682. 683. 684. 685. 686. 687. 688. 689. 690. 691. 692. 693. 694. 695. 696. 697. 698. 699. 700. 701. 702. 703. 704. 705. 706. 707. 708. 709. 710. 711. 712. 713. 714. 715. 716. 717. 718. 719. 720. 721. 722. 723. 724. 725. 726. 727. 728. 729. 730. 731. 732. 733. 734. 735. 736. 737. 738. 739. 740. 741. 742. 743. 744. 745. 746. 747. 748. 749. 750. 751. 752. 753. 754. 755. 756. 757. 758. 759. 760. 761. 762. 763. 764. 765. 766. 767. 768. 769. 770. 771. 772. 773. 774. 775. 776. 777. 778. 779. 780. 781. 782. 783. 784. 785. 786. 787. 788. 789. 790. 791. 792. 793. 794. 795. 796. 797. 798. 799. 800. 801. 802. 803. 804. 805. 806. 807. 808. 809. 810. 811. 812. 813. 814. 815. 816. 817. 818. 819. 820. 821. 822. 823. 824. 825. 826. 827. 828. 829. 830. 831. 832. 833. 834. 835. 836. 837. 838. 839. 840. 841. 842. 843. 844. 845

MONSIEUR LE MARCANT, 10000  
Cherbourg (M)

[illegible]

|     |   |     |
|-----|---|-----|
| 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 |
| 0.5 | 1 | 1.5 |



## World Horse Racing (Running) Records

| Distance | Time | Horse | Age | Weight | Date | Track |   |   |   |   |   |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |
|----------|------|-------|-----|--------|------|-------|---|---|---|---|---|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|----|-----|-----|
| Miles    | 1/4  | 1/2   | 3/4 | 1      | 2    | 3     | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9  | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99  | 100 |
| 1/4      | 1/2  | 3/4   | 1   | 2      | 3    | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |     |
| 1/4      | 1/2  | 3/4   | 1   | 2      | 3    | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |     |
| 1/4      | 1/2  | 3/4   | 1   | 2      | 3    | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |     |
| 1/4      | 1/2  | 3/4   | 1   | 2      | 3    | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 | 58 | 59 | 60 | 61 | 62 | 63 | 64 | 65 | 66 | 67 | 68 | 69 | 70 | 71 | 72 | 73 | 74 | 75 | 76 | 77 | 78 | 79 | 80 | 81 | 82 | 83 | 84 | 85 | 86 | 87 | 88 | 89 | 90 | 91 | 92 | 93 | 94 | 95 | 96 | 97 | 98 | 99 | 100 |     |
| 1/4      | 1/2  | 3/4   | 1   | 2      | 3    | 4     | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 | 10 | 11 | 12 | 13 | 14 | 15 | 16 | 17 | 18 | 19 | 20 | 21 | 22 | 23 | 24 | 25 | 26 | 27 | 28 | 29 | 30 | 31 | 32 | 33 | 34 | 35 | 36 | 37 | 38 | 39 | 40 | 41 | 42 | 43 | 44 | 45 | 46 | 47 | 48 | 49 | 50 | 51 | 52 | 53 | 54 | 55 | 56 | 57 |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |    |     |     |

made on down-hill course, a Straight course, w Workout.

## Record of Man o' War

1212. AN A TWO-31 BR (1.1)

| 1919. ANA TWO-YEAR OLD |      |     |      |      |   | Price | Prize |
|------------------------|------|-----|------|------|---|-------|-------|
| Owner                  | Date | Wt  | Time |      |   |       |       |
| Keene Memorial         | 11-1 | 115 | 1    | 1:01 | 1 | 1     | 1     |
| Youthful               | 11-1 | 120 | 1    | 1:00 | 1 | 1     | 1     |
| Hi                     | 11-1 | 120 | 1    | 1:01 | 1 | 1     | 1     |
| U. M. Hotel            | 11-1 | 120 | 1    | 1:01 | 1 | 1     | 1     |
| Nanford Memorial       | 11-1 | 120 | 1    | 1:01 | 1 | 1     | 1     |
| United Union           | 11-1 | 120 | 1    | 1:01 | 1 | 1     | 1     |
| Hi                     | 11-1 | 120 | 1    | 1:01 | 1 | 1     | 1     |
| Hi                     | 11-1 | 120 | 1    | 1:01 | 1 | 1     | 1     |

|  | 1980 | 1981 | 1982 | 1983 | 1984 | 1985 | 1986 | 1987 | 1988 | 1989 | 1990 | 1991 | 1992 | 1993 | 1994 | 1995 | 1996 | 1997 | 1998 | 1999 | 2000 | 2001 | 2002 | 2003 | 2004 | 2005 | 2006 | 2007 | 2008 | 2009 | 2010 | 2011 | 2012 | 2013 | 2014 | 2015 | 2016 | 2017 | 2018 | 2019 | 2020 | 2021 | 2022 | 2023 | 2024 | 2025 | 2026 | 2027 | 2028 | 2029 | 2030 | 2031 | 2032 | 2033 | 2034 | 2035 | 2036 | 2037 | 2038 | 2039 | 2040 | 2041 | 2042 | 2043 | 2044 | 2045 | 2046 | 2047 | 2048 | 2049 | 2050 | 2051 | 2052 | 2053 | 2054 | 2055 | 2056 | 2057 | 2058 | 2059 | 2060 | 2061 | 2062 | 2063 | 2064 | 2065 | 2066 | 2067 | 2068 | 2069 | 2070 | 2071 | 2072 | 2073 | 2074 | 2075 | 2076 | 2077 | 2078 | 2079 | 2080 | 2081 | 2082 | 2083 | 2084 | 2085 | 2086 | 2087 | 2088 | 2089 | 2090 | 2091 | 2092 | 2093 | 2094 | 2095 | 2096 | 2097 | 2098 | 2099 | 2100 | 2101 | 2102 | 2103 | 2104 | 2105 | 2106 | 2107 | 2108 | 2109 | 2110 | 2111 | 2112 | 2113 | 2114 | 2115 | 2116 | 2117 | 2118 | 2119 | 2120 | 2121 | 2122 | 2123 | 2124 | 2125 | 2126 | 2127 | 2128 | 2129 | 2130 | 2131 | 2132 | 2133 | 2134 | 2135 | 2136 | 2137 | 2138 | 2139 | 2140 | 2141 | 2142 | 2143 | 2144 | 2145 | 2146 | 2147 | 2148 | 2149 | 2150 | 2151 | 2152 | 2153 | 2154 | 2155 | 2156 | 2157 | 2158 | 2159 | 2160 | 2161 | 2162 | 2163 | 2164 | 2165 | 2166 | 2167 | 2168 | 2169 | 2170 | 2171 | 2172 | 2173 | 2174 | 2175 | 2176 | 2177 | 2178 | 2179 | 2180 | 2181 | 2182 | 2183 | 2184 | 2185 | 2186 | 2187 | 2188 | 2189 | 2190 | 2191 | 2192 | 2193 | 2194 | 2195 | 2196 | 2197 | 2198 | 2199 | 2200 | 2201 | 2202 | 2203 | 2204 | 2205 | 2206 | 2207 | 2208 | 2209 | 2210 | 2211 | 2212 | 2213 | 2214 | 2215 | 2216 | 2217 | 2218 | 2219 | 2220 | 2221 | 2222 | 2223 | 2224 | 2225 | 2226 | 2227 | 2228 | 2229 | 2230 | 2231 | 2232 | 2233 | 2234 | 2235 | 2236 | 2237 | 2238 | 2239 | 2240 | 2241 | 2242 | 2243 | 2244 | 2245 | 2246 | 2247 | 2248 | 2249 | 2250 | 2251 | 2252 | 2253 | 2254 | 2255 | 2256 | 2257 | 2258 | 2259 | 2260 | 2261 | 2262 | 2263 | 2264 | 2265 | 2266 | 2267 | 2268 | 2269 | 2270 | 2271 | 2272 | 2273 | 2274 | 2275 | 2276 | 2277 | 2278 | 2279 | 2280 | 2281 | 2282 | 2283 | 2284 | 2285 | 2286 | 2287 | 2288 | 2289 | 2290 | 2291 | 2292 | 2293 | 2294 | 2295 | 2296 | 2297 | 2298 | 2299 | 2300 | 2301 | 2302 | 2303 | 2304 | 2305 | 2306 | 2307 | 2308 | 2309 | 2310 | 2311 | 2312 | 2313 | 2314 | 2315 | 2316 | 2317 | 2318 | 2319 | 2320 | 2321 | 2322 | 2323 | 2324 | 2325 | 2326 | 2327 | 2328 | 2329 | 2330 | 2331 | 2332 | 2333 | 2334 | 2335 | 2336 | 2337 | 2338 | 2339 | 2340 | 2341 | 2342 | 2343 | 2344 | 2345 | 2346 | 2347 | 2348 | 2349 | 2350 | 2351 | 2352 | 2353 | 2354 | 2355 | 2356 | 2357 | 2358 | 2359 | 2360 | 2361 | 2362 | 2363 | 2364 | 2365 | 2366 | 2367 | 2368 | 2369 | 2370 | 2371 | 2372 | 2373 | 2374 | 2375 | 2376 | 2377 | 2378 | 2379 | 2380 | 2381 | 2382 | 2383 | 2384 | 2385 | 2386 | 2387 | 2388 | 2389 | 2390 | 2391 | 2392 | 2393 | 2394 | 2395 | 2396 | 2397 | 2398 | 2399 | 2400 | 2401 | 2402 | 2403 | 2404 | 2405 | 2406 | 2407 | 2408 | 2409 | 2410 | 2411 | 2412 | 2413 | 2414 | 2415 | 2416 | 2417 | 2418 | 2419 | 2420 | 2421 | 2422 | 2423 | 2424 | 2425 | 2426 | 2427 | 2428 | 2429 | 2430 | 2431 | 2432 | 2 |
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|
|--|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|------|---|

1920 44 A THREE YEAR OLD

| 1920 AS A THIRTY YEAR OLD |     |   |   |
|---------------------------|-----|---|---|
| Victor                    | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| Helmont                   | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| Miller                    | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| Travers                   | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| Laurence Realization      | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| Jockey Club               | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| Putnam                    | 118 | 1 | 1 |
| Kenilworth Park           | 118 | 1 | 1 |

### Index

Total

Man of War died of a heart attack at 10:45 a.m. at the Federal Path of his owner, James D. St. John, 1000 10th St. N.E., Washington, D.C. 20002. The dog had been a member of the American Quarter Horse Club and had spent most of his life in the hands of the club. He was a champion of the American Quarter Horse Association and had won many titles. He was a champion of the American Quarter Horse Association and had won many titles. He was a champion of the American Quarter Horse Association and had won many titles.

Man of War was lost in the Atlantic Ocean on August 15, 1919. He was the only ship of his class to be lost. He was carrying a large amount of money, and the loss was a great blow to the Navy. The ship was carrying a large amount of money, and the loss was a great blow to the Navy. The ship was carrying a large amount of money, and the loss was a great blow to the Navy.

The only time he lost his hair was during the war.  
(Aug. 15, 1919)  
Man o' War after his retirement, 1921, spent most of his life traveling to race the "King of the Turf." He was a member of the Jockey Club and the American Horse Shows Association. He was also a member of the Jockey Club and the American Horse Shows Association. He was also a member of the Jockey Club and the American Horse Shows Association.

## Public Schools Athletic League of New York

By Tom Orr, School Sports Authority

The Public Schools Athletic League of New York was organized in 1903 by the late General George Wingate as its first president. On Dec. 31, 1904, the F. S. A. L. presented its first athletic program with a track meet in Madison Square Garden and since then has held meets every year.

The league's program has been devoted to the development of health, sportsmanship and good citizenship through athletics. More than 100,000 boys annually participate in its outdoor and indoor track meets, cross-country, baseball, basketball, handball, soccer-football, swimming, fencing, golf, tennis, hockey and football games.

## High School Indoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn.

| Event                 | Record           | Holder  | Year    |
|-----------------------|------------------|---|---------|
| 50 yds.               | 0:5.6            | Sapirstein, Lincoln   | 1943    |
| 80 yds.               | 0:6.4            | Semi-final Wenger, New Utrecht  | 1942    |
| 70 yds.               | 0.08             | Turobin, Harris   | 1912    |
| 75 yds.               | 0:08.2           | Maurello, Childs  | 1936    |
| 100 yds., Sr          | 0:10.            | Ira Kaplan, Erasmus   | 1946    |
| 100 yds., Jr. (heat)  | 0:10.8           | Roger Montgomery, Boys' High  | 1947    |
| 120 yd. hurdles       | 0:15.8           | Ben Levinson, Eastern District H. S.                                  | 1921    |
| 220 yds., Jr          | 0:24.6           | Reid, Stuyvesant  | 1911    |
| 220 yds., Sr          | 0:22.8           | Elkins, Commercial  | 1911    |
| 280 yds.              | 0:31.            | Ellison, DeWitt Clinton   | 1935    |
| 300 yds.              | 0:33.1           | Friedman, New Utrecht   | 1943    |
| 300 yds.              | 0:33.1           | McDonnell, Morris   | 1912    |
| 440 yds.              | 0:50.4           | John Taylor, DeWitt Clinton   | 1945    |
| 880 yds. relay        | 1:34.6           | Boys' High (James Mullins, Morris Singleton, Ansley Holmes, Al Canty) | 1918    |
| 880 yds. run          | 1:58.6           | Slater, Lincoln   | 1935    |
| 1000 yds              | 2:20.9           | Scott, DeWitt Clinton   | 1935    |
| 1 mile                | 4:27.4           | Mac Mitchell, George Washington                                       | 1938    |
| 11 lb. shot           | 56 ft. 9 1/2 in. | Randy Phillips, Morris High   | 1949    |
| High jump             | 6 ft. 4 1/2 in.  | Eichel, New Utrecht   | 1930    |
| 100 yd. hurdles       | 0:14             | Soltz, Flushing   | 1915-16 |
| 1200 yds. relay       | 2:12             | Hughes, Flushing  |         |
| 440 yd. relay         | 0:50.6           | Boys' High (John Lamot, Rufus Gordon, Henry Lyons, Rudy Gittens)      | 1950    |
| 704 yd. relay, Fr     | 1:24.6           | Commerehd (Kelfus, Levinson, Gillman, Levin)                          | 1925    |
| 880 yd. relay, Fr     | 1:41.2           | Boys' (Bryce, Jones, Tackner, Salmon)                                 | 1903    |
| 880 yd. relay, 120 lb | 1:40.4           | New Utrecht (Fennell, Katz, Nottman, Lakow)                           | 1927    |
| 880 yd. relay, midleg | 1:49.8           | Manual Training (Dorsognus, Lerner, Haag, Shapiro)                    | 1927    |
| 1 mile relay          | 3:26.5           | Morris (Wilson, Hood, Hands, Blum)                                    | 1906    |
| 2 mile relay          | 8:40.7           | Washington (Mac Poland, Francels, Bergman, Dixon)                     | 1935    |
|                       |                  | Bay-side (Hamper, Shoulds, Ferro, Wierenga, Schnyder, Weir)           | 1943    |

## High School Outdoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn

| Event                | Record           | Holder   | Year |
|----------------------|------------------|--|------|
| 50 yds.              | 0:05.6           | Jessup, Boys' High   | 1904 |
| 100 yds.             | 0:09.6           | Hussey, Stuyvesant   | 1923 |
| 100 yds., Jr.        | 0.10.5           | Ryder, Manual Training   | 1922 |
| 110 yds.             | 0.10.5           | Friedman, New Utrecht  | 1943 |
| 220 yds., Jr         | 0:23.6           | McNulty, Erasmus   | 1905 |
| 220 yds., Sr         | 0:21.6           | Taylor, Boys' High   | 1908 |
| 410 yds.             | 0:49.0           | Jim Conway, Boys' High   | 1948 |
| 880 yds.             | 1:59.2           | Ralph Bass, Boys' High   | 1955 |
| 1,000 yds.           | 2:16.4           | Rosner, New Utrecht  | 1920 |
| 1 mile               | 4:22.2           | Williams, Stuyvesant   | 1938 |
| 120 yd. high hurdles | 0:15.6           | Mac Mitchell, George Washington                                  | 1938 |
| 200 yd. low hurdles  | 0:22.7           | McCaffrey, Evander Childs  | 1939 |
| 200 yd. relay        | 0:24.7           | Jack Nehama, New Utrecht   | 1954 |
| 200 yd. relay        | 0:24.7           | Elson, Stuyvesant  | 1939 |
| 200 yd. relay        | 0:27.7           | New Utrecht (Gerston, Sabatille, Alletto, Levanovyn)             | 1946 |
| 400 yd. relay        | 2:10.6           | Haaren (Vaughn, Morton, Atkinson, McCalla)                       | 1947 |
| 1 mile relay         | 3:28.2           | Monroe (Fogel, Share, Lazarus, Wapnisch)                         | 1928 |
| High jump            | 6 ft. 4 1/2 in.  | Byrnes, New Utrecht  | 1936 |
| Broad jump           | 23 ft. 1 1/2 in. | Andusky, New Utrecht   | 1920 |
| 12 lb. shot put      | 56 ft. 11 in.    | Paul Cuffari, Stuyvesant   | 1948 |
| Pole vault           | 12 ft. 8 1/2 in. | Stanley Feinman, Lincoln   | 1955 |
| 100 yd. relay        | 1:40 ft. 3 in.   | Finneegan, Manual Training                                       | 1911 |
| 440 yd. relay        | 0:49.4           | Hamilton (Balfus, Levinson, Goldfinger, Morrison)                | 1925 |
| 880 yd. relay, Fr    | 1:44.6           | DeWitt Clinton (Krasner, Nantz, Kutz, Schutzer)                  | 1928 |
| 880 yd. relay, Sr    | 1:32.8           | Boys' High (Al Trumpet, Al Canty, Morris Singleton, Jim Mullins) | 1948 |

## Champions in Other School Sports, 1955

### SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Bryant  
BASKETBALL—Jamaica  
FENCING—Stuyvesant  
GOLF—Curtis  
HANDBALL—Lafayette  
ICE HOCKEY—Manual Training

### JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 172; Brooklyn, P. S. 176, Bronx, P. S. 45, Queens, P. S. 157  
BASKETBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 83; Brooklyn, P. S. 51, Queens, P. S. 157

### ELEMENTARY SCHOOL

BASEBALL—Manhattan, P. S. 187, Bronx, P. S. 83, Brooklyn, P. S. 163; Queens, P. S. 151; Richmond, P. S. 17.  
BASKETBALL—Brooklyn, P. S. 51; Queens, P. S. 151, Richmond, P. S. 44

### VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL

(Activities now merged with other schools)

BASEBALL—Samuel Gompers  
HANDBALL—Chelsea, Manhattan.  
SWIMMING—East New York, Brooklyn.  
INDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.  
OUTDOOR TRACK—Brooklyn Auto.  
BASKETBALL—Woodrow Wilson.

## High School Indoor Swimming Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Evander Childs

| Event                     | Record | Holder   | Year |
|---------------------------|--------|--|------|
| 50 yds., free.....        | 0 24.9 | Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs                            | 1948 |
| 50 yds., breast.....      | 0 32.4 | Arthur Boys  | 1927 |
| 50 yds., back.....        | 0 29.1 | Arthur Stuyvesant  | 1937 |
| 75 yds., breast.....      | 0 50   | Pappas, Richmond Hill                                      | 1947 |
| 75 yds., free.....        | 0 57.6 | Thompson, Commerce   | 1907 |
| 100 yds., free.....       | 0 54.2 | Donald Sheff, Lincoln                                      | 1919 |
| 100 yds., breast.....     | 1 05.5 | Robert Klin, Brooklyn Tech                                 | 1954 |
| 100 yds., backstroke..... | 1 04.0 | Richard Anwarier, Lane High School                         | 1955 |
| 220 yds., free.....       | 2 05.9 | Martin Maloney, Technical                                  | 1926 |
| 180 yd. relay.....        | 1 50.8 | Stuyvesant, Stollman, Rhilda, Leckowitz, Wagner            | 1948 |
| 180 yd. medley relay..... | 1 43.9 | Richmond Hill, Williams, Howe, Norton, Smith, Frank, V. 20 | 1907 |
| 180 yd. relay.....        | 1 47.8 | Commerce, O'Neil, Greenwald, Boyle, Thompson               | 1924 |
| 800 ft. relay.....        | 2 41   | Stuyvesant, Shaw, Crossman, Shopland, Klovse               | 1940 |
| 200 yd. relay.....        | 1 41.2 | Jackson High, Sullivan, Weir, Warner, McCarty              |      |

## High School Indoor Skating Records

| Event           | Record | Holder            | Year |
|-----------------|--------|-------------------|------|
| 440 yds.....    | 0 45.4 | Burton, Bryant    | 1932 |
| 880 yds.....    | 1 28.6 | Desautel, Erasmus | 1934 |
| 74 mile.....    | 2 18.8 | McCann, Bryant    | 1933 |
| 1 mile, Sr..... | 3 42.2 | Rein, Stuyvesant  | 1922 |

## Catholic High Schools A. A. Outdoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Archbishop Stepinac H. S.

| Event                     | Record           | Holder   | Year         |
|---------------------------|------------------|--|--------------|
| 100 yds.....              | 0 09.9           | John Quigley, De La Salle<br>Colgate Brook Prep                                    | 1949<br>1941 |
| 220 yds.....              | 0 21.2           | Linnegan, St. Ann's.....   | 1934         |
| 120 yd. high hurdles..... | 0 16.2           | Vernon Dixon, Bishop Loughlin  | 1950         |
| 220 yd. low hurdles.....  | 0 24.8           | William Drew, Bishop Loughlin  | 1942         |
| 110 yds.....              | 0 19.1           | Vincent Mannix, Loughlin   | 1932         |
| 880 yds.....              | 1 56.7           | Ronald Ferraro, De La Salle  | 1951         |
| 880 yd. relay.....        | 1 34.5           | Ralph Dias, Cardinal Hayes<br>Loughlin, Hambrick, R. Peter, J. Materello, R. Dixon | 1951<br>1952 |
| One mile.....             | 4 28.1           | Manhattan Prep, R. Ryan, Duggan, D. Ryan, De Paolo                                 | 1952         |
| 1 mile relay.....         | 5 27.4           | Robert, Loran, R. Loughlin   | 1952         |
| 2 mile relay.....         | 8 11.1           | St. Agathe, Larch, 1952, Larch, Talley   | 1952         |
| 3 mile relay.....         | 13 11.1          | St. John, A. Deschamps, J. Loughlin, J. L. no. R                                   | 1954         |
| Broad jump.....           | 23 ft. 5 in.     | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954         |
| High jump.....            | 6 ft. 4 in.      | John Hogan, Cardinal Hayes   | 1950         |
| 12 lb. shot.....          | 55 ft. 4 in.     | Maurice, J. L. Prep  | 1953         |
| Pole vault.....           | 12 ft. 3 1/2 in. | Jim Redmont, Loughlin Prep   | 1953         |
| Discus.....               | 125 ft. 6 in.    | Paul Maroncelli, Cardinal Hayes  | 1952         |
| Javelin.....              | 178 ft. 10 in.   | Bob Winslow, Bishop Loughlin   | 1955         |

## Catholic High Schools A. A. Indoor Track Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—St. Francis

| Event               | Record          | Holder   | Year                                 |
|---------------------|-----------------|--|--------------------------------------|
| 50 yds.....         | 0 05.6          | William Kent, Loughlin<br>James Ryan, Cardinal Hayes<br>James Crowley, Loughlin<br>Luis Andrade, Rice H. S.<br>Gerald Jackson, Mt. St. Michael | 1955<br>1948<br>1954<br>1954<br>1954 |
| 100 yds.....        | 0 10.4          | George, J. L. Prep   | 1953                                 |
| 200 yds.....        | 0 21            | Hartley, St. John's Prep   | 1953                                 |
| 220 yds.....        | 0 15.1          | Maloney, St. John's Prep   | 1950                                 |
| 280 yds.....        | 0 19.0          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1953                                 |
| 110 yds.....        | 0 10.4          | Quigley, La Salle  | 1953                                 |
| 880 yds.....        | 1 55.7          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |
| 880 yd. relay.....  | 1 36.6          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |
| 900 yd. relay.....  | 1 46.1          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |
| One mile.....       | 6 29.1          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |
| One mile relay..... | 8 20.0          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |
| 2 mile relay.....   | 8 15.4          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |
| High jump.....      | 6 ft. 2 1/2 in. | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |
| Shot put.....       | 57 ft.          | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.   | 1954                                 |

## Catholic High Schools A. A. Swimming Records

SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—St. Francis

| Event                     | Record | Holder                          | Year |
|---------------------------|--------|---------------------------------|------|
| 10 yds., free.....        | 0 19.4 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 40 yds., back.....        | 0 22.4 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 50 yds., free.....        | 0 25.5 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 50 yds., breast.....      | 0 37.6 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 100 yds., back.....       | 1 04.8 | John Hayman, Brooklyn Prep      | 1954 |
| 100 yds., free.....       | 0 54.2 | James McCarthy, St. John's Prep | 1955 |
| 100 yds., breast.....     | 1 08.0 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 200 yds., free.....       | 2 04.0 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 220 yds., free.....       | 2 12.5 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 120 yd. medley relay..... | 1 09.9 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 150 yd. medley relay..... | 1 27.2 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |
| 200 yd. relay.....        | 1 16.0 | Ed Johnson, Rice H. S.          | 1954 |

## Catholic School Champions in Other Sports, 1955

BASEBALL St. Ann's  
BASKETBALL St. FrancisHANDBALL Cardinal Hayes  
TENNIS Champlain H. S.

**American College Track and Field Records**

Records to Oct. 1, 1955

| Event                 | Record            | Holder-college   | Where made           | Date          |
|-----------------------|-------------------|--|----------------------|---------------|
| 100 yds.              | 9.3 s.            | Melvin Patton, U. S. C.<br>James Golliday, North-western | Fresno, Calif.       | May 15, 1948  |
| 220 yds.              | 20.2 s.           | Melvin Patton, U. S. C.                                  | Evanston, Ill.       | May 14, 1955  |
| 110 yds.              | 46.2 s.           | Hern McKenley, Illinois                                  | Los Angeles, Calif.  | May 8, 1949   |
| 880 yds.              | 1 m. 47.6 s.      | Arnold Howell, Pittsburgh                                | Champaign, Ill.      | June 1, 1946  |
| 1 mile                | 4 m. 40.6 s.      | Wes Santee, Kansas                                       | Boulder, Colo.       | June 25, 1955 |
| 2 miles               | 8 m. 57.7 s.      | Ednaudo Lelesma, U. S. C.                                | Compton, Calif.      | June 1, 1954  |
| 440 yd. relay         | 40.2 s.           | Texas (Smith, Frieden, Prohl, Whalen)                    | Berkeley, Calif.     | June 21, 1955 |
| 880 yd. relay         | 1:24.0            | U. S. C. (Pasquall, Trazler, Sacks, Patton)              | Modesto, Calif.      | May 21, 1955  |
| 1 mile relay          | 3:09.4            | California (Reese, Froom, Barnes, Kleinmer)              | Los Angeles, Calif.  | May 30, 1949  |
| 2 mile relay          | 7 m. 27.3 s.      | Fordham (Foley, Tarsney, Persichetty, Courtney)          | Los Angeles, Calif.  | June 17, 1941 |
| 4 mile relay          | 17 m. 8.6 s.      | Michigan (McGee, Hickman, Ross, McEwen)                  | Los Angeles, Calif.  | May 21, 1954  |
| Sprint medley relay   | 3 m. 20.2 s.      | Kansas (Smith, Moody, Blair, Santee)                     | Ypsilanti, Mich.     | May 3, 1952   |
| Distance medley relay | 9 m. 50.3 s.      | Kansas (Cudrich, Kobyl, Dalzell, Santee)                 | Austin, Texas        | Apr. 2, 1954  |
| 120 yds. high hurdles | 14.5 s.           | Dick Atilesov, U. S. C.                                  | Des Moines, Ia.      | Apr. 24, 1954 |
| 220 yds. low hurdles  | 22.3 s.           | Harold Billard, Baldwin                                  | Fresno, Calif.       | May 13, 1950  |
| 440 yd. hurdles       | 52.4 s.           | Wallace  | Salt Lake City, Utah | June 21, 1947 |
| High jump             | 6 ft. 11 1/2 in.  | Bob DeViney, Kansas                                      | Des Moines, Ia.      | Apr. 25, 1952 |
| Broad jump            | 26 ft. 8 1/2 in.  | Lorde Shelton, U. S. C.                                  | Los Angeles, Calif.  | June 18, 1955 |
| Shot put              | 59 ft. 2 1/2 in.  | Jesse Owens, Ohio State                                  | Ann Arbor, Mich.     | May 25, 1935  |
| Javelin               | 246 ft. 1 in.     | Harry O'Brien, So. Calif.                                | Compton, Calif.      | June 5, 1953  |
| Discus                | 190 ft. 7 1/2 in. | Les Blumer, Kansas                                       | Los Angeles, Calif.  | June 18, 1955 |
| Pole vault            | 15 ft. 1 1/2 in.  | Shi Iness, So. California                                | Lincoln, Neb.        | June 20, 1951 |
|                       |                   | Don Laz, Illinois  | Los Angeles, Calif.  | Apr. 21, 1951 |

**Decathlon and Pentathlon Championships****DECATHLON**

(100 meters, broad jump, shot put, high jump, 400 meters, 110 meters hurdles, discus, pole vault, javelin and 1500 meters.)

| Year   | Champion            | Affiliation                     | Points |
|--------|---------------------|---------------------------------|--------|
| 1940   | William Watson      | Unattached, Ann Arbor, Michigan | 7523   |
| 1941   | John Boreau         | Abury Park A. C.                | 5066   |
| 1942   | William Terwilliger | Unattached, De Kalb, Illinois   | 6802   |
| 1943   | William Watson      | Detroit Police A. A.            | 5994   |
| 1944   | Irving Mondelheim   | Brooklyn Army Base              | 5748   |
| 1945   | Charles Beaudry     | Marquette University            | 5886   |
| 1946   | Irvig Mondelheim    | New York University             | 6466   |
| 1947   | Irvig Mondelheim    | New York University             | 6715   |
| 1948   | Robert Mathias      | Unattached, Tulare, Calif.      | 7224   |
| 1949   | Robert Mathias      | Unattached, Tulare, Calif.      | 7556   |
| 1950   | Robert Mathias      | Unattached, Tulare, Calif.      | 8042   |
| 1951   | Robert Richards     | Illinois A. C.                  | 7834   |
| • 1952 | Robert Mathias      | Tulare, Calif.                  | 7825   |
| 1953   | Milton Campbell     | Plainfield, N. J.               | 7235   |
| 1954   | Robert Richards     | Los Angeles A. C.               | 6591   |
| 1955   | Robert Richards     | Los Angeles A. C.               | 6873   |

\*New scoring system inaugurated. Record Robert Mathias, 1952

**PENTATHLON**

(Broad jump, discus, javelin, 200 meters and 1,500 meters.)

| Year   | Champion           | Affiliation                            | Points |
|--------|--------------------|--|--------|
| 1940   | Harry March        | Washington (D. C.) A. A.               | 2981   |
| 1941   | John Boreau        | Abury Park A. C.                       | 3244   |
| 1942   | Not held           |  |        |
| 1943   | Eduard Pracek      | U. S. C. O., Manhattan Beach, New York | 3225   |
| 1944   | Eduard Pracek      | U. S. C. O., New York                  | 2852   |
| 1945   | Eduard Pracek      | U. S. C. O., New York                  | 3148   |
| 1946   | Charles L. Beaudry | Marquette Club, Milwaukee              | 2885   |
| 1947   | John Volch         | B. Moore O. T. and I. C.               | 2972   |
| 1948   | Reginald Thomas    | Jennette, Pa.                          | 3283   |
| 1949   | Wilbur Ross        | Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio   | 3414   |
| 1950   | Wilbur Ross        | Baldwin-Wallace                        | 3477   |
| 1951   | Braxton Norton     | San Diego Naval Training Center        | 3452   |
| • 1952 | Braxton Norton     | Eugenia Beach, Calif.                  | 3129   |
| 1953   | Braxton Norton     | Oakland College, Los Angeles, Calif.   | 3278   |
| 1954   | Braxton Norton     | Oakland College, Los Angeles, Calif.   | 3400   |
| 1955   | Don Koch           | University of Southern California      | 3216   |

\*New scoring system inaugurated.

**Water Skiing Championships in 1955****NATIONAL WATER SKI TOURNAMENT**

Lakeland, Fla., Aug. 26-28

| Class         | Winner  | Tricks | Jump | Slalom | Total pts. |
|---------------|---|--------|------|--------|------------|
| Men           | Butch Rosenburg, Winter Haven, Fla.           | 256    | 500  | 100    | 1156       |
| Women         | Willa McGuire, Winter Haven, Fla.             | 200    | 100  | 500    | 1400       |
| Veteran       | Lara Hadowich, Panama City, Fla.              | 120    | 500  | 300    | 1140       |
| Junior Boys   | Chuck Stencus, Reddick, Calif.                | 500    | 320  | 500    | 1320       |
| Junior Girls  | Mary Ann Moener, W. Palm Beach, Fla.          | 164    | 256  | 500    | 920        |
| Mixed Doubles | Jack and Mary Andersen, Greenwood Lake, N. Y. |        |      |        | First      |

World Jumping Record 125 feet Butch Rosenburg, Winter Haven, Fla., Aug. 28, 1955.  
 Long Distance Record 400 miles Lele Lee, Galatia, Ill., measured course over Lake of the Ozarks, Missouri, in 15 hours, 35 minutes, 1955





Grand National Steeplechase

The Grand National (established 1837) is run over a course of 4 miles, 856 yards for 4-year-olds and up. The race was run (1837-1838) at Maghull and then without a break at Aintree, near Liverpool, except in the World War I years, 1916-1919, when it was moved to Gatwick.

| Year   |               |                           | Year       |                           |                    |
|--------|---------------|---------------------------|------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
| Winner |               |                           | Winner     |                           |                    |
| Owner  |               |                           | Owner      |                           |                    |
| 1927   | Sprig         | Mrs. M. Partridge         | 1939       | Workman                   | Sir Alex Maguire   |
| 1928   | Tipperary Tim | H. S. Kenyon              | 1940       | Bogskar                   | Lord Staibridge    |
| 1929   | Gregalach     | Mrs. Gammell              | 1941, 1942 | 1943, 1944, 1945, not run |                    |
| 1930   | Sham Gollin   | W. Midwood                | 1946       | Lovely Cottage            | Jack Morant        |
| 1931   | Crackle       | C. R. Taylor              | 1947       | Caughoo                   | Jack McDowell      |
| 1932   | Forbes        | W. Parsonage              | 1948       | Shella's Cottage, mare    | John Proctor       |
| 1933   | Kelsboro Jack | Mrs. F. A. Clark          | 1949       | Russian Hero              | Wm. Williamson     |
| 1934   | Golden Miller | Miss D. Paget             | 1950       | Freebooter                | Mrs. L. Brotherton |
| 1935   | Reynoldstown  | Noel Furlong              | 1951       | Nickel Coin, mare         | Jeffrey Royle      |
| 1936   | Reynoldstown  | Noel Furlong              | 1952       | Early Mist                | Harry Lane         |
| 1937   | Royal Mail    | 11. L. Thomas             | 1953       | Royal Tan                 | J. H. Griffin      |
| 1938   | Battleship    | Mrs. Marion du Pont Scott | 1954       | Quare Times               | J. H. Griffin      |
|        |               |                           | 1955       |                           | Mrs. W. Wetman     |

Leading American Jockeys (Excluding Steeplechases)

| Yr.  | Jockey       | M'ts. | Won | Yr.  | Jockey       | M'ts. | Won | Yr.   | Jockey       | M'ts. | Won |
|------|--------------|-------|-----|------|--------------|-------|-----|-------|--------------|-------|-----|
| 1923 | I. Parke     | 718   | 173 | 1935 | C. Stevenson | 1,099 | 206 | 1947  | J. Longden   | 1,327 | 316 |
| 1924 | I. Parke     | 844   | 205 | 1936 | B. James     | 1,106 | 245 | 1948  | J. Longden   | 1,397 | 319 |
| 1925 | A. Mortensen | 987   | 187 | 1937 | J. Adams     | 1,255 | 260 | 1949  | G. Gillson   | 1,317 | 270 |
| 1926 | R. Jones     | 1,172 | 190 | 1938 | J. Longden   | 1,150 | 236 | 1950  | J. Culmone   | 1,674 | 388 |
| 1927 | L. Hardy     | 1,130 | 207 | 1939 | D. Meade     | 1,284 | 255 | 1951  | W. Shoemaker | 1,634 | 388 |
| 1928 | J. Inzelone  | 1,052 | 155 | 1940 | Earl Dew     | 1,377 | 287 | 1951  | Charles Burr | 1,319 | 310 |
| 1929 | M. Knight    | 871   | 149 | 1941 | D. Meade     | 1,154 | 210 | 1952  | T. Desprito  | 1,482 | 390 |
| 1930 | H. R. Idley  | 1,174 | 177 | 1942 | Jack Adams   | 1,120 | 245 | 1953  | W. Shoemaker | 1,683 | 485 |
| 1931 | H. Robie     | 1,050 | 212 | 1943 | J. Adams     | 1,069 | 228 | 1954  | W. Shoemaker | 1,251 | 380 |
| 1932 | J. Gilbert   | 1,224 | 301 | 1944 | T. Atkinson  | 1,539 | 287 | 1955* | W. Hartack   | ...   | 397 |
| 1933 | J. Westrope  | 1,045 | 221 | 1945 | J. D. Jessop | 1,085 | 290 |       |              |       |     |
| 1934 | M. Peters    | 1,045 | 221 | 1946 | T. Atkinson  | 1,377 | 233 |       |              |       |     |

\*Through Dec. 1, 1955.  
Lifetime American Record: Johnny Longden became the first American jockey to ride 4,000 winners (Inglewood, Calif., May 15, 1952). Eddie Arcaro became first American-born jockey to ride 3,000 winners (Chicago, Ill., June 24, 1952).

Triple Crown Turf Winners, Owners and Jockeys

(Kentucky Derby, Preakness and Belmont Stakes)

| Year | Horse       | Owner            | Jockey        | Year | Horse       | Owner            | Jockey      |
|------|-------------|------------------|---------------|------|-------------|------------------|-------------|
| 1919 | Sir Barton  | J. K. L. Ross    | J. Loftus     | 1941 | Whirlaway   | Warren Wright    | E. Arcaro   |
| 1930 | Gallant Fox | William Woodward | E. Sande      | 1943 | Count Fleet | Mrs. J. D. Hertz | J. Longden  |
| 1935 | Omaha       | W. Woodward      | W. Saunders   | 1946 | Assault     | E. J. Kleberg    | W. Mehrlens |
| 1937 | War Admiral | S. D. Riddle     | C. Kurtzinger | 1948 | Citation    | Warren Wright    | E. Arcaro   |

Horse Racing Revenue to States in 1954

| State         | Racing days  |         | Attendance       |           | Total wagered |              | *Revenue to state |             |
|---------------|--------------|---------|------------------|-----------|---------------|--------------|-------------------|-------------|
|               | Thoroughbred | Harness | Thoroughbred     | Harness   | Thoroughbred  | Harness      | Thoroughbred      | Harness     |
| Arizona       | 112          |         | 134,200          |           | \$11,081,745  |              | \$484,072         |             |
| Arkansas      | 31           |         | 258,201          |           | 14,406,497    |              | 897,446           |             |
| California    | 291          | 80      | 4,716,989        | 556,708   | 333,718,234   | \$33,657,115 | 19,490,802        | \$1,603,122 |
| Colorado      | 70           |         | 294,745          |           | 12,090,397    |              | 618,324           |             |
| Delaware (1)  | 32           | 58      | 439,258          | 280,545   | 37,171,478    | 11,482,037   | 1,640,449         | 425,514     |
| Florida       | 170          |         | 1,597,122        |           | 151,454,676   |              | 12,042,918        |             |
| Illinois (1)  | 208          | 161     | 3,020,920        | 826,363   | 38,503,052    |              | 13,090,810        | 2,144,835   |
| Indiana (1)   | 87           | 58      | 741,050          | 120,998   | 193,201,612   | 2,732,383    | 1,460,118         | 89,722      |
| Kentucky (1)  | 83           | 43      | 706,832          | 105,571   | 35,225,478    | 2,234,698    | 1,807,722         | 56,552      |
| Louisiana     | 41           | 61      | 144,808 (No rec) |           | 6,370,986     | 2,220,970    | 436,630           | 133,388     |
| Maine (1)     | 43           |         | 126,821          | 537,483   | 101,985,401   | 20,298,941   | 5,610,991         | 1,263,062   |
| Maryland      | 101          | 78      | 825,806          | 386,798   | 52,630,652    | 10,083,241   | 4,461,401         | 637,138     |
| Massachusetts | 65           | 60      | 1,344,001        | 750,626   | 80,166,808    | 32,897,062   | 5,341,482         | 1,551,412   |
| Michigan      | 114          | 147     | 457,755          |           | 22,925,411    |              |                   |             |
| Nebraska (2)  | 102          |         | 497,344 (No rec) |           | 37,925,603    | 177,126      | 2,153,328         | 10,525      |
| N. Hampshire  | 54           | 6       | 2,705,637        | 116,960   | 250,228,171   | 6,539,400    | 21,473,927        | 397,223     |
| New Jersey    | 150          | 50      | 125,578          |           | 9,633,949     |              | 65,330            |             |
| New Mexico    | 73           |         | 4,394,507        | 5,026,170 | 363,255,993   | 269,510,458  | 35,121,569        | 24,247,709  |
| New York (1)  | 195          | 157     | 1,514,561        | 447,938   | 90,676,318    | 13,984,965   | 4,670,748         | 584,663     |
| Ohio          | 311          |         | 208,090          |           | 5,212,604     |              | 273,154           |             |
| Oregon        | 46           |         | 1,356,934        |           | 89,009,032    |              | 6,782,566         |             |
| Rhode Island  | 105          |         | (No rec)         |           | 52,625        |              | 16,174            |             |
| South Dakota  | 17           |         | 288,224          |           | 17,087,432    |              | 866,912           |             |
| Washington    | 87           |         | 968,752          |           | 60,705,718    |              | 1,939,693         |             |
| West Virginia | 234          |         |                  |           |               |              |                   |             |
| Totals        | 2,872        | 1,480   | 28,021,445       | 9,165,163 | 2,018,295,498 | 444,321,457  | 142,550,569       | 33,145,165  |

\*Fairs: Additionally, a number of states received revenues from county fairs in 1954: California, \$1,082,180; Maine, \$117,301; Maryland, \$900,636; Massachusetts, \$174,231; New York, \$5,886; Ohio, \$18,915; Oregon, \$22,945. Total \$2,320,094. Revenues include licenses pari-mutuel and admissions taxes, breakage, and miscellaneous.

(1) Flat racing and harness racing under jurisdiction of separate commissions.  
(2) State receives no revenue from pari-mutuels. Racing Commission collects and receives license fees and miscellaneous income which is divided at end of year among 93 counties for agricultural projects (\$16,775.25 distributed by Commission in 1954).

Total Racing Revenue to States by Years

|      |                 |      |                 |      |                 |
|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|------|-----------------|
| 1937 | \$ 8,434,792.00 | 1943 | \$38,194,726.56 | 1949 | \$95,327,052.96 |
| 1938 | 8,576,334.75    | 1944 | 55,971,232.87   | 1950 | 98,366,166.87   |
| 1939 | 10,369,807.00   | 1945 | 65,265,405.48   | 1951 | 117,250,564.00  |
| 1940 | 16,145,182.00   | 1946 | 94,035,859.47   | 1952 | 142,489,696.00  |
| 1941 | 21,128,173.00   | 1947 | 97,928,984.16   | 1953 | 167,426,465.00  |
| 1942 | 22,005,278.00   | 1948 | 95,803,363.95   | 1954 | 178,015,828.00  |

# Trotting and Pacing Records

Source: United States Trotting Association (Records to Nov. 15, 1955)

## TROTTER RECORDS

**1/2 mile, Temple Harvester, Aurora, Ill., Aug. 5, 1925, 58 1/2.**  
**1/2 mile in a race over half-mile track, Daylee, Freehold, N. Y., Aug. 30, 1941, 1:00.**  
**1 mile, world and all-age gelding record—Greyhound, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1938, 1:55 1/4.**  
**All Age Stallion, Star's Pride, DuQuoin, Ill., Aug. 29, 1952, 1:57 1/4.**  
**1 mile on half-mile track, gelding, Greyhound\*, Goshen, N. Y., July 16, 1937, 1:59 1/4.**  
**1 mile on half-mile track, mare, Proximity, Westbury N. Y., June 24, 1950, 2:01 1/4.**  
**1 mile on half-mile track, stallion, Star's Pride, Saratoga Springs, N. Y., July 13, 1951, 2:00 3/4.**  
**Two-year-old stallion, Scott Frost, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5, 1954, Titan Hanover\*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1944, 2:00.**  
**Two-year-old stallion, in race, Scott Frost, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5, 1954, 2:00.**  
**Two-year-old gelding, Pronto Don, 2:03 3/4, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1947.**  
**Two-year-old filly, Stenographer\*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1953, Princess Rodney, Oct. 13, 1953, 2:01.**  
**Three-year-old stallion, Titan Hanover\*, DuQuoin, Ill., Sept. 5, 1945, 1:58.**  
**Three-year-old gelding, Greyhound, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1935, 2:00.**  
**Three-year-old filly, Stenographer, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1954, 1:59 1/4.**  
**Four-year-old stallion, Spencer Scott, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1941, 1:57 1/4.**  
**Four-year-old stallion, race record, Victory Song, 1:57 3/4, Aug. 13, 1947, at Springfield, Ill.**  
**Four-year-old gelding, Greyhound, Springfield, Ill., Aug. 21, 1936, 1:57 1/4.**  
**Four-year-old mare, Margaret Castleton, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1937, 1:59 1/4; Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30, 1937, 1:59 1/4.**  
**All Age Mare, Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1938, 1:56 3/4.**  
**Yearling colt, Airdale\*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1912, 2:15 1/2.**  
**1 mile by a five-year-old, Greyhound, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1937, 1:58.**  
**1 mile, to high-wheel sulky, Sunol, Stockton, Oct. 20, 1891, 2:08 1/4.**  
**1 mile, to high-wheel sulky on half-mile track, Peter Billiken\*, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 20, 1914, 2:14 1/4.**  
**1 mile, Under Saddle, Greyhound\*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 27, 1940, 2:03 1/4.**  
**Fastest two heats, Nibble Hanover, Old Orchard Beach, Me., July 29, 1941, 1:58 1/4, 1:59.**  
**Fastest two heats on half-mile track, Star's Pride, Goshen, N. Y., July 6, 1951, 2:02 1/4, 2:01 1/4.**  
**Gallopone, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 21, 1955, 2:02 1/2.**  
**2:01 3/4.**  
**Fastest two heats by two-year-old on mile track, Scott Frost, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 5, 1954, 4:04 1/4.**  
**Fastest three heats, Greyhound, Goshen, N. Y., Aug. 13, 1936, 2:01, 2:00 1/4, 2:00; Rosalind, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30, 1937, 2:02, 2:00, 1:59 1/4.**

**Fastest three heats on half-mile track, Scotland's Comet, Greenville, Ohio, Aug. 24, 1944, 2:02 1/4, 2:02 1/4, 2:02 1/4.**  
**Fastest four heats, Nibble Hanover, winner of second and fourth heats, Spencer Scott winner of first heat, Earl's Moody Guy, winner of third heat, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 29, 1941, 2:00 1/4, 1:59 1/4, 2:02, 2:03.**  
**1-16 miles, Proximity, Arcadia, Calif., May 20, 1950, 2:06 1/2.**  
**1-36 miles, Scotch Victor, Inglewood, Calif., Nov. 6, 1954, 2:22 1/2.**  
**1 1/4 miles, Pronto Don, Inglewood, Calif., Nov. 24, 1951, 2:30 1/2.**  
**1 1/4 miles on half-mile track, Florican, Westbury, N. Y., Aug. 27, 1953, 2:33.**  
**1 1/4 miles, Greyhound\*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 12, 1937, 3:02 1/2.**  
**1 1/4 miles on half-mile track, Star's Pride, Westbury, N. Y., June 29, 1951, 3:06 1/2.**  
**2 miles, Greyhound\*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 19, 1939, 4:06.**  
**2 miles on half-mile track, Pronto Don, Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., Sept. 13, 1951, 4:10 1/2.**  
**3 miles, Lee Stout\*, Truamansburg, N. Y., Oct. 7, 1939, 6:49 1/2.**  
**3 miles in race, Fairy Wood, Minneapolis, Minn., July 1, 1885, 7:16 1/2.**  
**4 miles, Senator L., San Jose, Cal., (reg.), Nov. 2, 1894, 10:12.**  
**5 miles in race, half-mile track, Imogene Constantine, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 29, 1919, 12:08 1/4.**  
**10 miles, Pascal\*, New York, N. Y., (reg.), Nov. 2, 1893, 26:15.**  
**10 miles in race, Controller, San Francisco, Cal., (reg.), Nov. 23, 1878, 27:23 1/4.**  
**20 miles, Black Rod\*, Aiken, S. C., March 25, 1942, 58:21.**  
**30 miles, Gen. Taylor\*, San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 22, 1857, 1:47:59.**  
**50 miles, Ariel\*, Albany, N. Y., May 8, 1846, 3:55:10 1/2.**  
**100 miles, Conqueror\*, Centerville, L. I., Nov. 12, 1853, 8:58:53.**  
**Trotting records by a team, Greyhound and Rosalind\*, Indianapolis, Ind., Sept. 5, 1939, 1:58 1/2.**  
**By a tandem team, John R. McIlwain and Hollywood Harrier, Rutland, Vt., Sept. 7, 1936, 2:19 1/4.**  
**Four in hand, Damania, Belmont, Mass., V and Nutspru, Chicago, Ill., July 4, 1896, 2:30.**  
**Four in hand to coach, Arthur Moser, Capital Stock, John R. McIlwain and Hollywood Harrier, Suffolk Downs, Mass., Oct. 12, 1936, 2:46 1/4.**  
**Trotting record with running mate, 1 mile, against time, Uhlana\*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 9, 1913, 1:54 1/2.**  
**Double gaited marr, Calumet Evelyn, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 21, 1935, 1:59 1/4 (tr.), Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1936, 1:59 1/4 (tr.).**  
**Double gaited stallion, Hodgen, Santa Anita, Calif., June 14, 1950, 2:02 1/4 (tr.); Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 8, 1950, 1:58 3/4 (p.).**

## PACING RECORDS

**1 mile, Directum I\*, Syracuse, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1916, 0:55 1/2.**  
**1 mile, world and stallion record, Billy Direct\*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1938; Adios Harry, Vernon, N. Y., July 16, 1955, 1:55.**  
**1 mile in a race, Adios Harry, Vernon, N. Y., July 16, 1955, 1:55.**  
**1 mile by a mare, Her Ladyship, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 30, 1938, 1:56 3/4.**  
**1 mile, by a gelding, Winnipeg, Toledo, Ohio, Oct. 15, 1928, 1:57 1/4.**  
**1 mile, yearling filly, Royal Lady 2nd, Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 20, 1939, 2:14 1/4.**  
**1 mile, yearling colt, Frank Perry\*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 12, 1911, 2:15.**  
**1 mile, two-year-old colt, Adios Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 3, 1953, 1:58 1/4.**  
**Two-year-old filly, Adios Betty, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1953, 1:58 1/4.**  
**Two-year-old gelding, Isola's Ensign, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 24, 1952, 2:02 1/2.**  
**1 mile, three-year-old colt, Solicitor, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 1, 1951; Tar Heel, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1951, 1:57 1/2.**  
**1 mile, by three-year-old colt, in race, Billy Direct, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 29, 1937, 1:58.**  
**1 mile, three-year-old filly, Pleasant Surprise\*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1953, Phantom Lady\*, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 11, 1954, 1:58 1/4.**  
**1 mile by three-year-old gelding, Ferman Hanover, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 4, 1950, 1:59 1/2.**  
**1 mile, four-year-old mare, Tassel Hanover, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 2, 1951, 1:58 3/4.**  
**1 mile, four-year-old stallion, Billy Direct\*, Lexington, Ky., Sept. 28, 1938; Adios Harry, Vernon, N. Y., July 16, 1955, 1:55.**  
**1 mile, four-year-old gelding, Prudence a Boy, Lexington, Ky., Oct. 10, 1955, 1:50 1/4.**  
**1 mile on half-mile track, all age stallion, Hi-Lo's Forber, Westbury N. Y., June 8, 1951, 1:58 1/4.**  
**1 mile, half-mile track, all age mare, Dottie's Pick, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 22, 1950, 2:00.**  
**1 mile, high-wheel sulky, Dan Patch\*, Macon, Ga., Nov. 30, 1901, 2:04 1/4.**  
**1 1/2 miles, Adios Harry, Westbury, N. Y., July 28, 1955, 3:04 1/2.**  
**2 miles on half-mile track in a race, Scottish Pence Westbury, Long Island, N. Y., Aug. 2, 1951, 4:13.**  
**3 miles, Elastic Pointer, Kendallville, Ind., Oct. 1, 1909, 7:31 1/2.**  
**4 miles, Joe Jefferson, Knoxville, Iowa (reg.), Nov. 13, 1891, 10:10.**  
**5 miles, Angus Peter, Quebec, Canada, Sept. 10, 1933, 11:54.**  
**Fastest two heats in a race, Adios Harry, Vernon, N. Y., July 8, 1955, 1:55 1/4, 1:56 1/4.**  
**Fastest two heats by two-year-old filly on half-mile track, Melle Acton, Blomaburg, Pa., Sept. 27, 1955, 2:06, 2:05.**  
**Fastest two heats by two-year-old colt on half-mile track, Solicitor, Delaware, Ohio, Sept. 19, 1950, 2:05 1/2, 2:04 1/2.**  
**Fastest three heats, Her Ladyship, Syracuse, N. Y., Aug. 31, 1936, 1:58 1/4, 1:58 1/4, 1:59 1/4.**

\*Against time.

### Winners of Famous Harness Stakes

**THE HAMBLETONIAN** (3-year-old horses)

| THE AMBASSADORIAN (5-year-old winners) |                  |           |          |      |                |           |           |
|--|------------------|-----------|----------|------|----------------|-----------|-----------|
| Yr.                                    | Winner           | Best Time | Value    | Yr.  | Winner         | Best Time | Value     |
| 1930                                   | Hanover Handicap | 2:03      | \$36,800 | 1943 | Vale Song      | 2:02      | \$12,200  |
| 1931                                   | Charles Butler   | 2:03      | \$6,924  | 1944 | Banker's Maid  | 2:04      | 3,700     |
| 1932                                   | The Marchioness  | 2:01 1/4  | \$9,080  | 1945 | Titan Hanover  | 2:03      | \$3,100   |
| 1933                                   | Mary Reynolds    | 2:01      | \$30,400 | 1946 | City of Worth  | 2:04      | \$9,900   |
| 1934                                   | Lord Jim         | 2:02      | \$5,845  | 1947 | Hoof Mob       | 2:02      | \$6,400   |
| 1935                                   | Crossboud        | 2:02      | \$3,324  | 1948 | Demian Hanover | 2:02      | \$9,000   |
| 1936                                   | Rosmond          | 2:01      | \$5,644  | 1949 | M.S. Lilly     | 2:01      | \$9,000   |
| 1937                                   | Shirley Hanover  | 2:01      | \$7,932  | 1950 | Libby Song     | 2:02      | \$5,400   |
| 1938                                   | Melan Hanover    | 2:02      | \$7,962  | 1951 | Maiden         | 2:02 1/2  | \$5,400   |
| 1939                                   | Peter Astra      | 2:04      | \$30,300 | 1952 | Star Sport     | 2:01 1/2  | \$7,600   |
| 1940                                   | Spencer Scott    | 2:02      | \$3,658  | 1953 | Helicopter     | 2:01 1/2  | \$11,100  |
| 1941                                   | Bill Gallop      | 2:05      | \$8,700  | 1954 | Newport Dream  | 2:02 1/2  | \$106,800 |
| 1942                                   | The Ambassador   | 2:04      | \$8,054  | 1955 | Scott Frost    | 2:00      | \$8,000   |

|      | FOX<br>STAKE<br>2 yr. old pacers | LITTLE BROWN<br>H.C.<br>3 yr. old pacers | THE HORSEMAN<br>STAKE<br>2 yr. old trotters | KENTUCKY<br>FLURRY<br>3 yr. old trotters |                 |          |               |          |
|------|----------------------------------|--|---|--|-----------------|----------|---------------|----------|
| Year | Winner                           | Time                                     | Winner                                      | Time                                     | Winner          | Time     |               |          |
| 1946 | Poplar Wood                      | 2:02                                     | English Hanover                             | 2:02 1/2                                 | Hoot Moon       | 2:04 1/2 | Victory Song  | 2:00     |
| 1947 | North Dream                      | 2:01                                     | English Chief                               | 2:05                                     | Rollo           | 2:06     | Hoot Moon     | 2:04     |
| 1948 | Good Time                        | 2:04                                     | Little Brown                                | 2:07                                     | Miss Lilly      | 2:06     | Light Hanover | 2:05     |
| 1949 | Our Time                         | 2:03 1/2                                 | Good Time                                   | 2:03 1/2                                 | Floriana        | 2:06     | Blueway       | 2:05     |
| 1950 |                                  | 2:01                                     | Dudley Hanover                              | 2:02                                     | Mythia          | 2:04     | Scout Troop   | 2:02     |
| 1951 | Thunderlap                       | 2:04 1/2                                 | Joe Red                                     | 2:00                                     | Duke of Ellwata | 2:04 1/2 | Lord Hanover  | 2:01     |
| 1952 | Lemon's Lightning                | 2:01                                     | Meadow Rhe                                  | 2:01 1/2                                 | Newport Star    | 2:06     | Sharp Note    | 2:00     |
| 1953 | Meadow Pace                      | 2:01                                     | Newport Star                                | 2:02                                     | Newport Dream   | 2:04 1/2 | Ko-heli Kid   | 2:00     |
| 1954 | Country Adios                    | 2:02                                     | Adio Harry                                  | 2:01                                     | Gallopore       | 2:01 1/2 | Harlan        | 2:01 1/2 |
| 1955 | Harold Hanover                   | 2:02                                     | English Chief                               | 2:00                                     | Scout Troop     | 2:05     | Scout Troop   | 2:00     |

### Other Harness Racing Winners in 1955

## 67th National Horse Show Champions

Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y., Nov. 1-4, 1933

[illegible]

Bedford black grading 12 1/2 x 12 1/2 x 12 1/2 in. Pa. and the Professional Horsemen's Association trophy donated by J. C. Peters, Jr. of 1100 Mathes St. name of General Manuel A. Comacho. 75 public riders. Joe Green, and David Baker.

## Stadiums, Baseball Parks, Arenas

\*Normal permanent outside temperature.  
Total capacity, including temporary seats is 110 000

| Distance                  | Time           | Holder               | Where Made          | Date          |
|---------------------------|----------------|----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 200 meters                | 20.2 s.        | Melvin E. Patton     | Los Angeles, Calif. | May 7, 1940   |
| 200 meters (slight curve) | 20.5 s.        | Roland Locke         | Lincoln, Nebr.      | May 1, 1926   |
| 200 meters (with turn)    | 20.6 s.        | Andrew Stanfield     | Los Angeles, Calif. | June 28, 1952 |
| 300 meters                | 33 s.          | Andy Stanfield       | Philadelphia, Pa.   | May 20, 1951  |
| 400 meters                | 45.9 s.        | Herbert Mckenley (F) | Milwaukee, Wis.     | July 3, 1948  |
| 500 meters                | 1 m., 01 s.    | Mal Whitfield        | Antwerp, Belgium    | July 25, 1949 |
| 600 meters                | 1 m., 17.3 s.  | Mal Whitfield        | Long Beach, Calif.  | June 14, 1952 |
| 800 meters                | 1 m., 48.0 s.  | Mal Whitfield        | Oslo, Sweden        | Aug. 14, 1953 |
| 1,000 meters              | 2 m., 20.8 s.  | Mal Whitfield        | Örebro, Sweden      | Aug. 10, 1953 |
| 1,500 meters              | 3 m., 42.8 s.  | Wes Santee           | Compton, Calif.     | June 4, 1954  |
| 2,000 meters              | 5 m., 12.2 s.  | Fred Whit            | Finland             | July 20, 1950 |
| 3,000 meters              | 8 m., 12.2 s.  | Fred Whit            | Helsinki, Finland   | June 29, 1950 |
| 5,000 meters              | 15 m., 26.8 s. | W. J. Krainer        | Little Park, N. Y.  | June 2, 1912  |
| 8,000 meters              | 25 m., 44 s.   | Janus Kusooinaki (F) | Los Angeles, Calif. | July 31, 1932 |
| 10,000 meters             | 30 m., 11.4 s. | Curtis Stone         | Long Beach, Calif.  | June 20, 1952 |
|                           | 30 m., 33.4 s. |                      |                     |               |

## METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

|                         |                |                    |                 |                |
|-------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 60 meters               | 6.6 s.         | Jesse Owens        | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 23, 1935  |
|                         |                | Ben Johnson        | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 26, 1934  |
|                         |                | Herbert Thompson   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 25, 1939  |
| 100 meters              | 10.7 s.        | Robt. Rodenkirchen | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Jan. 8, 1938   |
| 200 meters              | 22.2 s.        | Theo. P. Ellison   | Brooklyn, N. Y. | March 1, 1935  |
| 400 meters              | 47.9 s.        | Roy Cochran        | New York, N. Y. | March 25, 1942 |
| 500 meters              | 1 m., 02.9 s.  | Mal Whitfield      | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 28, 1953  |
| 600 meters              | 1 m., 20.3 s.  | Mal Whitfield      | Chicago, Ill.   | March 28, 1954 |
| 800 meters              | 1 m., 50 s.    | James H. Herbert   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 26, 1938  |
| 800 meters              | 1 m., 47 s.    | John Borica        | New York, N. Y. | March 25, 1942 |
|                         |                | John Woodruff      | Hanover, N. H.  | March 14, 1949 |
| 1,000 meters (long lap) | 2 m., 26.4 s.  | Lloyd Hahn         | New York, N. Y. | March 26, 1927 |
| 1,500 meters            | 3 m., 48.4 s.  | Glenn Cunningham   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 26, 1938  |
| 2,000 meters            | 5 m., 22.4 s.  | Pavvo Nurmi (F)    | Buffalo, N. Y.  | Feb. 12, 1925  |
| 3,000 meters            | 8 m., 17.7 s.  | Horace Ashenfelter | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 6, 1954   |
| 4,000 meters            | 11 m., 27.4 s. | Horace Ashenfelter | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 20, 1954  |
| 5,000 meters            | 14 m., 23.2 s. | William Ritola (F) | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 24, 1925  |
|                         | 14 m., 30.9 s. | Donald R. Lash     | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 25, 1939  |

## WALKING—OUTDOOR

|          |                        |                    |                      |               |
|----------|------------------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 mile   | 6 m., 29.6 s.          | P. P. Murray       | New York, N. Y.      | Oct. 27, 1884 |
| 2 miles  | 13 m., 48.6 s.         | P. P. Murray       | Williamsburg, L. I.  | May 30, 1884  |
| 3 miles  | 21 m., 09.2 s.         | P. P. Murray       | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 6, 1884  |
| 4 miles  | 29 m., 40.8 s.         | G. H. Goulding Jr. | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 6, 1877  |
| 5 miles  | 36 m., 10 s.           | G. H. Goulding (F) | New Brunswick, N. J. | Oct. 23, 1915 |
|          | 38 m., 1 s.            | W. H. Purdy        | New York, N. Y.      | May 22, 1880  |
| 6 miles  | 43 m., 28.4 s.         | G. H. Goulding (F) | New Brunswick, N. J. | Oct. 23, 1915 |
|          | 45 m., 28.0 s.         | E. E. Merrill      | Boston, Mass.        | Oct. 5, 1880  |
| 7 miles  | 50 m., 40.8 s.         | G. H. Goulding (F) | New Brunswick, N. J. | Oct. 23, 1915 |
|          | 52 m., 51.6 s.         | Harry Hinkel       | Forest Park, L. I.   | Oct. 23, 1926 |
| 8 miles  | 1 h., 1 m., 44 s.      | R. F. Reiner       | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 23, 1918 |
| 9 miles  | 1 h., 10 m., 08 s.     | E. E. Merrill      | Boston, Mass.        | Oct. 5, 1880  |
| 10 miles | 1 h., 17 m., 40.4 s.   | E. E. Merrill      | Boston, Mass.        | Oct. 5, 1880  |
| 15 miles | 2 h., 2 m., 57.6 s.    | William Plant      | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 13, 1921 |
| 20 miles | 3 h., 8 m., 10 s.      | J. B. Clark        | New York, N. Y.      | Dec. 5, 1879  |
| 25 miles | 4 h., 3 m., 35 s.      | J. B. Clark        | New York, N. Y.      | Dec. 5, 1879  |
| 1 hour   | 7 m., 1,437 yd., 6 in. | R. F. Reiner       | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 23, 1918 |
| 2 hours  | 14 m., 1,115 yd.       | William Plant      | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 13, 1921 |

## WALKING—INDOOR

|         |                |                    |                 |                |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 mile  | 6 m., 19.2 s.  | Henry H. Laskau    | New York, N. Y. | March 4, 1950  |
| 2 miles | 13 m., 37 s.   | G. H. Goulding (F) | New York, N. Y. | March 18, 1910 |
| 3 miles | 20 m., 49.8 s. | G. H. Goulding (F) | Brooklyn, N. Y. | March 30, 1912 |
| 4 miles | 28 m., 06.2 s. | G. H. Goulding (F) | Brooklyn, N. Y. | March 30, 1912 |
| 5 miles | 35 m., 48.4 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
| 6 miles | 43 m., 09.8 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |

## WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—OUTDOOR

|               |                    |                 |                    |               |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 3,000 meters  | 12 m., 52.7 s.     | Henry Laskau    | Long Beach, Calif. | June 20, 1952 |
| 5,000 meters  | 22 m., 56.8 s.     | Harry Hinkel    | Milwaukee, Wis.    | June 30, 1934 |
| 10,000 meters | 47 m., 05 s.       | Harry Hinkel    | Yonkers, N. Y.     | Nov. 2, 1926  |
| 15,000 meters | 1 h., 14 m., 36 s. | John Knuckstedt | Forest Park, N. Y. | Nov. 18, 1934 |

## WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

|              |                |                    |                 |                |
|--------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 100 meters   | 6 m., 07.4 s.  | Henry Laskau (F)   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 23, 1935  |
| 200 meters   | 6 m., 08.8 s.  | Louis Welch        | Boston, Mass.   | Feb. 10, 1944  |
| 300 meters   | 12 m., 49 s.   | William Plant      | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Feb. 13, 1926  |
| 400 meters   | 17 m., 13.2 s. | G. H. Goulding (F) | Brooklyn, N. Y. | March 30, 1912 |
| 500 meters   | 17 m., 54.2 s. | J. B. Pearson      | New York, N. Y. | March 11, 1925 |
| 600 meters   | 21 m., 50.6 s. | William Plant      | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 3, 1925   |
| 800 meters   | 31 m., 16.6 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
| 1,000 meters | 45 m., 35.6 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
| 1,500 meters | 40 m., 10.8 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
| 2,000 meters | 44 m., 38 s.   | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |

## RELAY RACING

(Long track—More than 220 yards per lap \*Denotes indoor record)

|                             |  |   |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|---|
| 400 meters (4x100)—38.8s.   | United States Team (Owens, Metcalfe, Diaper, Wykoff), Berlin, Aug. 9, 1936   | 880 yards (4x220)—1m. 24s.                              | Univ. of Southern California (Patton, Stocks, Pasquale, Frazier), Los Angeles, Calif., May 26, 1949                           |
| 440 yards (4x110)—40.5s.    | University of Southern California (Leland, LaFond, William C. Anderson, Payton Jordan, Adrian Talley), Fresno, Calif., May 14, 1948, Texas Univ. (D. Smith, J. Prewitt, A. Frieden, C. Thomas), Houston, Texas, May 29, 1954 and Modesto, Calif., May 22, 1954 | 1,000 meters medley relay (100, 200, 300, 400)—1m. 30s. | United States Team (Mal Whitfield, Craig Dixon, Richard Ault, Andrew Stanfield, Basil, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1949) 1m. 36.1s. |
| 800 meters (4x200)—1m. 24s. | University of Southern California (Draper, Fitch, Abbott, Parsons), Los Angeles, Calif., June 1, 1934, U.S.C. (Patton, Frazier, Pasquale, Stocks), Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1949   | 1,500 meters medley relay (100, 200, 300, 400)—1m. 30s. | United States Team (Mal Whitfield, Craig Dixon, Richard Ault, Andrew Stanfield, Basil, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1949) 1m. 36.1s. |
|                             |  |   | A.C. (Willard Allen, John Kunit, Milton Fiewlin, James McPoland), New York, N. Y., July 9, 1935.                              |
|                             |  |   | *440, 100, 200, 300)—1m. 59.7s.   |
|                             |  |   | New York Curb Exchange A.A. (James Herbert, Harry Hoffman, Edward O'Sullivan, George Dee), New York City, Feb. 27, 1937       |
|                             |  |   | 1000 yards sprint medley (400, 100, 220, 300)—  |

1 mi. 52.0s., N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), New York N. Y., Feb. 14, 1953.

1600 meters (4x400)—3m. 46s., United States Team (Milton Cole, Moore Whitfield) Helsinki, Finland, July 27, 1952.

1 mile (4x440)—3m. 8.8s., United States Team (G. Cole, J. Mashburn, R. Pearman, M. Whitfield), London, Aug. 9, 1952. 1/2 m. 14.4s., N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), Buffalo, N. Y., March 21, 1953.

Two miles (4x880)—7m. 27.3s., Fordham Univ. (T. Foley, P. Tarancy, W. Persichetty, T. Courtney), Los Angeles, Calif., May 21, 1954. 7m. 31.9s., Seton Hall College (Anthony Luciano, Robert Rainer, Frank Fletcher, Chet Lipaki), New York City, March 25, 1942.

4 miles (4x1 mile) 16m. 52.6s., United States Team (J. Montes, W. Druetzler, W. Santee, J. Daines), London, Aug. 4, 1952. 17m. 21.7s., Univ. of Pennsylvania (Gene Venzke, Carl Coan, William McKinn, Daniel Deane), Buffalo N. Y., Mar. 11, 1953.

2,900 meters medley (400, 200, 800, 1,500)—6m. 58.9s., U. S. Army Team (H. Bright, G. Brown, H. Cryer, W. Druetzler), Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1953.

Medley (440, 220, 880, mile)—7m. 18.5s., New York University (Leslie Mac Mitchell, Frank Cutler, Dave Lawler, Bill Huber), New York City, May 26, 1942. 7m. 25.3s., New York University (Haban Francis, Jared Fambourer, Joe Gates, Lessee Mac Mitchell), New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

2 1/2 miles distance medley (280, 440, 1120, 1 mile)—9m. 50.4s., Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, L. Koby, A. Dallach, W. Santee), Des Moines Iowa, Apr. 24, 1944.

Sprint medley relay (440, 220, 220, 880)—3m. 20.2s., Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, R. Moody, R. Blair, W. Santee), Austin, Tex., Apr. 2, 1954.

#### HURDLE RACING

60 yards: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—57.4s., Harrison Dillard, New York City, March 20, 1949. Five 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—58.8s., Medalist, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1948. Dirt track—59.8s., Harrison Dillard, Lafayette, La., March 22, 1947.

65 meters: Five 1 ft. 6 in. hurdles—8.3s., Allan Tolmach, New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

70 yards: Six 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—58.3s., Richard Altshuler, Navy Olympic Team, Washington, D. C. Jan. 12, 1952. Six 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles (dirt track)—7.8s., Robert E. Wright, Chicago, March 6, 1942.

Harrison Dillard, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1947. 120 yards: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—11.5s., Richard H. Altshuler, Philadelphia, Mo., Jan. 19, 1950.

110 meters: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.5s., Richard Altshuler, Philadelphia, Pa., July 10, 1950. 14.4s., Hanken Hiden, 42 hurdles, Dallas, Tex., April 7, 1945. 15.8s., Sel Lurie, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1932.

200 meters: Two 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.5s., Fred Wolcott, Princeton, N. J., June 8, 1940. Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1944.

220 yards: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—27.2s., Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1944.

Around turn—23s., Harrison Dillard, Minneapolis, Minn., Jan. 22, 1946.

400 meters: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—50.6s., Glenn Harkin, Stockholm, Sweden, July 1, 1954.

440 yards: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—51.6s., Charles Moore, London, Aug. 9, 1952.

#### STEEPLECHASE

3,000 meters 8m. 45.4s., Bruce Ashenfelter, Helsinki, Finland, 1952.

3,000 meters 8m. 48.8s., Thomas Deckard, New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.

### James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy Winners

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the athlete who has shown the greatest performance, example and influence as an athlete in the United States during the year.

| Year | Name                | Sport | Points | Year | Name             | Sport | Points |
|------|---------------------|-------|--------|------|------------------|-------|--------|
| 1930 | Robert J. Jones     | Track | 1,000  | 1941 | Robert J. Jones  | Track | 1,000  |
| 1931 | Harney Dillinger    | Track | 42     | 1942 | Arnold Brown     | Track | 1,000  |
| 1932 | J. A. Hanson        | Track | 78     | 1943 | Tom A. Blachard  | Track | 1,000  |
| 1933 | Glenn Cunningham    | Track | 1,000  | 1944 | Arnold Brown     | Track | 1,000  |
| 1934 | W. R. Bonthron      | Track | 1,000  | 1945 | J. P. Kelly      | Track | 1,000  |
| 1935 | W. L. Little, Jr.   | Track | 1,000  | 1946 | Robert E. Wright | Track | 1,000  |
| 1936 | Glenn Morris        | Track | 1,000  | 1947 | Robert E. Wright | Track | 1,000  |
| 1937 | J. D. Hinder        | Track | 1,000  | 1948 | Robert E. Wright | Track | 1,000  |
| 1938 | (Don) Ash           | Track | 1,000  | 1949 | Robert E. Wright | Track | 1,000  |
| 1939 | J. W. Hark          | Track | 1,000  | 1950 | Robert E. Wright | Track | 1,000  |
| 1940 | J. George Hark      | Track | 1,000  | 1951 | Robert E. Wright | Track | 1,000  |
| 1941 | Le Roy MacArthur    | Track | 1,000  | 1952 | Robert E. Wright | Track | 1,000  |
| 1942 | Cornelius Warmerdam | Track | 1,000  |      |                  |       |        |

### World's Fastest Motorcycle Record Set

The fastest speed ever recorded by a motor vehicle, 191 m.p.h., was attained by John A. E. Fort Worth, Texas, on an specially built streamlined machine at Hartsfield Salt Pans, Utah, Sept. 3, 1955. John Chaffey, Omaha, Neb., set a 144 m.p.h. record at a record of 140.41 m.p.h.

2 miles—9m. 45.2s., T. M. Decker, New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1939. 9m. 35.4s., Joseph P. McLean, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1941.

#### JUMPING—WITHOUT WEIGHTS

Standing high jump—5 ft. 5 1/2 in., Leo Goshling, Travers, Island, N. Y., June 14, 1911. 5 ft. 6 in., Harold M. Osborn, St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1916.

Running high jump—4 ft. 11 1/2 in., Walt Davies, Dayton, Ohio, June 2, 1951. Board take off—76 ft. 10 1/2 in., Kenneth Warner, Chicago, Ill., March 20, 1954. Dirt take off—78 ft. 9 1/2 in., Mervyn Walker, Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1951.

Standing broad jump—11 ft. 4 1/2 in., Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

Running broad jump—28 ft. 8 1/2 in., Jesse Owens, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 25, 1935. 25 ft. 4 1/2 in., Jesse Owens, New York City, Feb. 21, 1935. Running hop step and jump—61 ft. 1 in., Chuhei Nambu (Japan), Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 4, 1932. 50 ft. 1 1/2 in., Billy Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1941.

#### POLE VAULT

For height—15 ft. 7 1/2 in., Cornelius Warmerdam, Modesto, Calif., May 23, 1942. 15 ft. 8 1/2 in., Board runway, Cornelius Warmerdam, Chicago, Ill., May 20, 1943.

For distance—228 ft. 2 in., Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

#### THROWING 16-LB. HAMMER

Weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-foot circle—195 ft. 4 1/2 in., Martin Engel, Baltimore, Md., July 13, 1955.

#### PUTTING 16-LB. SHOT

66 ft. 10 in., W. Parry O'Brien, Los Angeles, Calif., June 11, 1954.

59 ft. 6 in., W. Parry O'Brien, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

Right and left hands, with toe board—91 ft. 10 1/2 in., right hand—50 ft. 6 in., left hand—41 ft. 11 1/2 in., Ralph Rose, Oak and Calif., June 2, 1952. With toe board—91 ft. 10 in., right hand, 49 ft. 10 in., left hand—42 ft. 11 in., Ralph Rose, American Legion Park, New York City, June 12, 1952.

#### THROWING THE DISCUS

Weight 4 lbs. 13 oz. From 8 ft. 2 1/2 in. circle—194 ft. 6 in., Fortune Gordien, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 22, 1953.

#### THROWING THE JAVELIN

263 ft. 10 in., Franklin Held, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 8, 1953.

#### THROWING WEIGHTS

56-lb. weight for distance, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—68 ft. 7 1/2 in., Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1954.

56-lb. weight for height—16 ft. 1 1/2 in., P. Deane, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 20, 1954.

110-lb. weight for distance—60 ft. 7 1/2 in., Robert E. Wright, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954. 61 ft. 5 in., Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

#### ALL-ROUND TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

7,743 points, Robert E. Wright, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 26, 1951.

#### DECATHLON

7,887 points (new scoring system), Robert Mathias, Helsinki, Finland, July 27, 1952.

#### HEPTATHLON

2,400 points, Brayton Norton, Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, 1954.

## World Automobile Speed Records

Source: Contest Board American Automobile Association. Records approved to Oct. 1, 1955

### UNLIMITED CLASS

| Start Dist. | Date       | Place                  | Driver          | Car              | Time        | MPH     |
|-------------|------------|------------------------|-----------------|------------------|-------------|---------|
| F 1 m.      | 9-16-47    | Bonneville, Utah       | John R. Cobb    | Railton Mobil    | 9.1325      | 394.196 |
| F 1 k.      | 9-16-47    | Bonneville, "          | John R. Cobb    | Railton Mobil    | 5.680       | 393.825 |
| F 5 k.      | 8-26-39    | Bonneville             | John R. Cobb    | Railton Red Lion | 34.235      | 326.7   |
| F 5 m.      | 8-26-39    | Bonneville             | John R. Cobb    | Railton Red Lion | 59.57       | 302.2   |
| F 10 k.     | 8-26-39    | Bonneville             | John R. Cobb    | Railton Red Lion | 1:19.04     | 283.0   |
| F 10 m.     | 8-26-39    | Bonneville             | John R. Cobb    | Railton Red Lion | 2:13.155    | 270.4   |
| S 1 m.      | 10-27-37   | Reichautobahn, Germany | Rosemeyer       | Auto Union       | 25.96       | 138.7   |
| S 100 m.    | 7-20-51    | Bonneville, Utah       | Ab Jenkins      | Mormon Meteor    | 31:28.198   | 190.657 |
| S 200 m.    | 9-4-50     | Bonneville             | Ab Jenkins      | Mormon Meteor    | 1:02:51.21  | 190.92  |
| S 500 m.    | 7-22-40    | Bonneville             | Ab Jenkins      | Mormon Meteor    | 2:49:16.365 | 177.229 |
| S 1000 m.   | 7-22-40    | Bonneville             | Jenkins-Bergere | Mormon Meteor    | 5:47:12.849 | 172.804 |
| S 1 hr.     | 9-4-50     | Bonneville             | Ab Jenkins      | Mormon Meteor    | 306.87Kms.  | 190.68  |
| S 24 hr.    | 7-22-23-40 | Bonneville             | Jenkins-Bergere | Mormon Meteor    | 3808.430M   | 161.184 |
| S 48 hr.    | 8-21-23-36 | Bonneville             | Jenkins-Stapp   | Mormon Meteor    | 7134.08M    | 148.63  |

### INTERNATIONAL CLASS "A" RECORDS

|         |          |                  |              |                  |          |         |
|---------|----------|------------------|--------------|------------------|----------|---------|
| F 1 k.  | 9-16-47  | Bonneville, Utah | John R. Cobb | Railton Mobil    | 5.680    | 393.825 |
| F 1 m.  | 9-16-47  | Bonneville       | John R. Cobb | Railton Mobil    | 9.1325   | 394.196 |
| F 5 k.  | 8-26-39  | Bonneville       | John R. Cobb | Railton Red Lion | 34.235   | 326.7   |
| F 5 m.  | 8-26-39  | Bonneville       | John R. Cobb | Railton Red Lion | 59.57    | 302.2   |
| F 10 k. | 8-26-39  | Bonneville       | John R. Cobb | Railton Red Lion | 1:19.04  | 283.0   |
| F 10 m. | 8-26-39  | Bonneville       | John R. Cobb | Railton Red Lion | 2:13.155 | 270.4   |
| S 1 k.  | 11-4-33  | Brooklands, Eng. | John R. Cobb | Napier-Railton   | 25.270   | 88.5    |
| S 1 m.  | 10-31-33 | Brooklands       | John R. Cobb | Napier-Railton   | 35.115   | 102.5   |

On one of the runs at Bonneville, Utah, Sept. 16, 1947, Cobb was timed at 403.135 miles an hour, the fastest ever travelled by man on land.

### STOCK CAR RECORDS CLAIMED IN 1955

In the Minnesota State Fair stock car competition, St. Paul, Minn., Aug. 27, Jerry Draper, East Moline, Ill., set a world five-mile record of 5:10.89, in the second heat, Ernie Derr, Keokuk, Iowa, broke the record with a time of 5:03.58. Bob Hilmer, Dysart, Iowa, set a world six-mile record of 8:15.93 in a consolation race.

## Indianapolis Speedway Winners

(Distance 500 miles)

| Year | Car and driver                           | Time       | MPH     | Year                   | Car and driver                                      | Time       | MPH     |
|------|--|------------|---------|------------------------|---|------------|---------|
| 1911 | Marmon, Harroun                          | 6:42.08    | 74.59   | 1938                   | Burd Special, Floyd Roberts                         | 4:15:58.40 | 117.209 |
| 1912 | National, Dawson                         | 6:21.06    | 78.72   | 1939                   | Boyle Special, Wilbur Shaw                          | 4:20:47.39 | 115.035 |
| 1913 | Peugeot, Goux                            | 6:35:05    | 75.93   | 1940                   | Boyle Special, Wilbur Shaw                          | 4:22:31.17 | 114.277 |
| 1914 | Delage, Thomas                           | 6:03:45    | 82.47   | 1941                   | Noe Out Hose Clamp Special, Mauri Rose, Floyd Davis | 4:20:36.24 | 115.117 |
| 1915 | Mercedes, DePalma                        | 5:33:55    | 89.84   | 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945 | not run; war  |            |         |
| 1916 | Peugeot, Resta                           | 5:34:17    | 84.00   | 1946                   | Thorne Engineering Special, George Robson           | 4:21:16.70 | 114.820 |
| 1919 | Peugeot, Wilcox                          | 5:40:42.87 | 88.06   | 1947                   | Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, Mauri Rose           | 4:17:52.17 | 116.338 |
| 1920 | Monroe, Chevrolet                        | 5:38:32    | 88.50   | 1948                   | Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, Mauri Rose           | 4:10:23.38 | 119.813 |
| 1921 | Frontenac, Milton                        | 5:34:41.65 | 89.62   | 1949                   | Blue Crown Spark Plug Special, William Holland      | 4:07:15.97 | 121.327 |
| 1922 | Murphy Special, Murphy                   | 5:17:30.79 | 94.48   | 1950                   | Kurtis-Kraft Wynns Special, Johnny Parsons(c)       | 2:46:55.97 | 124.002 |
| 1923 | H. C. S. Special, Milton                 | 5:29:40.17 | 90.95   | 1951                   | Belanger Special, Lee Wallard                       | 3:57:38.05 | 126.244 |
| 1924 | Duesenberg, Corum-Boyer                  | 5:05:23.51 | 98.23   | 1952                   | Agassian Special, Troy Ruffman                      | 3:52:41.88 | 128.922 |
| 1925 | Duesenberg, Peter De Paolo               | 4:56:39.46 | 101.13  | 1953                   | Fuel Injection Special, Billy Vukovich              | 3:53:01.69 | 128.740 |
| 1926 | Miller, Frank Lockhart(d)                | 4:40:17.95 | 95.88   | 1954                   | Fuel Injection Special, Billy Vukovich              | 3:49:17.27 | 130.840 |
| 1927 | Duesenberg, Geo. Souder                  | 5:07:33.75 | 97.54   | 1955                   | John Zink Special, Bob Swickert                     | 3:53:59.53 | 128.209 |
| 1928 | Miller, Louis Meyer                      | 5:01:33.75 | 99.482  |                        |   |            |         |
| 1929 | Simplex, Ray Keech                       | 5:07:25.42 | 97.585  |                        |   |            |         |
| 1930 | Miller, Billy Arnold                     | 4:58:39.72 | 100.448 |                        |   |            |         |
| 1931 | Bowes Sent Fast Special, Louis Schneider | 5:10:27.54 | 96.629  |                        |   |            |         |
| 1932 | Miller-Hartz Special, Fredrick France    | 4:48:03.79 | 104.144 |                        |   |            |         |
| 1933 | Tyrol, Louis Meyer                       | 4:38:12.75 | 104.089 |                        |   |            |         |
| 1934 | Boyle-Miller, Bill Cummings              | 4:46:05.90 | 104.863 |                        |   |            |         |
| 1935 | Gilmore, Kelly Pettilo                   | 4:42:22.71 | 106.240 |                        |   |            |         |
| 1936 | Special, Louis Meyer                     | 4:45:33.39 | 109.069 |                        |   |            |         |
| 1937 | Shaw Gilmore Special, Wilbur Shaw        | 4:24:07.80 | 113.580 |                        |   |            |         |

(a) 300 miles only. (b) Race stopped at 400 miles because of rain. (c) Stopped at 345 miles, rain. Race record 130.840 m.p.h., Billy Vukovich, 1954.

### Other Auto Racing in 1955

**Argentina Grand Prix (233 mi.), Buenos Aires, Arg.** Jan. 16—Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes-Benz). Average: 120.878 km p.h. (75 m.p.h.).

**Buenos Aires Grand Prix (163.8 mi.), Jan. 30—**Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes-Benz). Average: 73.46 m.p.h. Time 2:23.18.9

**Florida Grand Prix Endurance Race, Sebring, Fla., Mar. 13—**Phil Walters and Mike Hawthorn (Jaguar).

**Grand Prix de Pau (304.590 kms.), Pau, France—**Jean Behra, France (Maserati).

**Mille Miglia (1,597 kms.), Brescia, Italy, May 1—**Stirling Moss, England (Mercedes-Benz). Average speed: 157.650 km p.h. (98.53 m.p.h.), a race record.

**Grand Prix de Europe (314.5 kms.), Monte Carlo, Monaco, May 22—**Maurice Trintignant, France (Ferrari) Time 2:58:09.8. Average: 105.914 km p.h. (65.86 m.p.h.).

**Grand Prix of Italy (500 kms.), Monza, Italy, Sept. 11—**Juan Manuel Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes-Benz) Time 2:25.04.4. Average: 208.791 km p.h. (128.493 m.p.h.).

**Dutch Grand Prix (419.3 kms.), Zandvoort-on-Sea, Neth., June 19—**Juan M. Fangio, Argentina (Mercedes-Benz). Time: 2:54.23.8. Average: 144.240 km p.h.

**British Grand Prix (207 mi.), Aintree, England, July 16—**Stirling Moss, England (Mercedes-Benz). Time 3:07.21.2. Average: 86.47 m.p.h.

**8th Annual Watkins Glen Grand Prix (101.2 mi.), Watkins Glen, N. Y., Sept. 17—**Dr. Sherwood Johnston, Greenwich, Conn. (Jaguar D). Average 81.92 m.p.h.

## National Automobile Champions

|                      |                    |                  |                        |
|----------------------|--------------------|------------------|------------------------|
| 1928 Louis Meyer     | 1934 Bill Cummings | 1940 Rex Mays    | 1949 Johnny Parsons    |
| 1929 Louis Meyer     | 1935 Kelly Pettilo | 1941 Rex Mays    | 1950 Tenry Banks       |
| 1930 Billy Arnold    | 1936 Mauri Rose    | 1942-1945 (None) | 1951 Tony Bettenhausen |
| 1931 Louis Schneider | 1937 Wilbur Shaw   | 1946 Ted Horn    | 1952 Chuck Stevenson   |
| 1932 Bob Carey       | 1938 Floyd Roberts | 1947 Ted Horn    | 1953 Sam Hanks         |
| 1933 Louis Meyer     | 1939 Wilbur Shaw   | 1948 Ted Horn    | 1954 Jimmy Bryant      |



## Billiard Records

Source: Willie Hoppe, Billiard Congress of America

### THREE CUSHION WORLD CHAMPIONS

- 1910 Fred Eames, Alfredo DeOro, John Daly, Thomas Hueston  
 1911 John Daly, Alfredo DeOro  
 1912 Joe Carney, John Horgan  
 1913-1914 Alfredo DeOro  
 1915 George Moore, W. H. Huey  
 1916 Alfredo DeOro, Charles Ellis, Charles McCourt, Hugh Heal, George Moore  
 1917 Charles McCourt, R. L. Cannafax  
 1917-1918 Alfredo DeOro  
 1918-1919 Augie Kieckhefer  
 1919 Alfredo DeOro, R. L. Cannafax  
 1920 John Layton  
 1921 Augie Kieckhefer  
 1921-1923 John Layton  
 1923 Tiff Denton  
 1924 R. L. Cannafax  
 1925 R. L. Cannafax  
 1926-1927 Otto Reisel  
 1927 Augie Kieckhefer  
 1928 Otto Reisel, John Layton  
 1929-1930 John Layton  
 1931 Arthur Thurnblad  
 1932 Augie Kieckhefer  
 1933 Welker Cochran  
 1934 John Layton  
 1935 Welker Cochran  
 1936 Willie Hoppe  
 1937 Welker Cochran  
 1938 Welker Cochran  
 1939 Joe Chamaco  
 1940-1941-1942 Willie Hoppe  
 1943 no tournament  
 1944 Willie Hoppe (defeated Welker Cochran in challenge match), Welker Cochran (tournament)  
 1945 Welker Cochran (defeated Hoppe in challenge match)  
 1947 Willie Hoppe (tournament)  
 1948 Willie Hoppe (defeated Ezequiel Navarra match)  
 1949 Willie Hoppe (tournament)  
 1950-1951-1952 Willie Hoppe (tournament)  
 1953-1954 Ray Kilgore (tournament)  
 1955 Harold Worst (tournament)

### THREE CUSHION RECORDS

#### High Runs

- 1915 Charles Morin, 18 (pro. tournament)  
 1919 Tiff Denton, 17 (world tournament)  
 1928 John Layton, 18 (Inter. League)  
 1927 Willie Hoppe, 20 (Amer. League)  
 1928 Willie Hoppe, 25 (exhibition)  
 1930 Gus Copulos, 17 (world tournament)  
 1936 Willie Hoppe, 15 (match)  
 1939 Joe Chamaco, 50 in 23 (Nat. League) (no safeties)  
 1940 Tiff Denton, 17 (world tournament) (safeties)  
 1945 Willie Hoppe, 20 (match) (optional cue ball)

#### High Averages in Innings

- 1920 Otto Reisel, 50 in 18 (Inter. League)  
 1920 Otto Reisel, 100 in 57 (Inter. League)  
 1920 Otto Reisel, 150 in 104 (Inter. League)  
 1930 John Layton, 50 in 23 (world tournament)  
 1939 Joe Chamaco, 50 in 23 (Nat. League) (no safeties)  
 1945 Jay N. Bozeman, 50 in 23 (world tournament) (safeties)

- 1944 Willie Hoppe, 50 in 20 (tournament; choice of cue balls)  
 1945 Welker Cochran, 60 in 20 (match; choice of cue balls)  
 1947 Willie Hoppe, 50 in 21 (match)

#### High Grand Averages

- 1941 Willie Hoppe, 1.16 per inning (tournament)  
 1942 Willie Hoppe, 1.25 (tournament; optional cue ball)  
 1945 Willie Hoppe, 1.36 (tournament; choice of cue balls)  
 1950 Willie Hoppe, 1.33 (tournament)

### POCKET BILLIARDS WORLD CHAMPIONS

- 1910 Thomas Hueston, Jerome Keogh  
 1910-1912 Alfredo DeOro  
 1912 R. J. Ralph  
 1913 Alfredo DeOro  
 1913-1915 Bennie Allen  
 1916 John Layton, Emmet Blankenship  
 1916-1918 Frank Taberski  
 1919-1924 Ralph Greenleaf  
 1925 Frank Taberski  
 1926 Ralph Greenleaf, Erwin Rudolph, Thomas Hueston  
 1927 Frank Taberski  
 1927-1928 Ralph Greenleaf  
 1928 Frank Taberski  
 1929 Ralph Greenleaf, Frank Taberski  
 1930 Erwin Rudolph

- 1930-1932 Ralph Greenleaf  
 1933-1934 Edwin Rudolph  
 1935 Andrew Ponzi  
 1936 James Caras  
 1937 Ralph Greenleaf  
 1938 James Caras  
 1939 James Caras  
 1940 Andrew Ponzi  
 1941 Willie Mosconi, Erwin Rudolph  
 1942 Irving Crane (challenge match)  
 1943 Andrew Ponzi (challenge match)  
 1944 Willie Mosconi (challenge match)  
 1945 Willie Mosconi (defeated Ralph Greenleaf in challenge match)  
 1946 Willie Mosconi (defeated Jimmy Caras in challenge match); Mosconi (defeated Crane in challenge match); Crane (world's tournament)  
 1947 Mosconi (defeated Crane in challenge match); Mosconi defeated Caras (match)  
 1948 Mosconi defeated Ponzi (match)  
 1949 James Caras (tournament)  
 1950 Willie Mosconi (tournament)  
 1951 Willie Mosconi (tournament)  
 1952 Willie Mosconi (tournament)  
 1953-1954 Willie Mosconi (tournament)  
 1955 Irving Crane (challenge match)

### POCKET BILLIARDS RECORDS—14-1

#### High Runs

- 1929 Ralph Greenleaf, 126 (tournament)  
 1934 Andrew Ponzi, 153 (match; continuous billiards)  
 1935 Bennie Allen, 125 (tournament)  
 1935 George Kelly, 125 (tournament)  
 1939 Irving Crane, 309 (exhibition)  
 1939 Andrew Ponzi, 127 (league play)  
 1941 Willie Mosconi, 126 (league tournament)  
 1945 Willie Mosconi, 309 (exhibition)  
 1945 Willie Mosconi, 127 (match, single game)  
 1946 James Caras, 127 (match, single game)  
 1952 Willie Mosconi, 121 and low game of 2 innings (tournament)  
 1954 Willie Mosconi, 150 in two innings (1200-pt. match)

#### Other Pocket Billiards Records

- High single average—1929, Ralph Greenleaf, 63 (tournament). High individual grand average—1929, Ralph Greenleaf, 11.02 (tournament). 5x10 table), 1950, Willie Mosconi, 18.34 (tournament; 41x9 table).

### 16-1 BALKLINE, 31x77 ANCHOR BLOCKS

#### American Champion

- 1907, George F. Slosson; 1908, Jacob Schaefer (Wizard); 1908, Frank Ives.

#### World Champion

- 1903-05, Maurice Vignaux; 1906, Willie Hoppe; 1907, George B. Sutton; 1907, Willie Hoppe; 1908, Jacob Schaefer (Wizard); 1908, George B. Sutton (by forfeit); 1908, George F. Slosson; 1909-11, Willie Hoppe; 1912, George B. Sutton; 1913, Ora C. Morningstar; 1914, Willie Hoppe.

#### 16-1 BALKLINE

- 1920, Jake Schaefer, Jr.—high run in match play 212, high grand average in match play 60, high grand average in match play 60 (1921 Welker Cochran, Jr. high run in exhibition 353, high grand average in exhibition 150, high grand average in exhibition 61).

#### 16-2 BALKLINE

- 1910 Harry P. Cline  
 1910-1920 Willie Hoppe  
 1921-1922 Jacob Schaefer, Jr.  
 1923-1924 Willie Hoppe  
 1925 Edward Horemans (disputed match—Schaefer won in play-off); 1926, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.  
 1926 Erich Hegenlacher  
 1927 Welker Cochran  
 1928 Edward Horemans  
 1929 Jacob Schaefer, Jr.  
 1930 1931 no tournaments  
 1934 Welker Cochran  
 No tournaments since.

#### 16-2 BALKLINE

- High run match, 432—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high average 400—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high grand average tournament, 37.14—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high grand average match, 33.75—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high run exhibition match, 366—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1925; high grand average 2400 pts., 120—Jacob Schaefer, Jr., 1926; high run exhibition, 684—Welker Cochran, 1926.

#### 14-1 BALKLINE

- 1914, Willie Hoppe—high run 302; high grand average 25.75; high single average 40.

## 28-2 BALKLINE

1937. Jacob Schaefer, Jr.—high run 132; high single average, 35.70; 1938, Jacob Schaefer, Jr.

## 71-2 BALKLINE

1938, Willie Hoppe—high run 248, high single average 83; high grand average 42. No matches since.

## RED BALL BILLIARDS

1907-1908, Charles C. Peterson.

## RED BALL RECORDS

Charles C. Peterson, high run, 52; Charles O. Peterson, high single average, 5.33.

## CUSHION CAROM CHAMPION

1933, Willie Hoppe; no tournament since.

## CUSHION CAROM RECORDS

High Runs—Willie Hoppe (match), 53; Charles C. Peterson (exhibition), 104

High Averages—Willie Hoppe, high single, 11.36; Willie Hoppe, high grand average, 6.43

## NATIONAL POCKET BILLIARD CHAMPION

1948, Andrew Ponzi; 1949, James Caras; 1950, Irving Crane; 1951, Joe Canton.

## NATIONAL THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONS

1934, Kinrey Matsuyama; 1948, Ezequiel Navarra 1949, Joe Chamaco; 1950, Joe Chamaco; 1951, Joe Chamaco.

## NATIONAL 14-2 BALKLINE CHAMPIONS

1888, Eugene Carter; 1889, Frank C. Ives; 1890, Frank Maggioni; 1891, Eugene Carter; 1891, Frank C. Ives. No tournaments since.

## NATIONAL 18-2 BALKLINE CHAMPIONS

1904, Al. Taylor; 1907, Albert Cutler; 1923, Chas. C. Peterson. No tournaments since.

High run, 162, Albert Cutler; high average, 40. Albert Cutler; high grand average, 26.67, Charles C. Peterson.

## JUNIOR CHAMPIONS

## 18-2 Balkline Billiards

1923-24, Tadeo Saganuma; 1924, Albert Cutler; 1924, Dave McAndless; 1925, Tadeo Saganuma 1925, Kamatare Suzuki; 1926, Kinrey Matsuyama. No tournaments since.

High Run, 185, Jean Bruno; high average, 42.85. Tadeo Saganuma-Kinrey Matsuyama; grand average, 21.05, Kinrey Matsuyama.

## AMATEUR BALKLINE CHAMPIONS

## 18-2 Balkline

1910 E. W. Gardner  
1911 J. F. Poggenburg  
1912 M. D. Brown  
1913 Joseph Mayer  
1914 E. W. Gardner  
1915 Nathan Ball  
1916 C. Huston  
1917 Dave McAndless  
1918 Percy Collins  
1919 C. Heddon  
1920 E. T. Appleby  
1921 Percy Collins  
1922 E. T. Appleby, International champion  
1923 Percy Collins, National, 18-1 champion—F. S. Appleby  
1924 E. T. Appleby  
1925 F. S. Appleby  
1926-1928 John Clinton  
1929 Percy Collins, Amateur Billiard Assn; M. C. Walgren, Amateur Billiard Assn.; E. T. Appleby, Amateur Billiard Assn.  
1930 Percy Collins  
1931 E. T. Appleby  
1932 Albert Poensgen (Germany), World's champion  
1933 no tournament  
1934-1936 Edmund Soussa  
1937-1940 Edmund Soussa

## RECORDS

## 14-2 Balkline

Calvin Demarest—High run, 202; high single average, 28; high grand average, 20.

## 18-2 Balkline

High run, 248, F. S. Appleby; high single average, 60, John Clinton; high grand average, 18.57, John Clinton.

## AMATEUR THREE-CUSHION CHAMPIONS

1910 Pierre Maupone  
1911 Charles Morin  
1919 Arthur Newman  
1920 W. B. Huey

1921 Earl Lookabaugh  
1922 Frank Flemming  
1923 Robert M. Lord  
1924 Frank Flemming  
1925-1926 Dr. A. J. Harris  
1927 Dr. L. P. Macklin; Robert M. Lord  
1928 J. N. Bozeman  
1929 Charles Jordan, Max Shimon  
1930 Joseph Hall, Max Shimon, R. B. Harper  
1931 Frank Flemming  
1931-1935 Edward Lee  
1936 Edward Lee—World's Amateur champion  
1937 A. Primeau  
1938-1941 Gene Deardorff (challenge matches)  
1942-1946 Chet Vandenoer (challenge matches)  
1948 Edward Lee, Robert Lord (amateur club tournament)  
1947 Robert Lord (challenge match)  
1948 Chester Vandenoer (challenge match), Edward Lee (club tournament)  
1949 Edward Lee (club tournament)  
1951 Edward Lee  
1952 Edward Lee (tournament)  
1953 Edward Lee (tournament)  
1954 Edward Lee

## WOMEN CHAMPIONS

## 14-1 Pocket Billiards

Professional—1932-39, Ruth McGinnis.  
Amateur—1932-34, Gertrude McEvoy; 1935, Ruth Harvey; no tournament since.

## RECORDS

Ruth McGinnis—High run, 128 (4½ x 9 table); high run, 85 (5 x 10 table).

## INTERCOLLEGIATE BILLIARDS

## Five Man Teams—Straight Rail

1942 Wisconsin  
1943 Florida  
1944 Cornell  
1945-1946 no play  
1947 St. Joseph's College  
1948 Ohio State  
1949 Ohio State  
1950 no play.  
1951 Utah  
1952 Michigan Normal  
1953 Michigan  
1954 Cincinnati  
1955 Utah Univ.

## Five Man Teams—Three Cushions

1942 Buffalo  
1943 Florida  
1944 Florida  
1945-1946 no play  
1947 Florida  
1948 Indiana  
1949 Cornell  
1950 Ohio State  
1951 Michigan  
1952 Michigan State  
1953 Ohio State  
1954 Florida  
1955 Michigan State

## Five Man Teams—Pocket Billiards

1942 Florida  
1943 Minnesota  
1944 Indiana  
1945-1946 no play  
1947 Michigan  
1948 Florida  
1949 Eastern Kentucky State  
1950 Ohio State  
1951 Notre Dame  
1952 Wyoming  
1953 Wyoming  
1954 Wyoming  
1955 Ohio State

## KEY SHOT INDIVIDUAL CHAMPIONS

## Straight Rail

1942 David Vig, Wisconsin  
1943 R. McCloskey, Michigan  
1944 G. Neubert, Cornell  
1945-1946 no play  
1947 Thomas Hines, Wisconsin  
1948 Gordon Howe, Wisconsin  
1949 Thomas Hines, Wisconsin  
1950 no play  
1951 Conrad Roa, Michigan  
1952 Dan Fader, Cornell  
1953 Merle Osborn, Michigan State  
1954 Bill Robinson, Florida  
1955 Bob Blackham, Utah Univ.

## Three Cushions

1941 no tournament  
1942 Colomato, Buffalo  
1943 R. Matheny, Florida  
1944 W. Rion, Florida  
1945-1946 no play

1947 Left Mable, Florida  
 1948 Sol Ashkenaze, Wisconsin  
 1949 Victor Brodsky, California  
 1950 Walter Johnson, Ohio State  
 1951 Larry Gray, Michigan  
 1952 Paul Ridout, Wisconsin  
 1953 Ted Conant, Minnesota  
 1954 Larry Krieger, Florida  
 1955 Bob Strange, Michigan State

**Pocket Billiards**

1942 Leo Bonimi, Cornell  
 1943 Left Mable, Florida  
 1944 J. Zvanya, Indiana  
 1945-1946 no play  
 1947 Left Mable, Florida  
 1948 Jack Brown, Utah  
 1949 Leroy Kinman, Eastern Kentucky State Teachers College  
 1950 Leroy Kinman, Eastern Kentucky State  
 1951 Leroy Kinman, East Kentucky State  
 1952 William Sims, Georgia  
 1953 John Beaudette, Michigan State  
 1954 Jay Mulvehil, Wyoming  
 1955 Rodney Boyd, Ohio State

**CO-ED KEY SHOT POCKET BILLIARDS**

1943 South Dakota State  
 1944 Colorado State College  
 1948 Rhode Island State  
 1949 Ohio State  
 1950 no play  
 1952 Minnesota  
 1953 Purdue  
 1954 Oregon State

**CO-ED KEY SHOT INDIVIDUAL CHAMPION**

1943 Mary Noonan, So. Dakota State  
 1944 Barbara Jackson, Colorado State  
 1948 Jeanne Lynch, Rhode Island State  
 1949 Cora Libbey, Wisconsin  
 1950 no play  
 1952 Sandra Bilsky, Purdue  
 1953 Joanne Skonning, Purdue  
 1954 Jackie Slusher, Oregon State, tied with Lee McGary, Oregon.

**BOYS' CLUBS OF AMERICA**  
 (Pocket Billiard Championships; National Keyshot Tournaments)

**TEAM CHAMPIONS**

1946-1947 S. Philadelphia Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1948 Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn  
 1949 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)  
 1950 Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1951 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)  
 1952 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)  
 1953 Boys' Club of Princeton, Ind.  
 1954 Boys' Club of Princeton, Ind.  
 1955 Boys' Club of New York (Tompkins Square)

**Individual Champions—Senior**

1947 Bill Gratzner, Bedford Boys' Club, Bedford, Ind.  
 1948 John Romano, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn  
 1949 Donald Gratzner, Bedford (Ind.) Boys' Club  
 1950 Jerry Tiernan, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1951 Salvatore Attardi, New York, N. Y.  
 1952 Gerald Piccirilli, Worcester, Mass.  
 1953 Robert Legg, Princeton, Ind.  
 1954 Harry Goldstein, Albany (N. Y.) Boys' Club.  
 1955 John F. Scully, Madison Square Boys' Club, New York, N. Y.

**Junior**

1946-1947 Donald Gratzner, Bedford, Ind., Boys' Club  
 1948 Anthony Venuto, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1949 Joseph Di Salvo, New York, N. Y.  
 1950 Charles Santore, Hi-Boys' Club, Philadelphia, Pa.  
 1951 Robert Legg, Princeton, Ind.  
 1952 Robert Legg, Princeton, Ind.  
 1953 Michael Doran, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
 1954 Marvin Goldstein, Albany (N. Y.) Boys' Club.  
 1955 Michael Doran, Flatbush Boys' Club, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**Playing Cards and Dice Chances**

**POKER HANDS (Four-Suit)**

| Hand                 | Number Possible | Odds Against       |
|----------------------|-----------------|--------------------|
| Royal Flush.....     | 4               | 649,739 to 1       |
| Straight Flush.....  | 40              | 72,192 to 1        |
| Four of a kind.....  | 624             | 4,164 to 1         |
| Full House.....      | 3,744           | 693 to 1           |
| Flush.....           | 5,108           | 508 to 1           |
| Straight.....        | 10,200          | 254 to 1           |
| Three of a kind..... | 54,912          | 46 to 1            |
| Two Pairs.....       | 123,552         | 20 to 1            |
| One Pair.....        | 1,098,240       | 4 to 3 (1.37 to 1) |
| Nothing.....         | 1,302,540       | 1 to 1             |

Total .....2,598,960

**BRIDGE**

Perfect hand—In dealing a hand of 13 cards from 52, the probability of drawing a perfect hand—13 spades—is 1 in 835,013,559,600.

One suit—Chances of drawing 13 cards of one suit are 1 in 158,758,389,900.

**PINOCHLE (AUCTION)**

Odds Against Finding in "Widow" of Three Cards

| Open Places | Odds Against |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1.....      | 5 to 1       |
| 2.....      | 2 to 1       |
| 3.....      | Even         |
| 4.....      | 3 to 2 for   |
| 5.....      | 2 to 1 for   |

**DICE**

Totals Probabilities on Two Dice

| Total   | Odds Against (Single toss) |
|---------|----------------------------|
| 2.....  | 35 to 1                    |
| 3.....  | 17 to 1                    |
| 4.....  | 11 to 1                    |
| 5.....  | 8 to 1                     |
| 6.....  | 31 to 5                    |
| 7.....  | 5 to 1                     |
| 8.....  | 31 to 5                    |
| 9.....  | 8 to 1                     |
| 10..... | 11 to 1                    |
| 11..... | 17 to 1                    |
| 12..... | 35 to 1                    |

**Probabilities of Consecutive Winning Plays**

| No. Consecutive Wins | By 7, 11, or Point |
|----------------------|--------------------|
| 1.....               | 244 in 495         |
| 2.....               | 24 in 100          |
| 3.....               | 3 in 25            |
| 4.....               | 1 in 17            |
| 5.....               | 1 in 34            |
| 6.....               | 1 in 70            |
| 7.....               | 1 in 141           |
| 8.....               | 1 in 287           |
| 9.....               | 1 in 582           |
| 10.....              | 1 in 1,181         |

**Table Tennis Championships in 1955**

**25th NATIONAL OPEN CHAMPIONSHIPS**  
 Rochester, N. Y., Mar. 18-20

**Men's Singles**—Richard Miles, New York, N. Y.  
**Women's Singles**—Mrs. Leah Neuberger, New York, N. Y.  
**Senior Singles**—Tibor Hazi, Chevy Chase, Md.  
**Esquire Singles**—Bill Gunn, Mamaroneck, N. Y.  
**Men's Doubles**—Erwin Klein, Los Angeles, Calif., and Richard Bergmann, London, England.  
**Women's Doubles**—Leah Neuberger and Peggy Folke, New York, N. Y.

**Mixed Doubles**—Richard Miles, New York, N. Y., and Mildred Shahian, Chicago, Ill.  
**Senior Doubles**—Tibor Hazi, Chevy Chase, Md., and Manired Feher, Cleveland, Ohio.  
**Boys' Singles**—Norbert De Walle, Chicago, Ill.  
**Junior Boys' Singles**—Erwin Klein, Los Angeles, Calif.  
**Junior Miss Singles**—Sharlene Krizman, South Bend, Ind.

**WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS**  
 Utrecht, Neth., Apr. 16-24

**Men's Singles**—T. Tanaka, Japan.  
**Women's Singles**—Angelica Rozeanu, Rumania.  
**Men's Doubles**—Ivan Andreadis and Ladislav Stipek, Czechoslovakia.

**Women's Doubles**—Ella Zeller and Angelica Rozeanu, Rumania.  
**Mixed Doubles**—Kalman Szepesti and Eva Koczian, Hungary.  
**Swaythling Cup**—Japan.  
**Corbillion Cup**—Rumania.

**English Open Championships**, Wembley, England—**Men's Singles**: Z. Dolinar, Yugoslavia. **Women's Singles**: Rosalind Rowe, England. **Men's Doubles**: Ivan Andreadis and Ladislav Stipek, Czechoslovakia. **Women's Doubles**: Rosalind and Diane Rowe, England. **Mixed Doubles**: Aubrey Simons, England, and Helen Elliot, Scotland. **Boys' Doubles**: Erwin Klein, Los Angeles, Calif., and B. Onnes, Netherlands. **Girls' Doubles**: Joyce Fleider and Ann Hayden, England. **Junior Mixed Doubles**: Erwin Klein, Los Angeles, Calif. and Wendy Bates, Wales, Great Britain.



Rebound Leader—Johnston, Philadelphia, 1,095.  
 Free Throw Leader—Sharman, Boston, 347  
 (89.77%).  
 Assists Leader—Cousy, Boston, 557.  
 Most Points, One Game—Johnston, Philadelphia, 45

**OTHER BASKETBALL RESULTS**

18th National Invitation Tournament (final round), New York, N. Y., Mar. 19—Duquesne 70, Dayton 58. Third-place playoff—Cincinnati 96, St. Francis of Loretto (Pa.) 91  
 National Collegiate A. A. Championship, Kansas City, Mo., Mar. 19—San Francisco 77, La

Salle 63. Third-place playoff—Colorado 75, Iowa 54.  
 National A. A. U. Championships—Men, Denver, Colo., Mar. 21-26: Phillips (Bartlesville, Okla.) 66, Luckett-Nix (Boulder, Colo.) 64. Third Place playoff Olympic Club (San Francisco, Calif.) 78, Quantico Marines 69. Women, St. Joseph, Mo.—Wayland College Flying Queens (Plainview, Texas) 30. Commercial Extension, (Omaha, Nebr.) 21. Third-place playoff—Goetz C. C. (St. Joseph, Mo.) 43, Midland Jewelry (Kansas City, Mo.) 38.  
 9th Annual College East-West All-Stars, New York, N. Y., Mar. 26—East 83, West 68.

**Basketball Champions by Years**

| National Invitation Tournament |                       |                      | National Collegiate A. A. |                    |
|--------------------------------|-----------------------|----------------------|---------------------------|--------------------|
|                                | Winner                | Runner-up            | Winner                    | Runner-up          |
| 1946                           | Kentucky, 46          | Rhode Island, 45     | Oklahoma A & M, 43        | North Carolina, 40 |
| 1947                           | Utah Univ., 19        | Kentucky, 45         | Holy Cross, 58            | Oklahoma, 47       |
| 1948                           | St. Louis, 65         | New York Univ., 52   | Kentucky, 58              | Harvard, 42        |
| 1949                           | San Francisco, 48     | Loyola (Chicago), 47 | Kentucky, 46              | Oklahoma A & M, 36 |
| 1950                           | Clay Coll., N. Y., 89 | Bradley, 61          | Clay Coll., N. Y., 71     | Bradley, 68        |
| 1951                           | Brigham-Young, 62     | Dayton, 43           | Kentucky, 68              | Kansas State, 58   |
| 1952                           | La Salle, 75          | Dayton, 64           | Kansas, 86                | St. John's, 63     |
| 1953                           | Sutton Hall, 58       | St. John's, 46       | Indiana, 69               | Kansas, 68         |
| 1954                           | Holy Cross, 71        | Duquesne, 62         | La Salle, 62              | Bradley, 56        |
| 1955                           | Duquesne, 70          | Dayton, 58           | San Francisco, 77         | La Salle, 63       |

**Biddy Basketball Champions**

Biddy basketball competition, with scaled down courts, equipment and shorter periods of play, is open to boys up to 12 and girls up to 13. Local, regional and national tournaments are held annually under jurisdiction of Biddy Basketball national headquarters, Scranton, Pa. National champions have been:

|      | Winner             | Runner-up          |      | Winner             | Runner-up           |
|------|--------------------|--------------------|------|--------------------|---------------------|
| 1952 | Jersey City, N. J. | 40 Hazleton, Pa.   | 1951 | Jersey City, N. J. | 36 Hazleton, Pa.    |
| 1953 | Peoria, Ill.       | 57 Norristown, Pa. | 1955 | Jersey City, N. J. | 76 New Orleans, La. |

**Joe Louis and His Record in 71 Ring Contests**

(Exclusive of exhibition bouts during World War II)

Joe Louis (Joseph Barrow), who held the world heavyweight boxing championship longer than any other fighter (11 years 8 months 7 days), announced March 1, 1949 his undefeated retirement from the ring after 25 successful defenses of the title and joined the International Boxing Club, a boxing promotion organization, but fought a number of bouts in 1950 and 1951 in an unsuccessful comeback attempt. He was born near Lexington, Ala., May 13, 1914.

| 1934  |                                      |            | 1939  |                                    |           |
|-------|--------------------------------------|------------|-------|------------------------------------|-----------|
|       |                                      | Rounds     |       |                                    | Rounds    |
| July  | 4—Jack Kracken, Chicago.....         | K.O. 1     | Jan.  | 25—John Henry Lewis, New York..... | K.O. 1    |
| July  | 11—Willie Davies, Chicago.....       | K.O. 3     | Apr.  | 17—Jack Topper, Los Angeles.....   | K.O. 4    |
| July  | 29—Larry Udell, Chicago.....         | K.O. 6     | June  | 28—Tony Galento, New York.....     | K.O. 4    |
| Aug.  | 13—Jack Kranz, Chicago.....          | Won 2      | Sept. | 20—Bob Pastor, Detroit.....        | K.O. 11   |
| Aug.  | 27—Buck Everett, Chicago.....        | K.O. 4     |       |                                    |           |
| Sept. | 11—Alex Borchuk, Detroit.....        | K.O. 4     |       |                                    |           |
| Sept. | 26—Adolph Wlatter, Chicago.....      | Won 10     | Feb.  | 9—Arturo Godoy, New York.....      | Won 15    |
| Oct.  | 24—Art Sykes, Chicago.....           | K.O. 8     | Mar.  | 20—Johnny Pavelych, New York.....  | K.O. 2    |
| Oct.  | 30—Jack O'Dowd, Detroit.....         | K.O. 2     | June  | 20—Arturo Godoy, New York.....     | K.O. 8    |
| Nov.  | 14—Stanley Poreda, Chicago.....      | K.O. 3     | Dec.  | 16—Al McCoy, Boston.....           | K.O. 6    |
| Nov.  | 30—Charley Massera, Chicago.....     | K.O. 3     |       |                                    |           |
| Dec.  | 14—Lee Ramage, Chicago.....          | K.O. 3     |       |                                    |           |
| 1935  |                                      |            | 1941  |                                    |           |
| Jan.  | 4—Patsy Perroni, Detroit.....        | Won 10     | Jan.  | 31—Red Burman, New York.....       | K.O. 5    |
| Jan.  | 11—Hans Birkle, Pittsburgh.....      | Won 10     | Feb.  | 17—Gus Dorazio, Philadelphia.....  | K.O. 2    |
| Feb.  | 28—Lee Ramage, Los Angeles.....      | K.O. 3     | Mar.  | 21—Abe Simon, Detroit.....         | K.O. 13   |
| Mar.  | 1—Red Barry, San Francisco.....      | K.O. 3     | Apr.  | 8—Tony Musto, St. Louis.....       | K.O. 9    |
| Mar.  | 28—Nadle Brown, Detroit.....         | Won 10     | May   | 23—Buddy Buer, Washington.....     | Won 7     |
| Apr.  | 12—Roy Lazer, Chicago.....           | K.O. 3     | June  | 18—Billy Conn, New York.....       | K.O. 13   |
| Apr.  | 22—Blif Beaton, Dayton, O.....       | K.O. 2     | Sept. | 29—Lou Nova, New York.....         | K.O. 8    |
| Apr.  | 27—Roscoe Toles, Flint, Mich.....    | K.O. 2     |       |                                    |           |
| May   | 8—Willie Davis, Peoria, Ill.....     | K.O. 2     |       |                                    |           |
| May   | 7—Gene Stanton, K'l'm zoo, Mich..... | K.O. 6     | Jan.  | 9—Buddy Baer, New York.....        | K.O. 1    |
| June  | 26—Primo Carnera, New York.....      | K.O. 1     | Mar.  | 27—Abe Simon, New York.....        | K.O. 6    |
| Aug.  | 7—King Levinaky, Chicago.....        | K.O. 4     |       |                                    |           |
| Sept. | 24—Max Baer, New York.....           | K.O. 4     |       |                                    |           |
| Dec.  | 13—Paulino Uscudun, N. Y. C.....     | K.O. 4     |       |                                    |           |
| 1936  |                                      |            | 1942  |                                    |           |
| Jan.  | 17—Charley Retzlaff, Chicago.....    | K.O. 1     | Jan.  | 9—Buddy Baer, New York.....        | K.O. 1    |
| June  | 19—Max Schmelling, New York.....     | K.O. by 12 | Mar.  | 27—Abe Simon, New York.....        | K.O. 6    |
| Aug.  | 17—Jack Sharkey, New York.....       | K.O. 5     |       |                                    |           |
| Sept. | 22—Al Ettore, Philadelphia.....      | K.O. 3     |       |                                    |           |
| Oct.  | 9—George Brescia, New York.....      | K.O. 1     |       |                                    |           |
| Dec.  | 14—Eddie Simms, Cleveland.....       | K.O. 3     |       |                                    |           |
| 1937  |                                      |            | 1943  |                                    |           |
| Jan.  | 11—Steve Ketchell, Buffalo.....      | K.O. 2     | Dec.  | 5—Joe Walcott, New York.....       | Won 16    |
| Jan.  | 27—Bob Pastor, New York.....         | Won 10     |       |                                    |           |
| Feb.  | 17—Natie Brown, Kansas City.....     | K.O. 4     |       |                                    |           |
| Feb.  | 22—James J. Braddock, Chicago.....   | K.O. 15    | June  | 25—Joe Walcott, New York.....      | K.O. 11   |
| Aug.  | 30—Tommy Farr, New York.....         | Won 15     |       |                                    |           |
| 1948  |                                      |            | 1950  |                                    |           |
| Feb.  | 28—Nathan Mann, New York.....        | K.O. 3     | Sept. | 27—Essard Charles, New York.....   | Lost 15   |
| Apr.  | 1—Harry Thomas, Chicago.....         | K.O. 5     | Nov.  | 29—Cesar Brion, Chicago.....       | Won 10    |
| June  | 22—Max Schmelling, New York.....     | K.O. 1     |       |                                    |           |
| 1951  |                                      |            | 1951  |                                    |           |
| Jan.  | 3—Freddie Beshore, Detroit.....      | T. K.O. 4  | Jan.  | 3—Freddie Beshore, Detroit.....    | T. K.O. 4 |
| Feb.  | 7—Omello Agramonte, Miami.....       | Won 10     | Feb.  | 23—Omello Agramonte, Miami.....    | Won 10    |
| Feb.  | 23—Andy Walker, San Francisco.....   | K.O. 10    | Feb.  | 23—Andy Walker, San Francisco..... | K.O. 10   |
| May   | 2—Omello Agramonte, Detroit.....     | Won 10     | May   | 2—Omello Agramonte, Detroit.....   | Won 10    |
| June  | 15—Lee Savold, New York.....         | K.O. 6     | June  | 15—Lee Savold, New York.....       | K.O. 6    |
| Aug.  | 1—Cesar Brion, San Francisco.....    | Won 10     | Aug.  | 1—Cesar Brion, San Francisco.....  | Won 10    |
| Aug.  | 15—Jimmy Blvin, Baltimore.....       | Won 10     | Aug.  | 15—Jimmy Blvin, Baltimore.....     | Won 10    |
| Oct.  | 20—Rocky Marciano, New York.....     | TKO by 8   | Oct.  | 20—Rocky Marciano, New York.....   | TKO by 8  |

\*Baer disqualified end of seventh round.

Recapitulation—Bouts, 71; knockouts (including TKO's) 54; won by decision, 14; knocked out by, 2; lost by decision, 1

## Major Professional Boxing Bouts in 1955

(Dec. 14, 1954—Oct. 19, 1955)

| Date        | Winner, weight          | Loser, weight              | Round  | Site                                   |
|-------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|--------|--|
| <b>1954</b> |                         |                            |        |  |
| Dec. 14     | Ernie Durando, 160½     | Jesse Turner, 159          | D-10   | Kansas City, Mo.                       |
| *Dec. 15    | Bobo Olson, 169½        | Pierre Langolis, 157½      | TKO-11 | San Francisco, Calif.                  |
| Dec. 17     | Bob Baker, 211          | Coley Wallace, 201½        | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Dec. 27     | Cesar Brion, 203        | Dan Bucceroni, 195½        | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.           |
| Dec. 28     | Peter Mueller, 168      | Ernie Durando, 158½        | KO-7   | Milwaukee, Wis.                        |
| Dec. 29     | Paul Andrews, 180½      | Billy Smith, 176           | TKO-6  | Miami, Fla.                            |
| <b>1955</b> |                         |                            |        |  |
| Jan. 1      | Ralph Dupas, 138        | Clisco Andrade, 133½       | D-10   | New Orleans, La.                       |
| Jan. 3      | Gl Turner, 154          | Italo Scortichini, 151½    | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.           |
| Jan. 5      | Ray Robinson, 159       | Joe Rindone, 163½          | KO-9   | Detroit, Mich.                         |
| Jan. 7      | Floyd Patterson, 166    | Willie Tarr, 162           | TKO-5  | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Jan. 10     | Bobby Bell, 126½        | Rudy Garcia, 128           | D-10   | Eastern Parkway Arena, Brooklyn, N. Y. |
| Jan. 12     | Rocky Castellani, 159½  | Holly Mims, 156½           | D-12   | Cleveland, Ohio                        |
| Jan. 14     | Duilio Lol, 139½        | Glen Flanagan, 138         | D-10   | Miami Beach, Fla.                      |
| Jan. 15     | d-Joe Miceli, 149½      | d-Italo Scortichini, 153½  | D-10   | Miami, Fla.                            |
| Jan. 17     | Sandy Saddler, 131      | Lulu Perez, 127½           | KO-4   | Boston, Mass.                          |
| Jan. 17     | Floyd Patterson, 168    | Don Grant, 166½            | TKO-5  | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Jan. 18     | Rex Layne, 209          | Kirby Seals, 199           | KO-6   | Salt Lake City, Utah                   |
| Jan. 19     | Ralph Jones, 159        | Ray Robinson, 159          | D-10   | Chicago, Ill.                          |
| Jan. 20     | Beau Jack, 147          | Eddie Green, 159           | D-10   | Columbia, S. C.                        |
| Jan. 21     | Carman Basilio, 152     | Pete Mueller, 157          | D-10   | Syracuse, N. Y.                        |
| Jan. 24     | Paddy Young, 168½       | Tony Johnson, 170          | TKO-5  | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Jan. 26     | Nino Valdes, 212        | Jack Flood, 204            | KO-7   | Huntington, W. Va.                     |
| Jan. 26     | Joey Giardello, 162     | Al Andrews, 159            | D-10   | Norfolk, Va.                           |
| Jan. 26     | George Johnson, 154     | Ramon Fuentes, 151         | D-10   | Philadelphia, Pa.                      |
| Jan. 26     | Seraphin Ferrer, 136    | Paddy DeMarco, 137½        | KO-5   | Paris, France                          |
| Feb. 4      | Kid Gavilan, 149        | Ernie Durando, 150½        | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Feb. 7      | Holly Mims, 157½        | Milo Savage, 160½          | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. C.           |
| Feb. 7      | Chico Vekar, 152        | Joey Klein, 149½           | D-10   | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Feb. 8      | Bob Dykes, 163½         | Joey De John, 169          | TKO-9  | Miami Beach, Fla.                      |
| Feb. 9      | Bob Baker, 219½         | Willie James, 207½         | KO-2   | Baltimore, Md.                         |
| Feb. 11     | d-Jimmy Carter, 138½    | d-Tony DeMarco, 142½       | D-10   | Boston, Mass.                          |
| Feb. 11     | Harold Johnson, 175     | Paul Andrews, 175          | KO-8   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Feb. 15     | Joey Giardello, 161½    | Andy Mayfield, 158½        | TKO-8  | Chicago, Ill.                          |
| Feb. 16     | Bobo Olson, 168         | Ralph (Tiger) Jones, 161   | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Feb. 18     | Ezzard Charles, 191½    | Charley Norkus, 195½       | D-10   | Miami Beach, Fla.                      |
| Feb. 23     | Hector Constantino, 149 | Kid Gavilan, 154½          | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Feb. 25     | Sandy Saddler, 124½     | Teddy Davis, 126           | D-15   | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Feb. 28     | Bob Baker, 214½         | Rex Layne, 206½            | D-10   | Paris, France                          |
| Feb. 28     | Charles Humez, 162      | Pierre Langolis, 162       | TKO-5  | Milwaukee, Wis.                        |
| Mar. 1      | Joey Giardello, 158½    | Pete Mueller, 156          | KO-2   | Miami, Fla.                            |
| Mar. 2      | Julio Mederos, 195½     | Roland LaStarza, 189       | KO-5   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Mar. 4      | Chico Vekar, 149        | Billy Graham, 148½         | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena                     |
| Mar. 7      | Ronnie Delaney, 149½    | Al (Sugar) Wilson, 147     | TKO-8  | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Mar. 7      | Gl Turner, 155          | Joe Miceli, 147            | TKO-8  | Holyoke, Mass.                         |
| Mar. 8      | Tommy Jackson, 195      | Roy Thomas, 140            | TKO-5  | London, England                        |
| Mar. 8      | Dal Dower, 111          | Nazzareno Giannelli, 111½  | D-15   | San Francisco, Calif.                  |
| Mar. 11     | Raul (Rat) Macias, 117½ | Chamfern Songkritrat, 117½ | TKO-11 | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Mar. 11     | Frankie Ryt, 147        | Gerhard Beebe, 139½        | D-10   | Hamburg, Germany                       |
| Mar. 14     | Rudy Garcia, 126½       | Nate Brooks, 125           | TKO-4  | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Mar. 14     | Ralph Dupas, 139        | Kenny Lane, 138            | D-10   | New Orleans, La.                       |
| Mar. 15     | Tommy Jackson, 197      | Chuck Saucer, 188          | KO-3   | Washington, D. C.                      |
| Mar. 16     | Bobo Dykes, 163½        | Kid Gavilan, 152½          | D-10   | Miami, Fla.                            |
| Mar. 17     | Del Flanagan, 152½      | Johnny Bratton, 147½       | TKO-9  | St. Paul, Minn.                        |
| Mar. 18     | Carmelo Costa, 160½     | Joey Lopez, 165            | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Mar. 22     | Bob Satterfield, 181½   | Marty Marshall, 180½       | D-10   | Miami Beach, Fla.                      |
| Mar. 23     | Willie Pep, 130         | Charlie Titone, 127½       | D-10   | Holyoke, Mass.                         |
| Mar. 23     | Willie Pastrano, 164    | Al Andrews, 160½           | D-10   | Chicago, Ill.                          |
| Mar. 26     | Bob Baker, 209½         | Julio Mederos, 190½        | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| Mar. 28     | Paddy DeMarco, 140½     | Libby Manzo, 138           | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena                     |
| Mar. 29     | Sugar Ray Robinson, 162 | Johnny Lombardo, 153       | D-10   | Cincinnati, Ohio                       |
| Mar. 29     | Bobby Dykes, 162        | Gus Rubleini, 160½         | D-10   | Miami Beach, Fla.                      |
| Apr. 1      | Chico Vekar, 154½       | Billy Graham, 149½         | D-10   | Syracuse, N. Y.                        |
| *Apr. 1     | Tony De Marco, 145      | Johnny Saxton, 145½        | TKO-14 | Boston, Mass.                          |
| Apr. 4      | Gl Turner, 151          | Gen. F. Butler, 154        | D-10   | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Apr. 4      | Tommy Jackson, 199      | Achie McBride, 187½        | KO-10  | St. Nicholas Arena                     |
| Apr. 5      | Sandy Saddler, 129½     | Kenny Davis, 129½          | TKO-5  | Butte, Mont.                           |
| Apr. 8      | Ralph Jones, 158        | George Johnson, 155        | TKO-5  | St. Louis, Mo.                         |
| Apr. 11     | Danny Giovannelli, 150  | Chris Christensen, 143     | D-10   | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Apr. 13     | Bobo Olson, 169         | Joe Maylin, 175            | D-10   | San Francisco, Calif.                  |
| Apr. 13     | Pascual Perez, 108      | Alberto Barahundi, 112     | KO-3   | Buenos Aires, Arg.                     |
| Apr. 14     | Ray Robinson, 163       | Ted Olla, 164              | TKO-3  | Milwaukee, Wis.                        |
| Apr. 15     | Holly Mims, 157½        | Bobby Jones, 157½          | D-10   | Philadelphia, Fla.                     |
| Apr. 18     | Milo Savage, 159½       | Bobby Boyd, 157½           | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y.              |
| Apr. 19     | Joe Lindsay, 186½       | Bob Satterfield, 181       | D-10   | Miami Beach, Fla.                      |
| Apr. 19     | Rex Layne, 208          | Jimmy Jackson, 180         | TKO-1  | Salt Lake City, Utah                   |
| Apr. 20     | Orlando Zulueta, 137½   | Luther Rawlings, 148½      | D-10   | Washington, D. C.                      |
| Apr. 21     | Joe Miceli, 151         | d-Willie Troy, 160½        | D-10   | St. Louis, Mo.                         |
| Apr. 22     | d-Willie Pastrano, 166  | Seraphin Ferrer, 138       | D-10   | Chicago, Ill.                          |
| Apr. 24     | Percey Bassett, 131     | Chico Varona, 156½         | TKO-10 | Paris, France                          |
| Apr. 25     | Rocky Castellani, 159½  | Alfred Garcia, 129         | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y.              |
| Apr. 26     | Lulu Perez, 128         | Alex Burton, 162½          | D-10   | Eastern Parkway Arena                  |
| Apr. 28     | Randy Turpin, 171½      | Ezzard Charles, 193½       | TKO-9  | London, England                        |
| Apr. 27     | John Holman, 202½       | Giampaolo Melis, 148       | TKO-4  | Miami Beach, Fla.                      |
| Apr. 29     | Chico Vekar, 149½       | Nino Valdes, 209           | D-15   | Syracuse, N. Y.                        |
| May 2       | Achie Moore, 196½       | Garth Panter, 161½         | D-10   | Las Vegas, Nev.                        |
| May 4       | Ray Robinson, 163½      | Harold Johnson, 179        | D-10   | Detroit, Mich.                         |
| May 6       | Julio Mederos, 194½     | Jimmy Slade, 182½          | TKO-2  | Philadelphia, Pa.                      |
| May 10      | Paul Andrews, 185½      | Bob Satterfield, 181       | D-10   | Buffalo, N. Y.                         |
| May 11      | Achie McBride, 186      | Baby Mario, 120½           | D-10   | Chicago, Ill.                          |
| May 12      | Raul Macias, 121½       | Ralph Jones, 157½          | TKO-5  | San Antonio, Texas                     |
| May 13      | Eduardo Lausse, 157½    | Don Cockell, 205           | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |
| May 16      | Rocky Marciano, 189     | Libby Manzo, 138           | TKO-9  | San Francisco, Calif.                  |
| May 17      | Paddy DeMarco, 140      | Frankie Ryt, 137½          | D-10   | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y.              |
| May 17      | Ralph Dupas, 137        | Gil Cadillac, 126½         | D-10   | New Orleans, La.                       |
| May 18      | Willie Pep, 128½        | d-Ramon Fuentes, 153½      | D-10   | Detroit, Mich.                         |
| May 20      | d-Gil Turner, 154½      |                            | D-10   | Madison Square Garden                  |

| Date    | Winner, weight                     | Loss, weight              | Round    | Site                      |
|---------|------------------------------------|---------------------------|----------|---------------------------|
| May 23  | Archie Moore, 145                  | Joe Meach, 148            | 14:00.1  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| May 24  | Bill Tapp, 144                     | Jackie Leblond, 149       | 14:00.1  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| May 25  | Bobo, 150 1/2                      | Victor Goetz, 149         | 14:00    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| May 30  | Pauline Porter, 148                | Yvonne Zetter, 149        | 14:00.5  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| May 27  | Carmelo Costa, 149                 | John Bates, 149           | 14:00    | Madison Square Garden     |
| May 27  | Ray Fanechon, 142                  | Billie Ross, 149 1/2      | 14:15    | Madison Square Garden     |
| June 1  | Willie Pep, 129                    | La. Co. 149               | 14:00.4  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| June 8  | Ezzard Charles, 165 1/2            | Johnny Hoot, 149 1/2      | 14:00    | Madison Square Garden     |
| June 10 | Carmen Basilio, 145 1/2            | Tommy DeMarco, 144 1/2    | 14:00.02 | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| June 13 | Willie Pep, 128 1/4                | Mike, 149                 | 14:00.4  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| June 15 | Billy Pennoch                      | Bob Nichols               | 14:00.6  | Madison Square Garden     |
| June 17 | Carl Jones, 155                    | Carl Jones, 144 1/2       | 14:00.8  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| June 21 | Archie Moore, 175                  | Carl (Bobo) Olson, 170    | 14:00.3  | Madison Square Garden     |
| June 24 | Vince Martinez, 151 1/2            | Chico Varona, 161         | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| June 27 | Tommy Jackson, 195 1/2             | Jimmy Slade, 181          | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| June 28 | Willie Pastrano, 176               | Joey Max, 183             | 14:10    | New York, N. Y.           |
| June 28 | Harold Carter, 190                 | Julio Mederos, 199        | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| June 29 | Wallace (Bud) Smith, 134           | Jimmy Carter, 134 1/2     | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| July 1  | Mike Mayave, 161                   | Sammy Walker, 166         | 14:00.7  | Madison Square Garden     |
| July 6  | Floyd Patterson, 170 1/2           | Archie McBride, 186 1/2   | 14:00.7  | Madison Square Garden     |
| July 8  | Sandy Saddler, 131 1/2             | Shigei Kaneoka, 128       | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| July 12 | Willie Pep, 130 1/2                | Hector Rodriguez, 127 1/2 | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| July 13 | Ezzard Charles, 193                | Paul Anderson, 189        | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| July 15 | Ramon Fuentetaja, 151              | Hector Constance, 147 1/2 | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| July 21 | Jack Eblen, 129 1/2                | Sandy Saddler, 129 1/2    | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| July 22 | Luigi Lita, Roma, 150              | Rocky Cardella, 146       | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| July 25 | Gene Polier, 147                   | Danny Jo Perez, 147       | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| July 27 | Willie Pastrano, 175 1/2           | Chuck Spahr, 171 1/2      | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Aug 2   | Chico Vejar, 149                   | Vic Cardell, 148          | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Aug 4   | Bobby Boyd, 167 1/2                | Tony Anthony, 161         | 14:00.4  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Aug 5   | Tommy Jackson, 191 1/2             | Ezzard Charles, 191       | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Aug 8   | Virgil Akins, 146                  | Tom Lopez, 144 1/2        | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| Aug 10  | Carmen Basilio, 150                | Paul Anderson, 154        | 14:10    | Chicago, Ill.             |
| Aug 12  | Bob Battenfield, 183               | Nino Valdes, 183          | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Aug 16  | Carl (Bobo) Olson, 166             | Joey Giambra, 161         | 14:00.6  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Aug 19  | Chico Christensen, 146 1/2         | Gene Polier, 148          | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Aug 31  | Tommy (Hurricane) Luckan, 192      | Ezzard Charles, 191       | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| Sept 2  | Carmelo Costa, 129 1/2             | Bobo, 129                 | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| Sept 4  | Bobo, 149 1/2                      | Ed White, 147 1/2         | 14:15    | Madison Square Garden     |
| Sept 7  | Carmen Basilio, 149                | Ed White, 144             | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| Sept 9  | Chico Andrade, 146                 | Orlando Zamora, 146       | 14:00.4  | Madison Square Garden     |
| Sept 13 | Nino Valdes, 207                   | Don Cechell, 210          | 14:00.4  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Sept 14 | Tony DeMarco, 145 1/2              | Chico Vejar, 141          | 14:00.4  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Sept 21 | Rocky Marciano, 188 1/2            | Archie Moore, 188         | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Sept 23 | George Forman, 161                 | Don Cechell, 160          | 14:10    | Madison Square Garden     |
| Sept 24 | Chico Vejar, 145                   | Don Cechell, 145          | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Sept 23 | Bobby Boyd, 161 1/2                | Gene Polier, 161          | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Sept 30 | Chuck Spahr, 164 1/2               | Willie Lopez, 161         | 14:00.5  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 3   | Paddy DeMarco, 141                 | Kenny Lane, 140 1/2       | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 3   | Willie Pastrano, 171               | Paddy Young, 171 1/2      | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 3   | Young Martin                       | Don Power, 160            | 14:00.12 | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 5   | Ezzard Charles, 199                | Chico Pastrano, 199       | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 7   | Tommy (Hurricane) Jackson, 194 1/2 | Ray Davis, 192            | 14:00.6  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 10  | Luigi Perez, 155                   | Bobo, 155 1/2             | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 12  | Stalin Junga, 160 1/2              | Nino Valdes, 160          | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 14  | Floyd Patterson, 175               | Chico Vejar, 174          | 14:00.1  | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 18  | Gordon Wallace                     | Bobo, 169 1/2             | 14:10    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |
| Oct 19  | Willie Pastrano, 175               | Willie Carter, 175        | 14:15    | St. Nicholas Arena, N. Y. |

\*Title bouls. d-Draw.

### National Rifle and Pistol Championships in 1955

Source: National Rifle Association of America.

10010000

National Football Championship Series, Houston Oilers

Smallbore Rifle (22 Cal) Mfg. by a P. Prod.  
In U.S.A. No. 29

High Power Rifle (NRA) #1 Load 1) Crow  
2) U.S. Army. 643-60.

U.S. Army, 613-80  
M 1 Service Rifle Co., 1st W K-1 C  
Army, 613-61V

Women's Platoon Major General F. B. Baker

Junior Smallbore Rifle 3.000 3 15.000  
Oxnard, Calif. 6367

Junior High Power Nine - 1950-51

Junior M-1 Service Rifle Master 1  
Wernick, Va. 823-17V

Civilian High Power Rifle—Ammon P. Bell  
Hummelstown, Pa., 837-65V.

Civilian M I Service Hike    *PAUL G. GUYER, WALL*  
 Irving, IN, 001-40V

Women's High Power Rifle (NRA) Match & T  
Bellinger, South West

Women's M. I. Service Rifle Club. I saw her  
Dated: Oct. 24, 1917

### National Trophy Matches

Pistol No. 100. Rev. (L) 100. A-100. 260. + 100.

Team Pistol 1 5 4 3 2 1 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 31 32 33 34 35 36 37 38 39 40 41 42 43 44 45 46 47 48 49 50 51 52 53 54 55 56 57 58 59 60 61 62 63 64 65 66 67 68 69 70 71 72 73 74 75 76 77 78 79 80 81 82 83 84 85 86 87 88 89 90 91 92 93 94 95 96 97 98 99 100 101 102 103 104 105 106 107 108 109 110 111 112 113 114 115 116 117 118 119 120 121 122 123 124 125 126 127 128 129 130 131 132 133 134 135 136 137 138 139 140 141 142 143 144 145 146 147 148 149 150 151 152 153 154 155 156 157 158 159 160 161 162 163 164 165 166 167 168 169 170 171 172 173 174 175 176 177 178 179 180 181 182 183 184 185 186 187 188 189 190 191 192 193 194 195 196 197 198 199 200 201 202 203 204 205 206 207 208 209 210 211 212 213 214 215 216 217 218 219 220 221 222 223 224 225 226 227 228 229 230 231 232 233 234 235 236 237 238 239 240 241 242 243 244 245 246 247 248 249 250 251 252 253 254 255 256 257 258 259 260 261 262 263 264 265 266 267 268 269 270 271 272 273 274 275 276 277 278 279 280 281 282 283 284 285 286 287 288 289 290 291 292 293 294 295 296 297 298 299 300 301 302 303 304 305 306 307 308 309 310 311 312 313 314 315 316 317 318 319 320 321 322 323 324 325 326 327 328 329 330 331 332 333 334 335 336 337 338 339 340 341 342 343 344 345 346 347 348 349 350 351 352 353 354 355 356 357 358 359 360 361 362 363 364 365 366 367 368 369 370 371 372 373 374 375 376 377 378 379 380 381 382 383 384 385 386 387 388 389 390 391 392 393 394 395 396 397 398 399 400 401 402 403 404 405 406 407 408 409 410 411 412 413 414 415 416 417 418 419 420 421 422 423 424 425 426 427 428 429 430 431 432 433 434 435 436 437 438 439 440 441 442 443 444 445 446 447 448 449 450 451 452 453 454 455 456 457 458 459 460 461 462 463 464 465 466 467 468 469 470 471 472 473 474 475 476 477 478 479 480 481 482 483 484 485 486 487 488 489 490 491 492 493 494 495 496 497 498 499 500 501 502 503 504 505 506 507 508 509 510 511 512 513 514 515 516 517 518 519 520 521 522 523 524 525 526 527 528 529 530 531 532 533 534 535 536 537 538 539 540 541 542 543 544 545 546 547 548 549 550 551 552 553 554 555 556 557 558 559 560 561 562 563 564 565 566 567 568 569 570 571 572 573 574 575 576 577 578 579 580 581 582 583 584 585 586 587 588 589 590 591 592 593 594 595 596 597 598 599 600 601 602 603 604 605 606 607 608 609 610 611 612 613 614 615 616 617 618 619 620 621 622 623 624 625 626 627 628 629 630 631 632 633 634 635 636 637 638 639 640 641 642 643 644 645 646 647 648 649 650 651 652 653 654 655 656 657 658 659 660 661 662 663 664 665 666 667 668 669 670 671 672 673 674 675 676 677 678 679 680 681 682 683 684 685 686 687 688 689 690 691 692 693 694 695 696 697 698 699 700 701 702 703 704 705 706 707 708 709 710 711 712 713 714 715 716 717 718 719 720 721 722 723 724 725 726 727 728 729 730 731 732 733 734 735 736 737 738 739 740 741 742 743 744 745 746 747 748 749 750 751 752 753 754 755 756 757 758 759 760 761 762 763 764 765 766 767 768 769 770 771 772 773 774 775 776 777 778 779 780 781 782 783 784 785 786 787 788 789 790 791 792 793 794 795 796 797 798 799 800 801 802 803 804 805 806 807 808 809 810 811 812 813 814 815 816 817 818 819 820 821 822 823 824 825 826 827 828 829 830 831 832 833 834 835 836 837 838 839 840 841 842 843 844 845 846 847 848 849 850 851 852 853 854 855 856 857 858 859 860 861 862 863 864 865 866 867 868 869 870 871 872 873 874 875 876 877 878 879 880 881 882 883 884 885 886 887 888 889 890 891 892 893 894 895 896 897 898 899 900 901 902 903 904 905 906 907 908 909 910 911 912 913 914 915 916 917 918 919 920 921 922 923 924 925 926 927 928 929 930 931 932 933 934 935 936 937 938 939 940 941 942 943 944 945 946 947 948 949 950 951 952 953 954 955 956 957 958 959 960 961 962 963 964 965 966 967 968 969 970 971 972 973 974 975 976 977 978 979 980 981 982 983 984 985 986 987 988 989 990 991 992 993 994 995 996 997 998 999 1000 1001 1002 1003 1004 1005 1006 1007 1008 1009 1010 1011 1012 1013 1014 1015 1016 1017 1018 1019 1020 1021 1022 1023 1024 1025 1026 1027 1028 1029 1030 1031 1032 1033 1034 1035 1036 1037 1038

1. The first step is to identify the problem or question that needs to be answered. This involves understanding the context and the specific requirements of the task.

File # LA Charles A. Folsom, U.S.M.C. 424-

Team Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Miss-Vette P. Wright

35. Name of small town Rifle Ruth Sawyer, Dayton.

James Earl Ray, alias Richard Gregory, Wash-

College: **Smallbone Bible—Leonard Furcheville.**

National Field - Charles E. Hory Everett Mann

1940-1941 10000

National Intelligence Office      50      50

National Hotel

[illegible]

TABLE 1. Summary of the 1997-1998 and 1998-1999 seasons for the 1000-hour program. The number of hours of instruction for each course is shown in parentheses. The number of students who completed the program is shown in parentheses. The number of students who completed the program with a grade of C or better is shown in parentheses. The number of students who completed the program with a grade of B or better is shown in parentheses. The number of students who completed the program with a grade of A or better is shown in parentheses.

College enrollment

### Championship Bouts

1889—July 8 John L. Sullivan beat Jake Kilrain, 75 rounds, Richmond, Miss. (Last championship ship bare knuckle bout)  
 1892 Sept. 7 James J. Corbett defeated John L. Sullivan, 21 rounds, New Orleans (Used big gloves)  
 Jan. 25 James J. Corbett beat Charley

1897 Match 17 Bob Fitzsimmons defeated

1899 Nov 3 James J. Justice beat Tom O'Connell  
at the Islands, Coney Island, N. Y.

Bob Fitzsimmons, 8 to 1 odds by Edward C. ...  
June 14, 1901

Jack Stanton, 4101 1st St. N. E., Seattle, Wash., July 3, 1900. Since I was last included July 3, 1900, I have had the back bone 12 inches long.

1906 Feb 23  
Mar 20 founded  
1906 Mar 23

Aug. 11 - I landed Omaha, Cal  
 Paul & I went to Fort Worth defeated Quinn

1948 1. 1. 1 day Burns defeated Jew

Bureau directed  
New South Wales

2108 Dr. Jack Lee on stopped Tom  
S. Lee, S. Lee, A. Lee, Police

is from Philadelphia and July 1861

[illegible]

4 Jack Johnson was on points  
in Las Vegas, N M

1941

1. The first of these is the fact that the system is not a simple one. It is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable. The system is a complex system, and the behavior of the system is not predictable.

W. n. 1 f. r. (1) - W. n. 1 f. r. (1) - red out

Dec 12 1960 New York City.

Dempey knocked out

1927

Received 11/12/12

considered to have trained in  
America to Gene Tantor, New York  
Max Schmeling knocked out

—

St. ... defeated Paulino Uzc...

\*1944 June 14 Max Baer knocked out Primo Carner in 15 rounds, New York City.

•1917 June 22 Joe Louis knocked out James J.

|                |                                   |
|----------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1938 Feb 23    | Joe Louis knocked out Max Baer    |
| March 3 rounds | New York City                     |
|                | Joe Louis knocked out Harry Wills |

September 25 for New York City.  
January 25 for Louis knocked out John

1914 June 28 Joe Louis knocked out Tony G...  
New York City knocked out, Bo...

1940 February 9 Joe Louis defeated  
(Godo) in fifteen-round bout by decision, New York

1940 June 20 Joe Louis knocked out Al McCoy  
Coco. 8 rounds, New York City.

1941 Feb 17 Joe Louis knocked out C

1941 April 8 Joe Louis knocked out  
May 8 1941 St. Louis Mo. Buddy Barr

|      |                  |                                |
|------|------------------|--------------------------------|
| 1941 | June 18          | Joe Louis knocked out Lou N... |
| 6    | Cont. 13 rounds. | New York City.                 |
| 1941 | Sept. 29         | Joe Louis knocked out Lou N... |

an. I found New York City  
1942 March 27- Joe Louis knocked out  
6 rounds New York City.

1946 Sept 18 Joe Louis knocked out  
Max Baer 1 round, New York City

on 1943 June 22 Following Joe Louis' re-

Jack (NBA) 19.0 Sept 27 1st and Charles defeated Joe  
in 1st round attempted comeback 15 rounds.

1941 Jan 12—Ezzard Charles knocked out

1931 -- Mar. 30 -- Forward Charles outpointed  
Max Baer, 1931, heavy weight champion and

1952-June 8-Joe Walcott outpointed

Joe Walcott, 13th round Philadelphia, Pa.  
1933 May 15—Hooks Marciano knocked out

1934 June 17 Rocky Matilano out  
Rocky Matilano Stadium

Ex. 10. Charles, 8th round Yankee Stadium  
New York, N. Y.

1975 Sept 21—Rocky Marciano knock  
out Mike Mazowski 9th round Yankee Stadium

• Title changed hands











# World Duck Pin Bowling Records

Source: National Duck Pin Bowling Congress, to Sept. 1, 1955  
 Sixty game set—7,888 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn. 1947  
 Seventy game set—9,115 Ted Collett New London, Conn. Dec. 1948

## MEN—Teams

Single game—797 Winchester-Packard, Washington D. C. Nov. 17, 1948.  
 Three game set—2,123 Hick's Cafe, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 22, 1949.  
 Five game set—3,348 Kelly-Buick, Baltimore, Md.  
 Ten game set—6,460 Park Circle, Baltimore, Md., Jan. 11-12, 1941.  
 Fifteen game set—9,420 Popular Club, Baltimore, Md., May, 1940.  
 Consecutive wins—33 Frank's Tavern, Washington, D. C. 1938-1939 season.  
 Season average—638-42 National Beer, Baltimore, Md. 1946-47 season.  
 Three men team game—475 Middletown All-Stars, Middletown Conn., November, 1937.  
 Three men team 3 game set—1,240 Hogaeley's Belton, Md., Stars Bethesda Md., March 29, 1945.  
 Three men team 4 game set—1,524 Spidway Bowling Center, Baltimore, Md., Sept. 9, 1949.  
 Three men team 5 game set—1,957 Recreation Center Baltimore, Md., Sept. 17, 1939.

## MEN—Doubles

Single game—360 Truman Cowart-Billy Allen, Atlanta, Ga., April 17, 1941.  
 Three game set—929 Mike Aton and Paul Jarman, Washington D. C. April 27, 1942.  
 Four game set—1,122 D Snyder and J. Rosenbaker, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 24, 1949.  
 Five game set—1,420 Gene Siraugh and Andy The one at 1,420 Gene Siraugh and Andy Puck Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 13, 1941.  
 Six game set—1,624 Nova Hamilton and Winny Gorkie, Baltimore, Md., Feb., 1949.  
 Seven game set—1,938 Steve Witkowski, Middletown Conn. and Joe Genovesi, Rockville, Conn., May 9, 1943.  
 Eight game set—2,128 Earl Campbell and Lee Ben, Baltimore, Md., May 17, 1944.  
 Nine game set—2,441 Nova Hamilton and Winny Gorkie, Baltimore, Md., Feb. 1940.  
 Ten game set—2,602 James Dietrich and John Weckman, Baltimore, Md., March 26 and April 8, 1949.  
 Fifteen game set—3,800 Red Nebrett and Roy Barnes, Richmond, Va., Sept., 1940.  
 Twenty game set—5,288 Ben Kobay and Bill Dietrich, Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Jan. 10-12, 1944.  
 Twenty five game set—6,352 Shirley Starnes and Lee Murray, Raleigh N. C. Feb. 21, 1949.  
 Thirty game set—7,609 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Western, R. I., February-March, 1949.  
 Fifty game set—12,700 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Western, R. I., March 1949.  
 Ninety game set—12,804 Ted Collett and Harold Noyes, New London, Conn., and Western, R. I., February-March, 1949.  
 One hundred game set—25,258 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., and Colchester, Mass., April 1951.  
 High season average—254-10 Howard Hipsley and James Dietrich, Baltimore, Md., 1949-1950 season.

## MEN—Individuals

Single game—433 Eddie Farrow, New Haven Conn., Jan. 11, 1941.  
 Three game set—642 Arthur Lemke, Lowell, Mass., Feb. 2, 1943.  
 Four game set—674 James Dietrich, Baltimore Md., Sept. 19, 1954.  
 Five game set—788 Larkin Weardon, Washington D. C., Dec. 20, 1934.  
 Six game set—1,091 Howard Parsons, Washington D. C., Oct. 1, 1941.  
 Seven game set—1,177 John Chase, Baltimore Md., Feb. 28, 1953.  
 Eight game set—1,130 Mike Litteria, Baltimore Md., April, 1951.  
 Nine game set—1,362 Winny Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Feb. 21, 1940.  
 Ten game set—2,142 Omer Warner, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939.  
 Eleven game set—2,143 Robert Lockhart, Washington D. C., May 19, 1944.  
 Twelve game set—2,202 Andy Dietrich, Baltimore Md., Feb. 24, 1949.  
 Thirteen game set—3,450 John Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Jan. 1949.  
 Fourteen game set—4,000 John Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Jan. 1949.  
 Fifteen game set—4,744 Mike B. Ward, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1949.  
 Sixteen game set—5,328 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec. 1948.  
 Seventeen game set—5,611 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., Dec. 1947.  
 Eighteen game set—6,000 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1949.

Single game—721 Devon All Star Girls, Devon Conn., Feb. 10, 1951.  
 Three game set—1,968 Star Laundry Girls, Norwalk, Conn., Jan. 28, 1951.  
 Five game set—1,004 Pine Grove Dally, Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 29, 1945.  
 Ten game set—5,436 Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9-11, 1934.  
 Consecutive wins—37 Bookies Team, Richmond, Va., 1938-1939 season.  
 High season average—678-8 Aristocrat Dally Baltimore Md., April 1950 season.  
 Three women team 1 game set—2,423 Baltimore Girls, Oct. 1, 1949.

## WOMEN—Teams

Single game—100 H. C. Wells and Ruby Hovington, Bridgeport Conn., May 1, 1949.  
 Three game set—1,004 Pine Grove Dally, Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 29, 1945.  
 Five game set—1,004 Pine Grove Dally, Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 29, 1945.  
 Ten game set—5,436 Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9-11, 1934.  
 Consecutive wins—37 Bookies Team, Richmond, Va., 1938-1939 season.  
 High season average—678-8 Aristocrat Dally Baltimore Md., April 1950 season.  
 Three women team 1 game set—2,423 Baltimore Girls, Oct. 1, 1949.

## WOMEN—Doubles

Single game—100 H. C. Wells and Ruby Hovington, Bridgeport Conn., May 1, 1949.  
 Three game set—1,004 Pine Grove Dally, Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 29, 1945.  
 Five game set—1,004 Pine Grove Dally, Portsmouth, Va., Apr. 29, 1945.  
 Ten game set—5,436 Evening Star Champions, Washington, D. C., Feb. 9-11, 1934.  
 Consecutive wins—37 Bookies Team, Richmond, Va., 1938-1939 season.  
 High season average—678-8 Aristocrat Dally Baltimore Md., April 1950 season.  
 Three women team 1 game set—2,423 Baltimore Girls, Oct. 1, 1949.

## WOMEN—Individuals

Single game—433 Eddie Farrow, New Haven Conn., Jan. 11, 1941.  
 Three game set—642 Arthur Lemke, Lowell, Mass., Feb. 2, 1943.  
 Four game set—674 James Dietrich, Baltimore Md., Sept. 19, 1954.  
 Five game set—788 Larkin Weardon, Washington D. C., Dec. 20, 1934.  
 Six game set—1,091 Howard Parsons, Washington D. C., Oct. 1, 1941.  
 Seven game set—1,177 John Chase, Baltimore Md., Feb. 28, 1953.  
 Eight game set—1,130 Mike Litteria, Baltimore Md., April, 1951.  
 Nine game set—1,362 Winny Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Feb. 21, 1940.  
 Ten game set—2,142 Omer Warner, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939.  
 Eleven game set—2,143 Robert Lockhart, Washington D. C., May 19, 1944.  
 Twelve game set—2,202 Andy Dietrich, Baltimore Md., Feb. 24, 1949.  
 Thirteen game set—3,450 John Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Jan. 1949.  
 Fourteen game set—4,000 John Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Jan. 1949.  
 Fifteen game set—4,744 Mike B. Ward, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1949.  
 Sixteen game set—5,328 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec. 1948.  
 Seventeen game set—5,611 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., Dec. 1947.  
 Eighteen game set—6,000 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1949.

## MIXED—Doubles

Single game—433 Eddie Farrow, New Haven Conn., Jan. 11, 1941.  
 Three game set—642 Arthur Lemke, Lowell, Mass., Feb. 2, 1943.  
 Four game set—674 James Dietrich, Baltimore Md., Sept. 19, 1954.  
 Five game set—788 Larkin Weardon, Washington D. C., Dec. 20, 1934.  
 Six game set—1,091 Howard Parsons, Washington D. C., Oct. 1, 1941.  
 Seven game set—1,177 John Chase, Baltimore Md., Feb. 28, 1953.  
 Eight game set—1,130 Mike Litteria, Baltimore Md., April, 1951.  
 Nine game set—1,362 Winny Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Feb. 21, 1940.  
 Ten game set—2,142 Omer Warner, New York, N. Y., Dec. 19, 1939.  
 Eleven game set—2,143 Robert Lockhart, Washington D. C., May 19, 1944.  
 Twelve game set—2,202 Andy Dietrich, Baltimore Md., Feb. 24, 1949.  
 Thirteen game set—3,450 John Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Jan. 1949.  
 Fourteen game set—4,000 John Gorkie, Baltimore Md., Jan. 1949.  
 Fifteen game set—4,744 Mike B. Ward, Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 19, 1949.  
 Sixteen game set—5,328 Ted Collett, New London, Conn., Dec. 1948.  
 Seventeen game set—5,611 Steve Witkowski, Middletown, Conn., Dec. 1947.  
 Eighteen game set—6,000 Jack White, New Haven, Conn., Jan. 1949.

**Women's International Bowling Champions and Records**

| Yr.                         | Individual                            | All Events                                    | Two-Women Teams  | Five-Women Teams                              |
|-----------------------------|---------------------------------------|---|--|---|
| 1941                        | N. Huff, Los Angeles.....662          | S. Twyford, Aurora, Ill.....1,799             | Pittinger-Hogan, Los Angeles.....1,155                     | Rovick Big. Shoes, Chicago.....2,661          |
| 1942                        | Tillie Taylor, Newark, N. J.....659   | Nina Van Camp, Chicago.....1,888              | Stella Hartrick-Cham Allen, Detroit.....1,204              | Logan Square-Buick, Chicago.....2,815         |
| 1943, 1944, 1945—(Not held) |                                       |   |  |   |
| 1946                        | Val Mikkel, Detroit, Mich.....682     | Catherine Fellmeth, Chicago.....1,835         | V. Focazio-Prudence Dasher, Niagara Falls, N. Y.....1,251  | Silver Seal Soda, St. Louis, Mo...2,751       |
| 1947                        | Agnes Junker, Indianapolis, Ind...650 | Marge Dardeen, Cincinnati, Ohio...1,826       | Candace Miller, Emma Baird, Fort Wayne, Ind.....1,245      | Kornitz Pure Oil, Milwaukee, Wis...2,987      |
| 1948                        | Shirlee Wernecke, Chicago.....696     | Mrs. Virgle Hupfer, Burlington, Iowa...1,850  | Margaret Cass-Merle Mathews, Long Beach, Calif.....1,198   | Kathryn Creme Pack, Chicago.....2,812         |
| 1949                        | Clara Mataya, St. Louis.....658       | Cecelia Winandy, Chicago.....1,840            | Ann Elyasevich-Estelle Svobla, Chi. Ill...1,229            | Gears By Enterprise, Detroit, Mich....2,786   |
| 1950                        | Cleo Stadtkamp, Newport, Ky.....669   | Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids.....1,796        | S. Gaudin-Pearl, Seattle, Dallas.....1,216                 | Fanatorium Majors, Grand Rapids...2,930       |
| 1951                        | Ida Shippson, Buffalo, N. Y.....639   | LaVern Haverley, Los Angeles, Calif.....1,788 | Sgt. Esther Cooke-Alma Dentel, Seattle, Wash...1,179       | Hickman Oldsmobile, Indianapolis, Ind...2,705 |
| 1952                        | Lorene Craig, Kansas City, Mo.....672 | Virginia Turner, Gardena, Calif...1,854       | L. Quam-M. Hoffman, Madison, Wis.....1,206                 | Cole Furniture, Cleveland, Ohio.....2,854     |
| 1953                        | Marge Baginski, Berwyn, Ill.....637   | Doris Knechtges, Detroit, Mich...1,886        | D. Knechtges-J. Grudzien, Detroit, Mich...1,211            | B & B Chevrolet, Detroit, Mich...2,931        |
| 1954                        | Helen Martin, Peoria, Ill.....668     | Anne Johnson, Berwick, Pa.....1,880           | Fran Stennett-Rose Guelch, Rockford, Ill.....1,244         | Marhoefer Wiener's, Chicago, Ill.....2,734    |
| 1955                        | Nellie Vella, Rockford, Ill.....695   | Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids, Mich.....1,890  | Wylls Ryckman-Marion Ladewig, Grand Rapids, Mich.....1,264 | Falstaff, Chicago, Ill.....2,991              |

**RECORDERS OF 300 GAMES IN WIBC SANCTIONED PLAY**

| Season    | Season   |
|-----------|--|
| 1940-1941 | Amelia Renkel, Cleveland, Ohio.  |
| 1941-1942 | Bertha Ubbancie, Indianapolis, Ind.  |
| 1941-1942 | Lucile Rice, Indianapolis, Ind.  |
| 1941-1942 | Marge Earley, Chicago.   |
| 1942-1943 | Carolyn Bell, Grand Island, Nebr.  |
| 1943-1944 | Hattie Wooster, Detroit, Mich.   |
| 1943-1944 | Marge Slogar, Cleveland, Ohio.   |
| 1944-1945 | Mrs. Rachel La Tell, Vestal, N. Y.   |
| 1945-1946 | None.  |
| 1946-1947 | Beryl Cox, Houston, Tex.; Vinnie Strobel, North Bergen, N. J.; Lillian Somers, Stevens Point, Wis.   |
| 1947-1948 | Marge Beaney, Victoria, Canada.  |
| 1948-1949 | Doris Knechtges, Detroit; Margaret Skelton, Indianapolis.  |
| 1949-1950 | Olive Chase, Fond du Lac, Wis.   |
| 1950-1951 | Betty Kuhls, St. Louis, Mo.; Florence Seeds, Columbus, Ohio; Sue Waddell, Milwaukee, Wis.; Edna Dalton, Detroit, Mich.; Sylvia Wene, Philadelphia, Pa. |
| 1951-1952 | Marge Craig, Lafayette, Ind.   |
| 1952-1953 | Donna Jean Zimmerman, Akron, Ohio  |
| 1953-1954 | Morton Gray, Plainfield, N. J.; Dorothy Focht, Akron, Ohio; Tillie Richards, Union, N. J.  |
| 1954-1955 | Peggy Adams, Milwaukee, Wis.   |

**National Archery Champions in 1955****NATIONAL ARCHERY ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Miami University, Oxford, Ohio, Aug. 8-12

|   |   |
|---|---|
| Men's Target—Joseph Fries, Los Angeles, Calif., 3,252.            | Men's Bare Bow Sextuple—Bertram R. Hatfield, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3,974.   |
| Women—Ann Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, 3,606.                         | Women's Bare Bow—Miriam Clark, Cincinnati, Ohio, 2,721.   |
| Intermediate Boys—Gerald Kapela, Toledo, Ohio, 2,792.             | Men's Unlimited Flight—Cecil Modlin, Evansville, Ind., 614 yds. 1 ft.   |
| Intermediate Girls—Kay Volkman, Dayton, Ohio, 2,292.              | Women's Unlimited Flight—Dorothy Humbert, Springboro, Ohio, 381 yds. 6 in.  |
| Junior Boys—Richard Carlson, Sacramento, Calif., 3,476.           | New World Records—Free-style foot-bow, 774 yards. Charles Pierson, Cincinnati, Ohio. Cross-bow (50-lbs.), 440 yards 1 foot. Col. F. E. Pierce, Coronado Beach, Calif. Cross-bow (80-lbs.), 568 yards. Col. F. E. Pierce. Junior boys' flight, 553 feet. Larry Modlin, Evansville, Ind. Clout shoot, 264 points, Virginia Hersh, Dayton, Ohio. |
| Junior Girls—Nancy Breneman, Columbus, Ohio, 3,411.               |   |
| Men's Crossbow—Paul Eytel, Pluckemin, N.J., 2,854.                |   |
| Women's Crossbow—Lillian Eytel, Pluckemin, N.J., 2,302.           |   |
| Men's Sextuple American—J. Robert Kest, Santa Ana, Calif., 4,048. |   |

**NATIONAL FIELD ARCHERY ASSOCIATION CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Ludington, Mich., July 24-27

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Field Archery Champions (Aggregate Scores)           | Girls—Rhea Bauer, Bellville, Mich., 1,655.     |
| Men—Erwin Ketzler, Flint, Mich., 2,567.              | Free Style Champions (Aggregate Scores)        |
| Women—Ann Corby, Boonton, N.J., 1,864.               | Men—Reuben Powell, Chula Vista, Calif., 2,796. |
| Intermediate Boys—Dick Argue, Detroit, Mich., 2,000. | Women—Ann Marston, Wyandotte, Mich., 2,080.    |
| Junior Boys—John Gatski, Grant Town, W. Va., 1,862.  | Boys—Grant Calkins, Burbank, Calif., 2,169.    |
|  | Girls—Carol McCloy, Lansing, Mich., 718.       |

World Archery Championships, Helsinki, Finland, July 22—Men: Nils Andersson, Sweden, 3,020 points. 2. Robert Rhode, United States, 2,987. Women: Katarzyna Wisniowska, Poland, 3,033; 8. Jean Richards, United States, 2,819; 9. Louise Young, United States, 2,647. Men's Team Sweden, 8,627 points. Women's Team: England, 8,679 points.

**World Horseshoe Pitching Champions**

| Year               | Champion      | Home                | W. L. | Pct. | Ringer |
|--------------------|---------------|---------------------|-------|------|--------|
| 1935               | Ted Allen     | Alhambra, Calif.    | 31    | 2    | .755   |
| 1940               | Ted Allen     | Boulder, Colo.      | 29    | 2    | .824   |
| 1941               | F. Isaia      | Los Angeles, Calif. | 23    | 0    | .829   |
| 1942-45 (Not held) |               |                     |       |      |        |
| 1946               | Ted Allen     | Boulder, Colo.      | 22    | 1    | .839   |
| 1947               | F. Isaia      | Los Angeles, Calif. | 34    | 1    | .832   |
| 1948               | F. Isaia      | Los Angeles, Calif. | 29    | 2    | .842   |
| 1949               | F. Isaia      | Los Angeles, Calif. | 34    | 1    | .833   |
| 1950               | F. Isaia      | Los Angeles, Calif. | 34    | 1    | .835   |
| 1951               | F. Isaia      | Los Angeles, Calif. | 35    | 0    | .860   |
| 1952               | F. Isaia      | Los Angeles, Calif. | 34    | 1    | .835   |
| 1953               | Ted Allen     | Boulder, Colo.      | 34    | 1    | .842   |
| 1954               | Guy Zimmerman | Danville, Calif.    | 20    | 0    | .842   |
| 1955               | Ted Allen     | Boulder, Colo.      | 35    | 0    | .863   |

## Dog Show Winners

The origin of the dog is shrouded in obscurity, although evidence of its existence as man's companion as early as 3500 B.C. has been found in Egyptian tombs. At some early time man began to breed dogs for particular purposes, in the beginning for hunting and guarding the home, later for herding and protecting flocks and, finally, for sport and diversion.

At present there are two main divisions or classes of dogs with a number of sub-divisions in each: sporting dogs—Pointers, Retrievers, Setters, Spaniels, and various hounds; the working dog group, including Sheepdogs—Boxers, Mastiffs, Collies, Eskimos Great Danes, Newfoundlands, St. Bernards, etc., the terrier group; the toy group including Chihuahuas, Toy Spaniel, Mexican Hairless, Pekinese, Pomeranians, Toy Poodles, etc. The second main group, non-sporting dogs, includes Boston Terriers, Bulldogs, Chowchows, Dalmatians, French Bulldogs, Keeshonds, Poodles and Schipperkes. In all more than 111 different breeds are recognized and shown in the United States. Of the estimated dog population of over 22,000,000 in America, approximately 3,500,000 pedigrees are registered.

### WESTMINSTER KENNEL CLUB Madison Square Garden, New York, N. Y.

| Year | Best-in-show                             | Breed              | Owner                        |
|------|--|--------------------|------------------------------|
| 1943 | Ch. Pitter Patter of Piperscroft         | Miniature poodle   | Mrs. P. H. B. Frellinghuysen |
| 1944 | Ch. Flornell Rare-Bit of Twin Ponds      | Welsh terrier      | Mrs. Edward P. Alker         |
| 1945 | Ch. Olding's Signature                   | Scottish terrier   | Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Snelten     |
| 1946 | Ch. Hetherington Model Rhythm            | Boxer              | Mr. & Mrs. T. H. Snelten     |
| 1947 | Ch. Warlord of Mazeline                  | Bedlington terrier | Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller |
| 1948 | Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket              | Boxer              | Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller |
| 1949 | Ch. Mazeline's Zazzar Brandy             | Boxer              | Mr. & Mrs. John P. Wagner    |
| 1950 | Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune | Scottish terrier   | Mrs. John O. Winant          |
| 1951 | Ch. Bang Away of Sirrah Crest            | Boxer              | Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris    |
| 1952 | Ch. Rancho Dobe's Storm                  | Doberman pinscher  | Mr. and Mrs. Len Carey       |
| 1953 | Ch. Rancho Dobe's Storm                  | Cocker spaniel     | Mrs. Carl E. Morgan          |
| 1954 | Ch. Carnor's Rise and Shine              | Bulldog            | Dr. John A. Saylor           |
| 1955 | Ch. Kippax Farnought                     |                    |                              |

### MORRIS AND ESSEX KENNEL CLUB Madison, N. J.

| Year | Best-in-show                             | Breed                   | Owner                        |
|------|--|-------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1946 | Ch. Benbow's Beau                        | Cocker spaniel          | Robert A. Gusman             |
| 1947 | Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket              | Bedlington terrier      | Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller |
| 1948 | Ch. Rock Ridge Night Rocket              | Bedlington terrier      | Mr. & Mrs. W. A. Rockefeller |
| 1949 | Ch. Walsing Winning Trick of Edgerstoune | Scottish terrier        | Mrs. John O. Winant          |
| 1950 | Ch. Tyronne Farm Clancy                  | Irish setter            | Jack Spear                   |
| 1951 | Ch. Rock Falls Colonel                   | English setter          | William T. Holt              |
| 1952 | Ch. Wyretek Wyns Traveller of Truette    | Wire-haired fox terrier | Mrs. Leonard Smit            |
| 1953 | Ch. Twilight Template of Twin Ponds      | Welsh terrier           | Mrs. Edward P. Alker         |
| 1954 | (Not held)                               |                         |                              |
| 1955 | Ch. Baroque of Quality IIII              | Boxer                   | Mr. and Mrs. John P. Wagner  |

### OTHER DOG SHOW

**American Spaniel Club, New York, N. Y., Jan. 3**  
—Ch. Taylor's Dark Knight, cocker spaniel—

**Dr. Gilbert H. Taylor**  
**Maryland K.C., Baltimore, Md., Jan. 30—Fuath of Ulaid, Irish wolfhound—Celeste Winans Hut-**

**ton.**  
**American Boxer Club, New York, N. Y., Feb. 13—Barrage of Quality Hill—Mr. and Mrs. M. E. Greiner, Jr., Kansas City, Mo.**

**26th First Company Governor's Foot Guard A. 1., Hartford, Conn., Feb. 19—Nugrade Nuclea of Truette, wire-haired fox terrier—Mrs. L. J. Smit.**

**33rd Elm City K.C., New Haven, Conn., Feb. 20—Ch. Fancy Bombardier, bloodhound—Thomas and Pearl Sheahan, Torrington, Conn.**

**42nd Eastern Dog Club, Boston, Mass., Feb. 23—Ch. Bang Away of Sirrah Crest, boxer—Dr. and Mrs. H. C. Harris, Santa Ana, Calif.**

**75th Pekinese Club of America, White Plains, N. Y., Mar. 6—Ch. Fabulous of Dah-Lyn—John B. Royce, Brookline, Mass.**

**National Capital K.C., Washington, D. C., Mar. 20—Ch. Rock Falls Colonel, English setter—William T. Holt, Richmond, Va.**

**Northern New Jersey K.C., Teaneck, N. J., Mar. 27—Boughten Damsel of Little Andeley's, greyhound—Mrs. Harding T. Mason, Cross River, N. Y.**

**International K.C., Chicago, Ill., Apr. 3—Ch. Friax Royalist, English springer spaniel—Fred Jackson, Oak Park, Mich.**

**Twin Brooks K.C., West Orange, N. J., Apr. 17—Ch. Travella Superman of Harham, wire-haired fox terrier—Mrs. Harold M. Florshiem, Chicago, Ill.**

**Fredericksburg K.C., Fredericksburg, Va., Apr. 17—Ch. Firecot L'Ballierine of Maryland, miniature poodle—Seafren Kennels, Devon, Pa.**

**Trenton K.C., Trenton, N. J., May 3—Ch. Bang Away of Sirrah Crest, boxer—Dr. and Mrs. R. C. Harris, Santa Ana, Calif.**

**Springfield K.C., Springfield, Mass., May 14—Ch. Dirdon's Dark Donder, Keeshond—Dirdon Kennels, St. James, N. Y.**

**Poodle Club of America, Garden City, N. Y., May 20—Ch. Firecot L'Ballierine of Maryland, miniature poodle—Seafren Kennels, Mr. and Mrs. Sauters L. Meade, Devon, Pa.**

**Ladies Kennel Association, Garden City, N. Y., May 21—Ch. Marberlane's Minuet, Kerry blue terrier—Joseph W. Urnston, San Marino, Calif.**

**53rd Long Island K.C., Locust Valley, N. Y., May 22—Ch. Wilber White Swan, toy poodle—Bertha Smith, Bethpage, N. Y.**

### WINNERS IN 1955

**25th Monmouth County K.C., Rumson, N. J., May 28—Armin von Walistrum of Giralda, German shepherd—Mrs. M. Hartley Dodge.**

**Blaken K.C., Linden, N. J., May 29—Ch. Blaken van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.**

**Longshore-Southport K.C., Westport, Conn., June 12—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer—Mr. and Mrs. Joette Shouse, Washington, D. C.**

**Staten Island K.C., Tompkinsville, N.Y., June 26—Ch. Barrage of Quality Hill, boxer—Mr. and Mrs. Joette Shouse, Washington, D. C.**

**Lake Mohawk K.C., Newton, N. J., July 31—Ch. Blaken van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.**

**Mid-Hudson K.C., Poughkeepsie, N. Y., Sept. 3—Ch. Blaken van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.**

**Rockland County K.C., Ladentown, N. Y., Sept. 4—Ch. Travella Superman of Harham, wire-haired fox terrier—Mrs. Harold M. Florshiem, Chicago, Ill.**

**Putnam K.C., Carmel, N. Y., Sept. 5—Ch. Wilber White Swan, toy poodle—Bertha Smith.**

**Interstate Poodle Club, Stamford, Conn., Sept. 9—Ch. Blaken van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.**

**Westchester K.C., Rye, N. Y., Sept. 11—Caversham Ko Ko of Shanuss, Pekinese—R. William Taylor and Nigel Aubrey-Jones, Montreal, Que.**

**16th American Fox Terrier Club, Choldens Bridge, N. Y., Sept. 23—Ch. Venture of Co-Hill, wire-haired—Dr. Morris A. Cohn, Monticello, N. Y.**

**Ox Ridge K.C., Darien, Conn., Sept. 24—Ch. Alliance von der Goldenen Kette, hampton—Pennyworth and Claredale Kennels, Hampton Bays, L. I.**

**Northwestern Conn. Dog Club, Goshen, Conn., Sept. 25—Ch. Blaken van Aseltine, miniature poodle—Mrs. Marguerite S. Tyson, Washington, D. C.**

**Welsh Terrier Club of America, Westhampton Beach, L. I., Sept. 30—Strathglass Bethesda—Strathglass Kennels, Fort Chester, N. Y.**

**17th Suffolk County K.C., Huntington, L. I., Oct. 1—Ch. Rebel Invader, Scottish terrier—Dr. and Mrs. W. Stewart Carter, Fern Creek, Ky.**

**Westbury Kennel Assn., Old Westbury, L. I., Oct. 2—Ch. Taylor's Dark Knight, cocker spaniel—Dr. Gilbert Taylor, Glen Cove, N. Y.**

**33rd Devon K.C., Devon, Pa., Oct. 8—Ch. Barrowdale Flier, springer spaniel—Henrietta H. Barrow, Quaker Hill, Pa.**

## World Record Fish Caught by Rod and Reel

Source: (Salt-water) International Game Fish Association; (Fresh-water) Field & Stream Magazine  
(Records confirmed to Sept. 1, 1955)

## SALT-WATER FISH (All-tackle records, both men and women)

| Species                  | Weight         | Length      | Girth     | Where caught               | Date           | Angler                |
|--------------------------|----------------|-------------|-----------|----------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| Albacore                 | 66 lbs 4 oz.   | 5' 3 1/2"   | 46 1/2"   | Catalina, Calif.           | 1912           | F. Kelly              |
| Amberjack                | 119 lbs 8 oz   | 5' 3 1/2"   | 46 1/2"   | Rio de Janeiro             | Jan. 13, 1952  | C. de Mello Cunha     |
| Barracuda (Great)        | 103 1/4 lbs.   | 5' 1/4"     | 31 1/4"   | Bahama Islands             | 1932           | C. L. Benet           |
| Bass (Cal. Black Sea)    | 489 lbs.       | 7' 3"       | 79"       | Coronados Is., Mexico      | Mar. 22, 1951  | Ray E. DeGroot        |
| Bass (Cal. White Sea)    | 83 lbs. 12 oz  | 5' 5 1/2"   | 34"       | San Felipe, Mexico         | Mar. 31, 1953  | L. C. Baumgardner     |
| Bass (Channel)           | 83 lbs.        | 4' 4"       | 20"       | Cape Charles, Va.          | Aug. 5, 1949   | Zack Waters, Jr.      |
| Bass (Giant Sea)         | 551 lbs.       | 8' 4"       | .....     | Galveston Bay, Texas       | June 29, 1937  | G. Pangarakis         |
| Bluefish (Jawfish)       | 8 lbs          | 1' 10"      | 19"       | Nantucket Sound, Mass      | May 13, 1951   | H. R. Rider           |
| Bass (Sea)               | 73 lbs.        | 60"         | 30 1/2"   | Vineyard Sound, Mass.      | Aug. 17, 1913  | C. B. Church          |
| Bass (Striped)           | 24 lbs 6 oz.   | 2' 7 1/2"   | 23 1/2"   | Cape May, N.J.             | June 12, 1954  | R. N. Shearer         |
| Blackfish (or Taufog)    | 21 lbs 3 oz.   | 3' 5"       | 22"       | San Miguel, Azores         | Aug. 27, 1953  | M. A. da Silva Veloso |
| Bluefish                 | 18 lbs 2 oz.   | 3' 5 1/2"   | 17 1/2"   | Mama Knaal, T. H.          | Oct. 14, 1954  | William Badua         |
| Bonefish                 | 39 lbs 15 oz   | 3' 3"       | 28"       | Walker Cay, Bahamas        | Jan. 21, 1952  | F. Drowley            |
| Bonito (Oceanic)         | 102 lbs        | 5' 10"      | 34"       | Cape Charles, Va.          | July 3, 1938   | J. E. Stansbury       |
| Cobia                    | 57 lbs. 8 oz.  | 4' 8"       | .....     | Ambrrose Light, N. Y.      | Dec. 24, 1949  | J. Rzeszewicz         |
| Cod                      | 75 1/2 lbs.    | 4' 2"       | .....     | Madia Channel, E. Africa   | Dec. 10, 1950  | A. Conan-Doyle        |
| Dolphin                  | 87 lbs. 12 oz. | 4' 2 1/2"   | 40"       | Cape Charles, Va.          | Apr. 21, 1952  | P. J. Pennewell       |
| Drum (Black)             | 88 lbs.        | 48"         | .....     | Delaware Bay, N. J.        | May 18, 1954   | A. Turkot             |
| Flounder (Summer)        | 20 lbs.        | 3' 1"       | 32"       | Oak Beach, New York        | Sept. 7, 1948  | F. H. Kessel          |
| Kingfish (King Mackerel) | 76 lbs 8 oz.   | 5' 3"       | 31"       | Bimini, Bahamas            | May 22, 1952   | R. E. Mavtag          |
| Marlin (Blue)            | 742 lbs.       | 12' 10 1/2" | 68"       | Bimini, Bahamas            | June 19, 1949  | Aksel Wiehfeld        |
| Marlin (Pacific Black)   | 1,560 lbs.     | 14' 6"      | 6' 9"     | Cabo Blanco, Peru          | Aug. 4, 1953   | A. C. Glassell, Jr.   |
| Marlin (Silver)          | 755 lbs.       | 13' 7 1/4"  | 65 1/4"   | Pinas Bay, Panama          | Nov. 21, 1953  | R. Dugan, Jr.         |
| Marlin (Striped)         | 692 lbs.       | 13' 5"      | .....     | Balboa, Calif.             | Aug. 18, 1931  | A. Hamann             |
| Marlin (White)           | 161 lbs.       | 8' 8"       | 33"       | Miami, Fla.                | Mar. 20, 1938  | L. F. Hooper          |
| Permit                   | 42 lbs 4 oz    | 3' 7"       | 33 1/2"   | Boca Grande, Fla.          | Sept. 11, 1953 | R. H. Martin          |
| Pollack                  | 32 lbs 4 oz    | 3' 8"       | 26 1/4"   | Belmar, N. J.              | Apr. 25, 1953  | J. Wolf               |
| Roosterfish              | 100 lbs.       | 4' 6"       | 32"       | Capo Blanco, Peru          | Jan. 12, 1954  | M. Barrocheche        |
| Sailfish (Atlantic)      | 123 lbs.       | 10' 4"      | 32 3/4"   | Walker Cay, B.W.I.         | Apr. 25, 1950  | H. Teeter             |
| Sailfish (Pacific)       | 221 lbs.       | 10' 9"      | .....     | Santa Cruz Is., Galapagos  | Feb. 12, 1947  | C. W. Stewart         |
| Sawfish                  | 736 lbs.       | 14' 7"      | .....     | Galveston, Tex.            | Sept. 4, 1938  | G. Pangarakis         |
| Snook (Robalo)           | 50 1/2 lbs.    | 4' 7"       | .....     | Gatun Spillway, Canal Zone | Jan. 2, 1944   | J. W. Anderson        |
| Swordfish                | 1,182 lbs.     | 14' 11 1/4" | 78"       | Iquique, Chile             | May 7, 1953    | L. Maroon             |
| Tarpon                   | 247 lbs.       | 7' 5 1/2"   | .....     | Panuco R., Mexico          | Mar. 24, 1938  | H. W. Sedgwick        |
| Tuna (Yellowfin)         | 263 lbs.       | 6' 1"       | 53"       | Maui, T. H.                | July 31, 1937  | J. W. Harvey          |
| Tuna (Big-eyed)          | 308 lbs.       | 7' 5"       | 5' 3 1/2" | Capo Blanco, Peru          | Mar. 26, 1953  | H. L. Woodwa          |
| Tuna (Bluefin)           | 977 lbs.       | 9' 8"       | 94 1/2"   | St. Ann Bay, N. S.         | Sept. 4, 1950  | D. M. Hodgson         |
| Wahoo                    | 133 1/2 lbs.   | 6' 11"      | 31"       | Green Cay, B.W.I.          | Apr. 24, 1943  | K. L. Adams, Jr.      |
| Weakfish                 | 17 lbs 8 oz.   | 3' 10"      | 19"       | Mullica River, N. J.       | Sept. 30, 1944 | A. Welsbecker         |
| Weakfish (Spotted)       | 15 lbs. 3 oz.  | 2' 10 1/2"  | 20 1/2"   | Fort Pierce, Fla.          | Jan. 13, 1949  | C. W. Hubbard         |
| Yellowtail               | 90 lbs.        | 4' 11"      | 35 1/2"   | La Paz, Mexico             | June 25, 1948  | F. Hickey             |

## SHARKS

| Fish and scientific name       | Weight     | Length  | Girth     | Where caught                | Date          | Angler                       |
|--------------------------------|------------|---------|-----------|-----------------------------|---------------|------------------------------|
| White or Man-Eater, all tackle | 2,372 lbs. | 15' 1"  | 9' 9"     | Streaky Bay, Australia      | Jan. 8, 1953  | A. Dean (180-lb. line)       |
| 80-lb. line test               | 2,071 lbs. | 15' 9"  | 8' 2"     | Cape Donnington, Australia  | Jan. 9, 1952  | J. Veltch                    |
| Mako, all-tackle               | 1,000 lbs. | 12'     | .....     | Mayor Is., New Zealand      | Mar. 14, 1943 | B. D. H. Ross (130-lb. line) |
| 80-lb. line test               | 745 lbs.   | 9' 5"   | 6' 2 1/4" | Shinnecock Inlet, N. Y.     | Oct. 8, 1946  | H. Hinch                     |
| Porbeagle                      | 260 lbs.   | 11' 4"  | 5' 8 1/4" | Durban, So. Africa          | Feb. 5, 1949  | J. L. Daniel (80-lb. line)   |
| Thresher                       | 922 lbs.   | .....   | .....     | Bay of Islands, New Zealand | Mar. 21, 1937 | W. W. Downes (130-lb. line)  |
| Filger                         | 1,382 lbs  | 13' 10" | 7' 9"     | Sydney Heads, Australia     | Feb. 22, 1939 | L. Bagnard (130-lb. line)    |



FRESH-WATER FISH

| Species                            | Weight                      | Length   | Girth    | Where caught              | Date          | Angler             |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------------|----------|----------|---------------------------|---------------|--------------------|
| Black Bass (Large-mouth)           | 22 lbs. 4 oz.               | 32"      | 28"      | St. Lawrence River        | Jan. 2, 1942  | George W. Perry    |
| Black Bass (Small-mouth)           | 10 lbs. 8 oz.               | 24"      | 21"      | St. Lawrence River        | Oct. 1, 1940  | Owen E. Smith      |
| Black Bullhead                     | 8 lbs.                      | 24"      | 17 1/2"  | St. Lawrence River        | Aug. 1, 1941  | Paul Evans         |
| Bluegill Sunfish                   | 4 lbs. 12 oz.               | 15"      | 18 1/2"  | St. Lawrence River        | May 1, 1942   | Edw. Hudson        |
| Carp                               | 20 lbs. 5 oz.               | 42"      | 37"      | St. Lawrence River        | June 1, 1940  | Edw. Hudson        |
| Catfish (Blue or Mississippi)      | 94 lbs. 8 oz.               | 56"      | 35"      | St. Lawrence River        | May 2, 1941   | Robt. A. Givens    |
| Catfish (Channel)                  | 65 lbs.                     | 50"      | 37"      | James River, Smith Dakota | May 18, 1939  | Robt. A. Givens    |
| Charr (Arctic)                     | 11 lbs. 8 oz.               | 30"      | 17"      | Richmond Gulf, Hudson Bay | Aug. 10, 1940 | John Doherty       |
| Cat. Alligator                     | 270 lbs.                    | 93"      |          | Rio Grande R., Texas      | Dec. 2, 1931  | Bill Valverde      |
| Cat. Longnose                      | 50 lbs. 5 oz.               | 72 1/2"  | 22 1/2"  | St. Lawrence River        | June 1, 1940  | Lawrence E. Miller |
| Muskellunge                        | 69 lbs. 11 oz.              | 61 1/2"  | 31 1/2"  | St. Lawrence River        | Oct. 23, 1944 | Lawrence E. Miller |
| Perch (White)                      | 4 lbs. 12 oz.               | 19 1/2"  | 13"      | St. Lawrence River        | June 4, 1940  | Mrs. Evans         |
| Perch (Yellow)                     | 4 lbs. 3 1/2 oz.            | est. 18" |          | St. Lawrence River        | June 4, 1940  | Mrs. Evans         |
| Pike (Eastern Chain)               | 9 lbs.                      | 30"      | 16"      | St. Lawrence River        | May 1, 1940   | John Doherty       |
| Pike (Northern)                    | 46 lbs. 2 oz.               | 52 1/2"  | 25"      | St. Lawrence River        | June 1, 1940  | John Doherty       |
| Salmon (Atlantic)                  | 70 1/2 lbs. (36 lb. fillet) |          |          | St. Lawrence River        | 1919          | John Doherty       |
| Salmon (Chinook)                   | 83 lbs.                     |          |          | St. Lawrence River        | 1919          | John Doherty       |
| Salmon (Silver)                    | 100 lbs.                    |          |          | St. Lawrence River        | 1919          | John Doherty       |
| Salmon (Landlocked and Quannichee) | 22 lbs. 8 oz.               | 36"      | est. 20" | St. Lawrence River        | Aug. 1, 1947  | John W. J. Cook    |
| Trout (Brook)                      | 14 1/2 lbs.                 |          |          | St. Lawrence River        | 1900          | W. Miller          |
| Trout (Brown)                      | 39 1/2 lbs.                 |          |          | St. Lawrence River        | 1900          | W. Miller          |
| Trout (Cut-throat)                 | 40 lbs.                     | 39"      |          | St. Lawrence River        | 1923          | John W. J. Cook    |
| Trout (Golden)                     | 11 lbs.                     | 24"      | 16"      | St. Lawrence River        | 1944          | John W. J. Cook    |
| Trout (Lake)                       | 63 lbs. 7 oz.               | 51 1/2"  | 32 1/2"  | St. Lawrence River        | 1944          | John W. J. Cook    |
| Trout (Rainbow or Steelhead)       | 20 lbs.                     | 40 1/2"  | 28"      | St. Lawrence River        | 1944          | John W. J. Cook    |
| Trout (Shadnose)                   | 11 lbs. 8 oz.               | 37"      | 17 1/2"  | St. Lawrence River        | 1944          | John W. J. Cook    |
| Trout (Belly Varden)               | 40 lbs.                     | 60 1/2"  | 29 1/2"  | St. Lawrence River        | 1944          | John W. J. Cook    |
| Wall-Eyed Pike                     | 22 lbs. 4 oz.               | 30 1/2"  | 21"      | St. Lawrence River        | 1944          | John W. J. Cook    |

World Softball Champions  
(Amateur Softball Association)

| Year | Men                   |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1914 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1915 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1916 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1917 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1918 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1919 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1920 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1921 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1922 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1923 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1924 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1925 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1926 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1927 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1928 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1929 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1930 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1931 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1932 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1933 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1934 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1935 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1936 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1937 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1938 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1939 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1940 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1941 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1942 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1943 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1944 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1945 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1946 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1947 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1948 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1949 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1950 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1951 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1952 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1953 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1954 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1955 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |

| Year | Women                 |
|------|-----------------------|
| 1914 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1915 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1916 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1917 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1918 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1919 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1920 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1921 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1922 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1923 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1924 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1925 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1926 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1927 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1928 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1929 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1930 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1931 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1932 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1933 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1934 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1935 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1936 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1937 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1938 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1939 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1940 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1941 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1942 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1943 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1944 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1945 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1946 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1947 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1948 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1949 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1950 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1951 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1952 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1953 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1954 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |
| 1955 | Rocky Mountain, Colo. |

National Weightlifting Championships in 1955  
Cleveland Ohio June 3

| Class       | Weight   | Snatch | Clean & Jerk | Total |
|-------------|----------|--------|--------------|-------|
| Light       | 110 lbs. | 55     | 105          | 160   |
| Light-Mid   | 135 lbs. | 65     | 125          | 190   |
| Mid         | 155 lbs. | 75     | 145          | 220   |
| Heavy       | 190 lbs. | 95     | 185          | 280   |
| Super Heavy | 225 lbs. | 115    | 215          | 330   |

Mr. America Contest ...

## Golf Records

## AMERICAN (UNITED STATES) GOLF CHAMPIONS

| Yr.       | National Open    | National Amateur | Nat'l Women's Amateur | Yr.  | National Open    | National Amateur  | Nat'l Women's Amateur |
|-----------|------------------|------------------|-----------------------|------|------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| 1895      | H. Rawlins...    | C. Macdonald...  | Mrs. C. S. Brown      | 1924 | C. Walker        | R. T. Jones, Jr.  | Mrs. D. C. Hurd       |
| 1896      | James Foulis...  | H. Whigham       | Beatrice Hoyt         | 1925 | W. Macfarlane    | R. T. Jones, Jr.  | Glenna Collett        |
| 1897      | Joseph Lloyd     | H. Whigham       | Beatrice Hoyt         | 1926 | R. T. Jones, Jr. | G. Von Elm        | Mrs. M. Stetson       |
| 1898      | Ired Herd        | F. Douglas       | Beatrice Hoyt         | 1927 | T. Armour        | R. T. Jones, Jr.  | Mrs. M. Horn          |
| 1899      | Willie Smith     | H. Harriman      | Ruth Underhill        | 1928 | L. Furgol        | R. T. Jones, Jr.  | Glenna Collett        |
| 1900      | Harry Vardon     | W. J. Travis     | E. C. Grilecom        | 1929 | R. T. Jones, Jr. | H. R. John, Jr.   | Glenna Collett        |
| 1901      | W. Anderson      | W. J. Travis     | G. Becker             | 1930 | R. T. Jones, Jr. | R. T. Jones, Jr.  | Glenna Collett        |
| 1902      | L. Auchterlonh   | L. N. James      | G. Becker             | 1931 | Wm. Burke        | Fr. Outmet        | Helen Hicks           |
| 1903      | W. Anderson      | W. J. Travis     | Bessie Anthony        | 1932 | Gene Sarazen     | C. R. Sonnetville | Virg. Van Wile        |
| 1904      | W. Anderson      | H. C. Egan       | G. M. Bishop          | 1933 | John Goodman     | G. Dunlap, Jr.    | Virg. Van Wile        |
| 1905      | W. Anderson      | H. C. Egan       | P. Mackay             | 1934 | O. Dutra         | W. L. Little, Jr. | Virg. Van Wile        |
| 1906      | Alex Smith       | E. M. Myers      | H. S. Curtis          | 1935 | S. Parks, Jr.    | W. L. Little, Jr. | Glenna C. Vane        |
| 1907      | Alex Ross        | J. D. Travers    | M. Curtis             | 1936 | Tony Manero      | John Fischer      | Pamela Barton         |
| 1908      | Fred McLeod      | J. D. Travers    | K. C. Harley          | 1937 | R. Guldahl       | J. Goodman        | Mrs. E. L. Page       |
| 1909      | G. Sargent       | R. A. Gardner    | D. L. Campbell        | 1938 | R. Guldahl       | W. Turnesa        | Patty Berg            |
| 1910      | Alex Smith       | W. Fowles, Jr.   | D. L. Campbell        | 1939 | B. Nelson        | M. Ward           | Betty Jameson         |
| 1911      | J. McElmott      | H. B. Hilton     | M. Curtis             | 1940 | L. Little        | R. Chapman        | Betty Jameson         |
| 1912      | J. McElmott      | J. D. Travers    | M. Curtis             | 1941 | C. Wood          | M. Ward           | Mrs. F. Newell        |
| 1913      | E. Outmet        | J. D. Travers    | O. Ravenscroft        | 1942 | (Not played)     |                   |                       |
| 1914      | Walter Hagen     | E. Outmet        | Mrs. H. A. Jackson    | 1943 | L. Macgrum       | T. Bishop         | Mrs. B. Zoharas       |
|           |                  |                  | Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck | 1944 | L. Worsham       | R. Riegel         | Louise Sikes          |
| 1915      | J. D. Travers    | R. Gardner       | Alexa Stirling        | 1945 | Ben Hogan        | W. Turnesa        | Grace Lanevick        |
|           |                  |                  |                       | 1946 | C. Middlecoff    | Charles Coe       | Mrs. D. Porter        |
| 1916      | C. Evans, Jr.    | C. Evans, Jr.    | Alexa Stirling        | 1947 | Ben Hogan        | Sam Frazetta      | Beverly Hanson        |
| 1917-1918 | (Not played)     |                  |                       | 1948 | Ben Hogan        | W. Maxwell        | Dorothy Kirby         |
| 1919      | Walter Hagen     | S. D. Herron     | Alexa Stirling        | 1949 | Julius Boros     | Jack Westland     | Mrs. J. Pung          |
| 1920      | Edward Ray       | C. Evans, Jr.    | Alexa Stirling        | 1950 | Ben Hogan        | Gene Littler      | Mary Lauck            |
| 1921      | Las Barnes       | T. Gullford      | M. Hollins            | 1951 | Ed Furgol        | Arnold Palmer     | B. Ronack             |
| 1922      | G. Sarazen       | J. Sweetser      | Glenna Collett        | 1952 | Jack Fleck       | Harvie Ward       | Pat Lesser            |
| 1923      | R. T. Jones, Jr. | M. R. Marston    | E. Cummings           |      |                  |                   |                       |

## AMERICAN SECTIONAL GOLF CHAMPIONS

| Year | Western Open    | Western Amateur |                    | Metropolitan Amateur |                     |
|------|-----------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------|---------------------|
|      |                 | Men             | Women              | Men                  | Women               |
| 1921 | W. Mehlhorn     | H. R. Johnston  | Miss E. Cummings   | W. M. Reekle         | Miss M. Hollins     |
| 1925 | M. Smith        | K. Carter       | Miss S. L. Rehnart | J. Sweetser          | Miss M. R. Jenney   |
| 1926 | W. Hagen        | Frank Dolp      | Miss D. Page       | W. M. Reekle         | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1927 | W. Hagen        | B. Stein        | Mrs. H. Pressler   | E. Driggs            | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1928 | A. Espinosa     | Frank Dolp      | Mrs. H. Pressler   | G. Homans            | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1929 | T. Armour       | D. Moe          | Mrs. O. S. Hill    | M. J. McCarthy, Jr.  | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1930 | Gene Sarazen    | J. Lehman       | Mrs. G. W. Tyson   | M. J. McCarthy, Jr.  | Miss M. Parker      |
| 1931 | E. Dudley       | D. Moe          | Mrs. O. S. Hill    | Leonard Martin       | Miss Helen Hicks    |
| 1932 | W. Hagen        | G. Moreland     | Mrs. O. S. Hill    | T. S. Taiter         | Miss M. Parker      |
| 1933 | MacD. Smith     | J. Westland     | Miss L. Robinson   | M. J. Stuart         | Miss Helen Hicks    |
| 1934 | H. Cooper       | Z. Eaton        | Mrs. Leona Cheney  | T. S. Taiter         | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1935 | John Revolta    | C. Yates        | Miss M. Milley     | J. E. Parker         | Mrs. J. Thorpe      |
| 1936 | R. Guldahl      | P. Leshe        | Miss D. Traung     | G. T. Dunlop, Jr.    | Mrs. H. H. Dietrich |
| 1937 | R. Guldahl      | W. Wehrle       | Miss M. Milley     | W. Turnesa           | Mrs. M. Turple      |
| 1938 | R. Guldahl      | R. Babbish      | Miss P. Berg       | E. Strafael          | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1939 | B. Nelson       | H. Todd         | Edith Estabrooks   | E. Strafael          | Mrs. McNaughton     |
| 1940 | J. Demaret      | M. Ward         | Miss B. Jameson    | J. P. Burke          | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1941 | I. Oliver       | M. Ward         | Mrs. R. Mann       | Mike Cestone         | Mrs. C. Lescuyer    |
| 1942 | H. Baron        | B. P. Abbot     | Miss B. Jameson    | Not played           | Mrs. R. Torgerson   |
| 1943 | Not played      | Not played      | Miss D. Gernald    | Not played           | Not played          |
| 1944 | Not played      | Not played      | Miss D. Gernald    | Not played           | Not played          |
| 1945 | Not played      | Not played      | Miss P. Otto       | E. H. Driggs, Jr.    | Not played          |
| 1946 | B. Hogan        | F. Stranahan    | Miss L. Suga       | E. Strafael          | Not played          |
| 1947 | J. Palmer       | M. Ward         | Miss L. Suga       | E. Strafael          | Miss M. Orcutt      |
| 1948 | Ben Hogan       | R. Riegel       | Miss D. Killy      | R. Blows             | Miss L. Mav         |
| 1949 | Sam Snead       | Frank Stranahan | Helen Sigel        | Joseph McBride       | Mrs. R. Torgerson   |
| 1950 | Sam Snead       | Charles Coe     | Polly Riley        | Frank Strafael       | Mrs. R. Torgerson   |
| 1951 | Marty Furgol    | Frank Stranahan | Margorie Lindsay   | Jos. Gagliardi       | Margaret Mackle     |
| 1952 | Lloyd Mangrum   | Frank Stranahan | Polly Riley        | Joseph Marra         | Mrs. Joseph Mason   |
| 1953 | E. J. Harrison  | Dale Morey      | Chare Doran        | Wilson Barnes, Jr.   | Rodlyn Swift        |
| 1954 | Lloyd Mangrum   | Bruce Cudd      | Chare Doran        | Frank Strafael       | Mrs. S. Urmeyer     |
| 1955 | Cary Middlecoff | Eddie Merrius   | Pat Lesser         | Bobby Kuntz          | Mrs. Philip Candace |

| Year    | Metropolitan Open | Eastern Women's Amateur | Trans-Mississippi   | Southern Amateur    |
|---------|-------------------|-------------------------|---------------------|---------------------|
| 1923    | Bob MacDonald     | Glenna Collett          | E. Held             | Perry Adair         |
| 1924    | M. J. Brady       | Glenna Collett          | J. Manion           | Henry R. Wenzler    |
| 1925    | Gene Sarazen      | Maureen Orcutt          | E. Wolff            | G. Crismann         |
| 1926    | Macdonald Smith   | Mrs. G. H. Stetson      | A. Helt             | E. Spieker          |
| 1927    | Johnny Farrell    | Glenna Collett          | John Goodman        | H. Edle             |
| 1928    | Tommy Armour      | Glenna Collett          | R. McFarly          | W. Gunn             |
| 1929    | Bill Mehlhorn     | Maureen Orcutt          | R. McFarly          | S. Perry            |
| 1930    | Willie Macfarlane | Frances Williams        | R. McFarly          | C. Hartis           |
| 1931    | Macdonald Smith   | Helen Hicks             | John Goodman        | R. Redmond          |
| 1932    | Olin Dutra        | Mrs. G. C. Vane         | G. Moreland         | F. Hess, Jr.        |
| 1933    | Willie Macfarlane | Charlotte Glutting      | G. Moreland         | R. F. Riegel        |
| 1934    | Paul Runyan       | Maureen Orcutt          | L. Hamman           | J. Munger           |
| 1935    | Henry Pleard      | Mrs. G. C. Vane         | John Goodman        | Fred Haas, Jr.      |
| 1936    | Byron Nelson      | Edith Guler             | J. Dawson           | C. M. Dane          |
| 1937    | J. Hines          | Charlotte Glutting      | D. Schumacher       | B. Dunkelberger     |
| 1938    | J. Hines          | Maureen Orcutt          | Y. Savage           | N. White            |
| 1939    | H. Pleard         | Mrs. Warren Beard       | C. Harbert          | S. Perry            |
| 1940    | C. Wood           | Grace Anney             | A. Doring           | (Not played)        |
| 1941    | (Not played)      | Mrs. H. McNaughton      | F. Stranahan        | George Hamer        |
| 1942-45 | (Not played)      | (Not played)            | John Kraft          | Thomas Barnes       |
| 1946    | (Not played)      | Laddie Irwin            | Robert Riegel       | Gene Dabbenler, Jr. |
| 1947    | (Not played)      | Maureen Orcutt          | C. Coe              | Thomas Barnes       |
| 1948    | (Not played)      | Patricia O'Sullivan     | R. Riegel           | Dale Morey          |
| 1949    | Jack Burke, Jr.   | Maureen Orcutt          | Charles Coe         | Arnold Blum         |
| 1950    | George Stuhler    | Peggy Kirk              | James English       | Gay Brewer, Jr.     |
| 1951    | Claude Harmon     | Patricia O'Sullivan     | L. M. Crannell, Jr. | Joseph Conrad       |
| 1952    | Chet Sanok        | Helen Sigel             | Charles Coe         | Lt. Joseph Conrad   |
| 1953    | Peter Cooper      | Mary A. Downey          | Joseph Conrad       | Charles Harrison    |
| 1954    | Otto Greiner      | Mrs. Mae M. Jones       | James Jackson       |                     |
| 1955    | Art Doerling      | Mary Ann Downey         | James Jackson       |                     |

**BRITISH OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS**

| Year  | Winner          | Year  | Winner          | Year      | Winner                   | Year    | Winner                   |
|-------|-----------------|-------|-----------------|-----------|--------------------------|---------|--------------------------|
| 1860. | W. Park         | 1881. | Jack Simpson    | 1908.     | James Braid              | 1932.   | G. Sarazen (U. S.)       |
| 1861. | Tom Morris, Sr. | 1885. | Bob Martin      | 1909.     | J. H. Taylor             | 1933.   | D. State (U. S.)         |
| 1862. | Tom Morris, Jr. | 1886. | D. L. Brown     | 1910.     | James Braid              | 1934.   | T. H. Cotton             |
| 1863. | W. Park         | 1887. | W. Park, Jr.    | 1911.     | H. Vardon                | 1935.   | A. Perry                 |
| 1864. | Tom Morris, Sr. | 1888. | Jack Burns      | 1912.     | Ed. Ray                  | 1936.   | A. H. Padgham            |
| 1865. | A. L. Strath    | 1889. | W. Park, Jr.    | 1913.     | J. H. Taylor             | 1937.   | F. H. Cotton             |
| 1866. | W. Park         | 1890. | John Ball       | 1914.     | H. Vardon                | 1938.   | R. A. Whitcombe          |
| 1867. | Tom Morris, Sr. | 1891. | Hugh Kirkaldy   | 1915-1919 | (Not played)             | 1939.   | D. Burton                |
| 1868. | Tom Morris, Jr. | 1892. | H. H. Hilton    | 1920.     | George Duncan            | 1940-45 | (Not played)             |
| 1869. | Tom Morris, Jr. | 1893. | W. Auchterlonie | 1921.     | Jack Hutchison           | 1946.   | S. Sneed (U. S.)         |
| 1870. | Tom Morris, Jr. | 1894. | J. H. Taylor    | 1922.     | Walter Hagen (U. S.)     | 1947.   | F. Daly (Ireland)        |
| 1871. | (Not played)    | 1895. | J. H. Taylor    | 1923.     | A. G. Coffey (U. S.)     | 1948.   | T. H. Cotton             |
| 1872. | Tom Morris, Jr. | 1896. | H. Vardon       | 1924.     | W. Hagen (U. S.)         | 1949.   | Bobby Locke (So. Africa) |
| 1873. | Tom Kidd        | 1897. | H. H. Hilton    | 1925.     | B. Barnes (U. S.)        | 1950.   | Bobby Locke (So. Africa) |
| 1874. | Mungo Park      | 1898. | H. Vardon       | 1926.     | R. T. Jones, Jr. (U. S.) | 1951.   | Max Luskner              |
| 1875. | Willie Park     | 1899. | H. Vardon       | 1927.     | R. T. Jones, Jr. (U. S.) | 1952.   | Bobby Locke (So. Africa) |
| 1876. | Bob Martin      | 1900. | J. H. Taylor    | 1928.     | W. Hagen (U. S.)         | 1953.   | Ben Hagan (U. S.)        |
| 1877. | James Anderson  | 1901. | James Braid     | 1929.     | W. Hagen (U. S.)         | 1954.   | Peter Thomson (Aust.)    |
| 1878. | James Anderson  | 1902. | Alex. Harvey    | 1930.     | R. T. Jones, Jr. (U. S.) | 1955.   | Peter Thomson            |
| 1879. | James Anderson  | 1903. | H. Vardon       | 1931.     | T. Armour (U. S.)        |         |                          |
| 1880. | Bob Ferguson    | 1904. | Jack White      |           |                          |         |                          |
| 1881. | Bob Ferguson    | 1905. | James Braid     |           |                          |         |                          |
| 1882. | Bob Ferguson    | 1906. | James Braid     |           |                          |         |                          |
| 1883. | W. L. Fernie    | 1907. | Arnaud Massy    |           |                          |         |                          |

**BRITISH AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS**

| Year  | Winner            | Year      | Winner           | Year  | Winner                    | Year    | Winner                    |
|-------|-------------------|-----------|------------------|-------|---------------------------|---------|---------------------------|
| 1885. | A. F. MacFie      | 1902.     | C. Hutchings     | 1923. | R. Wethered               | 1940-45 | (Not played)              |
| 1886. | H. G. Hutchinson  | 1903.     | R. Maxwell       | 1924. | E. W. Holderness          | 1946.   | J. Brown                  |
| 1887. | H. G. Hutchinson  | 1904.     | W. J. Travis     | 1925. | R. Harris                 | 1947.   | W. T. Jones (U. S.)       |
| 1888. | John Ball         | 1905.     | A. G. Harvey     | 1926. | J. Sweetser (U. S.)       | 1948.   | F. Stranahan (U. S.)      |
| 1889. | J. E. Laidlay     | 1906.     | James Robb       | 1927. | Dr. W. Tweddell           | 1949.   | Sam McCreedy              |
| 1890. | John Ball         | 1907.     | John Ball        | 1928. | T. P. Perkins             | 1950.   | Frank Stranahan (U. S.)   |
| 1891. | J. E. Laidlay     | 1908.     | E. A. Lassen     | 1929. | C. Tolley                 | 1951.   | Dick Chapman (U. S.)      |
| 1892. | John Ball         | 1909.     | R. Maxwell       | 1930. | R. T. Jones, Jr. (U. S.)  | 1952.   | H. Ward (U. S.)           |
| 1893. | P. L. Anderson    | 1910.     | John Ball        | 1931. | E. M. Smith               | 1953.   | Joseph Carr               |
| 1894. | John Ball         | 1911.     | H. H. Hilton     | 1932. | J. De Forest              | 1954.   | Doug MacCall (Aust.)      |
| 1895. | L. M. B. Melville | 1912.     | John Ball        | 1933. | E. M. Scott               | 1955.   | Lee Joseph Conrad (U. S.) |
| 1896. | E. G. Tait        | 1913.     | H. H. Hilton     | 1934. | W. L. Little, Jr. (U. S.) |         |                           |
| 1897. | A. J. T. Allan    | 1914.     | J. L. C. Jenkins | 1935. | W. L. Little, Jr. (U. S.) |         |                           |
| 1898. | E. G. Tait        | 1915-1919 | (Not played)     | 1936. | H. Thompson               |         |                           |
| 1899. | John Ball         | 1920.     | Cyril J. Tolley  | 1937. | R. Sweetser (U. S.)       |         |                           |
| 1900. | H. H. Hilton      | 1921.     | W. J. Hunter     | 1938. | C. Yates (U. S.)          |         |                           |
| 1901. | H. H. Hilton      | 1922.     | E. W. Holderness | 1939. | A. Kyle                   |         |                           |

**BRITISH WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONS**

| BRITISH WOMEN'S AMATEUR CHAMPIONS |  |                                   |
|-----------------------------------|--|-----------------------------------|
| 1923—Doris Chambers               | 1931—Mrs. Andrew Holm                        | 1949—Frances Stephens             |
| 1924—Joyce Wethered               | 1932—Wanda Morgan                            | 1950—Viscountess de Saint Sauveur |
| 1925—Joyce Wethered               | 1933—Patricia Barton                         | 1951—Mrs. Catherine MacCann       |
| 1926—Cecil Leitch                 | 1937—Jesse Anderson                          | 1952—Mona Peteron                 |
| 1927—Thion de la Chaume           | 1938—Mrs. Andrew Holm                        | 1953—M. Stewart (Canada)          |
| 1928—Nanette Le Blan              | 1939—Patricia Barton                         | 1954—Frances Stephens             |
| 1929—Joyce Wethered               | 1940-1945—No play                            | 1955—Mrs. Jessie Valentine        |
| 1930—Diana Fishwick               | 1946—Mrs. Jean Hetherington                  |                                   |
| 1931—Evel Wilson                  | 1947—Mrs. Mildred (Babe) Didrikson Zaharias* |                                   |
| 1932—Evel Wilson                  | 1948—Louise Suggs                            |                                   |
| 1933—Evel Wilson                  |  |                                   |

\*American.

**CANADIAN AMATEUR GOLF CHAMPIONS**

| Year  | Winner        | Year  | Winner        | Year    | Winner               | Year  | Winner                   |
|-------|---------------|-------|---------------|---------|----------------------|-------|--------------------------|
| 1921. | F. Thompson   | 1931. | R. Somerville | 1941.   | T. Adams             | 1950. | W. MacWhinney            |
| 1925. | D. Carrick    | 1932. | G. Taylor     | 1942.   | K. Black             | 1951. | W. C. McElroy            |
| 1926. | R. Somerville | 1933. | A. Campbell   | 1943-45 | (Not played)         | 1952. | L. Bombardier (U. S.)    |
| 1927. | D. Carrick    | 1934. | A. Campbell   | 1946.   | H. Stranahan (U. S.) | 1953. | Don Lory (U. S.)         |
| 1928. | R. Somerville | 1935. | R. Somerville | 1947.   | F. Stranahan (U. S.) | 1954. | Harvie Ward, Jr. (U. S.) |
| 1929. | E. Held       | 1936. | F. Hoss       | 1948.   | R. Chapman (U. S.)   |       |                          |
| 1930. | R. Somerville | 1937. | R. Somerville | 1949.   | R. Chapman (U. S.)   |       |                          |

**CANADIAN OPEN GOLF CHAMPIONS**

| Year  | Winner      | Year  | Winner            | Year    | Winner           | Year  | Winner                 |
|-------|-------------|-------|-------------------|---------|------------------|-------|------------------------|
| 1924. | Leo Diegel  | 1932. | Hy Cooper         | 1940.   | S. Sneed         | 1949. | E. J. Harrison (U. S.) |
| 1925. | Leo Diegel  | 1933. | J. Kirkwood       | 1941.   | S. Sneed         | 1950. | Jim Ferrier (U. S.)    |
| 1926. | MacD. Smith | 1934. | T. Armour         | 1942.   | C. Wood          | 1951. | Jim Ferrier (U. S.)    |
| 1927. | T. Armour   | 1935. | Gene James        | 1943-45 | (Not played)     | 1952. | J. Palmer (U. S.)      |
| 1928. | Leo Diegel  | 1936. | W. L. Little, Jr. | 1946.   | Br. Nelson       | 1953. | Dave Douglas (U. S.)   |
| 1929. | Leo Diegel  | 1937. | Hy Cooper         | 1947.   | C. Lazenby       | 1954. | Pat Thomson            |
| 1930. | F. Armour   | 1938. | S. Sneed          | 1948.   | B. Locke (S. A.) | 1955. | Arnold Palmer (U. S.)  |
| 1931. | W. Hagen    | 1939. | H. MacSpaden      | 1949.   | C. Condon        |       |                        |

**International Walker Cup Match**

**UNITED STATES VS. GREAT BRITAIN—MEN'S AMATEUR (BIENNIAL)**  
Series Standing—United States 11, Great Britain 1

| Series Record |   |      |   |
|---------------|---|------|---|
| 1922          | United States 8, Great Britain 4            | 1943 | United States 9½, Great Britain 2½          |
| 1923          | United States 6½, Great Britain 4           | 1944 | United States 9, Great Britain 0 (3 halved) |
| 1924          | United States 9, Great Britain 3            | 1945 | United States 7½, United States 4½          |
| 1925          | United States 6½, Great Britain 3           | 1946 | United States 8, Great Britain 4            |
| 1926          | United States 11, Great Britain 1           | 1947 | United States 10, Great Britain 2           |
| 1927          | United States 11, Great Britain 2           | 1948 | United States 6, Great Britain 3 (3 halved) |
| 1928          | United States 10, Great Britain 2           | 1949 | United States 9, Great Britain 3            |
| 1929          | United States 8, Great Britain 1 (3 halved) | 1950 | United States 10, Great Britain 2           |
| 1930          | United States 8, Great Britain 1 (3 halved) |      |   |
| 1931          | United States 8, Great Britain 1 (3 halved) |      |   |

**United States Wins 12th International Tuna Tournament**

A United States team won the 12th International Tuna Tournament at Wedport, N.S., Sept. 7-9, 1955. Its first victory since 1949 and matching the three-time record set by Cuba. Al M. Whisnant, Jr., New York, N. Y., provided the U. S. team with all its points by boating a 58½-lb tuna. Venezuela finished second with 277.

## Open, Invitation Golf Tournaments in 1955

| Date     | Event   | Winner                | Score | Prize   |
|----------|---|-----------------------|-------|---------|
| Jan. 9   | Los Angeles Open                                  | Gene Littler          | 276   |         |
| Jan. 16  | Bling Crosby Pro-Amateur (Pro div. 34 holes)      | Cary Middlecoff       | 289   | \$5,000 |
| Jan. 16  | Sea Island (Gr.) Women's open (36 holes)          | Mrs. Jackie Pung      | 151   | 2,500   |
| Jan. 23  | San Diego Open                                    | Tommy Bolt            | 274   | 2,400   |
| Jan. 23  | Tampa Women's Open                                | Mrs. Mildred Zaharnis | 298   | 1,000   |
| Jan. 30  | Thunderbird Invitation, Palm Springs, Calif.      | Steve Mayfield        | *270  | 2,000   |
| Feb. 6   | Phoenix Open                                      | Gene Littler          | *275  | 2,400   |
| Feb. 13  | Tucson Open                                       | Tommy Bolt            | 266   | 2,000   |
| Feb. 14  | St. Petersburg Women's Open                       | Patty Berg            | *292  |         |
| Feb. 20  | Texas Open, San Antonio                           | Mike Souchak          | +257  | 2,500   |
| Feb. 27  | Houston Open                                      | Mike Souchak          | 263   | 6,000   |
| Mar. 7   | Jacksonville Women's Open                         | Mrs. Jackie Pung      | 273   |         |
| Mar. 7   | Baton Rouge Open                                  | Bo Wulinger           | *278  | 2,200   |
| Mar. 20  | St. Petersburg Open                               | Cary Middlecoff       | 271   | 2,200   |
| Mar. 27  | Miami Beach Open                                  | Eric Monti            | 270   | 2,200   |
| Apr. 3   | Azalea Open, Wilmington, N. C.                    | Elvis Maxwell         | 270   | 2,200   |
| Apr. 10  | Masters Tournament                                | Cary Middlecoff       | 279   | 5,000   |
| Apr. 21  | Virginia Beach Open                               | Chandler Harper       | 260   | 5,000   |
| May 1    | Tournament of Champions, Las Vegas, Nev.          | Gene Littler          | 280   | 10,000  |
| May 1    | Colonial National Invitational, Fort Worth, Texas | Chandler Harper       | 276   | 5,000   |
| May 15   | Hot Springs Open, Hot Springs, Ark.               | Bo Wulinger           | 279   |         |
| May 15   | Coulerier Open, White Sulphur Springs, W. Va.     | Dutch Harrison        | 279   | 2,000   |
| May 22   | Kansas City Open                                  | Dick Mayer            | *274  | 4,000   |
| May 29   | Fort Wayne Open                                   | Dow Finsterwald       | 269   | 2,400   |
| July 2   | British Columbia Open, Vancouver, B. C.           | Dow Finsterwald       | 270   | 2,400   |
| July 9   | New Jersey Open, Morristown, N. J.                | Sam Masel             | 273   |         |
| July 10  | St. Paul Open                                     | Tommy Bolt            | 269   | 2,300   |
| July 17  | MILR Open, Milwaukee, Wis.                        | Cary Middlecoff       | 267   | 6,000   |
| July 31  | Ruppel City Open, Akron, Ohio                     | Henry Ransom          | *272  | 2,400   |
| Aug. 7   | All American Tournament, Chicago, Ill.            | Doug Ford             | 274   | 5,120   |
| Aug. 11  | John A. Shuster "World" Tournament, Chicago, Ill. | Julius Boros          | 281   | 50,000  |
| Aug. 25  | Mermaid Open                                      | Gene Littler          | *272  | 5,000   |
| Sept. 6  | Insurance City Open, Wethersfield, Conn.          | Sam Snead             | 269   |         |
| Sept. 11 | Cavaladee de Golf Open, Scotch Plains, N. J.      | Cary Middlecoff       | 269   | 10,000  |
| Sept. 12 | St. Louis Women's Open                            | Louise Suggs          | 289   | 900     |
| Sept. 18 | Daily News Open, Philadelphia, Pa.                | Ted Kroil             | *273  | 4,000   |
| Sept. 26 | Spot of Tournament, Newton, Mass.                 | Doug Ford             | 276   | 7,000   |
| Oct. 9   | Eastern Open, Baltimore, Md.                      | Frank Stranahan       | 289   | 3,000   |

\*Won playoff of the year.

\*Won playoff of tie. \*\*New P.G.A. record for 72 holes.

## Professional Golfers' Association Championships

| Association Championships |              |      |             |      |                 |
|---------------------------|--------------|------|-------------|------|-----------------|
| Year                      | Winner       | Year | Winner      | Year | Winner          |
| 1926                      | Walter Hagen | 1931 | Paul Runyan | 1932 | Sam Snead       |
| 1927                      | Walter Hagen | 1932 | Paul Runyan | 1933 | Not played      |
| 1928                      | Leo Diegel   | 1933 | Sam Snead   | 1934 | Robert Hamilton |
| 1929                      | Leo Diegel   | 1934 | Sam Snead   | 1935 | Bernard Nelson  |
| 1930                      | Tom Vossmer  | 1935 | Paul Runyan | 1936 | Bob Hogan       |
| 1931                      | Tom Vossmer  | 1936 | Paul Runyan | 1937 | Johnnie Austin  |
| 1932                      | Oliver Durr  | 1937 | Sam Snead   | 1938 | Sam Snead       |
| 1933                      | Gene Sarazen | 1938 | Sam Snead   | 1939 | Sam Snead       |

Dong Leid won the 1965 P C A championship by defeating Cary Middlecoff in the final Northville Mich. July 26

## Ryder Cup Matches

Series Standing - United States, 8 matches, Great Britain, 3.

| Series Record |                                      | Series Matches, Great Britain, 3.       |                                    |
|---------------|--------------------------------------|---|------------------------------------|
| 1926          | Great Britain 112, United States 115 | 1947                                    | United States 9, Great Britain 3   |
| 1927          | United States 112, Great Britain 115 | 1947                                    | United States 8, Great Britain 4   |
| 1928          | Great Britain 5, United States 21½   | 1949-1949                               | (Not played)                       |
| 1929          | Great Britain 5, United States 5     | 1949-United States 11; Great Britain 1  |                                    |
| 1930          | United States 9, Great Britain 7     | 1949-United States 7; Great Britain 5   |                                    |
| 1931          | Great Britain 1, United States 2     | 1951-United States 9½; Great Britain 2½ |                                    |
|               |                                      | 1953                                    | United States 6½, Great Britain 5½ |

### Other Golf Championships in 1955

**Hopkins International Trophy, La Jolla, Calif.**  
United States 1, Canada 0

**Helen Lee Roberts Tournament, Miami, Fla.**  
Pat Lester, United States, def. Barbara Bonack  
Florida 1, Calif. 0

**National P.G.A. Senior Tournament, Dunedin,  
Fla.** Mable Drake, Los Angeles 211

**Palm Beach Women's Amateur, Palm Beach,  
Fla.** Peggy Pitt, Fort Worth, Texas def. Janine  
Gooden, Palm Beach, Fla. 1 up

**North-South Negro Open, Miami, Fla.** Richard  
Gordner, New York, N. Y. 22, Canada 19  
U.S. 1, Canada 0

**North-South Amateur, Palm Beach, N. C.** Winn  
Smith, El Canada, Calif. def. Pat Lester, Seattle,  
Wash. 1 and 2

**American Seniors Championship, St. Augustine,  
Fla.** Edward Purdie, Rochester, N. Y., def. Judd  
Bryce, Cincinnati, Tenn. 1 up

**English Amateur, London, England—Alan Thir-  
well def. Michael Beyer 1 and 0**

**Hunlop Open, Wrexham, England—Peter Al-  
der 1 up**

**Australian Open, Brisbane, Australia** Bobby  
Lodge, Union of South Africa 290

**French Amateur, Paris, France** Henri de  
Lamaze, Chantilly, France def. Don Bradshill, Ill.  
United States 1 and 4

**Canada Cup, Chevy Chase, Md.** Ed Finkel-  
Clark, Hartford, United States, aggregate 40

**N.C.A.A. Championship, Knoxville, Tenn.**  
Joseph Campbell, Purdue def. Johnny Garrett,  
Rice 4 and 2

**French Open, Paris, France** Byron Neale,  
United States 271

**National Public Links Championship, Indian-  
apolis, Ind.** Sam Korosa, Detroit, Mich., def.  
Leslie Bein, Summitville, Ga. 2 up

**Metropolitan Senior Championship, Crestwood,  
N. Y.** Mr. T. Arthur Minkel, Innis Arden, 159.

**New York State Amateur, Jamestown, N. Y.—**  
Bill Shields, Albany, N. Y., def. Tommy Goodwin,  
Rye, N. Y., 1 up

**Women's National Open, Wichita, Kans.—Fay  
Creeker, Montevideo, Uruguay, 209**

**Women's Western Open, Madison, Wis.** Patty  
Beck, Chicago, Ill. 292

**Women's National Intercollegiate, Chicago, Ill.**  
Jackie Yates, Redlands, Calif., def. Beaudine  
Long, Huntington, W. Va. 5 and 4

## Bicycle Championships in 1955

35th NATIONAL AMATEUR CHAMPIONSHIPS  
New York, N. Y., Aug. 27-28

### Senior Men

Half-mile—Jack Disney, Altadena, Calif. Time—1:07.2  
1 mile—Jack Disney Time—2:34.1  
5 miles—Jack Disney Time—13:09.4  
10 miles—Art Longajo, Fitchburg, Mass. Time—23:18.0  
Point score—Jack Disney, Altadena, Calif., 31; Art Longajo, Fitchburg, Mass., 12; Allen Bell, Southfield, N. J., 10; Jim Rossi, Chicago, Ill., 7; Earl Webbink, Detroit, Mich., 6; Bob Platt, Kenilworth, Wis., 5; Tom Montemare, Buffalo, N. Y., 3; Bob Teteloff, Los Angeles, Calif., 2; Francisco Mertens, New York, N. Y., 1.

### Junior Men

Half-mile—Pat DeColibus, Buffalo, N. Y. Time—1:07.8.  
1 mile—Pat DeColibus, Time—2:44.8.  
5 miles—Phillip Criswell, LaMesa, Calif. Time—12:18.0.

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

World Track Championships, Milan, Italy, Aug. 1-11. 2. Amateur Sprint—Giuseppe Ocina, Italy.  
Amateur Pursuit—Norman Shell, Great Britain.  
Professional Sprint—Antonio Maspes, Italy.  
Professional Pursuit—Guido Messina, Italy.  
Professional

### OTHER BICYCLE EVENTS IN 1955

Tour de France (2,809 mi.), Louison Bobet, France. Time—130:29:26.0.  
Giro d'Italia (2,420.5 mi.), Fiorenzo Magni, Ital. Time—108:56:11.0.  
Middle Atlantic Championship, Belleville, N. J. (29 mi.), Rupert Walli, Brooklyn, N. Y., 1:02:01.4.  
Memorial Classic, 50 mi.), Cammick, N. Y. 1:10:48.0.  
Biltmore Grand Prix (50 mi.), Philadelphia, Pa. 1:15:21.0.  
Grand Prix of Copenhagen, Denmark. Reginald Hain, Great Britain.  
Eastern States Dirt Track Championships, Highland Park, N. J. Senior Men, Francisco Mertens, New York, N. Y. Junior Men, Don Carlin, Newark, N. J. Women, Mickey Finch, New York, N. Y.

Point score, Pat DeColibus, Buffalo, N. Y., 19; Phil Criswell, LaMesa, Calif., 15; DW Bell, Detroit, Mich., 10; Jim Rossi, Chicago, Ill., 7; Earl Webbink, Detroit, Mich., 6; Bob Platt, Kenilworth, Wis., 5; Tom Montemare, Buffalo, N. Y., 3; Bob Teteloff, Los Angeles, Calif., 2; Francisco Mertens, New York, N. Y., 1.

### Women

Half-mile—Jeanne Robinson, Detroit, Mich. Time—1:17.1.  
1 mile—Jeanne Robinson, Time—2:42.1.  
2 miles—Jeanne Robinson, Time—5:11.7.  
Point score—Jeanne Robinson, Detroit, Mich., 21; Nancy Walman, Detroit, Mich., 13; Alice Seligson, Worcester, Mass., 9; Mickey Finch, New York, N. Y., 4; Lillian DeLano, Chicago, Ill., 3; Mary Platt, Detroit, Mich., 1; Cora Hall, Detroit, Mich., 1.

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

World Road Championships, Rome, Italy, Aug. 2-28. Amateur Sprint—Giuseppe Ocina, Italy.  
Amateur Pursuit—Norman Shell, Great Britain.  
Professional Sprint—Antonio Maspes, Italy.  
Professional Pursuit—Guido Messina, Italy.  
Professional

### OTHER BICYCLE EVENTS IN 1955

Tour de Soumeville, N. J. (50 mi.)—Pat Murphy, Otterburn, Ont. 2:07:11.4.  
Eastern Seaboard Championship (25 mi.), Yonkers, N. Y. Art Longajo, Fitchburg, Mass. 1:07:15.2.  
National Capitol Classic (30 mi.), Washington, D. C. Francisco Mertens, New York, N. Y. 1:10:48.0.  
Eastern Amateur Road Championship (73 mi.), Oyster Bay, N. Y. Art Longajo, Fitchburg, Mass. 4:17:52.9.  
Tour of Bloomfield, N. Y. (25 mi.)—Art Longajo, Fitchburg, Mass. 1:08:07.0.  
German American Road Championship (42.5 mi.), Oyster Bay, N. Y. Rupert Walli, Brooklyn, N. Y. 1:15:00.0.

## World Bicycle Racing Records

Two sets of world records are listed below. The one made under 1947 classification is distinguished by a star and the other by a dagger. The one made under 1947 classification was made between amateur and professional results and the one made under 1947 classification was made by the Union Cycliste Internationale.

| Distance                        | Time       | Holder                | Place     | Date |
|---------------------------------|------------|-----------------------|-----------|------|
| <b>Flying Start—Unpaced</b>     |            |                       |           |      |
| 1/4 mile                        | 0:23.8     | T. Lawson U.S.A.      | U.S.A.    | 1935 |
| 500 meter                       | 0:29.2     | L. Michard France     | France    | 1935 |
| 1/2 mile                        | 0:50.4     | A. J. Clark Australia | Australia | 1935 |
| 1 kilometer                     | 1:01.6     | P. Entwistle U.S.A.   | U.S.A.    | 1935 |
| 1 1/2 miles                     | 1:23.0     | P. O. Lawrence U.S.A. | U.S.A.    | 1935 |
| 1 mile                          | 1:51       | A. Gouillet Australia | Australia | 1935 |
| <b>Flying Start—Human Paced</b> |            |                       |           |      |
| 1/4 mile                        | 0:45.4     | Major Taylor U.S.A.   | U.S.A.    | 1908 |
| 1 kilometer                     | 0:58.6     | J. P. Taylor U.S.A.   | U.S.A.    | 1908 |
| 1/2 mile                        | 1:08.4     | Major Taylor U.S.A.   | U.S.A.    | 1908 |
| 1 mile                          | 1:32       | Major Taylor U.S.A.   | U.S.A.    | 1908 |
| <b>Flying Start—Motor Paced</b> |            |                       |           |      |
| 500 meter                       | 0:20       | G. Chavre France      | France    | 1936 |
| 1 kilometer                     | 0:36       | G. Chavre France      | France    | 1936 |
| 1 hour                          | 87:918 kms | Joe V. Allen U.S.A.   | U.S.A.    | 1936 |

### WORLD RECORDS ESTABLISHED UNDER I.C.U. 1947 CLASSIFICATION

| Distance                            | Time       | Holder              | Place  | Date |
|-------------------------------------|------------|---------------------|--------|------|
| <b>Professional Outdoor Unpaced</b> |            |                     |        |      |
| 1 km. (flying)                      | 1:04.0     | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 1 km. (standing)                    | 1:08.6     | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 500 meter                           | 0:20       | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 1 kilometer                         | 0:36       | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 1 hour                              | 87:918 kms | Joe V. Allen U.S.A. | U.S.A. | 1936 |
| <b>Amateur Outdoor Unpaced</b>      |            |                     |        |      |
| 1 km. (flying)                      | 1:06.2     | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 1 km. (standing)                    | 1:09.8     | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 500 meter                           | 0:20       | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 1 kilometer                         | 0:36       | G. Chavre France    | France | 1936 |
| 1 hour                              | 87:918 kms | Joe V. Allen U.S.A. | U.S.A. | 1936 |

## Volley Ball Championships in 1955

Source: Harold I. Fishbein, Secretary, United States Volleyball Association

A.A.U. National Championships, Knoxville, Tenn., Wilson, Ave. YMCA Chicago, Ill.  
26th U.S.V.B.A. Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla. Stockton (Calif.) YMCA  
26th National Y.M.C.A. Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla. Stockton (Calif.) YMCA  
23rd National Veterans Championships, Oklahoma City, Okla. Texas Central YMCA Houston, Texas.

24th National Collegiate Championships, Ohio.  
24th U.S.V.B.A. Women's Championships, Okla.  
24th U.S.V.B.A. Men's Championships, Okla.  
4th Service Men's Championships, Okla.  
24th U.S.V.B.A. Men's Championships, Okla.  
24th National Jewish Welfare Board Championships, Rochester, N. Y. Lynn (Mass.) Jewish Community Center.

## Intercollegiate Rowing Association Records

The leading American rowing colleges, except Yale and Harvard, have sent eight-oared crews into competition since 1895. Columbia won that year over the four-mile course on the Hudson River at Poughkeepsie, N. Y., defeating Cornell and Pennsylvania in that order.

In 1896 Cornell defeated Harvard, Pennsylvania and Columbia. In 1897 Cornell defeated Columbia and Pennsylvania. The following year, 1898, the three-mile course on Lake Saratoga was used, Pennsylvania defeating Cornell, Wisconsin and Columbia. In 1899 the crews returned to Poughkeepsie. Pennsylvania won that year. Subsequent winners were: 1900, Pennsylvania; 1901, Cornell; 1902, Cornell; 1903, Cornell; 1904, Syracuse; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Cornell; 1907, Cornell; 1908, Syracuse; 1909, Cornell; 1910, Cornell; 1911, Cornell; 1912, Cornell; 1913, Cornell; 1914, Columbia; 1915, Cornell; 1916, Syracuse.

Racing was dropped during World War I years and was resumed by four crews over a two-mile course on Lake Cayuga, Ithaca, N. Y., on June 19, 1920, when Syracuse won in 11 m. 27½ sec. The colleges again returned to Poughkeepsie in 1921 and for four years rowed over a three-mile course,

but resumed the four-mile course in 1925.

Freshman races were rowed over a two-mile course at Poughkeepsie from 1896 to 1916, the winners being: 1896, Cornell; 1897, Cornell; 1898 (at Saratoga), Cornell; 1899, Cornell; 1900, Wisconsin; 1901, Pennsylvania; 1902, Cornell; 1903, Cornell; 1904, Syracuse; 1905, Cornell; 1906, Syracuse; 1907, Wisconsin; 1908, Cornell; 1909, Cornell; 1910, Cornell; 1911, Columbia; 1912, Cornell; 1913, Cornell; 1914, Cornell; 1915, Syracuse; 1916, Cornell. They rowed at Lake Cayuga in 1920, Cornell winning, and returned with the varsities to the Hudson in 1921 when Cornell won.

The Junior varsities first rowed at Poughkeepsie on the two-mile course in 1914, Cornell winning. In 1915 Cornell won and in 1916 Syracuse. The race was rowed on Lake Cayuga in 1920, Cornell winning. In 1926 the course was lengthened to three miles.

The regatta was suspended 1942-1946 and was resumed in 1947 over the three-mile course.

In 1950 and 1951 the regatta was held in Marietta, Ohio, and on Onondaga Lake, Syracuse, N. Y., 1952-1955, inclusive.

## UNIVERSITY EIGHT-OAR CREWS (Course four miles)

| Year            | Winner         | Time    | Second       | Third      | Fourth     | Fifth      |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|--------------|------------|------------|------------|
| 1921            | Washington (a) | 14 03.2 | Navy         | Columbia   | Syracuse   | Cornell    |
| 1924            | Washington (a) | 15 02.0 | Washington   | Cornell    | Syracuse   | Syracuse   |
| 1925            | Navy           | 19 24.9 | Washington   | Wisconsin  | Penn.      | Cornell    |
| 1926            | Washington     | 19 28.6 | Navy         | Syracuse   | Penn.      | Columbia   |
| 1927            | Columbia       | 20 57.0 | Washington   | California | Navy       | Cornell    |
| 1928            | Columbia       | 18 45.8 | Columbia     | Washington | Cornell    | Navy       |
| 1929            | Columbia       | 22 58.0 | Washington   | Penn.      | Navy       | Wisconsin  |
| 1930            | Cornell        | 21 42.0 | Syracuse     | M.I.T.     | California | Columbia   |
| 1931            | Navy           | 18 54.2 | Cornell      | Washington | California | Syracuse   |
| 1932            | Columbia       | 19 55.0 | Cornell      | Washington | Navy       | Syracuse   |
| 1933 (Not held) |                |         |              |            |            |            |
| 1934            | California     | 19 44.0 | Washington   | Navy       | Cornell    | Penn.      |
| 1935            | California     | 18 52.0 | Cornell      | Washington | Navy       | Syracuse   |
| 1936            | Washington     | 19 09.6 | California   | Navy       | Columbia   | Cornell    |
| 1937            | Washington     | 18 13.6 | Navy         | Cornell    | Syracuse   | California |
| 1938            | Navy           | 18 19.0 | California   | Washington | Columbia   | Wisconsin  |
| 1939            | Washington     | 18 12.6 | Washington   | Navy       | Cornell    | Syracuse   |
| 1940            | Washington     | 22 42.0 | Cornell      | Navy       | Syracuse   | California |
| 1941            | Washington     | 18 54.3 | California   | Cornell    | Syracuse   | Princeton  |
| 1942-1946       | (Not held)     |         |              |            |            |            |
| 1947            | Navy           | 15 59.2 | Cornell      | Washington | California | Princeton  |
| 1948            | Washington (a) | 14 06.4 | California   | Navy       | Cornell    | M.I.T.     |
| 1949            | California     | 14 12.6 | Washington   | Cornell    | Navy       | Princeton  |
| 1950            | Washington (a) | 8 07.4  | California   | Wisconsin  | Stanford   | M.I.T.     |
| 1951            | Washington     | 7 50.5  | Washington   | Princeton  | California | Penn.      |
| 1952            | Navy           | 15 08.1 | Princeton    | Cornell    | Wisconsin  | California |
| 1953            | Navy           | 15 29.6 | Cornell      | Washington | Wisconsin  | Columbia   |
| 1954            | Navy           | 16 04.4 | Cornell      | Washington | Wisconsin  | California |
| 1955            | Navy           | 15 49.9 | Pennsylvania | Navy       | Washington | Stanford   |

(a) Course used at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. (b) Race at 2 miles.

Other 1950 Placings: 1, California; 2, Boston Univ.; 3, Princeton; 4, Wisconsin; 5, Princeton; 6, Wisconsin; 7, Columbia; 8, Syracuse; 9, Princeton; 10, M.I.T.; 11, Columbia; 12, Syracuse.

## FRESHMEN EIGHTS (Two miles)

| Year      | Winner     | Time    | Second     |
|-----------|------------|---------|------------|
| 1924      | Washington | 9 27.8  | Washington |
| 1925      | Washington | 10 22.6 | Washington |
| 1926      | Washington | 9 59.0  | Penn.      |
| 1927      | California | 11 28.6 | California |
| 1928      | Navy       | 9 15.0  | California |
| 1929      | Washington | 9 42.0  | California |
| 1930      | Washington | 10 24.6 | California |
| 1931      | Washington | 11 18.2 | Cornell    |
| 1932      | Washington | 9 19.8  | California |
| 1933      | Navy       | 10 59.0 | Navy       |
| 1934      | Washington | 10 50.0 | Syracuse   |
| 1935      | Washington | 10 25.0 | California |
| 1936      | Washington | 10 19.6 | California |
| 1937      | Washington | 9 15.4  | California |
| 1938      | Washington | 9 10.4  | Washington |
| 1939      | Washington | 9 41.0  | California |
| 1940      | Washington | 10 55.2 | Princeton  |
| 1941      | Washington | 9 57.7  | Washington |
| 1942-1946 | (Not held) |         |            |
| 1947      | Washington | 9 40.1  | California |
| 1948      | Washington | 9 46.9  | Navy       |
| 1949      | Washington | 9 40.2  | Navy       |
| 1950      | Washington | 11 2.2  | Princeton  |
| 1951      | Washington | 8 05.4  | M.I.T.     |
| 1952      | Washington | 10 16.9 | Cornell    |
| 1953      | Washington | 10 55.4 | California |
| 1954      | Washington | 10 18.5 | Washington |
| 1955      | Washington | 10 41.1 | Washington |

## JUNIOR EIGHTS (Three miles)

| Year            | Winner         | Time    | Second       |
|-----------------|----------------|---------|--------------|
| 1924            | Syracuse (b)   | 9 50.0  | Cornell      |
| 1925            | Penn.          | 10 46.4 | Washington   |
| 1926            | Washington (b) | 10 26.0 | Cornell      |
| 1927            | Washington     | 15 40.2 | Penn.        |
| 1928            | Washington     | 15 12.8 | Columbia     |
| 1929            | Navy           | 14 18.2 | Cornell      |
| 1930            | Cornell        | 15 21.2 | Columbia     |
| 1931            | Syracuse       | 16 59.0 | Washington   |
| 1932            | Syracuse       | 14 29.6 | California   |
| 1933 (Not held) |                |         |              |
| 1934            | California     | 15 40.6 | Navy         |
| 1935            | Washington     | 14 58.8 | Navy         |
| 1936            | Washington     | 14 42.2 | Navy         |
| 1937            | Washington     | 15 14.0 | Navy         |
| 1938            | Washington     | 15 59.2 | California   |
| 1939            | Washington     | 13 46.6 | Washington   |
| 1940            | Washington     | 15 07.2 | Navy         |
| 1941            | Washington     | 14 40.4 | Washington   |
| 1942-1946       | (Not held)     |         |              |
| 1947            | California     | 14 10.4 | Navy         |
| 1948            | Washington     | 14 28.6 | California   |
| 1949            | Washington     | 16 00.0 | Navy         |
| 1950            | Washington (b) | 8 10.4  | California   |
| 1951            | California     | 8 05.1  | Washington   |
| 1952            | Washington     | 15 47.3 | Washington   |
| 1953            | Washington     | 16 10.6 | Navy         |
| 1954            | Washington     | 16 20.6 | Navy         |
| 1955            | Cornell        | 16 23.2 | Pennsylvania |

1, Penn.; 2, Penn.; 3, Penn.; 4, Penn.; 5, Princeton; 6, Pennsylvania; 7, Columbia; 8, Washington; 9, Princeton; 10, M.I.T.; 11, Stanford; 12, Stanford.

Derby, Conn., on June 1, which has a  
population of 10,000. The town is  
located in the center of the state  
and is the seat of the state capital.  
The town is the center of the state  
and is the seat of the state capital.

Yale Harvard freshmen rights began their contest in 1902 as the Harvard Manual states. The 1902 year was identical. There were no contests two years except 1915 and as noted below, from 1899 to 1923 inclusive the record was as follows—Harvard 13, Yale 8.

| Date | Won by  | Time    |         | Date | Won by  | Time    |         |
|------|---------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|---------|
|      |         | Winner  | Lozer   |      |         | Winner  | Lozer   |
| 1924 | Yale    | 22 10 0 | 22 10 0 | 1934 | Harvard | 20 38 6 | 21 00 0 |
| 1924 | Yale    | 21 58 6 | 22 01 4 | 1934 | Harvard | 21 35 0 | 21 50 0 |
| 1925 | Yale    | 20 26 0 | 20 57 4 | 1935 | Harvard | 20 00 0 | 20 40 0 |
| 1926 | Yale    | 20 14 4 | 20 21 0 | 1935 | Harvard | 20 09 6 | 20 40 0 |
| 1927 | Harvard | 22 35 2 | 20 21 0 | 1936 | Harvard | 20 00 0 | 20 40 0 |
| 1927 | Yale    | 20 21 6 | 20 21 0 | 1936 | Harvard | 20 00 0 | 20 40 0 |
| 1928 | Yale    | 21 20 0 | 21 00 0 | 1937 | Harvard | 19 21 4 | 20 00 0 |
| 1928 | Yale    | 20 09 6 | 20 00 0 | 1937 | Yale    | 19 52 8 | 20 00 0 |
| 1929 | Harvard | 22 21 0 | 20 00 0 | 1938 | Harvard | 21 36 4 | 21 40 0 |
| 1929 | Harvard | 21 29 0 | 21 40 0 | 1938 | Harvard | 21 26 0 | 21 40 0 |
| 1930 | Harvard | 22 46 6 | 20 00 0 | 1939 | Yale    | 21 09 0 | 21 40 0 |
| 1931 | Yale    | 19 53 8 | 20 00 0 | 1939 | Harvard | 20 09 6 | 20 40 0 |
| 1931 | Yale    | 20 19 0 | 20 00 0 | 1940 | Harvard | 21 38 4 | 21 40 0 |
| 1932 | Harvard | 20 19 0 | 20 00 0 | 1940 | Yale    | 20 00 0 | 20 40 0 |
| 1933 | Harvard | 20 02 0 | 20 00 0 | 1941 | Yale    | 20 00 0 | 20 40 0 |
| 1933 | Harvard | 20 00 0 | 20 00 0 |      |         |         |         |

Received by the Editor: 1976-11-16; Accepted: 1977-01-10

Upstream record—19:52.5 (Yale in 1949).

Varsity victories—Yale, 43. Harvard, 47.

| Time |         |         |         | Time |         |         |         |
|------|---------|---------|---------|------|---------|---------|---------|
| Date | Winn by | Winner  | Loser   | Date | Winn by | Winner  | Loser   |
| 1903 | Yale    | 10 10 0 | 10 8 4  | 1904 | Harvard | 9 18 0  | Yale    |
| 1904 | Yale    | 10 11 0 | 10 8 0  | 1905 | Yale    | 11 11 6 | Harvard |
| 1905 | Yale    | 9 10 0  | 10 10 0 | 1906 | Yale    | 10 06 8 | Harvard |
| 1906 | Harvard | 10 16 6 | 10 10 0 | 1907 | Yale    | 10 10 0 | Harvard |
| 1907 | Yale    | 9 24 8  | 10 10 0 | 1908 | Yale    | 9 12 0  | Harvard |
| 1908 | Yale    | 10 4 0  | 11 10 0 | 1909 | Yale    | 9 02 0  | Harvard |
| 1909 | Yale    | 11 00 0 | 11 10 0 | 1910 | Yale    | 9 10 0  | Harvard |
| 1910 | Yale    | 11 07 2 | 11 10 0 | 1911 | Yale    | 9 16 0  | Harvard |
| 1911 | Harvard | 10 48 0 | 11 10 0 | 1912 | Yale    | 10 09 4 | Harvard |
| 1912 | Harvard | 8 00 6  | 9 10 0  | 1913 | Yale    | 10 06 0 | Harvard |
| 1913 | Harvard | 11 19 2 | 10 10 0 | 1914 | Yale    | 11 05 2 | Harvard |
| 1914 | Yale    | 9 00 2  | 10 10 0 | 1915 | Yale    | 9 18 0  | Harvard |
| 1915 | Yale    | 9 56 0  | 10 10 0 | 1916 | Yale    | 10 14 8 | Harvard |
| 1916 | Yale    | 10 52 6 | 11 10 0 | 1917 | Yale    | 9 51 6  | Harvard |
| 1917 | Yale    | 11 56 2 | 10 10 0 |      |         |         |         |
| 1918 | Harvard | 10 10 8 | 10 10 0 |      |         |         |         |

[illegible]

Frequency of 10 = Interval of 1 = 10 m sec

1991-1992

**Oxford-Cambridge Boat Race—4¼ Miles**(For results of races since inauguration in 1841 see 1936 issue, *The World Almanac*, page 819)

| Yr.  | Date     | Winner    | Time  | Yr.  | Date    | Winner    | Time  | Yr.  | Date    | Winner    | Time  |
|------|----------|-----------|-------|------|---------|-----------|-------|------|---------|-----------|-------|
| 1920 | Mar. 27  | Cambridge | 21:11 | 1932 | Mar. 19 | Cambridge | 19:11 | 1946 | Mar. 30 | Oxford    | 19:54 |
| 1921 | Mar. 30  | Cambridge | 19:44 | 1933 | April 1 | Cambridge | 20:57 | 1947 | Mar. 29 | Cambridge | 23:01 |
| 1922 | April 1  | Cambridge | 19:27 | 1934 | Mar. 17 | Cambridge | 18:03 | 1948 | Mar. 27 | Cambridge | 17:50 |
| 1923 | Mar. 24  | Oxford    | 20:54 | 1935 | April 6 | Cambridge | 19:48 | 1949 | Mar. 26 | Cambridge | 18:57 |
| 1924 | April 5  | Cambridge | 18:41 | 1936 | April 4 | Cambridge | 21:06 | 1950 | April 1 | Cambridge | 20:15 |
| 1925 | Mar. 28  | Cambridge | 21:50 | 1937 | Mar. 24 | Oxford    | 22:39 | 1951 | Mar. 26 | Cambridge | 20:56 |
| 1926 | Mar. 27  | Cambridge | 19:29 | 1938 | April 2 | Oxford    | 20:30 | 1952 | Mar. 29 | Oxford    | 20:23 |
| 1927 | April 2  | Cambridge | 20:14 | 1939 | April 1 | Cambridge | 19:03 | 1953 | Mar. 28 | Cambridge | 19:54 |
| 1928 | Mar. 3   | Cambridge | 20:25 | 1940 | Mar. 2  | Cambridge | 19:28 | 1954 | Apr. 3  | Oxford    | 20:22 |
| 1929 | Mar. 23  | Cambridge | 19:24 | 1943 | Feb. 13 | Oxford    | 14:49 | 1955 | Mar. 26 | Cambridge | 19:10 |
| 1930 | April 12 | Cambridge | 19:09 | 1944 | Feb. 26 | Oxford    | 18:06 |      |         |           |       |
| 1931 | Mar. 21  | Cambridge | 19:26 | 1945 | Feb. 24 | Cambridge |       |      |         |           |       |

\*Distance 1½ miles 1941-1942—No races on account of war. Distance 1¼ miles. 1946 race first official full-distance race since 1939.

Recapitulation (Races of 1940, 1943, 1944 not counted)—Cambridge 55, Oxford 45, dead heat 1 (1877).

Course Record—17:50—Set by Cambridge in 1948.

**Other Crew Racing Regattas in 1955**

| Date    | Site  | Distance     | Winner     | Second      | Third        | Winner's time |
|---------|---|--------------|------------|-------------|--------------|---------------|
| Apr. 16 | Princeton, N. J.                                    | 2 miles      | Navy       | Princeton   |              | 9:04.0        |
| Apr. 16 | New Brunswick, N. J.                                | 1 5/16 miles | Columbia   | Rutgers     |              | 10:46.0       |
| Apr. 16 | Harlem River, N. Y. C.                              | 2 miles      | Barnmouth  | Columbia    |              | 6:27.0        |
| Apr. 23 | Cambridge, Mass.                                    | 1½ miles     | Harvard    | Syracuse    | Boston Univ. | 8:54.8        |
| Apr. 23 | New Haven, Conn.                                    | 2 miles      | Yale       | Rutgers     |              | 10:12.0       |
| Apr. 23 | Princeton, N. J.                                    | 1 5/16 miles | Princeton  | Columbia    |              | 6:49.8        |
| Apr. 30 | Harlem River, N. Y. C. (Blackwell Cup)              | 2 miles      | Penn.      | Yale        | Columbia     | 10:42.4       |
| Apr. 30 | Cambridge, Mass. (Compton Cup)                      | 1½ miles     | Wisconsin  | Harvard     | Princeton    | 8:55.3        |
| Apr. 30 | Providence, R. I.                                   | 1 5/16 miles | Rutgers    | Brown       |              | 6:36.6        |
| Apr. 30 | Annapolis, Md. (Coxs Trophy)                        | 1½ miles     | Navy       | Cornell     | Syracuse     | 8:55.0        |
| May 7   | Cambridge, Mass. (Adams Cup)                        | 1½ miles     | Penn.      | Navy        | Harvard      | 8:47.7        |
| May 7   | Ithaca, N. Y.                                       | 2 miles      | Cornell    | Syracuse    |              | 10:15.2       |
| May 7   | Oakland, Calif.                                     | 3 miles      | California | U. C. L. A. |              | 15:41.0       |
| May 14  | Washington, D. C. (Eastern sprint championship)     | 2,000 meters | Penn.      | Cornell     | Columbia     | 6:00.6        |
| May 21  | Oakland, Calif.                                     | 3 miles      | Wisconsin  | California  |              | 15:47.0       |
| May 21  | Derry, Conn. (Goldthwaite Cup)                      | 1 5/16 miles | Princeton  | Harvard     | Yale         | 7:06.4        |
| May 21  | Princeton, N. J. (Carnegie Cup)                     | 1½ miles     | Cornell    | Yale        | Princeton    | 8:41.4        |
| May 28  | Newport Beach, Calif. (Western sprint championship) | 2,000 meters | Navy       | Stanford    | Washington   | 6:44.5        |
| June 4  | Redwood City, Calif.                                | 3 miles      | Stanford   | California  |              | 15:26.0       |
| June 10 | Ithaca, N. Y.                                       | 2 1/4 miles  | Penn.      | Cornell     |              | 12:06.2       |

\*Harvard won the Compton Cup, Wisconsin being ineligible

**NAVY ENDS LONGEST ROWING STREAK**

Navy's streak of 31 rowing victories in three years was broken in its defeat by Pennsylvania in the Adams Cup regatta on the Charles River, May 7, 1955, ending the longest winning streak in the history of intercollegiate rowing. In winning, Penn set the fastest time ever made in an Adams Cup regatta, 8:47.7.

**Amateur Rowing in 1955****81ST NATIONAL REGATTA, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF AMATEUR OARSMEN**

Schuylkill River, Philadelphia, Pa., July 16-17

Pair-oared Shells With Coxswain Fairmount R.C. (John Kieffer, Tom McDonough, Joe Hasak). Time—8:40.0.

150-lb. Senior Quadruple—Vesper B.C. (Ous Constant, Gerry Angulo, George Ninos, Dick Mahan). Time—7:18.

Fours With Coxswain West Side R.C., Buffalo, N. Y. (Jim Hewson, John Schnabel, Ed Fox, Robert Sauerwein, Ed Masterson). Time—7:25.0.

Senior Quadruple Vesper B.C. (Dick Mahan, Frank Nino, Bill Knecht, Jack Kelly, Jr.). Time—6:35.6.

Intermediate Eight—Vesper B.C. Time—6:58.1.

150-lb. Fours With Coxswain West Side R.C. (Robert Uhl, Ron Hanna, Lou Cardwell, Jim Walsh, Jack Sammon). Time—7:39.0.

Association Singles—Tom McDonough, Fairmount. Time—8:03.4.

Four-oared Shells Without Coxswain—West Side (Jim Hewson, John Schnabel, Ed Fox, Robert Sauerwein). Time—6:57.0.

Royal Henley Regatta, Henley, England—Grand Challenge Cup: Univ. of Pennsylvania. Thames Challenge Cup: Mass. Institute of Technology. Diamond Sculls: Teodor Kocerka, Poland.

3rd Royal Canadian Henley Regatta, Port Dalhousie, Ont. Singles: John B. Kelly, Jr., Philadelphia. Vesper B. C. Senior Eight: Buffalo (N. Y.). West Side R.C. Team: St. Catherine's R.C. 115½ pts.

Senior Quarter-mile Dash—Bill Knecht, Vesper. Time—1:20.0.

150-lb. Dash—Rudy Jezek, New York A.C. Time—1:17.3.

Pair-oared Shells Without Coxswain New York A.C. (Robert Callahan, Ambrose Callahan). Time—7:35.0.

150-lb. Doubles—Penn A.C. (Tom Darcy, Tom Lunkan). Time—7:42.0.

Senior Doubles—Detroit (Walter Hoover, Jr., Jim McIntosh). Time—7:30.5.

150-lb. Singles—Tom Smith, Leander. Time—8:08.0.

150-lb. Eight—West Side R.C. (Richard Kendall, David Zak, Robert Uhl, Ronnie Hanna, Louis Cardwell, Jim Wynn, Jim Hewson, Robert Sauerwein, Ed Masterson). Time—6:45.0.

Championship Singles—Jack Kelly, Jr. Time—7:39.0.

Senior Eight—Vesper B.C. (John Carnes, Gerry Heffernan, Herb Senoff, Joe Greipp, George Dorwart, Irv Miller, Joe Toland, Bill Knecht, As Rosenberg). Time—6:25.4.



## Olympic Games Records

The modern Olympic Games, first held in Athens, Greece (1896), were the result of efforts by Baron Pierre de Coubertin, a French educator, to promote interest in, education and culture, also to foster better international understanding through the universal medium of youth's love of athletics.

His source of inspiration for the Olympic Games was the ancient Greek Olympic Games, most notable of the four Panhellenic celebrations. The games were celebrated periodically, religious and athletic festivals held every four years. The first such recorded festival was that held in 776 B.C., date from which the Greeks began to keep their calendar by "Olympiads," or four year spans between the games.

Originally the games were simple—the first is said to have consisted merely of a foot race of approximately 200 yards on the plain near the small city of Olympia, but they rapidly gained both in scope and in popularity as demonstrations of national pride. Competition was based on the highest ethical standards and only amateurs who also were Greek citizens were allowed to participate. Winners were awarded laurel, wild olive and palm wreaths, and were accorded many special privileges thereafter in their individual communities.

Under the Roman emperors, the original concept of the games was lost and they deteriorated into professional carnivals and circuses until they were banned by the Emperor Theodosius (394 A.D.).

Baron de Coubertin planned a revival of the games on a world wide basis (1894) and was able to enlist nine nations to send their athletes to the first modern Olympic. In 1896 there were about thousands of athletes representing more than 50 nations have competed, and the games further expanded (1924) to include the Winter Olympic Games. The two world wars were responsible for cancellation of the games scheduled for 1916, 1940 and 1944.

## Site of Games

|                     |                 |                          |                        |
|---------------------|-----------------|--------------------------|------------------------|
| 1896 Athens.        | 1912 Stockholm. | 1932 Los Angeles, Calif. | 1936 Melbourne, Aust.  |
| 1900 Paris.         | 1920 Antwerp.   | 1936 Berlin.             | 1948 London, Eng.      |
| 1904 St. Louis, Mo. | 1924 Paris.     | 1948 London.             | 1952 Helsinki, Finland |
| 1908 Athens.        | 1928 Amsterdam. | 1952 Helsinki, Finland   |                        |
| 1908 London.        |                 |                          |                        |

## TRACK AND FIELD—MEN

| Event   | Record                      | Holder             | Nation         | Site             |
|---|-----------------------------|--------------------|----------------|------------------|
| 100-meter run.....  | 10 4 s                      | Eddie Tolan        | United States  | Los Angeles 1932 |
|   |                             | Harrison Dillard   | United States  | London 1948      |
| 200-meter run...  | 20 7 s                      | Jesse Owens        | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 400-meter run.....  | 45 9 s                      | Andrew Stanfield   | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
|   |                             | George H. Johnson  | Canada B.W.I.  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 800-meter run.....  | 1 m 49 2 s                  | Max Baer           | United States  | London 1908      |
| 1500-meter run.....   | 4 m 45 2 s                  | Joseph Hartnell    | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 5000-meter run.....   | 29 m 47 s                   | Paul Zorkov        | Czechoslovakia | Helsinki 1952    |
| 10,000-meter run.....   | 17 m 47 s                   | Paul Zorkov        | Czechoslovakia | Helsinki 1952    |
| Mile run.....   | 4 m 28 s                    | Edith Mikko        | Sweden         | Helsinki 1952    |
| 10,000-meter walk.....  | 44 m 28 m 7 s               | Olivera, Finland   | Finland        | Helsinki 1952    |
| 50,000-meter walk.....  | 13 7 s                      | Harthorn, Finland  | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 100-m. hurdles.....   | 50 s                        | Charles Morris     | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 400-meter hurdles.....  | 8 m 45 4 s                  | Harold Ashenfelter | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 3000-meter stpl.....  | 6 m 12 12 in                | Walt Davis         | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| High jump.....  | 5.06 m. (26 ft. 5 5-16 in.) | Jesse Owens        | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| Broad jump.....   | 43 ft. 2 59 in              | Adhemar de Maenen  | France         | Helsinki 1952    |
| Hop, step, jump.....  | 14 ft. 11 14 in.            | Robert Richards    | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| Pole vault.....   | 180 ft. 6 85 in             | Stim Timmer        | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 100-yds.....  | 24 2 ft. 0 79 in            | Ch. Young          | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| Javelin.....  | 87 ft. 4 44 in              | Harry Fisher       | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 16-lb. shot.....  | 197 feet 11 67 in           | Joseph Stankov     | Bulgaria       | Helsinki 1952    |
| 16-lb. hammer.....  | 11 27 m. 46 ft. 11 4-20 in  | Paul M. Hed        | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| 56-lb. weight.....  | 16 pts                      | Walter Gordon      | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| Pentathlon.....   | 7.867 pts. (new system)     | Robert Math        | United States  | Helsinki 1952    |
| Decathlon.....  |                             |                    |                |                  |
| 400-meter relay 39.8 s.—United States (Jesse Owens, Ralph Metcalfe, Roy Dwyer, Frank Wyke)      |                             |                    |                | Helsinki 1952    |
| 1,600-meter relay 3 m. 49 s.—Jamaica, B.W.I. (Wint, Laing, McKenley, Rhodes), Helsinki, 1952    |                             |                    |                |                  |
| 1,600-meter team race 8 m. 32 s.—Finland (Paavo Nurmi, Wille Rönkä, E. Räsänen), Helsinki, 1952 |                             |                    |                |                  |

## TRACK AND FIELD—WOMEN

|   |                           |                |               |               |
|---|---------------------------|----------------|---------------|---------------|
| 100-meter run.....  | 11 5 s                    | Helen Stephens | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 200-meter run.....  | 24 4 s                    | Mary McQuinn   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 400-meter run.....  | 2 m 16 s                  | Lucy Beckett   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 800-meter run.....  | 11 2 s                    | Lucy Beckett   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| High jump.....  | 1.68 m. (5 ft. 6 1-8 in.) | Lucy Beckett   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| Broad jump.....   | 26 ft. 5 66 in            | Lucy Beckett   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| Shot.....   | 168 ft. 8 12 in           | Lucy Beckett   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| Javelin.....  | 165 ft. 7 05 in           | Lucy Beckett   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| Shot put.....   | 40 ft. 2 58 in            | Lucy Beckett   | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 400-meter relay 45 9 s.—United States (Marjorie, Barbara Jones, Janet Moreau, Catherine Hard) |                           |                |               | Helsinki 1952 |

## SWIMMING—MEN

|  |            |               |               |               |
|--|------------|---------------|---------------|---------------|
| 100-meter free style.....  | 57 s       | Paul P. Hayes | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 400-meter free style.....  | 4 m 40 7 s | Paul P. Hayes | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 1,500-meter free style.....  | 18 m 40 s  | Paul P. Hayes | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 100-meter back stroke.....   | 1 m 5 4 s  | Paul P. Hayes | United States | Helsinki 1952 |
| 200 m. breast stroke.....  | 2 m 34 4 s | John Dwyer    | Australia     | Helsinki 1952 |
| 400-m. breast stroke.....  | 6 m 29 6 s | John Dwyer    | Australia     | Helsinki 1952 |
| 800-meter relay 8 m. 31 1 s.—United States (Moore, Wesley, Konno, McLane), Helsinki 1952 |            |               |               |               |

## SWIMMING—WOMEN

|   |             |               |             |               |
|---|-------------|---------------|-------------|---------------|
| 100-meter free style.....   | 1 m. 5 9 s  | H. Mattheus   | Netherlands | Helsinki 1952 |
| 300-meter free style.....   | 4 m. 14 s   | E. Mattheus   | Netherlands | Helsinki 1952 |
| 400-meter free style.....   | 5 m. 12 1 s | Anna G. G. G. | Hungary     | Helsinki 1952 |
| 100-meter back stroke.....  | 1 m. 16 4 s | Karen M. Harp | Hungary     | Helsinki 1952 |
| 200-m. breast stroke.....   | 2 m. 51 7 s | E. Mattheus   | Netherlands | Helsinki 1952 |
| 400-meter relay—4 m. 24 4 s.—Hungary (E. Novak, Temes, I. Novak, B. K. K.), Helsinki 1952 |             |               |             |               |

## Olympic Games Champions

## TRACK AND FIELD (MEN)

|   |                  |  |
|---|------------------|--|
| <b>60-Meters Run</b>                        |                  |  |
| 1900 A. E. Kraenzlein, United States.....   | 7s               |  |
| 1904 Archie Hahn, United States.....        | 7s               |  |
| <b>100-Meters Run</b>                       |                  |  |
| 1896 T. E. Burke, United States.....        | 12s              |  |
| 1900 F. W. Jarvis, United States.....       | 10 4-5s          |  |
| 1904 Archie Hahn, United States.....        | 11s              |  |
| 1906 Archie Hahn, United States.....        | 11 1-5s          |  |
| 1908 R. E. Walker, South Africa.....        | 10 4-5s          |  |
| 1912 R. C. Craig, United States.....        | 10 4-5s          |  |
| 1920 C. W. Paddock, U. S.....               | 10 4-5s          |  |
| 1924 H. M. Abrahams, Great Britain.....     | 10.6s            |  |
| 1928 Percy Williams, Canada.....            | 10 4-5s          |  |
| 1932 Eddie Tolan, United States.....        | 10.3s            |  |
| 1936 Jesse Owens, United States.....        | *10.3s           |  |
| 1948 Harrison Dillard, United States.....   | 10.3s            |  |
| 1952 Lindy Remigino, United States.....     | 10.4s            |  |
| <b>200-Meters Run</b>                       |                  |  |
| 1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States..... | 22 1-5s          |  |
| 1904 Archie Hahn, United States.....        | 21 3-5s          |  |
| 1908 R. Kerr, Canada.....                   | 22 2-5s          |  |
| 1912 R. C. Craig, United States.....        | 21 7s            |  |
| 1920 Allan Woodring, United States.....     | 22s              |  |
| 1924 J. V. Scholz, United States.....       | 21.6s            |  |
| 1928 Percy Williams, Canada.....            | 21 4-5s          |  |
| 1932 Eddie Tolan, United States.....        | 21.2s            |  |
| 1936 Jesse Owens, United States.....        | 20.7s            |  |
| 1948 Mel Patton, United States.....         | 21.1s            |  |
| 1952 Andrew Stanfield, United States.....   | 20.7s            |  |
| <b>400-Meters Run</b>                       |                  |  |
| 1896 T. E. Burke, United States.....        | 54 1-5s          |  |
| 1900 M. W. Long, United States.....         | 49 2-5s          |  |
| 1904 H. L. Hillman, United States.....      | 49 1-5s          |  |
| 1906 Paul Pilkim, United States.....        | 53 1-5s          |  |
| 1908 W. Halvælle, Great Britain, walkover   | 50s              |  |
| 1912 C. F. Reidpath, United States.....     | 48.2s            |  |
| 1920 B. G. D. Rudd, South Africa.....       | 49 3-5s          |  |
| 1924 E. H. Liddell, Great Britain.....      | 47.6s            |  |
| 1928 R. J. Barbuti, United States.....      | 47 4-5s          |  |
| 1932 William Carr, United States.....       | 46.2s            |  |
| 1936 Archie Williams, United States.....    | 46.5s            |  |
| 1948 Arthur Wint, Jamaica.....              | 46.2s            |  |
| 1952 George Rhoden, Jamaica, B.W.I.....     | 45.9s            |  |
| <b>800-Meters Run</b>                       |                  |  |
| 1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain.....        | 2m. 11s          |  |
| 1900 A. E. Tyson, Great Britain.....        | 2m. 1 2-5s       |  |
| 1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....    | 1m. 56s          |  |
| 1906 Paul Phyrum, United States.....        | 2m. 1 1-5s       |  |
| 1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States.....     | 1m. 52 4-5s      |  |
| 1912 J. E. Meredith, United States.....     | 1m. 51.9s        |  |
| 1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain.....         | 1m. 53 2-5s      |  |
| 1924 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....      | 1m. 52.4s        |  |
| 1928 D. G. A. Lowe, Great Britain.....      | 1m. 51 4-5s      |  |
| 1932 Thomas Hampson, Great Britain.....     | 1m. 49.8s        |  |
| 1936 John Woodruff, United States.....      | 1m. 52.9s        |  |
| 1948 Mal Whitfield, United States.....      | 1m. 49.2s        |  |
| 1952 Mal Whitfield, United States.....      | 1m. 49.2s        |  |
| <b>1,500-Meters Run</b>                     |                  |  |
| 1896 E. H. Flack, Great Britain.....        | 4m. 33 1-5s      |  |
| 1900 C. Bennett, Great Britain.....         | 4m. 6s           |  |
| 1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....    | 4m. 5 2-5s       |  |
| 1906 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....    | 4m. 12s          |  |
| 1908 M. W. Sheppard, United States.....     | 4m. 3 2-5s       |  |
| 1912 A. N. S. Jackson, Great Britain.....   | 3m. 56.8s        |  |
| 1920 A. G. Hill, Great Britain.....         | 4m. 1 4-5s       |  |
| 1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....              | 3m. 53.6s        |  |
| 1928 H. E. Larva, Finland.....              | 3m. 53 1-5s      |  |
| 1932 Luigi Beccali, Italy.....              | 3m. 51.2s        |  |
| 1936 J. E. Lovelock, New Zealand.....       | 3m. 47.8s        |  |
| 1948 Henri Eriksson, Sweden.....            | 3m. 49.8s        |  |
| 1952 Joseph Barthel, Luxembourg.....        | 3m. 45.2s        |  |
| <b>3,000-Meters Steeplechase</b>            |                  |  |
| 1920 P. Hodge, Great Britain.....           | 10m. 2 2-5s      |  |
| 1924 Willie Ritola, Finland.....            | 9m. 33.6s        |  |
| 1928 T. A. Loukola, Finland.....            | 9m. 21 4-5s      |  |
| 1932 Volhari Iso-Hollo, Finland.....        | 10m. 33.4s       |  |
| (About 3450 mtr., extra lap by error)       |                  |  |
| 1936 Volhari Iso-Hollo, Finland.....        | 9m. 3.8s         |  |
| 1948 Thure Sjostrand, Sweden.....           | 9m. 4.6s         |  |
| 1952 Horace Ashenfelter, United States..... | 8m. 45.4s        |  |
| <b>3,200-Meters Steeplechase</b>            |                  |  |
| 1908 A. Russell, Great Britain.....         | 10m. 47 4-5s     |  |
| <b>4,000-Meters Steeplechase</b>            |                  |  |
| 1900 C. Rimmer, Great Britain.....          | 12m. 58 2-5s     |  |
| <b>5,000-Meters Run</b>                     |                  |  |
| 1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....           | 14m. 36.6s       |  |
| 1920 J. Guillemot, France.....              | 14m. 55 3-5s     |  |
| 1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....              | 14m. 31.2s       |  |
| 1928 Willie Ritola, Finland.....            | 14m. 38s         |  |
| 1932 Lauri Lehtinen, Finland.....           | 14m. 30s         |  |
| 1936 Gunnar Hooker, Finland.....            | 14m. 22.2s       |  |
| <b>10,000-Meters Run</b>                    |                  |  |
| 1912 H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....           | 31m. 20.8s       |  |
| 1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....              | 31m. 45 4-5s     |  |
| 1924 Willie Ritola, Finland.....            | 30m. 23.2s       |  |
| 1928 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....              | 30m. 18 4-5s     |  |
| 1932 Janusz Kusocinski, Poland.....         | 30m. 11.4s       |  |
| 1936 Ilmari Salminen, Finland.....          | 30m. 15.4s       |  |
| 1948 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia.....      | 29m. 59.6s       |  |
| 1952 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia.....      | 29m. 17.0s       |  |
| <b>Marathon</b>                             |                  |  |
| 1896 S. Loues, Greece.....                  | 2h. 55m. 20s     |  |
| 1900 Teato, France.....                     | 2h. 59m.         |  |
| 1904 T. J. Hicks, United States.....        | 3h. 28m. 53s     |  |
| 1906 W. J. Sherring, Canada.....            | 2h. 51m. 23 3-5s |  |
| 1908 John J. Hayes, United States.....      | 2h. 55m. 18.4s   |  |
| 1912 K. K. McArthur, South Africa.....      | 2h. 36m. 54.0s   |  |
| 1920 H. Kolehmainen, Finland.....           | 2h. 32m. 35 4-5s |  |
| 1924 A. O. Stenroos, Finland.....           | 2h. 41m. 22.6s   |  |
| 1928 El Ouafi, France.....                  | 2h. 32m. 57s     |  |
| 1932 Juan Zabala, Argentina.....            | 2h. 31m. 36s     |  |
| 1936 Kitei Son, Japan.....                  | 2h. 29m. 19.2s   |  |
| 1948 D. Cabrera, Argentina.....             | 2h. 34m. 51.6s   |  |
| 1952 Emil Zatopek, Czechoslovakia.....      | 2h. 23m. 03.2s   |  |
| <b>10,000-Meters Cross-Country</b>          |                  |  |
| 1920 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....              | 27m. 15s         |  |
| 1924 Paavo Nurmi, Finland.....              | 32m. 54.8s       |  |
| <b>1,500-Meters Walk</b>                    |                  |  |
| 1906 George V. Bonhag, United States.....   | 7m. 12 3-5s      |  |
| <b>3,000-Meters Walk</b>                    |                  |  |
| 1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....               | 13m. 14 1-5s     |  |
| <b>3,500-Meters Walk</b>                    |                  |  |
| 1908 G. E. Larnar, Great Britain.....       | 14m. 55s         |  |
| <b>10,000-Meters Walk</b>                   |                  |  |
| 1912 G. H. Goulding, Canada.....            | 48m. 28.4s       |  |
| 1920 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....               | 48m. 6 1-5s      |  |
| 1924 Ugo Frigerio, Italy.....               | 47m. 49s         |  |
| 1948 J. P. Mikaelsson, Sweden.....          | 45m. 13.2s       |  |
| 1952 John Mikaelsson, Sweden.....           | 45m. 02.8s       |  |
| <b>10-Mile Walk</b>                         |                  |  |
| 1908 G. E. Larnar, Great Britain.....       | 1h. 15m. 57 2-5s |  |
| <b>50,000-Meters Walk</b>                   |                  |  |
| 1932 Thos. W. Green, Great Britain.....     | 4h. 50m. 10s     |  |
| 1936 Harold Whitlock, Great Britain.....    | 4h. 30m. 41.4s   |  |
| 1948 J. A. Lundgren, Sweden.....            | 4h. 41m. 52s     |  |
| 1952 Giuseppe Bordonio, Italy.....          | 4h. 28m. 07.8s   |  |
| <b>110-Meters Hurdles</b>                   |                  |  |
| 1896 T. P. Curtis, United States.....       | 17 3-5s          |  |
| 1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, United States.....   | 15 2-5s          |  |
| 1904 F. W. Schulte, United States.....      | 16s              |  |
| 1906 R. G. Leavitt, United States.....      | 16 1-5s          |  |
| 1908 Forrest Smithson, United States.....   | 15s              |  |
| 1912 F. W. Kelly, United States.....        | 15.1s            |  |
| 1920 E. J. Thomson, Canada.....             | 14 4-5s          |  |
| 1924 D. C. Kinsey, United States.....       | 15s              |  |
| 1928 S. J. M. Atkinson, South Africa.....   | 14.8s            |  |
| 1932 George Sukina, United States.....      | 14.8s            |  |
| 1936 Forrest Towns, United States.....      | 14.2s            |  |
| 1948 William Porter, United States.....     | 13.9s            |  |
| 1952 Harrison Dillard, United States.....   | 13.7s            |  |
| <b>200-Meters Hurdles</b>                   |                  |  |
| 1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, United States.....   | 25 2-5s          |  |
| 1904 H. L. Hillman, United States.....      | 24 3-5s          |  |
| <b>400-Meters Hurdles</b>                   |                  |  |
| 1900 J. W. B. Tewksbury, United States..... | 57 3-5s          |  |
| 1904 H. L. Hillman, United States.....      | 53s              |  |
| 1908 C. J. Bacon, United States.....        | 55s              |  |
| 1920 F. F. Loums, United States.....        | 54s              |  |
| 1924 F. M. Taylor, United States.....       | 52.6s            |  |
| 1928 Lord Burghley, Great Britain.....      | 53 2-5s          |  |
| 1932 Robert Tisdall, Ireland.....           | 51.8s            |  |
| 1936 Glenn Hardin, United States.....       | 52.4s            |  |
| 1948 Roy Cochran, United States.....        | 51.1s            |  |
| 1952 Charles Moore, United States.....      | 50.8s            |  |
| <b>2,500-Meters Steeplechase</b>            |                  |  |
| 1900 G. W. Orton, United States.....        | 7m. 34s          |  |
| 1904 J. D. Lightbody, United States.....    | 7m. 39 3-5s      |  |
| <b>Standing High Jump</b>                   |                  |  |
| 1900 R. C. Ewry, United States.....         | 5ft. 5in         |  |
| 1904 R. C. Ewry, United States.....         | 4ft. 11in        |  |
| 1908 R. C. Ewry, United States.....         | 5ft. 1 5-8in     |  |
| 1912 R. C. Ewry, United States.....         | 5ft. 2in         |  |
| 1912 Platt Adams, United States.....        | 5ft. 4 1-4in     |  |

\*With wind.

| Running High Jump                     |                |
|---------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1896 E. H. Clark, United States       | 5ft. 11 1-4in  |
| 1900 I. K. Baxter, United States      | 5ft. 2 4-5in   |
| 1904 S. B. Jones, United States       | 5ft. 11in      |
| 1906 Con Leahy, Ireland               | 5ft. 9 7-8in   |
| 1908 F. Porter, United States         | 5ft. 3in       |
| 1912 Alma W. Richards, United States  | 5ft. 4in       |
| 1920 R. W. Landon, United States      | 5ft. 4 3-8in   |
| 1924 H. M. Osborn, United States      | 5ft. 6in       |
| 1928 W. King, United States           | 5ft. 4 3-8in   |
| 1932 Duncan McNaughton, Canada        | 5ft. 5 5-8in   |
| 1936 Cornelius Johnson, United States | 5ft. 7 15-16in |
| 1948 John L. Winter, Australia        | 5ft. 6in       |
| 1952 Walter Davis, United States      | 5ft. 8 32in    |

| Standing Broad Jump            |                |
|--------------------------------|----------------|
| 1900 R. C. Ewry, United States | 10ft. 6 2-5in  |
| 1904 R. C. Ewry, United States | 11ft. 4 7-8in  |
| 1906 R. C. Ewry, United States | 10ft. 10in     |
| 1908 R. C. Ewry, United States | 10ft. 11 1-4in |
| 1912 O. Tsalikiras, Greece     | 11ft. 3-4in    |

| Running Broad Jump                   |                |
|--------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1896 E. H. Clark, United States      | 20ft. 9 3-4in  |
| 1900 A. C. Kraenzlein, United States | 23ft. 8 7-8in  |
| 1904 Myer Prinstein, United States   | 24ft. 1in      |
| 1906 Myer Prinstein, United States   | 23ft. 7 1-2in  |
| 1908 Frank Irons, United States      | 24ft. 6 1-2in  |
| 1912 A. L. Gutterson, United States  | 24ft. 11 1-4in |
| 1920 Wm. Petersen, Sweden            | 23ft. 5 1-2in  |
| 1924 DeHart Hubbard, United States   | 24ft. 5 1-8in  |
| 1928 E. H. Hamm, United States       | 25ft. 4 3-8in  |
| 1932 Edward Gordon, United States    | 25ft. 3 4in    |
| 1936 Jesse Owens, United States      | 26ft. 5 6-16in |
| 1948 William Steele, United States   | 25ft. 8in      |
| 1952 Jerome Bille, United States     | 24ft. 10 03in  |

| 400-Meters Relay   |         |
|--------------------|---------|
| 1912 Great Britain | 42 4s   |
| 1920 United States | 42 1-8s |
| 1924 United States | 41s     |
| 1928 United States | 41s     |
| 1932 United States | 40s     |
| 1936 United States | 39 8s   |
| 1948 United States | 40 3s   |
| 1952 United States | 40 1s   |

| 1,600 Meters Relay   |             |
|----------------------|-------------|
| 1908 United States   | 3m. 27 1-8s |
| 1912 United States   | 3m. 16 8s   |
| 1920 Great Britain   | 3m. 22 1-8s |
| 1924 United States   | 3m. 16s     |
| 1928 United States   | 3m. 14 1-8s |
| 1932 United States   | 3m. 8 2s    |
| 1936 Great Britain   | 3m. 9s      |
| 1948 United States   | 3m. 10 4s   |
| 1952 Jamaica, B.W.I. | 3m. 03 9s   |

| Pole Vault                          |                |
|-------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1896 W. W. Hoyt, United States      | 10ft. 9 3-4in  |
| 1900 I. K. Baxter, United States    | 10ft. 9 9 10in |
| 1904 C. E. Dyorak, United States    | 11ft. 6in      |
| 1906 Gauder, France                 | 11ft. 6in      |
| 1908 A. C. Gilbert, United States   | 12ft. 2in      |
| 1912 E. T. Cook Jr., United States  | 12ft. 11 1 2in |
| 1920 H. J. Babcock, United States   | 13ft. 5in      |
| 1924 F. K. Fox, United States       | 12ft. 11 1 2in |
| 1928 L. S. Barnes, United States    | 13ft. 9 1-2in  |
| 1932 Glenn Graham, United States    | 14ft. 1 7 8in  |
| 1936 Robin W. Carr, United States   | 14ft. 1 1 2in  |
| 1948 William Miller, United States  | 14ft. 1 1 2in  |
| 1952 Earl Meadows, United States    | 14ft. 1 1 2in  |
| 1954 Owen G. Smith, United States   | 14ft. 1 1 2in  |
| 1956 Robert Richards, United States | 14ft. 1 1 2in  |

| 16-Lb. Hammer Throw                |                 |
|------------------------------------|-----------------|
| 1900 J. J. Flanagan, United States | 163ft. 4in      |
| 1904 J. J. Flanagan, United States | 168ft. 8in      |
| 1908 J. J. Flanagan, United States | 170ft. 4 1-4in  |
| 1912 M. J. McGrath, United States  | 179ft. 7 1-8in  |
| 1920 P. J. Ryan, United States     | 173ft. 5 5-8in  |
| 1924 F. D. Toole, United States    | 174ft. 10 1 8in |
| 1928 Dr. P. O'Callaghan, Ireland   | 188ft. 7 3-8in  |
| 1932 Dr. P. O'Callaghan, Ireland   | 176ft. 11 1-8in |
| 1936 Karl Heim, Germany            | 185ft. 4 3-16in |
| 1948 Imry Nemeth, Hungary          | 180ft. 11 1 2in |
| 1952 Joseph Csermak, Hungary       | 191ft. 11 6in   |

| Discus Throw                               |                 |
|--|-----------------|
| 1896 Robt. Garrett, United States          | 9ft. 1 1 2in    |
| 1900 R. Bauer, Hungary                     | 11ft. 2 9 16in  |
| 1904 M. J. Sheridan, United States         | 128ft. 10 1 2in |
| 1906 M. J. Sheridan, United States         | 136ft. 1 3in    |
| 1908 M. J. Sheridan, United States         | 134ft. 2in      |
| 1912 A. R. Taipale, Finland                | 148ft. 4in      |
| Right and left hand A. R. Taipale, Finland |                 |
| 1920 E. N. Klunder, Finland                | 271ft. 10 1-4in |
| 1924 C. L. Houser, United States           | 151ft. 5 1-8in  |
| 1928 Dr. C. L. Houser, United States       | 155ft. 3 3 8in  |
| 1932 John Anderson, United States          | 162ft. 4 7-8in  |
| 1936 Ken Carpenter, United States          | 165ft. 7 1 8in  |
| 1948 Adolfo Consolini, Italy               | 153ft. 2in      |
| 1952 Slim Iness, United States             | 180ft. 8 8 16in |

| Standing Hop, Step and Jump    |               |
|--------------------------------|---------------|
| 1900 R. C. Ewry, United States | 34ft. 8 1-2in |
| 1904 R. C. Ewry, United States | 34ft. 7 1-4in |

| Running Hop, Step and Jump         |                |
|------------------------------------|----------------|
| 1896 J. B. Connolly, United States | 45ft.          |
| 1900 Myer Prinstein, United States | 47ft. 4 1-4in  |
| 1904 Myer Prinstein, United States | 47ft. 4 1-4in  |
| 1906 P. O'Connor, Ireland          | 46ft. 2in      |
| 1908 T. J. Ahnstrom, Great Britain | 48ft. 11 1 4in |
| 1912 C. Lindblom, Sweden           | 48ft. 5 1-8in  |
| 1920 V. Tampe, Finland             | 47ft. 7in      |
| 1924 A. W. Winter, Australia       | 50ft. 11 1-8in |
| 1928 Mikio Oda, Japan              | 49ft. 13in     |
| 1932 Choshi Nambu, Japan           | 51ft. 7in      |
| 1936 Naoto Tajima, Japan           | 52ft. 5 7-8in  |
| 1948 A. Ahman, Sweden              | 50ft. 6 1 2in  |
| 1952 Adhemar da Silva, Brazil      | 53ft. 2 5 16in |

| 16-Lb. Shot Put                               |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1896 Robt. Garrett, United States             | 76ft. 2in       |
| 1900 R. Sheridan, United States               | 46ft. 3 1 8in   |
| 1904 Ralph Rose, United States                | 48ft. 2in       |
| 1906 M. J. Sheridan, United States            | 49ft. 4 4 8in   |
| 1908 Ralph Rose, United States                | 46ft. 5 1-2in   |
| 1912 P. J. McDonald, United States            | 50ft. 4in       |
| Right and left hand Ralph Rose, United States |                 |
| 1920 V. Tampe, Finland                        | 50ft. 5 1-2in   |
| 1924 Clarence Houser, United States           | 49ft. 2 3 8in   |
| 1928 John Kuck, United States                 | 52ft. 1 4in     |
| 1932 Leo Sexton, United States                | 52ft. 6 3 16in  |
| 1936 Hans Wosike, Germany                     | 53ft. 1 13-16in |
| 1948 Wilbur Thompson, United States           | 56ft. 2in       |

| Discus Throw—Greek Style           |            |
|------------------------------------|------------|
| 1904 W. Jaervinen, Finland         | 118ft. 4in |
| 1908 M. J. Sheridan, United States | 124ft. 6in |

| Javelin Throw                               |                 |
|---|-----------------|
| 1906 E. Lemming, Sweden                     | 175ft. 6in      |
| 1908 E. Lemming, Sweden                     | 176ft. 7 1-2in  |
| Held in middle E. Lemming, Sweden           |                 |
| 1912 E. Lemming, Sweden                     | 179ft. 10 1-2in |
| Right and left hand J. J. Saaristo, Finland |                 |
| 1920 John Myer, Finland                     | 358ft. 11 7 8in |
| 1924 John Myer, Finland                     | 363ft. 8 1 4in  |
| 1928 E. H. Lindholm, Sweden                 | 218ft. 5 1 8in  |
| 1932 Matti Jarvinen, Finland                | 248ft. 8in      |
| 1936 Gerhard Brock, Germany                 | 235ft. 8 5 16in |
| 1948 Ray J. Rasmussen, Finland              | 228ft. 11 1 2in |
| 1952 Cy Young, United States                | 242ft. 0 8 16in |

| Pentathlon                   |         |
|------------------------------|---------|
| 1906 H. Melander, Sweden     | 14 pts. |
| 1912 P. K. Rie Norway        | 16 pts. |
| 1920 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland | 14 pts. |
| 1924 E. R. Lehtonen, Finland | 16 pts. |

| Decathlon                           |               |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1912 H. Wexlander, Sweden           | 7 324 40 pts. |
| 1920 H. Lowland, Norway             | 6 804 35 pts. |
| 1924 H. M. Osborn, United States    | 7 730 35 pts. |
| 1928 Paavo Yrjölä, Finland          | 8 000 24 pts. |
| 1932 James H. Harris, United States | 8 492 24 pts. |
| 1936 Glenn M. Smith, United States  | 7 190 pts.    |
| 1948 Robert Mathias, United States  | 7 881 pts.    |
| 1952 Robert Mathias, United States  | 7 881 pts.    |

## Olympic Winter Games Champions—1924-1952

### Sites of Games

|                              |                             |                              |                                 |
|------------------------------|-----------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1924—Chamonix, France        | 1932—Lake Placid, N. Y.     | 1940-1944—Canceled           | 1952—Oslo, Norway               |
| 1928—St. Moritz, Switzerland | 1936—Garmisch-Partenkirchen | 1948—St. Moritz, Switzerland | 1956—Cortina, Italy (scheduled) |

### BOBSLED

| 4 Man                                |             | 2 Man                                 |               |
|--------------------------------------|-------------|---------------------------------------|---------------|
| 1924—Switzerland (Capt. Scherrer)    | 5m. 45 54s  | 1932—United States (Capt. J. Stevens) | 8m. 14 1 4s   |
| 1928—United States (Capt. Fiske)     | 3m. 20 5s   | 1936—United States (Capt. L. Brown)   | 5m. 20 2 1 2s |
| 1932—United States (Capt. Fiske)     | 7m. 53 6 8s | 1948—Switzerland (Capt. F. Endrich)   | 5m. 29 2 1 2s |
| 1936—Switzerland (Capt. Pierre-Musy) | 5m. 19 8 5s | 1952—Germany (Capt. A. Ostler)        | 5m. 24 5 1 2s |
| 1948—United States (Capt. F. Tyler)  | 5m. 20 1s   | Skeleton (One Man)                    |               |
| 1952—Germany (Capt. A. Ostler)       | 5m. 07 8 4s | 1928—United States (John Heaton)      | 3m. 1 8 1 2s  |
|                                      |             | 1948—Italy (Nino Bibbia)              | 3m. 23 2 1 2s |

## ICE HOCKEY

|             |                    |
|-------------|--------------------|
| 1924—Canada | 1936—Great Britain |
| 1928—Canada | 1948—Canada        |
| 1932—Canada | 1952—Canada        |

## SPEED SKATING

### 500 Meters

|                                     |       |
|-------------------------------------|-------|
| 1924—Charles Jewtraw, United States | 44s   |
| 1928—Clas Thunberg, Finland         |       |
| Bernt Eversen, Norway               |       |
| 1932—John A. Shea, United States    | 43.4s |
| 1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway        | 43.4s |
| 1948—Pinn Helgesen, Norway          | 43.1s |
| 1952—Ken Henry, United States       | 43.2s |

### 1500 Meters

|       |                             |     |       |
|-------|-----------------------------|-----|-------|
| 1924— | Clas Thunberg, Finland      | 2m. | 20 8s |
| 1928— | Clas Thunberg, Finland      | 2m. | 21.1s |
| 1932— | John H. Shea, United States | 2m  | 57.5s |
| 1936— | Charles Mathisen, Norway    | 2m  | 18.2s |
| 1948— | Sverre Færevold, Norway     | 2m. | 17.6s |
| 1952— | Hjalmar Andersen, Norway    | 2m. | 20.4s |

### 5,000 Meters

|       |                              |           |
|-------|------------------------------|-----------|
| 1924— | Clas Thunberg, Finland       | 8m. 39s   |
| 1928— | Ivar Ballangrud, Norway      | 8m. 50.5s |
| 1932— | Irving Jaffee, United States | 9m. 40.8s |
| 1936— | Ivar Ballangrud, Norway      | 8m 19.6s  |
| 1948— | Reidar Klaklev, Norway       | 8m. 29.4s |
| 1952— | Hjalmar Andersen, Norway     | 8m.10.6s  |

### 10,000 Meters

|  |            |
|--|------------|
| 1924—Julian Skutnabb, Finland                                | 18m. 4.8s  |
| *1928—Irving Jaffee, United States                           | 18m. 36.6s |
| 1932—Irving Jaffee, United States                            | 19m. 13.6s |
| 1936—Ivar Ballangrud, Norway                                 | 17m. 24.3s |
| 1948—Åke Seyffarth, Sweden                                   | 17m. 29.3s |
| 1952—Hjalmar Andersen, Norway                                | 16m. 45.8s |
| *Jaffee made best time but race canceled due to thawing ice. |            |

## FIGURE SKATING

|       | Men  | Points  |
|-------|--|---------|
| 1924— | Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden                   | 2575.25 |
| 1928— | Gillis Grafstrom, Sweden                   | 2698.25 |
| 1932— | Karl Schaefer, Austria                     | 2603.00 |
| 1936— | Karl Schaefer, Austria                     | 2959.00 |
| 1948— | Richard Button, United States<br>10 places | 191.177 |
| 1952— | Richard Button, United States              | 192.256 |

## Women

|  |         |
|--|---------|
| 1924—Mrs. H. Szabo-Planck, Austria.....    | 2004.25 |
| 1928—Sonja Henie, Norway .....             | 2452.25 |
| 1932—Sonja Henie, Norway .....             | 2302.05 |
| 1936—Sonja Henie, Norway .....             | 2971.40 |
| 1948—Barbara Ann Scott, Canada, 11 places. | 163.077 |

**National Interscholastic Track and Field Records**  
Source: National Federation of State High School Associations

Source: National Federation of State High School Athletic Association

| Event               | Record           | Holder                               | School                                 | Site and year              |
|---------------------|------------------|--------------------------------------|--|----------------------------|
| 100 yds             | 0:09.4           | Jesse Owens                          | E Tech, Cleveland, O                   | Chicago, Ill., 1933        |
| 220 yds             | 0:20.7           | James Jackson                        | Alameda, Calif.                        | Berkeley, Calif., 1954     |
| 440 yds             | 0:47.2           | Jesse Owens                          | E Tech, Cleveland, O                   | Chicago, Ill., 1933        |
| 880 yds             | 1:52.3           | Eddie Southern                       | Sunset H S., Dallas, Texas             | Austin, Texas, 1955        |
| 1 mile              | 4:19.5           | Don Bowden                           | Sunset H S., Dallas, Texas             | Austin, Texas, 1955        |
| 120-yd high hurdles | 0:14.0           | Tom Skutka                           | Abraham Lincoln Sch., San Jose, Calif. | Berkeley, Calif., 1954     |
| 180-yd low hurdles  | 0:18.5           | Joe Batiste                          | Morris Hills Reg H S., Rockaway, N. J. | New Brunswick, N. J., 1955 |
| 200-yd low hurdles  | 0:21.7           | Lee Miller                           | Fucson, Fucson, Ariz.                  | Tucson, Ariz., 1939        |
| High jump           | 6 ft. 9 3/4 in.  | Bill Curtis                          | Luther Burbank, San Antonio, Tex.      | Austin, Tex., 1947         |
| Broad jump          | 25 ft. 4 1/4 in. | Charles E. Tidwell                   | Waurika Okla. Independence (Kans.)     | Duncan, Okla., 1952        |
| Pole vault (indoor) | 13 ft. 3 3/4 in. | William Bless                        | Senior H S.                            | Wichita, Kans., 1955       |
| Pole vault (out)    | 14 ft. 2 in.     | Charles Dumas                        | Thomas Jefferson, San Antonio, Texas   | Dallas, 1948               |
| Shot put (12 lb.)   | 62 ft. 5 1/4 in. | Monte Upsaw                          | Central H S., Compton, Calif.          | Los Angeles, Calif., 1955  |
| Discus (large)      | 154 ft. 9 in.    | Fletcher A. Gilders                  | Piedmont, Calif.                       | Berkeley, Calif., 1954     |
| Discus              | 184 ft. 2 in.    | James A. Brewer                      | Northwestern H S., Detroit, Mich.      | Detroit, 1949              |
| Javelin             | 219 ft.          | Donald S. Vick                       | No. Phoenix H S., Phoenix, Ariz.       | Tempe, Ariz., 1955         |
| 440 yd. relay       | 0:42.0           | Edsel Wibbels                        | Chaffey Un H S., Ontario, Calif.       | Riverside, Calif., 1955    |
| 880 yds             | 1:27.2           | Alfred Oerter                        | Waubesa, Neb.                          | Kearney, Neb., 1937        |
| 1 mile              | 3:17.9           | Robert Peoples                       | Seward, Okla. H S., Ardmore, N. Y.     | Amityville, N. Y., 1954    |
| 2 mile              | 7:56.0           | Relays                               | Clare, Oklahoma City, Okla.            | Stillwater, Okla., 1937    |
| 440 yd. relay       | 0:42.0           | Conway, Branch, Gath-ers, Montgomery | Boys' High, Brooklyn, N. Y.            | Philadelphia, Pa., 1948    |
| 880 yds             | 1:27.2           | Philips, White, Brice                | T Jefferson H S., Los Angeles, Calif.  | Los Angeles, Calif., 1955  |
| 1 mile              | 3:17.9           | Stonieria, Robins, Davis, Wilson     | Robert E Lee H S., Baytown, Texas      | Austin, Texas, 1955        |
| 2 mile              | 7:56.0           | Henry Saunders, Way, Wray            | Bellflower (Calif.) H S.               | Compton, Calif., 1953      |

## World Track and Field Records

Source: International Amateur Athletic Federation  
 Better records in several cases have been reported but await official consideration

MEN  
RUNNING

| Event         | Record               | Holder         | Country        | Date           | Where made          |
|---------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 100 yds. .... | 9.3 s.               | Melvin Patton  | U. S. A.       | May 15, 1948   | Presno, Calif.      |
| 220 yds. .... | 20.2 s.              | H. D. Hogan    | Australia      | Mar. 13, 1934  | Sydney, Aust.       |
| 440 yds. .... | 46.0 s.              | Melvin Patton  | U. S. A.       | May 7, 1949    | Los Angeles, Calif. |
|               |                      | Herb McKenley  | U. S. A.       |                | Marklev, Calif.     |
|               |                      | Mal Whitfield  | U. S. A.       | June 5, 1948   | Turkey 1 in-land    |
| 880 yds. .... | 1 m., 48.6 s.        | Gunnar Nielsen | Denmark        | Sept. 30, 1954 | Copenhagen          |
| 1 mile ....   | 3 m., 58 s.          | John Landy     | Australia      | June 21, 1954  | Toronto             |
| 2 miles ....  | 8 m., 40.4 s.        | Gaston Reiff   | Belgium        | Aug. 26, 1952  | Paris, France       |
| 3 miles ....  | 13 m., 26.4 s.       | Vladimir Kuc   | U. S. S. R.    | Oct. 23, 1954  | Prague              |
| 6 miles ....  | 27 m., 59.2 s.       | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | June 1, 1954   | Prague              |
| 10 miles .... | 48 m., 12 s.         | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Sept. 29, 1951 | Prague              |
| 15 miles .... | 1 h., 16 m., 26.4 s. | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Oct. 26, 1952  | Prague              |
| 1 hour ....   | 12 m., 809 yds.      | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Sept. 29, 1951 | Prague              |

## RUNNING—METRIC DISTANCES

|                    |                      |                |                |                |                     |
|--------------------|----------------------|----------------|----------------|----------------|---------------------|
| 100 meters ....    | 10.7 s.              | James Owens    | U. S. A.       | June 20, 1936  | Chicago, Ill.       |
|                    |                      | Harold Davis   | U. S. A.       | June 6, 1941   | London              |
|                    |                      | Lloyd La Beach | U. S. A.       | May 15, 1948   | Presno, Calif.      |
|                    |                      | N. R. Ewell    | U. S. A.       | July 9, 1951   | Los Angeles, Calif. |
|                    |                      | E. McD. Bailey | U. S. A.       | Aug. 25, 1951  | Belgrade            |
|                    |                      | Heinz Fühner   | Germany        | Oct. 31, 1954  | Yugoslavia          |
| 200 meters ....    | 20.2 s.              | Melvin Patton  | U. S. A.       | May 7, 1949    | Los Angeles         |
| 100 meters ....    | 45.8 s.              | George Rhoden  | U. S. A.       | Aug. 22, 1950  | Los Angeles         |
| 800 meters ....    | 1 m., 46.6 s.        | Rudolf Harbig  | Germany        | July 15, 1939  | Munich              |
| 1,000 meters ....  | 2 m., 19.5 s.        | Andur Buxsen   | Norway         | Aug. 8, 1954   | Göteborg            |
| 1,500 meters ....  | 3 m., 41.8 s.        | John Landy     | Australia      | June 21, 1954  | Toronto             |
| 2,000 meters ....  | 5 m., 7 s.           | Gaston Reiff   | Belgium        | Sept. 20, 1948 | Brussels            |
| 3,000 meters ....  | 7 m., 58.8 s.        | Gaston Reiff   | Belgium        | Aug. 12, 1949  | Göteborg            |
| 5,000 meters ....  | 13 m., 51.2 s.       | Vladimir Kuc   | U. S. S. R.    | Oct. 23, 1954  | Prague              |
| 10,000 meters .... | 28 m., 54.2 s.       | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | June 1, 1954   | Prague              |
| 15,000 meters .... | 44 m., 54.6 s.       | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Sept. 29, 1951 | Prague              |
| 20,000 meters .... | 59 m., 51.7 s.       | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Sept. 29, 1951 | Prague              |
| 25,000 meters .... | 1 h., 19 m., 11.8 s. | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Oct. 26, 1952  | Prague              |
| 30,000 meters .... | 1 h., 25 m., 23.8 s. | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Oct. 26, 1952  | Prague              |
| 1 hour ....        | 20,952 meters        | Emil Zatopek   | Czechoslovakia | Sept. 29, 1951 | Prague              |

## WALKING

|               |                      |               |                |               |        |
|---------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| 2 miles ....  | 12 m., 45.0 s.       | Werner Hardmo | Sweden         | Sept. 1, 1945 | Moscow |
| 5 miles ....  | 35 m., 15 s.         | Richard Harst | England        | May 31, 1952  | London |
| 7 miles ....  | 48 m., 15.2 s.       | Werner Hardmo | Sweden         | Sept. 9, 1945 | Moscow |
| 10 miles .... | 1 h., 10 m., 45.8 s. | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Apr. 30, 1954 | Prague |
| 20 miles .... | 2 h., 33 m., 9.4 s.  | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | May 14, 1954  | Prague |
| 40 miles .... | 4 hr., 21 m., 11 s.  | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Aug. 8, 1954  | Prague |
| 1 hour ....   | 8 m., 1,025 yds.     | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Sept. 1, 1945 | Moscow |

## WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES

|                    |                      |               |                |               |        |
|--------------------|----------------------|---------------|----------------|---------------|--------|
| 4,000 meters ....  | 11 m., 51.8 s.       | Werner Hardmo | Sweden         | Aug. 21, 1945 | Moscow |
| 5,000 meters ....  | 20 m., 26.8 s.       | Werner Hardmo | Sweden         | Aug. 21, 1945 | Moscow |
| 10,000 meters .... | 42 m., 59.6 s.       | Werner Hardmo | Sweden         | Aug. 21, 1945 | Moscow |
| 15,000 meters .... | 1 h., 5 m., 59.6 s.  | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Apr. 30, 1954 | Prague |
| 20,000 meters .... | 1 h., 30 m., 26.4 s. | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | May 14, 1954  | Prague |
| 40,000 meters .... | 2 h., 21 m., 48.6 s. | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Aug. 8, 1954  | Prague |
| 50,000 meters .... | 1 h., 29 m., 58 s.   | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Aug. 8, 1954  | Prague |
| 1 hour ....        | 15,812 meters        | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Sept. 1, 1945 | Moscow |
| 2 hours ....       | 25,595 meters        | J. Dolenz     | Czechoslovakia | Oct. 12, 1952 | Prague |

## HURDLES—10 hurdles

|                 |         |                      |             |               |                |
|-----------------|---------|----------------------|-------------|---------------|----------------|
| 120 yards ....  | 13.5 s. | Richard Attlesley    | U. S. A.    | May 14, 1938  | Presno, Calif. |
| 220 yards ....  | 22.4 s. | Harrison Dillard     | U. S. A.    | June 21, 1947 | Indianapolis   |
| 440 yards ....  | 51.3 s. | Yuri Lituyev         | U. S. S. R. | Oct. 1, 1954  | Prague         |
| 110 meters .... | 13.5 s. | Richard H. Attlesley | U. S. A.    | May 8, 1940   | Los Angeles    |
|                 |         | Fred Workoff         | U. S. A.    |               | Los Angeles    |
| 200 meters .... | 22.3 s. | Harrison Dillard     | U. S. A.    | June 21, 1947 | Indianapolis   |
| 400 meters .... | 50.4 s. | J. Lituyev           | U. S. S. R. | Oct. 20, 1954 | Prague         |

## RELAY RACES

|                       |              |  |              |                     |
|-----------------------|--------------|--|--------------|---------------------|
| 440 yd. (4x110) ....  | 40.5 s.      | U. S. A.   | May 14, 1938 | Presno, Calif.      |
|                       |              | H. LaFond, W. C. Anderson, P. Jordan, A. Talley  |              |                     |
| 440 yd. (4x110) ....  | 40.5 s.      | U. S. A.   | May 23, 1954 | Los Angeles, Calif. |
|                       |              | W. Smith, J. Frewitt, A. Frieden, C. Thom        |              |                     |
| 880 yds. (4x220) .... | 1 m., 24 s.  | U. S. A.   | May 20, 1949 | Los Angeles, Calif. |
|                       |              | M. Patton, R. Traeger, C. Pagnall, N. Stokoe     |              |                     |
| 1 mile (4x440) ....   | 3 m., 8.8 s. | U. S. A.   | Aug. 9, 1952 | London              |
|                       |              | W. Smith, J. W. Smith, R. P. Pagan, M. Whitfield |              |                     |

| RELAY RACES        |               |   |                 |              |                        |
|--------------------|---------------|---|-----------------|--------------|------------------------|
| Event              | Record        | Holder  | Country         | Date         | Where made             |
| 2 miles (4x880)    | 7 m., 27.3 s. | Fordham Univ.<br>(T. Foley, F. Tarsney,<br>W. Persichetty, T.<br>Courtney)                | U. S. A.        | May 21, 1954 | Los Angeles,<br>Calif. |
| 4 miles (4x1 mile) | 16 m., 41 s.  | Nat'l Team (R. G.<br>Bannister, C. J. Chat-<br>away, G. W. Nanko-<br>ville, D. C. Seaman) | Gr. Brit.-N. I. | Aug. 1, 1953 | London                 |

| RELAY RACES—METRIC DISTANCES |                |  |                      |               |                       |
|------------------------------|----------------|--|----------------------|---------------|-----------------------|
| 400 mtrs. (4x100)            | 39.8 s.        | U. S. A. Nat. Team.<br>(Owens, Metcalfe,<br>Draper, Wykon)                                   | U. S. A.             | Aug. 9, 1936  | Berlin                |
| 800 mtrs. (4x200)            | 1 m., 24 s.    | So. Calif.   | U. S. A.             | May 20, 1919  | Los Angeles<br>Calif. |
| 1,600 mtrs. (4x400)          | 3 m., 3.9 s.   | Jamaica Team<br>(A. S. Wint, L. Laine,<br>H. McKenley, G.<br>Rhoden)                         | Jamaica,<br>B. W. I. | July 27, 1952 | Helsinki              |
| 3,200 mtrs. (4x800)          | 7 m., 26.8 s.  | Soviet Army Team<br>(O Ageev, S. Suk-<br>hanov, G. Mody,<br>G. Ivakin)                       | U. S. S. R.          | July 25, 1954 | Kiev,<br>U. S. S. R.  |
| 6,000 mtrs. (4x1,500)        | 15 m., 21.2 s. | Budapest Honved...<br>Sport Egyesulet (L.<br>Tabori, I. Rozavolgyi,<br>F. Milles, S. Iharos) | Hungary              | July 14, 1951 | Budapest              |

| FIELD EVENTS         |  |                    |             |                  |                        |
|----------------------|--|--------------------|-------------|------------------|------------------------|
| High jump            | 6 ft., 11 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in.<br>(2 12 m.)       | Walt Davis         | U. S. A.    | June 27, 1953    | Dayton, Ohio           |
| Running broad jump   | 26 ft., 8 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in.<br>(8 13 m.)       | Jesse Owens        | U. S. A.    | May 25, 1935     | Ann Arbor              |
| Run, hop, step, jump | 53 ft., 2 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in.<br>(16 m., 24 cm.) | I. Seherbakov      | U. S. S. R. | July 19, 1953    | Moscow                 |
| Pole vault           | 15 ft., 7 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in.                    | C. Warmerdam       | U. S. A.    | May 23, 1942     | Modesto,<br>Calif.     |
| 16 lb. shot put      | 60 ft., 10 in.<br>(18 43 m.)                                 | W. Parry O'Brien   | U. S. A.    | July 11, 1954    | Los Angeles,<br>Calif. |
| Discus throw         | 194 ft., 6 in.<br>(59.28 m.)                                 | Fortune Gordien    | U. S. A.    | Aug. 22, 1953    | Pasadena,<br>Calif.    |
| Javelin throw        | 264 ft., 10 in.<br>(80.41 m.)                                | Bud Held           | U. S. A.    | Aug. 8, 1953     | Pasadena,<br>Calif.    |
| 16 lb. hammer throw  | 207 ft., 9 <sup>1</sup> / <sub>2</sub> in.<br>(63 34 m.)     | Mikhail Krivososov | U. S. S. R. | Aug. 29, 1954    | Berlin, Swiss          |
| Decathlon            | 7,887 pts.   | Robert Mathias     | U. S. A.    | July 25-26, 1952 | Helsinki               |

| WOMEN      |               |                     |             |                |                        |
|------------|---------------|---------------------|-------------|----------------|------------------------|
| RUNNING    |               |                     |             |                |                        |
| 100 yards  | 10.4 s.       | Marjorie Jackson    | Australia   | Mar. 8, 1952   | Sydney, Aust.          |
| 220 yards  | 24.0 s.       | Marjorie Jackson    | Australia   | Aug. 5, 1954   | Vancouver,<br>B. C.    |
| 880 yards  | 2 m., 08.4 s. | Nina Orskalenko     | U. S. S. R. | July 18, 1954  | Moscow,<br>U. S. S. R. |
| 60 meters  | 7.3 s.        | Stella Wiesneschitz | Poland      | Sept. 24, 1933 | Lemberg                |
| 100 meters | 11.4 s.       | Marjorie Jackson    | Australia   | Oct. 4, 1953   | Gifu, Japan            |
| 200 meters | 24.4 s.       | Marjorie Jackson    | Australia   | July 25, 1952  | Helsinki               |
| 800 meters | 2 m., 06.6 s. | Nina Orskalenko     | U. S. S. R. | Sept. 16, 1954 | Kiev, U. S. S. R.      |

| RELAY RACES         |               |   |               |                |                       |
|---------------------|---------------|---|---------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| 110 yards (4x110)   | 46.3 s.       | Australian Nat'l Team<br>(de la Hunt, Jackson, W. Clippes,<br>A. Johnstone)             | Australia     | Aug. 4, 1952   | London                |
| 400 mtrs. (4x100)   | 45.6 s.       | Soviet Team<br>(N. Konjajeva, Z.<br>Sofronova, N. Dvali,<br>I. M. Hukina, L.<br>Turava) | U. S. S. R.   | Sept. 20, 1953 | Budapest,<br>Hungary  |
| 800 mtrs. (4x200)   | 1 m., 36.4 s. | National Team<br>(F. Calandrea,<br>V. Kozlov, Z.<br>Sofronova, N.<br>Dvali, I. Hukina)  | U. S. S. R.   | Aug. 9, 1953   | Bucharest,<br>Rumania |
| 880 yds. (4x220)    | 1 m., 39.9 s. | National Team<br>(A. Peltier, J. New-<br>ington, J. Hampton,<br>A. Johnstone)           | Great Britain | Sept. 30, 1953 | London                |
| 2,640 yards (3x880) | 6 m., 36.2    | National Team<br>(A. B. Kat, A. Oro-<br>k, K. K. K.)                                    | Hungary       | July 21, 1954  | Tata,<br>Hungary      |
| 2,400 mtrs. (4x800) | 6 m., 33.2 s. | National Team<br>(N. Chornobak, D.<br>Barabov, N. Or-<br>skalenko, I. Hukina)           | U. S. S. R.   | Sept. 10, 1953 | Budapest,<br>Hungary  |

| HURDLES   |         |                  |             |               |                   |
|-----------|---------|------------------|-------------|---------------|-------------------|
| 80 meters | 10.9 s. | S. B. De la Hunt | Australia   | July 23, 1952 | Helsinki          |
|           |         | M. Gombelova     | U. S. S. R. | Aug. 3, 1954  | Kiev, U. S. S. R. |

| FIELD EVENTS        |                             |                   |             |                |                       |
|---------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|-------------|----------------|-----------------------|
| High long back jump | 5 ft., 8 in.<br>(1.74 m.)   | A. Chudina        | U. S. S. R. | May 22, 1954   | Kiev,<br>U. S. S. R.  |
| Broad jump          | 20 ft., 7 in.<br>(6.29 m.)  | Yvette Williams   | New Zealand | Feb. 20, 1954  | Glasborne,<br>N. Z.   |
| Shot put            | 53 ft., 4 in.<br>(16.28 m.) | Gallia Zyban      | U. S. S. R. | Sept. 14, 1954 | Kiev,<br>U. S. S. R.  |
| Discus throw        | 182 ft., 1 in.<br>(57.4 m.) | N. Dumbadze       | U. S. S. R. | Oct. 18, 1952  | Tbilisi               |
| Javelin             | 182 ft.<br>(55.48 m.)       | N. Konjajeva      | U. S. S. R. | Aug. 6, 1954   | Kiev,<br>U. S. S. R.  |
| Pentathlon          | 4,704 pts.                  | Alexandra Chudina | U. S. S. R. | Aug. 8-9, 1954 | Bucharest,<br>Rumania |

## American Track and Field Records

Source: Amateur Athletic Union. Indoor records are for tracks not more than 220 yards per lap, and less otherwise noted. (F) designates foreign holder of American record; in such instance the comparable records by American citizens also are listed. A number of new records await confirmation.

## MEN—OUTDOOR

| Distance                    | Time                  | Holder                | Where Made              | Date          |
|-----------------------------|-----------------------|-----------------------|-------------------------|---------------|
| 100 yards...                | 9.3 s.                | Melvin E. Patton.     | Fresno, Calif.          | May 5 1908    |
| 220 yards...                | 20.2 s.               | Melvin E. Patton.     | Los Angeles, Calif.     | May 7 1909    |
| 220 yards<br>(slight curve) | 20.5 s.               | Roland A. Loeke       | Lincoln, Neb.           | May 1 1926    |
| 220 yards<br>(around turn)  | 20.6 s.               | Andrew Stanfield.     | Philadelphia, Pa.       | May 26 1951   |
| 300 yards...                | 29.8 s.               | Herbert McKenley (F)  | New York, N. Y.         | July 2 1906   |
| 300 yards...                | 30.2 s.               | C. W. Paddock.        | Redlands, Calif.        | Apr. 21 1923  |
| 440 yards...                | 46 s.                 | Cliff Bourland        | Los Angeles, Calif.     | April 17 1913 |
| 600 yards...                | 1 m., 09.2 s.         | Herbert McKenley (F)  | Berkeley, Calif.        | June 5 1908   |
| 880 yards...                | 1 m., 48.6 s.         | Ben Eastman           | San Francisco, Calif.   | April 1 1934  |
| 1,000 yards...              | 2 m., 09.3 s.         | Malvin Whitfield      | Turkey, Ireland         | July 17 1905  |
| 1,200 yards...              | 2 m., 58.2 s.         | Chas. H. Fenske       | Milwaukee, Wis.         | June 2 1910   |
| 1 mile...                   | 4 m., 00.6 s.         | Wes Santee            | Randall's Island, N. Y. | July 6 1907   |
| 2 miles...                  | 8 m., 51.3 s.         | Gunder Haegg (F)      | Campton, Calif.         | June 4 1911   |
| 3 miles...                  | 13 m., 51.8 s.        | Fred Wilt             | Cincinnati, Ohio        | Aug. 7 1911   |
| 4 miles...                  | 19 m., 17.3 s.        | Charles Capozzoli     | Providence, R. I.       | May 26 1931   |
| 5 miles...                  | 24 m., 36.8 s.        | Donald R. Lash        | London, England         | Aug. 4 1902   |
| 6 miles...                  | 30 m., 11.4 s.        | Charles Pores         | East Lansing, Mich.     | Nov. 22 1908  |
| 7 miles...                  | 35 m., 33.4 s.        | Janusz Kusociński (F) | Great Lakes, Ill.       | Sept. 21 1902 |
| 8 miles...                  | 40 m., 48.8 s.        | Curtis Stone          | Los Angeles, Calif.     | June 20 1952  |
| 9 miles...                  | 46 m., 00.6 s.        | H. Kolehmainen        | Long Beach, Calif.      | Nov. 1 1913   |
| 10 miles...                 | 51 m., 03.4 s.        | H. Kolehmainen        | New York, N. Y.         | Nov. 1 1913   |
| 15 miles...                 | 1 h., 21 m., 45.3 s.  | H. Kolehmainen        | New York, N. Y.         | Nov. 1 1913   |
| 20 miles...                 | 1 h., 23 m., 24.2 s.  | H. Kolehmainen        | New York, N. Y.         | Nov. 1 1913   |
| 1 hour...                   | 11 m., 58 m., 27.6 s. | Mikko Hietanen (F)    | New York, N. Y.         | Nov. 1 1913   |
|                             |                       | Charles Pores         | New York, N. Y.         | June 15 1903  |
|                             |                       | James Clark           | New York, N. Y.         | June 4 1909   |
|                             |                       | Albin Stearros        | College Park, N. Y.     | May 26 1910   |

## MEN—INDOOR

|                  |                    |                       |                   |               |
|------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|-------------------|---------------|
| 60 yards...      | 6.1 s.             | Ralph Metcalfe...     | Notre Dame, Ind.  | March 11 1903 |
| (dirt track)     |                    | Jesse Owens...        | Chicago, Ill.     | March 9 1935  |
|                  |                    | Sam S. Stoller...     | Chicago, Ill.     | March 14 1910 |
|                  |                    | Bill Carter           | Indianapolis      | March 15 1911 |
|                  |                    | Charles I. Peters     | Bloomington, Ind. | Feb. 21 1900  |
|                  |                    | James J. Golliday     | Chicago, Ill.     | March 10 1951 |
|                  |                    | Thane Baker...        | Boulder, Colo.    | March 23 1952 |
|                  |                    | Ben Johnson...        | New York City     | Feb. 5 1908   |
|                  |                    | Porter Walker         | Chicago, Ill.     | March 20 1908 |
|                  |                    | Herbert Thompson      | New York City     | Feb. 4 1909   |
|                  |                    | Barney Ewell          | New York City     | Feb. 7 1907   |
| 60 yards...      | 6.1 s              | Herbert Thompson      | New York City     | March 13 1902 |
|                  |                    | Herbert Thompson      | New York City     | March 13 1902 |
|                  |                    | Edward Conwell        | New York City     | March 27 1911 |
|                  |                    | Henry N. Ewell        | New York City     | 1911 10 12    |
|                  |                    | Thomas Carey          | New York City     | 1917 10 12    |
|                  |                    | William J. Dwyer      | New York City     | Feb. 20 1947  |
|                  |                    | Andy Stanfield        | New York City     | Jan. 29 1913  |
| 100 yards...     | 9.8 s              | Louis A. Clarke       | New York City     | Feb. 11 1907  |
| 220 yards...     | 22.2 s.            | Theo P. Elson         | New York City     | Feb. 9 1911   |
| 220 yards...     | 22.1 s.            | Robert Rodenkirch     | New York City     | Feb. 4 1905   |
| (long laps)      |                    |                       | Baltimore, Md.    | March 1 1905  |
| 400 yards...     | 30.5 s.            |                       | Brooklyn, N. Y.   | Feb. 22 1905  |
| 500 yards...     | 30.3 s.            | James Lingel...       | Hanover, N. H.    | Feb. 14 1901  |
| (dirt track)     |                    | Herbert McKenley (F)  | Buffalo, N. Y.    | March 14 1907 |
| around 2 curves) |                    |                       | Chicago, Ill.     | March 25 1912 |
| 110 yards...     | 48.2 s.            | Roy Cochran...        | New York, N. Y.   | March 15 1917 |
| 440 yards...     | 47.9 s.            | Herbert McKenley (F)  | Chicago, Ill.     | Feb. 28 1911  |
| (dirt track)     |                    |                       | New York, N. Y.   | March 20 1917 |
| 600 yards...     | 1 m., 09.5 s.      | Mal Whitfield         | New York, N. Y.   | March 1 1910  |
| 800 yards...     | 1 m., 50.5 s.      | John Borlean...       | New York, N. Y.   | Feb. 16 1917  |
| 1,000 yards...   | 1 m., 47.8 s.      | John Woodruff...      | Hanover, N. H.    | Feb. 4 1910   |
| (long laps)      |                    |                       | New York, N. Y.   | March 14 1910 |
| 1,200 yards...   | 2 m., 08.2 s.      | Don Gehrmann...       | New York, N. Y.   | Jan. 11 1908  |
| 1,400 yards...   | 3 m., 02.6 s.      | John Borlean...       | New York, N. Y.   | March 4 1918  |
| 1,600 yards...   | 3 m., 01.2 s.      | John Borlean...       | Hanover, N. H.    | Jan. 11 1908  |
| (long laps)      |                    |                       | New York, N. Y.   | March 4 1918  |
| 1 mile...        | 4 m., 05.3 s.      | Gilbert Dodds...      | Hanover, N. H.    | Feb. 19 1905  |
| 1 mile...        | 4 m., 04.4 s.      | Glenn Cunningham...   | New York, N. Y.   | Feb. 28 1917  |
| (long laps)      |                    |                       | New York, N. Y.   | Jan. 29 1913  |
| 2 miles...       | 8 m., 50.5 s.      | Horace Ashenfelter... | New York, N. Y.   | Feb. 12 1907  |
| 3 miles...       | 13 m., 45.7 s.     | J. Gregory Rice       | New York, N. Y.   | Jan. 12 1907  |
| 4 miles...       | 19 m., 27.8 s.     | William Rhola (F)     | New York, N. Y.   | March 16 1911 |
|                  | 19 m., 39.4 s.     | G. V. Bonbag          | New York, N. Y.   | Feb. 1 1911   |
| 5 miles...       | 24 m., 21.8 s.     | William Rhola (F)     | New York, N. Y.   | Feb. 1 1911   |
|                  | 24 m., 59.4 s.     | G. V. Bonbag          | New York, N. Y.   | Feb. 1 1911   |
| 6 miles...       | 30 m., 24.0 s.     | H. Kolehmainen...     | Buffalo, N. Y.    | Feb. 1 1913   |
| 7 miles...       | 35 m., 36.4 s.     | H. Kolehmainen...     | Buffalo, N. Y.    | Feb. 1 1913   |
| 8 miles...       | 40 m., 47.8 s.     | H. Kolehmainen...     | Buffalo, N. Y.    | Feb. 1 1913   |
| 9 miles...       | 46 m., 00.6 s.     | H. Kolehmainen...     | Buffalo, N. Y.    | Feb. 1 1913   |
| 10 miles...      | 51 m., 06.6 s.     | H. Kolehmainen...     | Buffalo, N. Y.    | Feb. 1 1913   |
| 15 miles...      | 2 h., 44 m., 50 s. | M. Maloney...         | New York, N. Y.   | Jan. 8 1909   |

## MEN—METRIC DISTANCES—OUTDOOR

|            |         |                |                  |              |
|------------|---------|----------------|------------------|--------------|
| 100 meters | 10.2 s. | Jesse Owens... | Chicago, Ill.    | June 20 1936 |
|            |         | Harold Davies  | Compton, Calif.  | June 6 1911  |
|            |         | Lloyd LaBeach  | Fresno, Calif.   | May 15 1908  |
|            |         | Norwood Ewell  | Evansville, Ill. | June 9 1918  |

| Distance                  | Time           | Holder                | Where Made          | Date          |
|---------------------------|----------------|-----------------------|---------------------|---------------|
| 200 meters                | 20.2 s.        | Melvin E. Patton      | Los Angeles, Calif. | May 7, 1949   |
| 200 meters (slight curve) | 20.5 s.        | Roland Locke          | Lincoln, Nebr.      | May 1, 1926   |
| 200 meters (with turn)    | 20.6 s.        | Andrew Stanfield      | Los Angeles, Calif. | June 28, 1952 |
| 300 meters                | 33 s.          | Andy Stanfield        | Philadelphia, Pa.   | May 26, 1951  |
| 400 meters                | 45.9 s.        | Herbert McKeuley (F)  | Midwaukee, Wis.     | July 3, 1948  |
| 400 meters                | 1 m., 01 s.    | Mal Whitfield         | Antwerp, Belgium    | July 25, 1949 |
| 600 meters                | 1 m., 17.3 s.  | Mal Whitfield         | Long Beach, Calif.  | June 14, 1952 |
| 800 meters                | 1 m., 48.0 s.  | Mal Whitfield         | Orebro, Sweden      | Aug. 14, 1953 |
| 1,000 meters              | 2 m., 20.8 s.  | Mal Whitfield         | Eskilstuna, Sweden  | Aug. 10, 1953 |
| 1,500 meters              | 3 m., 42.8 s.  | Wes Santee            | Compton, Calif.     | June 4, 1954  |
| 2,000 meters              | 8 m., 12.2 s.  | Fred Wilt             | Finland             | July 20, 1950 |
| 3,000 meters              | 15 m., 26.8 s. | Fred Wilt             | Helsinki, Finland   | June 29, 1950 |
| 4,000 meters              | 25 m., 44 s.   | W. J. Kramer          | Celtic Park, N. Y.  | June 2, 1912  |
| 5,000 meters              | 30 m., 11.4 s. | Janusz Kusocinski (F) | Los Angeles, Calif. | July 31, 1932 |
| 10,000 meters             | 30 m., 33.4 s. | Curtis Stone          | Long Beach, Calif.  | June 20, 1952 |

## METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

|                        |                |                    |                 |                 |
|------------------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| 60 meters              | 6.6 s.         | Jesse Owens        | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 23, 1935   |
| 100 meters             | 16.7 s.        | Ben Johnson        | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 26, 1938   |
| 200 meters             | 22.2 s.        | Herbert Thompson   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 25, 1939   |
| 400 meters             | 47.9 s.        | Robt. Rodenkirchen | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Jan. 8, 1938    |
| 500 meters             | 1 m., 02.9 s.  | Theo. P. Ellison   | Brooklyn, N. Y. | 1 March 1, 1935 |
| 600 meters             | 1 m., 20.3 s.  | Roy Cochran        | New York, N. Y. | March 25, 1942  |
| 800 meters             | 1 m., 50 s.    | Mal Whitfield      | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 28, 1953   |
| 800 meters (long laps) | 1 m., 47 s.    | Mal Whitfield      | Chicago, Ill.   | March 28, 1953  |
| 1,000 meters           | 2 m., 26.4 s.  | James B. Herbert   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 26, 1938   |
| 1,500 meters           | 3 m., 48.4 s.  | John Borison       | New York, N. Y. | March 25, 1942  |
| 2,000 meters           | 5 m., 22.4 s.  | John Woodruff      | Hanover, N. H.  | March 14, 1940  |
| 3,000 meters           | 8 m., 17.7 s.  | Lloyd Hahn         | New York, N. Y. | March 26, 1927  |
| 4,000 meters           | 11 m., 27.4 s. | Glenn Cunningham   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 26, 1938   |
| 5,000 meters           | 14 m., 23.2 s. | Paavo Nurmi (F)    | Buffalo, N. Y.  | Feb. 12, 1925   |
|                        |                | Horace Ashenfelter | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 6, 1954    |
|                        |                | Horace Ashenfelter | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 20, 1954   |
|                        |                | William Ritola (F) | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 24, 1925   |
|                        |                | Donald R. Lash     | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 25, 1930   |

## WALKING—OUTDOOR

|          |                        |                     |                      |               |
|----------|------------------------|---------------------|----------------------|---------------|
| 1 mile   | 6 m., 29.6 s.          | F. P. Murray        | New York, N. Y.      | Oct. 27, 1883 |
| 2 miles  | 13 m., 48.6 s.         | F. P. Murray        | Williamsburg, L. I.  | May 30, 1884  |
| 3 miles  | 21 m., 09.2 s.         | F. P. Murray        | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 6, 1883  |
| 4 miles  | 29 m., 40.8 s.         | T. H. Armstrong Jr. | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 6, 1877  |
| 5 miles  | 36 m., 10 s.           | G. H. Goulding (F)  | New Brunswick, N. J. | Oct. 23, 1915 |
| 6 miles  | 43 m., 28.4 s.         | W. H. Purdy         | New York, N. Y.      | May 23, 1880  |
| 7 miles  | 50 m., 40.8 s.         | G. H. Goulding (F)  | New Brunswick, N. J. | Oct. 23, 1915 |
| 8 miles  | 52 m., 51.6 s.         | G. H. Merrill       | Boston, Mass.        | Oct. 5, 1880  |
| 9 miles  | 1 h., 1 m., 34 s.      | G. H. Goulding (F)  | New Brunswick, N. J. | Oct. 23, 1915 |
| 10 miles | 1 h., 10 m., 08 s.     | Harry Hinkel        | Forest Park, L. I.   | Oct. 23, 1926 |
| 15 miles | 1 h., 17 m., 40 1/2 s. | E. F. Merrill       | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 24, 1914 |
| 20 miles | 2 h., 2 m., 57.6 s.    | E. F. Merrill       | Boston, Mass.        | Oct. 5, 1880  |
| 25 miles | 2 h., 2 m., 57.6 s.    | William Plant       | Boston, Mass.        | Oct. 5, 1880  |
| 1 hour   | 3 h., 8 m., 10 s.      | J. B. Clark         | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 13, 1921 |
| 2 hours  | 4 h., 3 m., 35 s.      | J. B. Clark         | New York, N. Y.      | Dec. 5, 1879  |
|          | 7 m., 1,437 yd., 4 in. | R. F. Remer         | New York, N. Y.      | Dec. 5, 1879  |
|          | 14 ml., 1,115 yd.      | William Plant       | New York, N. Y.      | Nov. 24, 1918 |
|          |                        |                     |                      | Nov. 13, 1921 |

## WALKING—INDOOR

|         |                |                    |                 |                |
|---------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1 mile  | 6 m., 19.2 s.  | Henry H. Laskau    | New York, N. Y. | March 4, 1950  |
| 2 miles | 13 m., 37 s.   | G. H. Goulding (F) | New York, N. Y. | March 18, 1916 |
| 3 miles | 20 m., 49.8 s. | G. H. Goulding (F) | Brooklyn, N. Y. | March 30, 1912 |
| 4 miles | 28 m., 06.2 s. | G. H. Goulding (F) | Brooklyn, N. Y. | March 30, 1912 |
| 5 miles | 35 m., 48.4 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
| 6 miles | 43 m., 09.8 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |

## WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—OUTDOOR

|               |                    |                 |                    |               |
|---------------|--------------------|-----------------|--------------------|---------------|
| 3,000 meters  | 12 m., 52.7 s.     | Henry Laskau    | Long Beach, Calif. | June 20, 1952 |
| 5,000 meters  | 22 m., 56.8 s.     | Harry Hinkel    | Midwaukee, Wis.    | June 30, 1934 |
| 10,000 meters | 47 m., 05 s.       | Harry Hinkel    | Yonkers, N. Y.     | Nov. 2, 1926  |
| 15,000 meters | 1 h., 14 m., 36 s. | John Knackstedt | Forest Park, N. Y. | Nov. 18, 1934 |

## WALKING—METRIC DISTANCES—INDOOR

|               |                |                    |                 |                |
|---------------|----------------|--------------------|-----------------|----------------|
| 1,500 meters  | 6 m., 07.3 s.  | Henry Cleman (F)   | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 23, 1935  |
| 3,000 meters  | 6 m., 08.8 s.  | Louis Welch        | Boston, Mass.   | Feb. 10, 1934  |
| 4,000 meters  | 12 m., 49 s.   | William Plant      | Brooklyn, N. Y. | Feb. 13, 1926  |
| 5,000 meters  | 17 m., 13.2 s. | G. H. Goulding (F) | Brooklyn, N. Y. | March 30, 1912 |
| 6,000 meters  | 17 m., 51.2 s. | J. B. Pearman      | New York, N. Y. | March 14, 1925 |
| 7,000 meters  | 21 m., 50.6 s. | William Plant      | New York, N. Y. | Feb. 3, 1925   |
| 8,000 meters  | 31 m., 16.6 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
| 9,000 meters  | 35 m., 35.6 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
| 10,000 meters | 40 m., 10.8 s. | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |
|               | 44 m., 38 s.   | Ugo Frigerio (F)   | New York, N. Y. | March 28, 1925 |

## RELAY RACING

(Long track—More than 220 yards per lap. \*Denotes indoor record.)

|                             |  |   |
|-----------------------------|--|---|
| 400 meters (4x100)—39.8s.   | United States Team (Owens, Metcalfe, Draper, Wykoff), Berlin, Aug. 9, 1936.  | 880 yards (4x220)—1m. 24s. Univ. of Southern California (Patton, Stocks, Pasquale, Frazier), Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1949.   |
| 440 yards (4x110)—40.5s.    | University of Southern California (Leland LaFond, William C. Anderson, Payton Jordan, Adrian Talley), Fresno, Calif., May 14, 1938; Texas Univ. (D. Smith, J. Prewitt; A. Frieden, C. Thomas), Houston, Texas, May 29, 1954 and Modesto, Calif., May 22, 1954. | 1,000 meters medley relay (100, 200, 300, 400)—1m. 50s. United States Team (Mal Whitfield, Craig Dixon, Richard Ault, Andrew Stanfield), Basle, Switzerland, Aug. 20, 1949. 1m. 56.1s., New York A. C. (Willard Allen, John Kunit, Milton Flewelling, James McPoland), New York, N. Y., July 9, 1935. |
| 800 meters (4x200)—1m. 24s. | University of Southern California (Draper, Fitch, Abbott, Parsons), Los Angeles, Calif., June 1, 1934; U.S.C. (Patton, Frazier, Pasquale, Stocks), Los Angeles, Calif., May 20, 1949.  | * (440, 100, 200, 300)—1m. 59.1s. New York Curb Exchange A. A. (James Herbert, Harry Hoffman, Edward O'Sullivan, George Dee), New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.   |
|                             |  | 1000 yards sprint medley (440, 100, 220, 300)—  |



**\*1m. 52.0s.** N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), New York, N. Y., Feb. 14, 1953.

**1600 meters (4x400)—3m. 4s.**, United States Team (Matson, Cole, Moore, Whitfield), Helsinki, Finland, July 27, 1952.

**1 mile (4x40)—3m. 8.8s.**, United States Team (G. Cole, J. Mashburn, R. Pearman, M. Whitfield), London, Aug. 9, 1952. **\*3m. 14.4s.**, N. Y. Grand St. Boys (H. McKenley, A. Stanfield, G. Rhoden, M. Whitfield), Buffalo, N. Y., March 21, 1953.

**Two miles (4x800)—7m. 27.3s.**, Fordham Univ. (T. Foley, F. Tarsney, W. Persichetty, T. Courtney), Los Angeles, Calif., May 21, 1954. **\*7m. 33.9s.**, Selon Hall College (Anthony Luciano, Robert Rainer, Frank Fletcher, Chet Lipski), New York City, March 25, 1942.

**4 miles (4x1 mile)—16m. 52.6s.**, United States Team (J. Montes, W. Druetzler, W. Santee, J. Barnes), London, Aug. 4, 1952. **\*17m. 21.7s.**, Univ. of Pennsylvania (Gene Venke, Carl Coan, William McKinn, Daniel Dean), Buffalo, N. Y., Mar. 11, 1933.

**2,900 meters medley (400, 200, 800, 1,500)—6m. 58.9s.**, U. S. Army Team (H. Bright, G. Brown, H. Cryer, W. Druetzler), Buffalo, N. Y., June 28, 1953.

**Medley (440, 220, 880, mile)—7m. 18.8s.**, New York University (Leslie MacMitchell, Frank Cotter, Dave Lawyer, Bill Hulse), New York City, May 26, 1942. **\*7m. 25.3s.**, New York University (Fabian Francis, Jared Fangbner, Joe Gares, Leslie MacMitchell), New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

**2½ miles distance medley (880, 440, 1320, 1 mile)—9m. 50.4s.**, Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, L. Koby, A. Dallzell, W. Santee), Des Moines, Iowa, Apr. 24, 1954.

**Sprint medley relay (440, 220, 220, 880)—3m. 20.2s.**, Univ. of Kansas (F. Cindrich, R. Moody, R. Blair, W. Santee), Austin, Tex., Apr. 2, 1954.

#### HURDLE RACING

**60 yards: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—\*7.1s.**, Harrison Dillard, New York City, March 20, 1948. **Five 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—\*6.8s.**, Medill Gartsiser, Kansas City, Mo., Feb. 28, 1948. **Dirt track—\*6.8s.**, Harrison Dillard, Lafayette, Ind., March 22, 1947.

**65 meters: Five 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—8.3s.**, Allan Tolmich, New York City, Feb. 22, 1941.

**70 yards: Six 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—\*8.3s.**, Richard Attlesley, Navy Olympic Team, Washington, D.C., Jan. 12, 1952. **Six 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles (dirt track)—7.8s.**, Robert E. Wright, Chicago, March 6, 1942; Harrison Dillard, Chicago, Ill., March 15, 1947.

**120 yards: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.5s.**, Richard H. Attlesley, Fresno, Calif., May 13, 1950.

**110 meters: Ten 3 ft. 6 in. hurdles—13.5s.**, Richard Attlesley, Helsinki, Finland, July 10, 1950. **\*14.4s.**, Haakon Lidman (Sweden), Davisville, R. I., April 7, 1946. **\*15.8s.**, Sol Furth, Brooklyn, N. Y., Jan. 16, 1932.

**200 meters: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s.**, Fred Wolcott, Princeton, N. J., June 8, 1940; Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1947.

**220 yards: Ten 2 ft. 6 in. hurdles—22.3s.**, Harrison Dillard, Salt Lake City, Utah, June 21, 1947. **Around turn 23s.**, Harrison Dillard, Minneapolis, Minn., June 22, 1946.

**400 meters: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—50.6s.**, Glenn Hardin, Stockholm, Sweden, July 26, 1934.

**440 yards: Ten 3 ft. hurdles—51.6s.**, Charles Moore, London, Aug. 9, 1952.

#### STEEPLECHASE

**3,000 meters—8m. 45.4s.**, Horace Ashenfelter, Helsinki, July 25, 1952.

**3,000 meters—\*8m. 48.6s.**, Thomas Deckard, New York City, Feb. 27, 1937.

**2 miles—9m. 55.2s.**, Tom Deckard, New Orleans, La., Jan. 1, 1939. **\*9m. 35.4s.**, Joseph P. McCluskey, New York, N. Y., Feb. 22, 1941.

#### JUMPING—WITHOUT WEIGHTS

**Standing high jump—5 ft. 5¼ in.**, Leo Goehring, Travers Island, N. Y., June 14, 1913. **\*5 ft. 6 in.**, Harold M. Osborn, St. Louis, Mo., April 4, 1936.

**Running high jump—6 ft. 11½ in.**, Walt Davis, Dayton, Ohio, June 27, 1953. **Board take-off—6 ft. 10¼ in.**, Kenneth Wiesner, Chicago, Ill., March 28, 1953. **Dirt take-off—6 ft. 9¾ in.**, Melvin Walker, Indianapolis, Ind., March 20, 1937.

**Standing broad jump—11 ft. 4¾ in.**, Ray C. Ewry, St. Louis, Aug. 29, 1904.

**Running broad jump—26 ft. 8¼ in.**, Jesse Owens, Ann Arbor, Mich., May 25, 1935. **\*25 ft. 9 in.**, Jesse Owens, New York City, Feb. 23, 1936.

**Running, hop step and jump—51 ft. 7 in.**, Chuhei Nambu (Japan), Los Angeles, Calif., Aug. 4, 1932. **50 ft. 11½ in.**, Billy Brown, Philadelphia, Pa., June 29, 1941.

#### POLE VAULT

**For height—15 ft. 7¾ in.**, Cornelius Warmerdam, Modesto, Calif., Mar. 23, 1942. **\*15 ft. 8½ in.**, (board runway), Cornelius Warmerdam, Chicago, Ill., Mar. 20, 1942.

**For distance—28 ft. 2 in.**, Platt Adams, New York City, Oct. 31, 1910.

#### THROWING 16-LB. HAMMER

**Weight (including handle) 16 lbs., entire length 4 feet, thrown from 7-foot circle—195 ft. 4½ in.**, Martin Engel, Baltimore, Md., July 11, 1953.

#### PUTTING 16-LB. SHOT

**60 ft. 10 in.**, W. Parry O'Brien, Los Angeles, Calif., June 11, 1954.

**\*59 ft. 4 in.**, W. Parry O'Brien, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

**Right and left hands, with toe board—91 ft. 10½ in.**, (right hand, 50 ft. 6 in.; left hand, 41 ft. 4½ in.), Ralph Rose, Oakland, Calif., June 2, 1912. **Without toe board—91 ft. 10 in.**, (right hand, 49 ft. 10 in.; left hand, 42 ft.), Ralph Rose, American League Park, New York City, June 12, 1912.

#### THROWING THE DISCUS

**Weight, 4 lbs. 6½ oz. From 8 ft. 2½ in. circle—194 ft. 6 in.**, Fortune Gordien, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 22, 1953.

#### THROWING THE JAVELIN

**263 ft. 10 in.**, Franklin Held, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 8, 1953.

#### THROWING WEIGHTS

**\*56-lb. weight for distance, thrown with both hands from a 7-ft. circle, without follow—42 ft. 5¾ in.**, Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., June 12, 1954.

**56-lb. weight for height—16 ft. 11¼ in.**, P. Donoman, San Francisco, Calif., Feb. 20, 1914.

**35-lb. weight for distance—60 ft. 7¾ in.**, James H. Scholtz, New York, N. Y., Feb. 26, 1949. **\*63 ft. 5 in.**, Robert Backus, New York, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1954.

#### ALL-ROUND TRACK AND FIELD RECORD

**7,743 points**, Robert E. Richards, Pasadena, Calif., Aug. 25, 1951.

#### DECATHLON

**7,887 points (new scoring system)**, Robert Matthias, Helsinki, July 25-26, 1952.

#### PENTATHLON

**3,400 points**, Bratton Norton, Los Angeles, Calif., June 25, 1954.

### James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy Winners

The James E. Sullivan Memorial Trophy is awarded annually to the athlete who "by his (or her) performance, example and influence as an amateur, has done the most during the year to advance the cause of sportsmanship." The A. A. U. polls sports leaders throughout the country in its search.

| Year  | Name                | Sport  | Points | Year  | Name                    | Sport    | Points |
|-------|---------------------|--------|--------|-------|-------------------------|----------|--------|
| 1930. | Robert T. Jones     | Golf   | 1,625  | 1943. | Gilbert Dodds           | Track    | 800    |
| 1931. | Barney Berlinger    | Track  | 425    | 1944. | Ann Curtis              | Swimming | 694    |
| 1932. | J. A. Bausch        | Track  | 687    | 1945. | Felix A. Blanchard      | Football | 923    |
| 1933. | Glenn Cunningham    | Track  | 611    | 1946. | Arnold Tucker           | Football | 597    |
| 1934. | W. R. Bonthron      | Track  | 1,072  | 1947. | John B. Kelly, Jr.      | Rowing   | 603    |
| 1935. | W. L. Little, Jr.   | Golf   | 1,106  | 1948. | Robert B. Mathias       | Skating  | 1,491  |
| 1936. | Glenn Morris        | Track  | 1,398  | 1949. | Richard T. Hutton       | Track    | 917    |
| 1937. | J. D. Budke         | Tennis | 459    | 1950. | Fred Williams           | Track    | 1,112  |
| 1938. | Don Leahy           | Track  | 1,063  | 1951. | Rev. Robert E. Richards | Track    | 1,676  |
| 1939. | J. W. Burk          | Rowing | 1,013  | 1952. | Horace Ashenfelter      | Diving   | 1,676  |
| 1940. | J. Gregory Rice     | Track  | 848    | 1953. | Dr. Sammy Lee           | Track    | 1,689  |
| 1941. | Leslie MacMitchell  | Track  | 1,101  | 1954. | Mal Whitfield           | Track    |        |
| 1942. | Cornelius Warmerdam | Track  |        |       |                         |          |        |

### World's Fastest Motorcycle Record Set

The fastest speed ever recorded by a motorcycle, 191 m.p.h., was achieved by Johnny Allen, Fort Worth, Texas, on an especially built streamlined cycle at Bonneville Salt Flats, Utah, Sept. 3, 1955. John Caffey, Omaha, Nebr., set a 74-cu. in. Class A record of 140.41 m.p.h.

**Public Schools Athletic League of New York**

By Tom Orr, School Sports Authority

The Public Schools Athletic League of New York was organized in 1903 by the late General George Wingate as its first president. On Dec. 31, 1904, the P. S. A. L. presented its first athletic program with a track meet in Madison Square Garden and since then has held meets every year.

The league's program has been devoted to the development of healthy sportsmanship and good citizenship through athletics. More than 100,000 boys annually participate in basketball and indoor track, football, cross country, baseball, basketball, handball, ocean-turfed swimming, fencing, golf, tennis, hockey and football games.

**High School Indoor Track Records****SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn**

| Event              | Record       | Holder  | Year    |
|--------------------|--------------|---|---------|
| 50 yds.            | 0.56         | Sapirstein, Lincoln   | 1911    |
| 60 yds.            | 0.64         | Seem, John Wengert, New Utrecht                                     | 1912    |
| 70 yds.            | 0.08         | Thompson, Harris  | 1912    |
| 75 yds.            | 0.08.2       | Marshall, Charles   | 1916    |
| 100 yds.           | 0.10         | Reynolds, Edmund  | 1916    |
| 100 yds., Jr. heat | 0.10.8       | Reynolds, Edmund, Boys' High  | 1917    |
| 120 yd. hurdles    | 0.15.8       | Reynolds, Edmund, Eastern District H. S.                            | 1911    |
| 220 yds., Jr.      | 0.21.6       | Reynolds, Edmund  | 1919    |
| 220 yds., Sr.      | 0.22.8       | Reynolds, Edmund  | 1911    |
| 280 yds.           | 0.31         | Reynolds, Edmund, New Utrecht                                       | 1914    |
| 300 yds.           | 0.33.1       | McMahon, Morris   | 1912    |
| 310 yds.           | 0.30.4       | John Taylor, DeWitt Clinton   | 1915    |
| 880 yds. relay     | 1.34.6       | Boys' High, James Mullins, Morris Singleton, Ansley Thomas, Anthony | 1918    |
| 880 yds. run       | 1.58.6       | Seem, John Wengert  | 1915    |
| 1,000 yds.         | 2.10.9       | Seem, John Wengert  | 1915    |
| 1 Mile             | 4.27.4       | McMahon, Morris, George Washington                                  | 1918    |
| 12 lb. shot        | 56 ft. 9 in. | Reynolds, Edmund, Morris High                                       | 1914    |
| 16 lb. pump        | 5 ft. 4 in.  | Reynolds, Edmund  | 1919    |
| 100 yd. hurdles    | 0.14         | Hughes, Edmund  | 1915-16 |
| 120 yds. relay     | 2.12         | Boys' High (John Lamot, Rufus Gordon, Henry Lyons, Rudy Gittman)    | 1950    |
| 440 yd. relay      | 0.50.6       | Commercial (Kelley, Levinson, Gittman, Levin)                       | 1925    |
| 100 yd. relay, Jr. | 1.24.6       | Boys' (Bryce, Jones, Tackner, Simon)                                | 1914    |
| 880 yd. relay      | 1.44.2       | New Utrecht, John Taylor, Rudy Singleton, Lakow                     | 1917    |
| 880 yd. run        | 1.40.4       | McMahon, Morris, George Washington                                  | 1918    |
| 1,000 yds. relay   | 1.49.8       | McMahon, Morris, George Washington                                  | 1918    |
| 1 Mile             | 5.26.5       | McMahon, Morris, George Washington                                  | 1918    |
| 1,600 yds. relay   | 5.10.7       | Boys' High (John Taylor, Rufus Gordon, Henry Lyons, Rudy Gittman)   | 1950    |

**High School Outdoor Track Records****SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1955—Boys' High, Brooklyn**

| Event            | Record        | Holder             | Year |
|------------------|---------------|--------------------|------|
| 50 yds.          | 0.05.6        | DeWitt, Boys' High | 1914 |
| 60 yds.          | 0.09.6        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1914 |
| 70 yds.          | 0.10.5        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1912 |
| 75 yds.          | 0.10.5        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1911 |
| 100 yds.         | 0.21.6        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 100 yds., Jr.    | 0.21.6        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 120 yds.         | 0.49.0        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 130 yds.         | 1.59.2        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 1,000 yds.       | 2.16.4        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 1 Mile           | 4.25.2        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1918 |
| 1,600 yds. relay | 0.15.6        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1918 |
| 200 yds. relay   | 0.22.7        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1914 |
| 220 yds., Jr.    | 0.24.7        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1914 |
| 220 yds., Sr.    | 0.27.8        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 280 yds.         | 2.10.6        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 300 yds.         | 2.29.2        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 310 yds.         | 6 ft. 4 in.   | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 310 yds., Jr.    | 25 ft. 11 in. | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 310 yds., Sr.    | 56 ft. 11 in. | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 310 yds., Jr.    | 12 ft. 8 in.  | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 310 yds., Sr.    | 110 ft. 3 in. | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 440 yds. relay   | 0.49.8        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 1,000 yds. relay | 1.49.8        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 1 Mile           | 1.42.5        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 1,600 yds. relay | 1.42.5        | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |
| 2 Mile           | 4.18          | Reynolds, Edmund   | 1915 |

**Champions in Other School Sports, 1955****SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

BASKETBALL—Brooklyn  
 BASKETBALL—Queens  
 FENCING—Brooklyn  
 GOLF—Queens  
 HANDBALL—Queens  
 HOCKEY—Queens

**JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL**

BASKETBALL—Brooklyn, P. S. 122  
 BASKETBALL—Queens, P. S. 157  
 FENCING—Queens, P. S. 157  
 GOLF—Queens, P. S. 157

**ELEMENTARY SCHOOL**

BASKETBALL—Brooklyn, P. S. 122, Bronx, P. S. 157  
 BASKETBALL—Queens, P. S. 157  
 BASKETBALL—Brooklyn, P. S. 122, Queens, P. S. 157  
 BASKETBALL—Queens, P. S. 157

**VOCATIONAL HIGH SCHOOL**

BASKETBALL—Brooklyn  
 BASKETBALL—Queens  
 SWIMMING—Queens  
 INDOOR TRACK—Queens  
 OUTDOOR TRACK—Queens  
 BASKETBALL—Queens

# High School Indoor Swimming Records

| SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1953 | Event                | Record | Holder  | Year |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|---|------|
|                       | 50 yds. free         | 0:21.9 | Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs                   | 1953 |
|                       | 50 yds. breast       | 0:42.4 | Asher, Boys                                       | 1953 |
|                       | 50 yds. back         | 0:29.1 | Kurjak, Stuyvesant                                | 1953 |
|                       | 75 yds. breast       | 0:50   | Pappas, Richmond Hill                             | 1953 |
|                       | 75 yds. free         | 0:27.6 | Thompson, Commerce                                | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yds. free        | 0:53.2 | Donald Sheff, Lincoln                             | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yds. breast      | 1:05.5 | Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs                   | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yds. backstroke  | 1:04.0 | Richard Anwarter, Leo High School                 | 1953 |
|                       | 220 yds. free        | 2:03.9 | Marlin Maloney, Tech                              | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yd. relay        | 1:50.9 | Stuyvesant (Madison, J. M. J. Kennedy, W. J. ...) | 1953 |
|                       | 150 yd. medley relay | 1:24.9 | Richmond Hill (William, How, M. ...)              | 1953 |
|                       | 180 yd. relay        | 1:47.0 | Commerce (O'Neill, Greenwald, ...)                | 1953 |
|                       | 200 yd. relay        | 2:41   | Stuyvesant (Shaw, Croorman, ...)                  | 1953 |
|                       | 280 yd. relay        | 1:41.2 | Lincoln (H. ... van, Weir, ...)                   | 1953 |

# High School Indoor Skating Records

| SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1953 | Event      | Record | Holder            | Year |
|-----------------------|------------|--------|-------------------|------|
|                       | 440 yds.   | 0:46.4 | Horton Bryant     | 1953 |
|                       | 880 yds.   | 1:28.6 | Dreutnek, Erasmus | 1953 |
|                       | 1 1/2 mile | 2:18.6 | McCann, Bryant    | 1953 |
|                       | 1 mile Sr. | 3:42.2 | Rein, Stuyvesant  | 1953 |

# Catholic High Schools A. A. Outdoor Track Records

| SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1953 | Event                | Record         | Holder                        | Year |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------|
|                       | 100 yds.             | 0:09.9         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 200 yds.             | 0:21.2         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yd. high hurdles | 0:16.2         | Harmon, St. Ann's             | 1953 |
|                       | 220 yd. low hurdles  | 0:24.8         | Vernon Dixon, Bishop Loughlin | 1953 |
|                       | 400 yds.             | 0:19.4         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 880 yds.             | 1:36.7         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 880 yd. relay        | 1:15.5         | St. John's (V. ...)           | 1953 |
|                       | One mile             | 4:28.1         | Robert Sharma                 | 1953 |
|                       | 1/2 mile relay       | 3:27.4         | St. John's (V. ...)           | 1953 |
|                       | 2 mile relay         | 8:11.1         | St. John's (V. ...)           | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yd. dash         | 23 ft. 5 in.   | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yd. dash         | 8 ft. 4 in.    | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 12 ft. shot          | 8 ft. 4 in.    | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | Pole vault           | 12 ft. 4 in.   | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | Discus               | 125 ft. 4 in.  | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | Javelin              | 178 ft. 10 in. | Bob Windsor, Bishop Loughlin  | 1953 |

# Catholic High Schools A. A. Indoor Track Records

| SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1953 | Event                | Record         | Holder                        | Year |
|-----------------------|----------------------|----------------|-------------------------------|------|
|                       | 100 yds.             | 0:09.9         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 200 yds.             | 0:21.2         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yd. high hurdles | 0:16.2         | Harmon, St. Ann's             | 1953 |
|                       | 220 yd. low hurdles  | 0:24.8         | Vernon Dixon, Bishop Loughlin | 1953 |
|                       | 400 yds.             | 0:19.4         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 880 yds.             | 1:36.7         | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 880 yd. relay        | 1:15.5         | St. John's (V. ...)           | 1953 |
|                       | One mile             | 4:28.1         | Robert Sharma                 | 1953 |
|                       | 1/2 mile relay       | 3:27.4         | St. John's (V. ...)           | 1953 |
|                       | 2 mile relay         | 8:11.1         | St. John's (V. ...)           | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yd. dash         | 23 ft. 5 in.   | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yd. dash         | 8 ft. 4 in.    | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | 12 ft. shot          | 8 ft. 4 in.    | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | Pole vault           | 12 ft. 4 in.   | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | Discus               | 125 ft. 4 in.  | John Quigley, De La Salle     | 1953 |
|                       | Javelin              | 178 ft. 10 in. | Bob Windsor, Bishop Loughlin  | 1953 |

# Catholic High Schools A. A. Swimming Records

| SCHOOL CHAMPION, 1953 | Event                | Record | Holder                               | Year |
|-----------------------|----------------------|--------|--------------------------------------|------|
|                       | 50 yds. free         | 0:21.9 | Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs      | 1953 |
|                       | 50 yds. back         | 0:29.1 | Kurjak, Stuyvesant                   | 1953 |
|                       | 50 yds. free         | 0:27.6 | Thompson, Commerce                   | 1953 |
|                       | 50 yds. breast       | 0:42.4 | Asher, Boys                          | 1953 |
|                       | 75 yds. back         | 1:04.0 | Richard Anwarter, Leo High School    | 1953 |
|                       | 75 yds. free         | 0:27.6 | Thompson, Commerce                   | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yds. free        | 0:53.2 | Donald Sheff, Lincoln                | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yds. breast      | 1:05.5 | Robert Halbauer, Evander Childs      | 1953 |
|                       | 100 yds. backstroke  | 1:04.0 | Richard Anwarter, Leo High School    | 1953 |
|                       | 220 yd. medley relay | 1:40.9 | Richmond Hill (William, How, M. ...) | 1953 |
|                       | 150 yd. medley       | 1:24.9 | Richmond Hill (William, How, M. ...) | 1953 |
|                       | 200 yd. relay        | 1:46.0 | Stuyvesant (Shaw, Croorman, ...)     | 1953 |

# Catholic School Champions in Other Sports, 1953

BASKETBALL - St. Ann's  
BASKETBALL - St. Francis

HANDBALL - St. Ann's  
TENNIS - St. Ann's

## 67th Annual A.A.U. Track and Field Championships

Boulder, Colo., June 24-25, 1955

100 yds.—1, Morrow, Abilene Christian; 2, Richardson, Army; 3, Smith, Texas. Time—0:09.5.  
 220 yds.—1, Richard, Army; 2, Blair, Kansas;  
 3, Stanfield, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—0:21.0 (new meet record).  
 440 yds.—1, Jenkins, Villanova; 2, Lea, USAF; 3, Malocco, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—0:46.7.  
 880 yds.—1, Sowell, Pittsburgh; 2, Courtney, Fordham; 3, Tidwell, Kansas State. Time—1:47.6 (bettered listed world record).  
 1 mile—1, Santee, U.S.M.C.; 2, Dwyer, Army; 3, Seaman, Los Angeles A.C. Time—4:11.5.  
 3 miles—1, H. Ashenfelter, New York A.C.; 2, McKenzie, New York Pioneer Club; 3, Hunt, Los Angeles A.C. Time—14:45.2.  
 6 miles—1, Hart, Collegiate Track & Field Club, Philadelphia; 2, McKenzie, N. Y. Pioneer Club; 3, King, New York A.C. Time—31:58.5.  
 120-yd. high hurdles—1, Campbell, Indiana; 2, Youkers, Penn State; 3, Pratt, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—0:13.9.  
 220-yd. low hurdles—1, Pratt, N. Y. Pioneer Club; 2, Burton, Miami Univ.; 3, Jackson, West Chester State Teachers. Time—0:23.5.  
 440-yd. hurdles—1, Culbreath, Morgan State; 2, Atterberry, Army; 3, Luttrell, San Francisco Olympic Club. Time—0:52.0.  
 2-mile steeplechase—1, Reiser, Eugene Town Club; 2, W. Ashenfelter, N.Y.A.C.; 3, Shea, Northwestern. Time—10:20.7.  
 2-mile walk—1, Laskau, 82nd St. YMHA; 2, Huncke, Army; 3, McDonald, N. Y. Pioneer Club. Time—15:00.4.  
 High jump—1 (tie), Shelton, Los Angeles A.C.; 2, Dumas, Centennial H.S., Compton Calif., 6 feet 10 inches; 3, Wilson, Santa Clara Youth Center, 6 feet 8 inches.

Broad jump—1, G. Bell, unattached, Terre Haute, Ind., 26 feet 1/2 inch; 2, Bennett, Army, 25 feet 1 1/4 inches; 3, Andrews, Arizona, 25 feet 1/4 inch.

Pole vault—1, Richards, Los Angeles A.C., 15 feet; 2 (tie), Levack, Los Angeles A.C.; 3, Smith, Los Angeles A.C., 14 feet 6 inches.

Shot put—1, P. O'Brien, USAF, 58 feet 5 1/2 inches; 2, Jones, Miami (Ohio), 56 feet 3 inches; 3, Nieder, Kansas, 55 feet 10 inches.

Discus—1, P. O'Brien, USAF, 175 feet 7 inches; 2, Gordlen, Los Angeles A.C., 174 feet 6 inches; 3, Hoch, Los Angeles A.C., 171 feet 10 1/2 inches.

Javelin—1, Held, San Francisco Olympic Club, 260 feet 3 inches (new meet record); 2, Young, San Francisco Olympic Club, 251 feet 11 1/2 inches; 3, Miller, unattached, Phoenix, Ariz., 243 feet 10 1/2 inches.

Hop, step and jump—1, Paredes, Cuban National P.E. Institute, 50 feet 4 inches; 2, Sharpe, West Chester State Teachers, 48 feet 6 1/2 inches; 3, Flocke, unattached, Kansas City, Kans., 47 feet 5 inches.

56-lb. weight—Backus, New York A.C., 48 feet 3 inches (new American and meet record); 2, Dillon, New York A.C., 35 feet; 3, Berst, New York A.C., 34 feet 4 inches.

Hammer—1, Connolly, Boston A.A., 199 feet 8 inches (new American and meet record); 2, Backus, New York A.C., 185 feet 1 inch; 3, Felton, New York A.C., 171 feet 2 inches.

Point score—New York A.C., 111; Los Angeles A.C., 27 1/4; New York Pioneer Club, 54; San Francisco Olympic Club, 34 1/4; Miami (Ohio), 16; Kansas, 16; West Chester State Teachers, 14; Abilene Christian, 14; Indiana, 11.

## 67th Annual A.A.U. Indoor Track &amp; Field Championships

Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1955

60 yds.—John Haines, Pennsylvania. Time—0:06.1 (equals world indoor and meet record).  
 600 yds.—Charles Jenkins, Villanova. Time—1:11.9.  
 1,000 yds.—Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh. Time—2:08.2 (equals world indoor and meet record).  
 1 mile—Wes Santee, Lawrence, Kans. Time—4:07.9 (new meet record).  
 3 miles—Horace Ashenfelter, New York A.C. Time—13:54.0.  
 60-yd. high hurdles—Harrison Dillard, Cleveland, Ohio. Time—0:07.3.  
 Sprint medley relay—Pioneer Club Team A (Bowens, Ryan, Gathers, Stanfield). Time—1:53.8.  
 1-mile relay—Morgan State (Wade, Solomon, Rogers, Culbreath). Time—3:18.5.  
 2-mile relay—Syracuse (Milner, Vielbig, Armstrong, Shupe). Time—7:39.7.

1-mile walk—Henry Laskau, 82nd St. Y.M.H.A. Time—8:30.4.

Women's 640-yd. relay—German-American A.C. (Darnowski, Pelosi, Miller, Phillips). Time—1:18.8.

Broad jump—Pvt. Roselyn Range, Armed Forces, 25 feet 1 inch.

Shot put—Lieut. Parry O'Brien, Armed Forces and Los Angeles A.C., 59 feet 5 1/2 inches (new world indoor and meet record).

35-pound weight—Bob Backus, New York A.C., 60 feet 4 1/2 inches.

High jump—(tie), Lieut. J. Lewis Hall, Armed Forces; Ernie Shelton, Los Angeles A.C., 6 feet 8 1/4 inches.

Pole vault—Ret. Robert Richards, Los Angeles A.C., 15 feet 4 inches (new meet record).

Team point score—Pioneer Club, 24; New York A.C., 15; Los Angeles A.C., 10; Villanova, 9; N.Y.U., 6; Morgan State, 6.

## 34th Annual National Collegiate A.A. Track Championships

Los Angeles, Calif., June 17-18, 1955

100 yds.—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:09.6.  
 220 yds.—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:21.1 (new meet record).  
 440 yds.—J. W. Mathburn, Oklahoma A.&M. Time—0:46.6.  
 880 yds.—Tom Courtney, Fordham. Time—1:49.5.  
 1 mile—Jim Bailey, Oregon. Time—4:05.6.  
 2 miles—Ken Reiser, Oregon. Time—9:01.5.  
 120-yd. high hurdles—Milt Campbell, Indiana. Time—0:13.9 (ties meet record).  
 220-yd. low hurdles—Charles Pratt, Manhattan. Time—0:23.1.

High jump—Ernie Shelton, U.S.C., 6 feet 11 1/2 inches.

Broad jump—Joel Shankle, Duke, 24 feet 3 1/4 inches.

Pole vault—Don Bragg, Villanova, 15 feet 1 inch.

Shot put—Bill Nieder, Kansas, 57 feet 3 inches.

Discus—Des Koch, U.S.C., 176 feet 3/4 inch.

Javelin—Les Bltner, Kansas, 246 feet 1 inch.

Point score—Southern California, 42; U.C.I.A., 34; Kansas, 30; Oregon, 29; Northwestern, 20; Manhattan, 18; Villanova, 18; Duke, 16; Occidental, 14; Penn State, 14.

## 79th Annual I.C.A.A.A. Track and Field Championships

Downing Stadium, New York, N.Y., May 28, 1955

100 yds.—John Haines, Pennsylvania. Time—0:09.5 (new meet record).  
 220 yds.—Art Pollard, Penn State. Time—0:20.8.  
 440 yds.—Charles Jenkins, Villanova. Time—0:47.2.  
 880 yds.—Arnold Sowell, Pittsburgh. Time—1:49.1 (new meet record).  
 1 mile—Burr Grim, Maryland. Time—4:09.9 (new meet record).  
 2 miles—George King, N.Y.U. Time—9:15.7.  
 1-mile relay—Villanova (Moran, Mallin, Peterson, Jenkins). Time—3:15.2.  
 120-yd. high hurdles—Joe Shankle, Duke. Time—0:14.1.  
 220-yd. low hurdles—Charles Pratt, Manhattan. Time—0:23.0.  
 High jump—Wilfred Lee, Pennsylvania, 6 feet 6 1/2 inches.  
 Broad jump—Joel Shankle, Duke, 24 feet 8 inches.

Pole vault—Don Bragg, Villanova, 14 feet 6 inches (new meet record).

Shot put—Roosevelt Grier, Penn State, 55 feet 11 inches.

Discus—Roosevelt Grier, Penn State, 170 feet 6 inches.

Javelin—Al Cantello, La Salle, 228 feet 8 1/2 inches (new meet record).

Hammer—Don Seifert, Brown, 188 feet 10 inches (new meet record).

Metropolitan A.A.U. 100-yd. Handicap—Lindy Remigino, New York A.C. (scratch). Time—0:09.8.

A.A.U. 440-yd. Handicap—Lionel Stevens, St. John's (30 yds.). Time—0:47.8.

Point score—Manhattan, 38; Penn State, 33 1/4; Boston Univ., 17 1/2; Villanova, 17; Yale, 16 1/2; Duke, 10; Pennsylvania, 10; LaSalle, 9; Pittsburgh, 7 1/4; Cornell, 7; Princeton, 7; N.Y.U., 7.

## 61st Annual Pennsylvania Relays

Franklin Field, Philadelphia, Pa., April 29-30, 1955

**Heptagonal Mile Relay**—Cornell (Boland, Stanton, Morris, Dadagian). Time—3:20.8.  
**Metropolitan Mile Relay**—Manhattan (Ryan, Simmons, Moore, English). Time—3:19.3.  
**Pennsylvania State Teachers Mile Relay**—West Chester Teachers (Jackson, Davis, McAnerey, Lewis). Time—3:29.8.  
**Eastern Junior College Mile**—New York City Community College (Winakur, Norman, Allen, Lemonier). Time—3:31.8.  
**Distance medley relay**—N.Y.U. (Lockerbie, Frazier, Matza, King). Time—10:09.8.  
**440-yd. relay championship**—Morgan State (Waters, Johnson, Rogers, Kave). Time—0:41.8.  
**880-yd. relay championship**—Manhattan (Caselli, Pratt, Simmons, Moore). Time—1:28.6.  
**1-mile relay championship**—Villanova (Moran, Mallif, Heltsman, Jenkins). Time—3:17.6.  
**1-mile freshman championship**—Villanova (Sydnor, Budney, Simpson, Delany). Time—3:18.4 (new meet record).  
**Middle Atlantic Mile**—St. Joseph's, Philadelphia (Byrnes, McManue, Morgan, McLaughlin). Time—3:20.6 (new meet record).  
**2-mile relay championship**—Syracuse (Ritchie, Armstrong, Shupe, Viebig). Time—7:39.6.  
**4-mile relay championship**—Manhattan (Muller, St. Clair, Goodwin, Doulin). Time—17:41.2.  
**480-yd. shuttle hurdles relay**—Manhattan (Dooley, Bize, Knight, Pratt). Time—0:50.7.  
**Sprint medley championship**—Villanova (Moran, Heltsman, Mallif, Jenkins). Time—3:26.3.

### Individual Events

**100 yds.**—Lt. Rod Richard, Fort Lee, Va. Time—0:09.7.  
**120-yd. high hurdles**—Joel Shankle, Duke. Time—0:11.1 (new meet record).  
**400-meter hurdles**—Josh Culbreath, Morgan State. Time—0:53.2.  
**A.A.U. 400-meter hurdles**—Paul Thrash, Pittsburgh. Time—0:54.7.

**2 miles**—James Beatty, North Carolina. Time—9:19.8.  
**High jump**—(tie), George Dennis Morgan State; Robert Barksdale, Morgan State. Mark Harman, La Salle, Robert Davis, Georgia, 6 feet 4 inches.  
**Broad jump**—Joel Shankle, Duke, 23 feet 6 1/2 inches.  
**Pole vault**—Donald Bragg, Villanova, 14 feet 4 1/2 inches (new meet record).  
**Discus**—Stewart Thompson, Yale, 162 feet 2 1/2 inches.  
**Shot put**—Roosevelt Grier, Penn State, 54 feet 8 inches.  
**Javelin**—Al Cantello, La Salle, 233 feet 11 inches (new meet record).  
**Hammer**—Pvt. Martin Engel, Fort Dix, 183 feet 4 inches (new meet record).  
**High School Relays**  
**440 yds.**—Boys High, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Haber-sham, Davis, Youngblood, Barnwell). Time—0:43.6.  
**1 mile**—Avon Grove, Pa. (Booker, Johnson, Thomson, Lewis). Time—3:36.7.  
**1 mile**—Palmyra, N. J. (McCombs, Flourny, Long, Hinson). Time—3:30.2.  
**1 mile**—Moorestown, N. J. (Coldshaw, Marshall, Zwirner, Brooks). Time—3:41.3.  
**1 mile**—Camden, N. J. (Smith, Holmes, Huges, Stark). Time—3:33.2.  
**1 mile**—Dobbin's, Philadelphia (Huckett, Morton, Turner, Branham). Time—3:31.7.  
**1 mile**—Bordentown, M. I. (Diets, Yanes, Sutton, Dias). Time—3:36.5.  
**1 mile**—Huntington Mass. (McCorley, Clymes, Irons, Dionso). Time—3:41.4.  
**Medley relay**—Sasannah (Breedon, Fisher, Mattone, Dunn). Time—10:30.0.  
**1-mile championship**—Boys High, Brooklyn, N. Y. (Davis, Lunford, Barnwell, Bass). Time—3:23.8.  
**1 mile, prep schools**—Mercersburg, Pa. (Garcia, Anderson, Denham Hill). Time—3:30.3.

## 21st Annual Heptagonal Track and Field Championships

Princeton, N. J., May 14, 1955

**100 yds.**—John Haines, Pennsylvania. Time—0:09.5 (new meet record).  
**440 yds.**—Joseph Myers, Princeton. Time—0:47.8 (new meet record).  
**880 yds.**—Michael Browne, Cornell. Time—1:54.0.  
**1 mile**—Robert Schaller, Yale. Time—4:18.1.  
**2 miles**—Jack Vodrey, Princeton. Time—8:34.1.  
**440-yd. relay**—Pennsylvania (Berman, Lebegood, Kline, Haines). Time—0:42.5.  
**1-mile relay**—Cornell (Lattomus, Dadagian, Stanton, Morris). Time—3:18.0.  
**120-yd. high hurdles**—Richard Mathewson, Cornell. Time—0:14.7.  
**220-yd. low hurdles**—Wallace Mossop, Navy. Time—0:23.8.

**High jump**—Wilfred Lee, Pennsylvania, 6 feet 5 inches.  
**Broad jump**—Bob Rittenburg, Harvard, 23 feet 5 1/2 inches.  
**Pole vault**—(tie), Bill Howell and David McIntyre, Navy; Billy Buchanan and Louis Meizer, Dartmouth; Kirby Smith, Harvard; Nathan Bachley, Cornell, Mike Keating, Army, all 13 feet.  
**Shot put**—Stewart Thompson, Yale, 53 feet 3 inches.  
**Discus**—Arthur Siler, Harvard, 155 feet 5 1/2 inches.  
**Javelin**—Donald Aber, Navy, 196 feet 11 1/2 inches.  
**Hammer**—Albert Hall, Cornell, 193 feet 7 inches.  
**Team point score**—Cornell, 44-1 28; Yale, 44; Harvard, 43-2 7; Navy, 31-2 2; Army, 27-1 28.

## 55th Annual Western Conference Track and Field Championships

Columbus, Ohio, May 28, 1955

**100 yds.**—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:09.5.  
**220 yds.**—Jim Golliday, Northwestern. Time—0:21.3.  
**440 yds.**—Kevan Casper, Michigan State. Time—0:47.8.  
**880 yds.**—Peter Oray, Michigan. Time—1:31.4.  
**1 mile**—John Moule, Michigan. Time—4:14.8.  
**2 miles**—Rich Ferguson, Iowa. Time—9:24.4.  
**120-yd. high hurdles**—Willard Thomson, Illinois. Time—0:14.0 (ties meet record).  
**220-yd. low hurdles**—Willard Thomson, Illinois. Time—0:23.0.  
**1-mile relay**—Michigan (Sloun, Gray, Floodin, Scruggs). Time—3:14.4.

**High jump**—Mark Booth, Michigan, 6 feet 6 inches.  
**Broad jump**—Clarence Stelstra, Michigan, 23 feet 5 1/2 inches.  
**Pole vault**—Bob Appleman, Michigan, 13 feet 8 3/4 inches.  
**Shot put**—Dave Owen, Michigan, 54 feet 4 1/2 inches.  
**Discus**—Jerry Helgeon, Minnesota, 159 feet 6 1/2 inches.  
**Point score**—Michigan, 62-1 6; Illinois, 31-18/18; Iowa, 25-2 9; M. I. Tech, 24-1 8; Michigan State, 19-1 9; Ohio State, 10-2 9; Indiana, 14-1 8.

## 22nd Annual National Interscholastic Track Championships (Indoor)

Madison Square Garden, New York, N.Y., Feb. 19, 1955

**60 yds.**—Joseph Elder, Rindge Technical, Cambridge, Mass. Time—0:06.5.  
**440 yds.**—Ed Collymore, Rindge Technical. Time—0:51.1.  
**1,000 yds.**—John Slowik, James Monroe. Time—2:19.8.  
**1 mile**—Gerald Costello, Edison Vocational. Time—4:29.2.  
**60-yd. high hurdles**—Francis Washington, Boston Trade High. Time—0:07.8.

**6-lap relay**—Boys High (Youngblood, Davis, Mun, Barnwell). Time—1:41.7.  
**1-mile relay**—Boys High (Jerry, C. G. Smith, Simon, Z. Smith, H. Smith). Time—3:24.4 (new meet record).  
**High jump**—(tie), Mike Herman, Lincoln, And. Y. and the Verano, 6 feet 1 1/2 inches.  
**12-lb. shot put**—William Mackie, Hill School, 55 feet 11 1/2 inches.  
**Team point score**—Rindge Technical, 10; New Rochelle, 7; New Utrecht, 6 1/2; Boys High, 6 1/2.

## Speed Skating Championships in 1955

### UNITED STATES NATIONAL OUTDOOR

St. Paul, Minn., Jan. 29-30

#### Men

220 yds.—Bill Carow, West Allis, Wis. Time—0:16.4.  
440 yds.—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, Minn. Time—0:36.8.  
880 yds.—Ken Bartholomew. Time—1:21.2.  
1 1/4 mile—Ken Bartholomew. Time—2:36.2.  
1 mile—Arnold Uhrlass, Newburgh, N. Y. 3:30.7.  
2 miles—Gene Sandvig, Minneapolis, Minn. Time—6:46.8.

5 miles—Ken Bartholomew. Time—13:50.7.  
Point score—Ken Bartholomew, Minneapolis, Minn., 160 pts.

#### Women

220 yds.—Pat Gibson, Madison, Wis. Time—0:20.2 (new American record).  
440 yds.—Pat Gibson. Time—0:40.8.  
880 yds.—Pat Gibson. Time—1:36.8.  
1 1/4 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—2:27.6.  
1 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—3:44.8.  
Point score—Pat Gibson, 150 pts.

### UNITED STATES NATIONAL INDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 26-27

#### Men

440 yds.—Bill Disney, Pasadena, Calif. Time—0:40.1.  
880 yds.—Bob Olson, Glendale, Calif. Time—1:16.0.  
1 1/4 mile—Jay Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y. Time—2:09.6.  
1 mile—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—2:56.3.  
5 miles—Bill Disney, Pasadena, Calif. Time—15:49.1.  
Point score—(tie), Bill Disney, Pasadena.

Calif.; Jay Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y., 100 pts.

#### Women

440 yds.—Barbara M. DeSchepper, Detroit, Mich. Time—0:43.4.  
880 yds.—Barbara M. DeSchepper. Time—1:29.3.  
1 1/4 mile—Barbara M. DeSchepper. Time—2:21.6.  
1 mile—Barbara M. DeSchepper. Time—3:15.2.  
Point score—Barbara M. DeSchepper, Detroit, Mich., 120 pts.

### NORTH AMERICAN OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Saranac Lake, N. Y., Feb. 12-13

#### Men

220 yds.—Jay Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y. Time—0:20.2.  
440 yds.—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—0:37.9.  
880 yds.—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—1:24.3.  
1 1/4 mile—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—2:19.1.  
1 mile—Jay Hasbrouck. Time—3:12.8.  
5 miles—Dick Walton, New York, N. Y. Time—6:24.3.  
5 miles—Alec Grogan, Pittsfield, Mass. Time—16:25.6.

Point score—Jay Hasbrouck, Newburgh, N. Y., 160 pts.

#### Women

220 yds.—Pat Gibson, Madison, Wis. Time—0:21.7.  
440 yds.—Pat Gibson. Time—0:42.8.  
880 yds.—Jeanne Robinson, Detroit, Mich. Time—1:35.4.  
1 1/4 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—2:35.5.  
1 mile—Pat Gibson. Time—3:26.0.  
Point score—Pat Gibson, Madison, Wis., 140 pts.

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Men—Moscow, USSR, Feb. 19-20

500 meters—T. Salonen, Finland. Time—0:42.6.  
5,000 meters—Boris Shilkov, USSR. Time—8:45.3.  
1,500 meters—Oleg Goncharenko, USSR.  
10,000 meters—Sigge Ericsson, Sweden. Time—17:09.8.

Point score—1, Sigge Ericsson, Sweden, 194 996;  
2, Oleg Goncharenko, USSR, 195.831; 3, Boris Shilkov, USSR, 195.858.

Women—Kuopio, Finland, Feb. 13

Point score—1, Rimma Zhukova, USSR, 212.857 pts.; 2, Tamara Rykova, USSR, 215.007; 3, Sofia Kondakova, USSR, 215.563.

## Figure Skating Championships in 1955

### U. S. NATIONAL CHAMPIONSHIPS

Colorado Springs, Colo., March 30—April 2

Men—Hayes Alan Jenkins, Colorado Springs, Colo.  
Ladies—Tenley Albright, Newton, Mass.  
Pairs—Carole Ann Ormaca and Robin Greiner, Fresno, Calif.  
Junior Men—Tom Moore, Seattle, Wash.  
Junior Ladies—Nancy Heiss, New York, N. Y.  
Junior Pairs—Maribel Owen and Charles Foster, Boston, Mass.  
Novice Men—James Short, Los Angeles, Calif.  
Novice Ladies—Carol Wanek, New York, N. Y.  
Gold Dance—Carmel and Edward Bodel, Lafayette, Calif.  
Silver Dance—Barbara Stein and Ray Sato, Los Angeles, Calif.

### WORLD CHAMPIONSHIPS

Vienna, Austria, Feb. 15-18

Men—Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States.  
Ladies—Tenley Albright, United States.  
Pairs—Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, Canada.  
Dance—Jean Westwood and Lawrence Demmy, Great Britain.

### NORTH AMERICAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Regina, Sask., Canada, March 15-16

Men—Hayes Alan Jenkins, United States.  
Ladies—Tenley Albright, United States.  
Pairs—Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, Canada.  
Dance—Carmel Bodel and Edward Bodel, United States.

### CANADIAN CHAMPIONSHIPS

Toronto, Ont., Canada, Jan. 20-22

Men—Charles Snelling, Toronto, Ont.  
Ladies—Carol Jane Pacht, Ottawa, Ont.  
Pairs—Frances Dafoe and Norris Bowden, Toronto.  
Four—Peggy Lount, Jackie Oldham, Ian Campbell and Clifford Spearing, Toronto, Ont.  
Junior Men—Donald Jackson, Ottawa, Ont.  
Junior Ladies—Wanda June Beasley, Toronto, Ont.  
Senior Dance—Linds Johnston and Jeffery Johnston, London, Ont.  
Junior Dance—Barbara Jean Jacques and Gordon Manzie, Toronto, Ont.  
Waltz—Beverly de Nance, and William A. de Nance, Jr., Toronto.  
Tenstep—Linds Johnston and Jeffery Johnston, London, Ont.

### U. S. SECTIONALS

Eastern, Princeton, N. J., Mar. 10-12—Men: David Travers, Buffalo, N. Y.; Ladies: Muriel Reich, Lake Placid, N. Y.; Pairs: Max Kay Keller and Richard Keller, Buffalo, N. Y.  
Midwestern, Minneapolis, Minn., Feb. 17-19—Men: Barlow Nelson, Colorado Springs, Colo.; Ladies: Charlene Adams, Chicago, Ill.; Junior Pairs: Janet Harley and Roy Pringle, Detroit, Mich.

Pacific Coast, Los Angeles, Mar. 3-5—Men: Tom Moore, Seattle, Wash.; Ladies: Sherry Dorsey, Seattle, Wash.; Pairs: Patricia Kilgore and James Barlow, Los Angeles, Calif.

## Chances of Scoring a Hole-in-One

Based on 20 years of play in the New York World-Telegram and The Sun Tournament, 1932-1953 the chances of scoring an ace are 8,608 to one. Ten aces were scored in the 20-year period, as follows: Jack Hagen, Oceanside, N. Y., at Bayside, 1933; Frank S. Schriver, Chester, N. Y., at Forest Hill N. Y., at Bayside, 1941; Emery Thomas, at Forest Hill, 1947; Al Collins, Leewood, 1950; Ernest R. Knollwood, 1953.

# World Swimming Records

Approved by International Swimming Federation, Sept. 8, 1955

## MEN'S FREE STYLE

| Distance            | Time      | Holder            | Country   | Where made          | Date          |
|---------------------|-----------|-------------------|-----------|---------------------|---------------|
| 100 yds             | 0:49.2    | Richard Cleveland | U. S. A.  | Columbus, Ohio      | Feb. 23, 1952 |
| 100 meters          | 0:54.8... | Richard Cleveland | U. S. A.  | New Haven, Conn.    | Apr. 1, 1954  |
| 200 meters          | 2:03.4... | J. C. Wardrop     | Gr. Brit  | Columbus, Ohio      | Mar. 4, 1955  |
| 220 yards           | 2:04.4    | J. C. Wardrop     | Gr. Brit  | Columbus, Ohio      | Mar. 4, 1955  |
| 400 meters          | 4:26.7    | Ford H. Konno     | U. S. A.  | New Haven, Conn.    | Apr. 3, 1954  |
| 440 yards           | 4:28.1    | John B. Marshall  | Australia | New Haven, Conn.    | Feb. 17, 1951 |
| 800 meters          | 9:30.7    | Ford H. Konno     | U. S. A.  | Honolulu, T. H.     | July 7, 1951  |
| 880 yards           | 9:37.5    | John B. Marshall  | Australia | Seattle, Wash.      | July 23, 1950 |
| 1,500 meters        | 18:19.0   | H. Furuhachi      | Japan     | Los Angeles, Calif. | Aug. 16, 1949 |
| 1,760 yds. (1 mile) | 19:49.4   | John B. Marshall  | Australia | New Haven, Conn.    | July 7, 1950  |

## MEN'S BREAST-STROKE

|            |        |                 |          |                  |              |
|------------|--------|-----------------|----------|------------------|--------------|
| 100 yards  | 1:04.3 | L. Brock        | Sweden   | Lund, Sweden     | May 29, 1953 |
| 100 meters | 1:09.8 | M. Petruszewicz | Poland   | Wroclaw, Poland  | May 23, 1954 |
| 200 meters | 2:33.7 | M. Furukawa     | Japan    | Tokyo, Japan     | Aug. 5, 1955 |
| 500 yards  | 2:38.0 | R. Howley, Jr.  | U. S. A. | New Haven, Conn. | Apr. 1, 1955 |

## MEN'S BUTTERFLY

|            |        |             |          |                    |                |
|------------|--------|-------------|----------|--------------------|----------------|
| 100 yards  | 0:54.7 | A. Wiggins  | U. S. A. | Columbus, Ohio     | Jan. 22, 1955  |
| 100 meters | 1:01.5 | A. Wiggins  | U. S. A. | New Haven, Conn.   | Apr. 2, 1955   |
| 200 meters | 2:21.6 | J. Nakagawa | Japan    | Tokyo, Japan       | Sept. 17, 1954 |
| 220 yards  | 2:26.1 | Ph. Drake   | U. S. A. | Chapel Hill, N. C. | July 20, 1955  |

## MEN'S BACK-STROKE

|            |                        |            |          |                |               |
|------------|------------------------|------------|----------|----------------|---------------|
| 100 yards  | 0:55.7                 | Y. Oyakawa | U. S. A. | Columbus, Ohio | Feb. 27, 1954 |
| 100 meters | 1:02.1                 | G. Bozon   | France   | Troyes, France | Feb. 27, 1955 |
| 200 meters | 2:18.3                 | G. Bozon   | France   | Algiers, Alg.  | June 26, 1953 |
| 220 yards  | (No record registered) |            |          |                |               |

## MEN'S INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

|            |        |               |             |                    |              |
|------------|--------|---------------|-------------|--------------------|--------------|
| 400 yards  | 4:36.9 | J. C. Wardrop | Gr. Brit    | New Haven, Conn.   | Apr. 1, 1955 |
| 400 meters | 5:15.4 | V. Strouganov | U. S. S. R. | Mosk., U. S. S. R. | Oct. 2, 1954 |

## MEN'S FREE STYLE RELAYS

|                  |        |   |          |                  |               |
|------------------|--------|---|----------|------------------|---------------|
| 400 yds. (4x100) | 3:21.3 | Yale Univ.<br>(K. Donovan, H. Gid-<br>ceone, D. Armstrong,<br>J. Niles) | U. S. A. | New Haven, Conn. | Feb. 12, 1955 |
| 400 m. (4x100)   | 3:46.8 | Nat'l team<br>(H. Suzuki, A. Tani,<br>T. Goto, M. Koga)                 | Japan    | Tokyo, Japan     | Aug. 6, 1953  |
| 800 yds. (4x100) | 7:39.9 | Yale Univ.<br>(W. Moore, J. Mc-<br>Lane, M. Smith, D.<br>Sheff)         | U. S. A. | New Haven, Conn. | Feb. 14, 1953 |
| 800 m. (4x100)   | 8:29.4 | Yale Univ.<br>(W. Moore, J. Mc-<br>Lane, D. Sheff, R.<br>Thoman)        | U. S. A. | New Haven, Conn. | Feb. 16, 1952 |

## MEN'S MEDLEY RELAYS

|                  |        |   |          |                |               |
|------------------|--------|---|----------|----------------|---------------|
| 400 yds. (4x100) | 3:48.0 | Ohio State<br>(Y. Oyakawa, A. Hig-<br>gins, B. Ledger, D.<br>Cleveland) | U. S. A. | Columbus, Ohio | Jan. 22, 1955 |
| 400 m. (4x100)   | 4:15.7 | Nat'l team<br>(K. Hase, M. Furu-<br>kawa, T. Ishimoto, M.<br>Koga)      | Japan    | Osaka, Japan   | Aug. 13, 1955 |

## WOMEN'S FREE STYLE

|                     |         |              |           |                   |                |
|---------------------|---------|--------------|-----------|-------------------|----------------|
| 100 yards           | 0:58.1  | J. Alderson  | U. S. A.  | Chicago, Ill.     | July 30, 1954  |
| 100 meters          | 1:04.6  | W. den Ouden | Neth.     | Amsterdam, Neth.  | Feb. 27, 1936  |
| 200 meters          | 2:21.7  | R. Hveger    | Denmark   | Aarhus, Den.      | Sept. 11, 1938 |
| 220 yards           | 2:22.6  | R. Hveger    | Denmark   | Copenhagen, Den.  | Apr. 23, 1939  |
| 400 meters          | 5:00.1  | R. Hveger    | Denmark   | Copenhagen, Den.  | Sept. 15, 1940 |
| 440 yards           | 5:07.9  | Ann Curtis   | U. S. A.  | Seattle, Wash.    | May 3, 1947    |
| 800 meters          | 10:42.4 | V. Gyenge    | Hungary   | Budapest, Hungary | June 28, 1953  |
| 880 yards           | 11:00.2 | L. Crapp     | Australia | Townsville, Aust. | June 25, 1954  |
| 1,500 meters        | 20:46.5 | L. de Nbs    | Neth.     | Utrecht, Neth.    | July 23, 1955  |
| 1,760 yds. (1 mile) | 22:05.5 | L. de Nbs    | Neth.     | Utrecht, Neth.    | Aug. 12, 1955  |

## WOMEN'S BUTTERFLY

|            |        |            |       |                  |               |
|------------|--------|------------|-------|------------------|---------------|
| 100 yards  | 1:06.1 | M. Kok     | Neth. | Hilversum, Neth. | Apr. 3, 1955  |
| 100 meters | 1:13.7 | A. Voorbij | Neth. | Naarden, Neth.   | July 14, 1955 |

## WOMEN'S BACK-STROKE

|            |        |            |       |                  |                |
|------------|--------|------------|-------|------------------|----------------|
| 100 yards  | 1:04.6 | G. Wielema | Neth. | Hilversum, Neth. | Mar. 13, 1950  |
| 100 meters | 1:10.9 | C. Kint    | Neth. | Rotterdam, Neth. | Sept. 22, 1939 |
| 200 meters | 2:35.3 | G. Wielema | Neth. | Hilversum, Neth. | Apr. 2, 1950   |

## WOMEN'S INDIVIDUAL MEDLEY

|            |        |            |         |                   |               |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|
| 400 meters | 5:40.8 | E. Szekely | Hungary | Budapest, Hungary | July 13, 1955 |
|------------|--------|------------|---------|-------------------|---------------|

## WOMEN'S FREE STYLE RELAYS

|                  |        |  |          |                     |               |
|------------------|--------|--|----------|---------------------|---------------|
| 400 yds. (4x100) | 3:59.2 | Walter Reed S. C.<br>(K. Knapp, S. Mann,<br>W. Werner, M. Gil-<br>lette) | U. S. A. | Daytona Beach, Fla. | Apr. 16, 1954 |
| 400 m. (4x100)   | 4:24.4 | Nat'l team<br>(I. Novak, J. Temes,<br>E. Novak, K. Szoke)                | Hungary  | Helsinki, Finland   | Aug. 1, 1952  |

## WOMEN'S MEDLEY RELAY

|                  |        |  |          |                     |               |
|------------------|--------|--|----------|---------------------|---------------|
| 400 yds. (4x100) | 4:33.5 | Walter Reed S. C.<br>(S. Mann, M. Sears,<br>B. Mullen, W. Werner)          | U. S. A. | Daytona Beach, Fla. | Apr. 9, 1955  |
| 400 m. (4x100)   | 5:00.1 | Nat'l team<br>(J. van Alphen, H.<br>Brulins, A. Voorbij,<br>H. Balkenende) | Neth.    | Paris, France       | July 17, 1955 |

## Swimming National Championships in 1955

### MEN'S NATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Los Angeles, Calif., July 29-22

100-meter Freestyle—1, Sandy Gideonese, New Haven S.C.; 2, Richard Cleveland, Hawaii S.C.; 3, John Glover, New York A.C. Time—0:57.6.

200-meter Freestyle—1, William Woolsey, unattached, Hawaii; 2, Ford Konno, Hawaii S.C.; 3, George Onekea, Jr., Hawaii S.C. Time—2:08.2 (new championship record).

400-meter Freestyle—1, Ford Konno, Hawaii S.C.; 2, William Woolsey, unattached, Honolulu, T.H.; 3, George Onekea, Hawaii S.C. Time—4:38.7.

1,500-meter Freestyle—1, George Onekea, Jr., Hawaii S.C.; 2, George Breen, unattached; 3, William Yorzyk, New Haven, S.C. Time—18:52.3.

200-meter Breast Stroke—1, Bob Mattson, No. Carolina State; 2, Charles Hardin, New Haven S.C.; 3, Dick Faden, No. Carolina State. Time—2:46.8 (new American and championship record).

200-meter Butterfly—1, Bill Yorzyk, New Haven S.C.; 2, George Harrison, Berkeley City Club; 3, Jack Nelson, U.S.A.F.E. Time—2:29.1 (new championship record).

100-meter Back Stroke—1, Yoshi Oyakawa, Hawaii S.C.; 2, Frank McKinney, Indianapolis A.C.; 3, Al Wiggins, unattached, Honolulu, T.H. Time—1:05.3 (new championship record).

200-meter Back Stroke—1, Yoshi Oyakawa,

Hawaii S.C.; 2, Frank McKinney, Indianapolis A.C.; 3, Al Wiggins, unattached, Pittsburgh, Pa. Time—2:26.1 (new American and championship record).

400-meter Individual Medley—1, George Harrison, Berkeley City Club; 2, Bob Mattson, No. Carolina State; 3, Tim Jecko, Walter Reed S.C. Time—5:23.3 (new American and championship record).

400-meter Medley Relay—1, New Haven S.C. (Kennedy, Hardin, Yorzyk, Gideonese); 2, North Carolina State; 3, Hawaii S.C. Time—4:28.6 (new championship record).

800-meter Freestyle Relay—1, New Haven S.C. "A" (Phair, Yorzyk, Armstrong, Smith); 2, Hawaii S.C.; 3, Del Mar "A". Time—8:54.2.

Springboard Dive—1, Don Harper, unattached, 597.85 pts.; 2, Joaquin Capilla, Mexican Swim. Fed., 594.05; 3, David Browning, U. S. Navy, 592.95.

10-meter Platform Dive—1, Gary Tobian, Los Angeles A.C., 551.10 pts.; 2, Joaquin Capilla, Mexican Swim. Fed., 506.40; 3, Jerry Harrison, Pasadena A.C., 495.75.

Point score—George Onekea, 15; Yoshi Oyakawa, 14; William Yorzyk, 13.

Team point score—New Haven S.C. 65; Hawaii S.C., 44; North Carolina State, 35.

### WOMEN'S NATIONAL OUTDOOR CHAMPIONSHIPS

Fairmount Park, Philadelphia, Pa., Aug. 11-14

100-meter Freestyle—1, Wanda Werner, Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Helen Stewart, Vancouver A.S.C.; 3, Dougie Gray, Walter Reed S.C. Time—1:06.1.

400-meter Freestyle—1, Dougie Gray, Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Marley Shriver, Los Angeles A.C.; 3, Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A. Time—5:16.1.

800-meter Freestyle—1, Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A.; 2, Dougie Gray, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Marley Shriver, Los Angeles A.C. Time—10:54.3.

1,500-meter Freestyle—1, Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A.; 2, Dougie Gray, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Luella Lilly, Multnomah A.C. Time—21:15.4.

100-meter Back Stroke—1, Carin Cone, unattached, Ridgewood, N. J.; 2, Cynthia Gill, Ft. Lauderdale S.A.; 3, Coralie O'Connor, Lafayette S.C. Time—1:15.6.

200-meter Back Stroke—1, Carin Cone, unattached, Ridgewood, N. J.; 2, Mary Ann Marchino, Indianapolis A.C.; 3, Maureen Murphy, Multnomah A.C. Time—2:45.0.

100-meter Butterfly—1, Betty Mullen, Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Mary Jane Sears, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Shelley Mann, Walter Reed S.C. Time—1:15.0.

200-meter Breast Stroke—1, Mary Jane Sears, Walter S.C.; 2, Marie Gillett, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Susan Doll, Santa Clara S.C. Time—3:01.4.

400-meter Individual Medley—1, Marie Gillett,

Walter Reed S.C.; 2, Mary Jane Sears, Walter Reed S.C.; 3, Nancy Simons, unattached, Chicago, Ill. Time—6:01.5.

1-meter Springboard Dive—1, Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 446.10 pts.; 2, Ann Cooper, Los Angeles A.C., 398.25; 3, Phyllis Shields, Indianapolis A.C., 384.20.

3-meter Springboard Dive—1, Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 525.15 pts.; 2, Jeanne Stunyo, Detroit A.C., 500.00; 3, Emily T. Houghton, Detroit A.C., 468.60.

Platform Dive—1, June Irwin, Pasadena A.C., 262.95 pts.; 2, Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 256.95; 3, Gail Benton, Los Angeles A.C., 212.40.

400-meter Medley Relay—1, Walter Reed S.C. (S. Mann, M. Sears, B. Mullen, W. Werner); 2, Multnomah A.C.; 3, Indianapolis A.C. Team "A". Time—5:07.0.

800-meter Freestyle Relay—1, Walter Reed S.C. (S. Mann, M. Gillett, D. Gray, W. Werner); 2, Santa Clara S.C.; 3, Los Angeles A.C. Team "A". Time—10:10.3.

Point score—Dougie Gray, Walter Reed S.C., 21; Patricia McCormick, Los Angeles A.C., 19; Carolyn Green, Ft. Lauderdale S.A., 18; Mary Jane Sears, Walter Reed S.C., 17.

Team point score—Walter Reed S.C., 108; Los Angeles A.C., 60; Ft. Lauderdale S.A., 37; Santa Clara S.C., 27; Indianapolis A.C. and Multnomah A.C., 22.

32nd Annual N.C.A.A. Championships, Oxford, 51; Yale, 51.

Western Conference Championships, Columbus, Canadian National Exhibition Marathon, Toronto, Ont., Sept. 9—Chiff Lumsden, New Toronto.

Ohio, Mar. 24-26—Ohio State, 90 pts.; Michigan, Ohio, Mar. 5 Ohio State, 123; Michigan, 105 1/2.

Ohio, Mar. 5 Ohio State, 123; Michigan, 105 1/2.

## National Handball Championships in 1955

National A. A. U. Four-wall Championship, New Haven Conn., Apr. 16-23—Singles: Sam Costa, Brooklyn, N. Y., def. Bill Lauro, Brooklyn, 21-18, 21-17. Doubles: Joe Ingrassia-John Abate, New York A. C., def. Sam Costa-T. Fasano, 21-6, 21-5.

National A. A. U. One-wall Championships, Brooklyn, N. Y., May 9-22 Singles: Harold Hanft, Rockaway Handball Club, def. Morris Kravitz,

Brooklyn, N. Y., 17-21, 21-17, 12-14 (default). Doubles: Oscar and Ruby Obert, McBurney Y. M. C. A., def. I. Kirzner-E. Bowers, Hebrew Education Society, 21-15, 21-15.

U. S. H. A. Championships, Los Angeles, Calif., Mar. 26—Singles: Jimmy Jacobs, Los Angeles, def. Vic Hershkovitz, Brooklyn, N. Y., 21-20, 21-7. Masters' Doubles: Alex Boissere-Joe Shane, Los Angeles, def. George Brotmarkle, Los Angeles, and Bart Hackney, Long Beach, Calif., 21-8, 21-8.

## Helms World Trophy Winners

The Helms World Trophy Award, instituted in 1949, recognizing the six foremost amateur athletes of the six continents, is an annual project of the Helms Athletic Foundation, Los Angeles, Calif. Selections are retroactive to 1936, year of the first modern Olympiads. The trophy itself made of bronze, silver and gold and standing six feet high, bears the names of those honored. Those athletes still living receive silver plaques commemorating their recognition.

### WORLD TROPHY WINNERS IN 1954

| Continent     | Winner              | Country       | Sport     |
|---------------|---------------------|---------------|-----------|
| North America | Wes Santee          | United States | Track     |
| Africa        | Emanuel Ifeajuna    | Nigeria       | Track     |
| Asia          | Shazo Sasahara      | Japan         | Wrestling |
| Australasia   | Jon Henricks        | Australia     | Swimming  |
| Europe        | Dr. Roger Bannister | England       | Track     |
| South America | Jose Telles         | Brazil        | Track     |
|               | De Conceicao        |               |           |



## English Channel Swimmers

The usual route of Channel swimmers, from Cape Griz Nez, France, to Dover, England, is about 20 miles. Those swimming in the opposite direction are so noted. Times are expressed in hours and minutes and are considered official by the Channel Swimming Association only if swimmers are accompanied by official observers.

|      |                               |       |      |                                      |       |
|------|-------------------------------|-------|------|--------------------------------------|-------|
| 1875 | *Matthew Webb, Britain        | 21:45 | 1950 | Florence Chadwick, U.S.              | 13:20 |
| 1911 | *Thomas Burckess, Britain     | 22:35 |      | Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt (race)    | 10:49 |
| 1923 | *Henry F. Sullivan, U.S.      | 27:25 |      | Roger Le Morvan, France              | 11:03 |
|      | Enrique Tiraboschi, Argentina | 16:33 |      | March Hassan H. Mad, Egypt           | 12:04 |
|      | Charles Toth, U.S.            | 16:34 |      | Norman Rockett, Britain              | 14:17 |
| 1920 | Gertrude Ederle, U.S.         | 14:31 |      | William E. Barnie, Scotland          | 14:45 |
|      | Mrs. Millie Gade Corson, U.S. | 15:28 |      | Eileen Fenton, Britain               | 15:31 |
|      | Hans Wierkotter, Germany      | 12:40 |      | Jason Zirganos, Greece               | 16:17 |
|      | Norman L. Derham, England     | 13:55 |      | Antonio Abertondo, Argentina         | 16:18 |
|      | Georges Michel, France        | 11:05 |      | Jenny Kammergaard, Denmark           | 16:27 |
|      | Venceslas Spacek, Bohemia     | 10:15 | 1961 | Abd el Litif Heli, Egypt             | 15:42 |
|      | Edward H. Temme, Britain      | 14:29 |      | Philip Rains, Britain                | 15:56 |
|      | Mercedes Gleitze, Britain     | 15:15 |      | Jenny Eileen James, Britain          | 13:55 |
|      | Mrs. Ivy Gull, Britain        | 15:09 |      | William Barnie, Scotland             | 19:02 |
|      | Ivy Hawke, Britain            | 19:16 |      | Hassan Hamad, Egypt (race)           | 12:12 |
|      | Ishak Helmy, Egypt            | 23:40 |      | *Florence Chadwick, U.S.             | 16:23 |
|      | Hilda Sharp, Britain          | 14:58 |      | Roger Le Morvan, France              | 12:13 |
| 1930 | Margaret Duncan, So. Africa   | 16:17 |      | *William Barnie, Scotland            | 18:42 |
|      | Sunny Lowry, England          | 15:35 | 1952 | *Thomas Blower, Britain              | 16:36 |
|      | *Edward H. Temme, Britain     | 15:54 |      | Victor Birkett, Britain              | 16:55 |
|      | Emma Faber, Austria           | 14:40 |      | Kathleen Mahov, Britain              | 18:15 |
| 1935 | Haydn Taylor, Britain         | 14:48 |      | Baki Soltman, Egypt                  | 18:46 |
| 1937 | Thomas Blower, Britain        | 13:21 |      | Philip Mockman, Britain              | 18:30 |
| 1938 | *Fearley Wheatcroft, Britain  | 13:35 |      | Philip Rains, Britain                | 18:06 |
|      | Frau Wendell, Germany         | 15:33 |      | Abd el Monem Abou, Egypt             | 18:06 |
| 1939 | Sally Bauer, Sweden           | 14:50 | 1953 | Taufia Bleik, Lebanon                | 16:05 |
|      | Daniel Carpio, Peru           | 14:40 |      | Abd el Abou, Egypt                   | 15:15 |
|      | *Thomas Blower, Britain       | 15:31 |      | Damian Beltran, Mexico               | 16:23 |
|      | Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt    | 17:38 |      | *Florence Chadwick, U.S.             | 18:42 |
|      | Gianni Gambi, Italy           | 12:76 | 1954 | Murat Guler, Turkey                  | 12:25 |
| 1940 | Philip Mockman, Britain       | 23:48 |      | Baptista Pereira, Portugal (race)    | 14:10 |
|      | *Hassan Abd el Rehim, Egypt   | 15:46 |      | Glen Buchanan, U.S.                  | 14:36 |
|      | March Hassan Hamad, Egypt     | 16:40 |      | Marilyn Bell, Canada                 | 11:45 |
|      | Fernand Dumoulin, Belgium     | 22:01 |      | Abd el Abou, Egypt (race)            | 12:03 |
|      | Jason Zirganos, Greece        | 18:55 |      | Thomas L. Park, United States (race) | 13:15 |
|      |                               |       |      | Damian Beltran, Mexico (race)        | 14:06 |
|      |                               |       |      | Bill Pickering, England              |       |

\*England to France

Other Endurance Swims in 1955

Greta Patterson, 18, of Batavia, N. Y., swam Lake Erie from Angola, N. Y., to Crystal Beach, Ont., 15 miles, in 13 hours, July 4.  
Barbara Leonard, 21, of Los Altos, Calif., swam the Straits of Mackinac in 2 hrs. 36 min. 4 sec., Sept. 3.  
Segundo Castello of Spain, lowered the record for swimming the Strait of Gibraltar to 4 hrs. 58 min., Sept. 2.  
Carlos Ritter, 63, of Argentina swam the Bosphorus both ways, July 36. Times: 27 minutes, 55 minutes respectively.

## Amateur Wrestling in 1955

NATIONAL A. A. U. CHAMPIONSHIPS  
Amityville, L. I., N. Y., Mar. 31-Apr. 2

### Free Style

114.5 lbs.—Katsuhoshi Yakayama, Japan.  
127.5 lbs.—Shuhei Iwano, Japan.  
136.5 lbs.—Motochi Matohashi, Japan.  
147.5 lbs.—Joseph Scandura, New York A.C.  
165.5 lbs.—Dr. Melvin Northrup, San Francisco, Calif.  
174 lbs.—Wenzel Hubel, Fort Campbell, Ky.  
191 lbs.—Tim Woodin, Ithaca (N.Y.) Grapplers.  
Unlimited—William Kerslake, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Team New York A.C., 19 pts

### 25th ANNUAL NATIONAL COLLEGIATE A. A. CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y., Mar. 23-26

115 lbs.—Terrence McConn, Iowa, pinned David Howlin, Oklahoma A.&M.  
123 lbs.—Ed Peery, Pittsburgh, pinned Lewis Quidt, West Virginia.  
130 lbs.—Myron Roderick, Oklahoma A.&M., def. Bobby Lyons, Oklahoma.  
137 lbs.—Lawrence Rofnicola, Penn State, def. Andrew Kaul, Michigan.  
147 lbs.—Edward Elcheberger, Lehigh, pinned Loyd Corwin, Cornell (Iowa).  
165 lbs.—Bill Weick, Iowa Teachers, def. Mike Rodriguez, Michigan.

Western Conference Championships, Minneapolis, Minn., Mar. 5 Michigan, 50 pts., Iowa, 40, Illinois, 37; Wisconsin, 33; Purdue, 16.

## Curling Championships in 1955

Douglas Medal, Mount Hope, N. Y., Jan. 14-16  
—Country Club No. 1, Brookline, Mass. (W. Donald Swan, skip), defeated Schenectady No. 2, 13-11, Consolation—Schenectady No. 1 (Malcolm T. Means, skip) defeated Hamilton (Ont.) Thistles.  
—Caledonian C. C. Centennial Bonspiel, Mount Hope, N. Y., Jan. 30—Thistle Club, Montreal (Dick Welsh, skip) defeated Mahopac Curling Club, 19-5.  
International Series, Mount Hope, N. Y., Feb.

Green-Roman  
114.5 lbs.—Katsuhoshi Yakayama, Japan.  
127.5 lbs.—Epasuma Imada, Japan.  
136.5 lbs.—Tadaashi Mumiari, Japan.  
147.5 lbs.—Newton Coyle, New York A.C.  
160.5 lbs.—Hirsh, Kansas, Moby dev YMCA.  
174 lbs.—Jim Packard, Boston, (Moby dev YMCA).  
191 lbs.—Bob Steckle, Kitchener YMCA, Toronto, Ont., Canada.  
Unlimited William Kerslake, Cleveland, Ohio.  
Team Fort Campbell, Ky., 22 pts

167 lbs.—Fred Davis, Oklahoma A.&M., def. Larry Tempus, Illinois.  
177 lbs.—Dan H. de Oklahoma, pinned Joseph Krutka, Penn State.  
191 lbs.—Peter Blair, Navy, pinned Kenneth Leibel, Iowa.  
Heavyweight William Oberly, Penn state def. Werner Seel, Lehigh.  
Point score Oklahoma A.&M. 40 Penn. 36  
31, Pittsburgh 28, 29, Chicago 26, Lehigh 25  
Iowa 24, Michigan 21, Navy 21, Penn 19  
Colorado 15, Iowa Teachers 14, West Virginia 13; Cornell 10, Iowa 11

7—Royal Caledonian Curling Club Scotland defeated Grand National U.S. by total of 167-89.  
Henry Trophy, Mount Hope, N. Y., Feb. 11.  
Glenview (Ill.) Wilkes (Miss.) George W. Dixon, skip, defeated U.S. No. 1, 15-4.  
Gordon Grand National Medal, Pennsylvania, N. Y., Feb. 20, 1955, No. 1, Fred Parklin, skip, defeated U.S. No. 2, 18-8.  
Howard Storkton Memorial Bonspiel, Brookline, Mass., Feb. 27, Chicago (Harold Boyd) skip, defeated Ottawa 1-8.

## Power Boat Racing Records

Source: American Power Boat Association Racing Association, approved to Sept. 10, 1955

## MOTOR BOAT COURSE RECORDS IN COMPETITION

| Event                    | Dist.<br>(miles) | Speed<br>(m.p.h.) | Date    | Location          | Owner or<br>driver | Boat<br>name   |
|--------------------------|------------------|-------------------|---------|-------------------|--------------------|----------------|
| Gold Cup, lap            | 3                | 108.663           | 8/4/51  | Seattle, Wash.    | Lou Fagool         | Slo-Mo-Shun IV |
| Gold Cup, heat           | 30               | 103.159           | 8/7/55  | Seattle, Wash.    | Joe Taggart        | Slo-Mo-Shun    |
| Gold Cup, race           | 90               | 99.562            | 8/7/55  | Seattle, Wash.    | Lee Schoenlth.     | Gale V         |
| B.I.T., Harnsworth, lap  | 5 n              | 102.676           | 9/2/50  | Detroit, Mich.    | Lou Fagool         | Slo-Mo-Shun IV |
| B.I.T., Harnsworth, heat | 10 n             | 100.181           | 9/2/50  | Detroit, Mich.    | Lou Fagool         | Slo-Mo-Shun IV |
| B.I.T., Harnsworth, race | 80 n             | 95.623            | 9/2/50  | Detroit, Mich.    | Lou Fagool         | Slo-Mo-Shun IV |
| President's Cup, lap     | 3                | 98.400            | 9/19/54 | Washington, D. C. | Bill Cantrell      | Gale IV        |
| President's Cup, heat    | 15               | 95.775            | 9/10/54 | Washington, D. C. | Bill Cantrell      | Gale IV        |
| President's Cup, race    | 45               | 91.378            | 9/19/54 | Washington, D. C. | Bill Cantrell      | Gale IV        |
| Silver Cup, lap          | 3                | 100.887           | 9/7/53  | Detroit, Mich.    | Chuck Thompson     | Such Crust III |
| Silver Cup, heat         | 12               | 96.476            | 9/3/51  | Detroit, Mich.    | Chuck Thompson     | Miss Pepsi     |
| Silver Cup, race         | 45               | 93.120            | 8/27/55 | Detroit, Mich.    | Dan Foster         | Tempo VII      |

## MOTOR BOAT RECORDS IN COMPETITION

| Class                    | Speed   | Date     | Location                 | Owner or driver   | Boat name      |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|-------------------|----------------|
| Unlimited Hydroplane     | 111.742 | 8/12/51  | Detroit, Mich.           | Lou Fagool        | Slo-Mo-Shun IV |
| 7 Liter Hydroplane       | 80.609  | 8/11/55  | Buffalo, N. Y.           | Louis Nuta, Jr.   | Miami Queen 11 |
| 266 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 87.890  | 11/10/51 | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Paul Sawyer       | Alter Ego      |
| 225 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 80.433  | 8/9/53   | Seattle, Wash.           | Richard Hallett   | I'm In         |
| 136 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 62.685  | 8/6/55   | Seattle, Wash.           | Bob Boehm         | Jerky          |
| 135 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 77.519  | 11/10/51 | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Morlan Vise       | Little Joe     |
| 91 cu. in. Hydroplane    | 59.960  | 2/17/51  | St. Petersburg, Fla.     | J. N. Van Deman   | Red Witch      |
| 48 cu. in. Hydroplane    | 67.720  | 11/6/54  | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Louis Meyer, Jr.  | Low Key        |
| Pacific One Design Hydro | 57.216  | 10/17/53 | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Marion Beaver     | Little Beaver  |
| Cracker Box Inb. Run     | 68.062  | 8/6/55   | Seattle, Wash.           | Bob Patterson     | Hot Chasers    |
| 44 cu. in. Runabout      | 44.280  | 9/12/53  | Red Bank, N. J.          | Robert McAllister | Yankee Boy     |
| Jersey Speed Skiff       | 46.153  | 9/12/53  | Red Bank, N. J.          | James Camp        | Slo Poke       |
| B Rac. Inb. Run          | 59.840  | 10/18/53 | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Ernest Rose, Jr.  | Lil Bee        |
| D Serv. Inb. Run         | 50.719  | 8/14/54  | Buffalo, N. Y.           | Harry Blockford   | Skip           |
| E Rac. Inb. Run          | 72.757  | 11/6/54  | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Marion Parker     | E-Gad          |
| E Serv. Inb. Run         | 52.957  | 8/14/55  | Buffalo, N. Y.           | Enoch Walker      | Vaughn Francis |
| F Serv. Inb. Run         | 50.533  | 9/24/50  | New Martinsville, W. Va. | Edison Hedges     | Red Eagle      |
| M Out. Hydroplane        | 39.045  | 2/1/53   | Lake Alfred, Fla.        | R. D. Frawley     | Thum           |
| A Out. Hydroplane        | 50.237  | 10/17/54 | DeLake, Oreg.            | Jack Leek         | Gotta Go       |
| B Out. Hydroplane        | 55.012  | 1/31/53  | Lakeland, Fla.           | Wm. Tenney        | Hornet XVI     |
| C Out. Hydroplane        | 60.729  | 1/31/53  | Lakeland, Fla.           | Wm. Tenney        | Hornet X       |
| C Serv. Out. Hydro       | 51.078  | 9/6/53   | Devilla Lake, Oreg.      | L. Samuel         | Hubba Hubba    |
| B Out. Hydroplane        | 63.779  | 10/17/51 | DeLake, Oreg.            | Burt Ross         | Ross Go        |
| C Rac. Out. Run          | 57.489  | 10/17/51 | DeLake, Oreg.            | Bud Wiget         | Crosswind      |
| C Serv. Out. Run         | 48.283  | 1/29/55  | Lakeland, Fla.           | Bud Wiget         | Crosswind      |
| F Rac. Out. Run          | 55.572  | 10/17/54 | DeLake, Oreg.            | Bud Wiget         | Crossfire      |

## MOTOR BOAT RECORDS—ONE MILE

| Class                    | Speed   | Date     | Location                 | Owner or driver    | Boat name       |
|--------------------------|---------|----------|--------------------------|--------------------|-----------------|
| Unlimited Hydroplane     | 178.497 | 7/7/52   | Seattle, Wash.           | Stanley Saxton     | Slo-Mo-Shun IV  |
| 7 Liter Hydroplane       | 115.204 | 10/4/53  | Elizabeth City, N. C.    | Geo. Byers, Jr.    | Miss DeSoto     |
| 266 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 121.701 | 11/11/52 | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Bob Sykes          | Guss Who        |
| 225 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 107.238 | 8/9/54   | Seattle, Wash.           | Richard Hallett    | Flying Saucer   |
| 136 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 81.271  | 8/6/55   | Seattle, Wash.           | Bob Boehm          | Jerky           |
| 135 cu. in. Hydroplane   | 101.373 | 11/8/51  | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Buddy Holloway     | Screaming Eagle |
| 91 cu. in. Hydroplane    | 78.202  | 12/28/53 | Minut. Fla.              | Sam Crooks         | Dragon          |
| 48 cu. in. Hydroplane    | 87.145  | 11/5/51  | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Dwaine Allen       | Finkertoy       |
| Pacific One Design Hydro | 62.745  | 10/10/53 | Salton Sea, Calif.       | Marion Beaver      | Little Beaver   |
| Cracker Box Inb. Run     | 81.486  | 8/6/55   | Seattle, Wash.           | Carl Maglin        | Hot Tee         |
| 44 cu. in. Runabout      | 50.740  | 9/26/53  | New Martinsville, W. Va. | Robert McAllister  | Yankee Boy      |
| Jersey Speed Skiff       | 56.604  | 9/25/51  | New Martinsville, W. Va. | Dan Ardolino       | Jo Carol Ton    |
| B Rac. Inb. Run          | 72.537  | 8/6/55   | Seattle, Wash.           | Ernest Rose        | Lil Bee         |
| D Serv. Inb. Run         | 57.064  | 8/2/53   | Abingdon, Md.            | Harry Blockford    | Skip            |
| E Rac. Inb. Run          | 85.312  | 12/26/51 | Niles, Ill.              | Guy Wilson         | Skipper         |
| E Serv. Inb. Run         | 56.967  | 8/22/51  | Abingdon, Md.            | Enoch Walker       | Vaughn Francis  |
| F Serv. Inb. Run         | 57.280  | 7/8/51   | Rush River, Md.          | Edison Hedges      | Red Eagle       |
| K Rac. Inb. Run          | 69.438  | 9/8/50   | Ocean City, N. J.        | Gene Gatter        | Beaver II       |
| M Out. Hydroplane        | 42.303  | 3/21/49  | Lake Alfred, Fla.        | Eleanor Shakeshaft | Thum            |
| A Out. Hydroplane        | 61.069  | 8/9/51   | Seattle, Wash.           | Jack Leek          | Gotta Go VI     |
| B Out. Hydroplane        | 67.296  | 7/10/55  | Charksville, Va.         | Wm. Tenney         | Hornet          |
| C Out. Hydroplane        | 68.631  | 8/9/51   | Seattle, Wash.           | Wm. Tenney         | Hornet          |
| C Serv. Out. Hydroplane  | 57.678  | 9/1/51   | Seattle, Wash.           | L. Samuel          | Hubba Hubba     |
| I Out. Hydroplane        | 75.402  | 10/17/51 | DeLake, Oreg.            | Burt Ross          | Ross Go         |
| C Rac. Out. Run          | 63.581  | 8/9/54   | Seattle, Wash.           | Bud Wiget          | Crosswind       |
| C Serv. Out. Run         | 51.613  | 5/21/49  | San Diego, Calif.        | Tommy Newton       | Miss Santa      |
| F Rac. Out. Run          | 63.811  | 8/9/54   | Seattle, Wash.           | Bud Wiget          | Crossfire       |

## WORLD JET SPEEDBOAT RECORD

Donald Campbell of England, son of the late Sir Malcolm Campbell, onetime world speed king on land and water, set an official world record of 202.32 m.p.h. in his turbojet hydroplane Bluebird on Ulswater Lake, England, July 23, 1955. The record is listed by the Union of International Motorboating under a separate classification for jet-driven craft.

The unofficial jet record of 206.89 m.p.h. fastest speed ever reached on water, was set by John Cobb over a measured mile on Loch Ness, Scotland, Sept. 29, 1952, before his speedboat Crusade disintegrated and killed the British auto and boat racing ace. This performance, certified by the Marine Motoring Association, did not constitute an official world record because the required record run was not made.

# Power Boat Racing Champions

GOLD CUP

| Year                 | Boat              | Owner               | Driver             | Winner's fastest heat | Site               |
|----------------------|-------------------|---------------------|--------------------|-----------------------|--------------------|
| 1936                 | Impati.           | Horace Dodge        | Kays Don.          | 47.12                 | Lake George, N. Y. |
| 1937                 | Notre Dame.       | Robert Mendelson    | Cliff Perry        | 48.64                 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1938                 | Am.               | Count Theo. Rossi   | Count Theo. Rossi  | 46.08                 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1939                 | My Sh.            | Z. G. Simmons, Jr.  | Z. G. Simmons, Jr. | 47.05                 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1940                 | Hotels Totsy.     | Sidney Allen        | Sidney Allen       | 51.31                 | Greenwich, Conn.   |
| 1941                 | My Sh.            | Z. G. Simmons, Jr.  | Z. G. Simmons, Jr. | 52.50                 | Red Bank, N. J.    |
| 1942-1945 (Not held) |                   |                     |                    |                       |                    |
| 1946                 | Tempo V.          | Guy Lombardo.       | Guy Lombardo       | 70.87                 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1947                 | Miss Pope V.      | Douglas Bros.       | Danny Foster       | 61.87                 | Jamaica Bay, N. Y. |
| 1948                 | Miss Great Lakes. | A. F. Talon         | Danny Foster       | 52.89                 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1949                 | My Sweetie.       | E. C. Gregory-E.    | Bill Cantrell.     | 78.64                 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1950                 | Sho-Mo-Shun IV.   | S. S. Sayres        | Fed Jones          | 80.99                 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1951                 | Sho-Mo-Shun V.    | S. S. Sayres        | Lou Fagot          | 91.766                | Seattle, Wash.     |
| 1952                 | Sho-Mo-Shun IV.   | S. S. Sayres        | Stanley Dollar     | 84.455                | Seattle, Wash.     |
| 1953                 | Sho-Mo-Shun IV.   | S. S. Sayres        | Fagot-Lagart       | 95.268                | Seattle, Wash.     |
| 1954                 | Sho-Mo-Shun V.    | S. S. Sayres        | Lou Fagot          | 99.784                | Seattle, Wash.     |
| 1955                 | Gale V.           | Joseph A. Schoenith | Lee Schoenith      | 100.954               | Seattle, Wash.     |

## BRITISH INTERNATIONAL (HARMSWORTH) TROPHY

| Year                 | Boat               | Owner          | Nation        | Speed  | Site               |
|----------------------|--------------------|----------------|---------------|--------|--------------------|
| 1920                 | Miss America I.    | Gar Wood       | United States | 61.51  | Odsborne Bay, Eng. |
| 1921                 | Miss America II.   | Gar Wood       | United States | 59.75  | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1922                 | Miss America V.    | Gar Wood       | United States | 61.118 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1923                 | Miss America VII.  | Gar Wood       | United States | 59.125 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1924                 | Miss America VIII. | Gar Wood       | United States | 78.287 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1925                 | Miss America IX.   | Gar Wood       | United States | 77.244 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1926                 | Miss America VIII. | Gar Wood       | United States | 85.861 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1927                 | Miss America X.    | Gar Wood       | United States | 78.189 | Lake St. Clair     |
| 1928                 | Miss America X.    | Gar Wood       | United States | 86.949 | St. Clair River    |
| 1929                 | Miss America X.    | Stanley Dollar | United States | 94.285 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1930                 | Sho-Mo-Shun IV.    | S. S. Sayres   | United States | 95.625 | Detroit, Mich.     |
| 1931-1955 (Not held) |                    |                |               |        |                    |

## OTHER CHAMPIONS IN 1955

National Seven-Liter Championship, Buffalo, N.Y., Aug. 14—Miami Queen II, driven by Louis Nuts, Jr., Miami, Fla. Time of fastest heat: 80.600 m.p.h.

Silver Cup Race, Detroit, Mich., Aug. 27—Tempo VIII, owned by Guy Lombardo, driven by Dan Foster, 1,100 points.

National 44-cu.in. Championship, Millville, N.J., Sept. 5—Bugs, owned and driven by William Ott Meadows, Pa. 800 points

Around Manhattan Race, New York, N.Y., Sept. 11—Class D: Ray Lenk, Detroit, Mich. Time 1:33.05.

President's Cup, Washington, D.C. Sept. 18 Tempo VII driven by Dan Foster, 869 points

# Canoeing Championships in 1955

Source: National Paddling Committee, American Canoe Association

## NATIONAL PADDLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Potomac River, Washington, D.C., July 11 (1,000 meter course)

One-man Single—1, George Byers, Samoset C.C.; 2, John Haas, Philadelphia C.C.; 3, James Bows, Inwood C.C. Time—5:22.8.

Tandem Singles—1, John Pagkos-Tom Budrock, Yonkers C.C.; 2, Frank Krick-John Haas, Philadelphia C.C.; 3, Richard Moran-Phil Donohue, Samoset C.C. Time—4:18.0.

Four Single—1, Philadelphia C.C. (B. Rotzel, R. Harrington, J. Barnitz, F. Krick); 2, Yonkers C.C.; 3, Inwood C.C. Time—5:05.6.

One-man Double—1, John Pagkos, Yonkers C.C.; 2, Russell Dermond, Yonkers C.C.; 3, William Schutte, Potomac B.C. Time—4:52.4

Tandem Doubles—1, John Pagkos-Russell Dermond, Yonkers C.C.; 2, Eric Feicht-Jim Bows, Inwood C.C.; 3, Ken Clark-John Elsmann, Jr., Potomac B.C. Time—4:18.2.

Four Double—Yonkers C.C. (J. Pagkos, A. Gerat, G. Barker, J. Anderlin), Time—4:33.0

### Junior Events

One-man Single—1, Phil Doherty, Samoset C.C.

2, Nick Messerschmidt, Wanda C.C. 3, Harvey Holzel, Philadelphia C.C.

Tandem Singles—1, Wally Haas-Tom Jones, Potomac B.C. 2, Russel Dermond-John Haas, Yonkers C.C. 3, Harvey Holzel and Fred Jones, Philadelphia C.C. Time—4:40.1

Four Single—1, Yonkers C.C. 2, H. Urban, A. Hess, M. Luck, G. Barker, 2, Inwood C.C. Wanda C.C. Time—5:00.0

One-man Double—1, Ed Houston, Inwood C.C. 2, Ken Clark-Potomac B.C. 3, Tom Jones, Time—4:42.2

Tandem Doubles—1, Ken W. and G. Harrington, Inwood C.C. 2, Chris Houston and Andy Gerat, Yonkers C.C. 3, Ken Barker and Fred Jones, Yonkers C.C. Time—4:46.3

Four Double—Yonkers C.C. 2, Andrew B. Dermond, C. H. and J. Gerat, Time—4:52.5

Boat Launch Trophy, Ed. H. and G. Harrington, Inwood C.C. 2, Phil Donohue, Potomac B.C. 3, Samoset C.C. 4, Wanda C.C.

Boat Launch Trophy, Ed. H. and G. Harrington, Inwood C.C. 2, Phil Donohue, Potomac B.C. 3, Samoset C.C. 4, Wanda C.C.

## 2nd NORTH AMERICAN CANOE RACING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cartierville Boating Club, Montreal, Que., Aug. 21 (1,000 meter course)

One-man Single Blade—1, Don Stringer, Sudbury C.C., Canada; 2, Dan Kelly, Grand Trunk B.C., Canada; 3, Phil Donohue, Samoset C.C., United States. Time—4:07.6.

One-man Double Blade—1, L. Smith, Winnipeg C.C., Canada; 2, John Pagkos, Yonkers C.C. 3, Russel Dermond, Yonkers C.C. Time—5:02.0.

Tandem Single Blade—A. Jordon-C. Hodge, Lachine C.C., Canada; 2, T. Hodgson-W. Stevenson, Island C.C., Canada; 3, John Pagkos-Russell Dermond, Yonkers C.C., United States. Time—4:58.9

Tandem Double Blade—1, W. Harrington, Wanda Lachine C.C., Canada; 2, L. and J. Smith, Montreal, Quebec C.C., Canada; 3, Russel Dermond, Yonkers C.C., United States. Time—4:44.4

Four man Single Blade—1, Yonkers C.C., Canada; 2, Inwood C.C., Canada; 3, Inwood C.C., Canada; 4, Inwood C.C., Canada. Time—5:02.2

Four man Double Blade—1, Yonkers C.C., Canada; 2, Inwood C.C., Canada; 3, Inwood C.C., Canada; 4, Inwood C.C., Canada. Time—5:02.2

National Decked Sailing Championships Adolph Messers, Phoenix Canoe Club  
National Cruising Sailing Championships Steve Lyall, Yonkers Canoe Club

## U. S. Tennis Championships

For tennis results previous to those listed see earlier issues of The World Almanac.

## MEN'S SINGLES

| Year | Champion            | Final Opponent      | Year | Champion                  | Final Opponent        |
|------|---------------------|---------------------|------|---------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1910 | W. A. Larned        | T. C. Bundy         | 1934 | Frederick J. Perry        | Wilder L. Allison     |
| 1911 | W. A. Larned        | M. E. McLoughlin    | 1935 | Wilder L. Allison         | Sidney B. Wood        |
| 1912 | M. E. McLoughlin    | F. F. Johnson       | 1936 | Frederick J. Perry        | J. Donald Budge       |
| 1913 | M. E. McLoughlin    | R. N. Williams      | 1937 | J. Donald Budge           | Baron G. Von Cramm    |
| 1914 | R. N. Williams      | M. E. McLoughlin    | 1938 | J. Donald Budge           | C. Gene Mako          |
| 1915 | Wm. M. Johnston     | M. E. McLoughlin    | 1939 | R. L. Riggs               | W. Van Horn           |
| 1916 | R. N. Williams      | Wm. M. Johnston     | 1940 | D. McNeill                | R. L. Riggs           |
| 1917 | R. L. Murray        | N. W. Niles         | 1941 | R. L. Riggs               | F. L. Kovacs          |
| 1918 | R. L. Murray        | Wm. T. Tilden       | 1942 | F. R. Schroeder, Jr.      | F. A. Parker          |
| 1919 | Wm. M. Johnston     | Wm. T. Tilden       | 1943 | Lieut. (J. G.)—J. R. Hunt | (C. G. Scamman)       |
| 1920 | Wm. T. Tilden       | Wm. M. Johnston     | 1944 | Sgt. Frank Parker         | J. A. Kramer          |
| 1921 | Wm. T. Tilden       | F. F. Johnson       | 1945 | Sgt. Frank Parker         | W. F. Talbert         |
| 1922 | Wm. T. Tilden       | Wm. M. Johnston     | 1946 | John Kramer               | Thomas Brown, Jr.     |
| 1923 | Wm. T. Tilden       | Wm. M. Johnston     | 1947 | John Kramer               | Frank Parker          |
| 1924 | Wm. T. Tilden       | Wm. M. Johnston     | 1948 | Richard Gonzales          | Eric Sturgess         |
| 1925 | Wm. T. Tilden       | Wm. M. Johnston     | 1949 | Richard Gonzales          | F. R. Schroeder, Jr.  |
| 1926 | Rene Lacoste        | Jean Borotra        | 1950 | Arthur Larsen             | Herbert Flam          |
| 1927 | Rene Lacoste        | Wm. T. Tilden       | 1951 | Frank Sedgman             | E. Victor Seixas, Jr. |
| 1928 | Henri Cochet        | Francis I. Hunter   | 1952 | Frank Sedgman             | Gardnar Mulloy        |
| 1929 | Wm. T. Tilden       | Francis I. Hunter   | 1953 | Tony Trabert              | E. Victor Seixas, Jr. |
| 1930 | John H. Doeg        | Francis X. Shields  | 1954 | E. Victor Seixas, Jr.     | Rex Hartwig           |
| 1931 | H. L. G. Vines, Jr. | George M. Lott, Jr. | 1955 | Tony Trabert              | Lewie Head            |
| 1932 | H. L. G. Vines, Jr. | Henri Cochet        |      |                           |                       |
| 1933 | Frederick J. Perry  | John H. Crawford    |      |                           |                       |

\*National Patriotic Tournament. †Challenge round abolished.

## MEN'S DOUBLES

| Year    | Doubles Champions                       | Year | Doubles Champions                        |
|---------|---|------|--|
| 1925-26 | R. N. Williams and Vincent Richards     | 1941 | J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.    |
| 1927    | W. T. Tilden 2d and F. T. Hunter        | 1942 | Lt. G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert          |
| 1928    | G. M. Lott, Jr. and John Hennessey      | 1943 | J. Kramer and Frank Parker               |
| 1929    | G. M. Lott, Jr. and John H. Doeg        | 1944 | Lt. W. D. McNeill and a/c R. Falkenberg  |
| 1930    | G. M. Lott, Jr. and John H. Doeg        | 1945 | Lt. G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert          |
| 1931    | John Van Ryn and Wilmer Gibson          | 1946 | G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert              |
| 1932    | H. F. Vines, Jr. and Keith Gibson       | 1947 | J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.    |
| 1933    | G. M. Lott and Lester Stofen            | 1948 | G. Mulloy and W. F. Talbert              |
| 1934    | G. M. Lott and Lester Stofen            | 1949 | John Bromwich and William Sidwell        |
| 1935    | W. Allison and J. Van Ryn               | 1950 | John E. Bromwich and Frank Sedgman       |
| 1936    | J. D. Budge and C. G. Mako              | 1951 | Frank Sedgman and Kenneth McFarlane Aust |
| 1937    | H. Hinkle and Baron G. Von Cramm (Ger.) | 1952 | Mervyn Rose and E. Victor Seixas, Jr.    |
| 1938    | J. D. Budge and C. G. Mako              | 1953 | Rex Hartwig and Mervyn Rose              |
| 1939    | A. K. Quist and J. F. Bromwich (Aust.)  | 1954 | E. Victor Seixas, Jr. and Tony Trabert   |
| 1940    | J. A. Kramer and F. R. Schroeder, Jr.   | 1955 | Kosel Kamo and Atsushi Miyagi            |

## WOMEN'S SINGLES, DOUBLES, MIXED DOUBLES

| Yr.  | Singles Champions      | Doubles Champions                             | Mixed Doubles Champions                  |
|------|------------------------|---|--|
| 1914 | Miss Mary Browne       | Miss M. Browne & Mrs. R. H. Williams          | Miss M. Browne & W. T. Tilden, 2d        |
| 1915 | Miss Molla Bjurstedt   | Mrs. G. W. Wightman & Miss E. Sears           | Mrs. G. W. Wightman & H. C. Johnson      |
| 1916 | Miss Molla Bjurstedt   | Misses M. Bjurstedt and E. Sears              | Miss I. Sears & W. L. Davis              |
| 1917 | Miss Molla Bjurstedt   | Misses M. Bjurstedt & E. Sears                | Miss M. Bjurstedt & L. C. Wright         |
| 1918 | Miss Molla Bjurstedt   | Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein               | Mrs. G. W. Wightman & F. Johnson         |
| 1919 | Mrs. Geo. W. Wightman  | Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein               | Miss M. Zinderstein & V. Richards        |
| 1920 | Mrs. F. I. Mallory     | Misses E. Goss & M. Zinderstein               | Mrs. G. W. Wightman & F. Johnson         |
| 1921 | Mrs. F. I. Mallory     | Mrs. M. Zinderstein & Mrs. L. Williams        | Miss M. Browne & W. M. Johnston          |
| 1922 | Mrs. F. I. Mallory     | Mrs. M. Zinderstein & Mrs. L. Williams        | Mrs. E. Mallory & W. L. Tilden, 2d       |
| 1923 | Miss Helen Wills       | Mrs. B. Goss & Miss K. McKane                 | Mrs. E. Mallory & W. T. Tilden, 2d       |
| 1924 | Miss Helen Wills       | Mrs. G. W. Wightman & Helen Wills             | Miss Helen Wills & V. Richards           |
| 1925 | Miss Helen Wills       | Helen Wills & Mary Browne                     | Miss K. McKane & J. H. Hawkes            |
| 1926 | Mrs. F. I. Mallory     | Misses L. Ryan & L. Goss                      | Miss E. Ryan & J. Borotra                |
| 1927 | Miss Helen Wills       | Mrs. K. Nick Godfrey & Miss F. Harvey         | Miss E. Bennett & H. Cochet              |
| 1928 | Miss Helen Wills       | Miss Wills & Mrs. Wightman                    | Miss Wills & J. H. Hawkes                |
| 1929 | Miss Helen Wills       | Mrs. M. Watson & Mrs. L. R. C. Appleton       | Miss B. Nuthall & G. M. Lott             |
| 1930 | Miss Betty Nuthall     | Miss Nuthall & Miss Palfrey                   | Miss Edith Cross & W. Allison            |
| 1931 | Mrs. Helen Wills Moody | Mrs. E. B. Whittingstall & Miss Betty Nuthall | Miss Betty Nuthall & G. M. Lott          |
| 1932 | Miss Helen Jacobs      | Mrs. H. Jacobs & Miss S. Palfrey              | Miss Sarah Palfrey & F. J. Perry         |
| 1933 | Miss Helen Jacobs      | Mrs. J. James & Miss R. Nuthall               | Miss I. Ryan & H. J. Vines, Jr.          |
| 1934 | Miss Helen Jacobs      | Mrs. H. Jacobs & Miss S. Palfrey              | Miss H. Jacobs & G. M. Lott              |
| 1935 | Miss Helen Jacobs      | Miss H. Jacobs & Mrs. Palfrey Labyan          | Mrs. Palfrey Labyan & J. Mader           |
| 1936 | Miss Alice Marble      | Miss C. Babcock & Mrs. J. Van Ryn             | Miss A. Marble & C. G. Mako              |
| 1937 | Miss A. Lianna (Chile) | Miss A. Marble & Mrs. S. P. Labyan            | Mrs. S. P. Labyan & J. D. Budge          |
| 1938 | Miss Alice Marble      | Miss A. Marble & Mrs. S. P. Labyan            | Miss A. Marble & J. D. Budge             |
| 1939 | Miss Alice Marble      | Miss A. Marble & S. P. Labyan                 | Miss Alice Marble & R. C. Hopman         |
| 1940 | Miss Alice Marble      | Miss A. Marble & Miss S. Palfrey              | Miss Alice Marble & R. L. Riggs          |
| 1941 | Mrs. L. T. Cooke       | Mrs. L. T. Cooke & Miss M. Osborne            | Mrs. L. T. Cooke & J. A. Kramer          |
| 1942 | Miss Pauline Betz      | Miss A. L. Brough & M. Osborne                | Miss A. L. Brough & F. R. Schroeder, Jr. |
| 1943 | Miss Pauline Betz      | Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne              | Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert          |
| 1944 | Miss Pauline Betz      | Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne              | Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert          |
| 1945 | Mrs. L. T. Cooke       | Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne              | Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert          |
| 1946 | Miss Pauline Betz      | Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne              | Miss M. Osborne & W. F. Talbert          |
| 1947 | Mrs. A. L. Brough      | Misses A. L. Brough & M. Osborne              | Miss A. L. Brough & J. Bromwich          |
| 1948 | Mrs. M. O. du Pont     | Misses A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont      | Miss A. L. Brough & T. Brown, Jr.        |
| 1949 | Mrs. M. O. du Pont     | Misses A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont      | Miss A. L. Brough & E. Sturgess          |
| 1950 | Mrs. M. O. du Pont     | Misses A. L. Brough & Mrs. M. O. du Pont      | Mrs. M. O. du Pont & Kenneth MacGregor   |
| 1951 | Maureen Connolly       | Doris Hart and Shirley Fry                    | Doris Hart & Frank Sedgman               |
| 1952 | Maureen Connolly       | Doris Hart and Shirley Fry                    | Doris Hart & Frank Sedgman               |
| 1953 | Maureen Connolly       | Doris Hart and Shirley Fry                    | Doris Hart & E. Victor Seixas, Jr.       |
| 1954 | Doris Hart             | Doris Hart and Shirley Fry                    | Doris Hart & E. Victor Seixas, Jr.       |
| 1955 | Doris Hart             | A. Louise Brough and Mrs. Margaret du Pont    | Doris Hart & E. Victor Seixas, Jr.       |

## CLAY COURT CHAMPIONS

| Yr.  | Champion         | Doubles Champions                | Yr.  | Champion           | Doubles Champions                 |
|------|------------------|----------------------------------|------|--------------------|-----------------------------------|
| 1927 | W. T. Tilden, 2d | J. Hennessey-L. Williams.        | 1941 | Frank A. Parker    | J. A. Kramer-F. R. Schrotter, Jr. |
| 1928 | Not Held.        |                                  | 1942 | S. Greenberg....   | W. Talbert-W. Heedy.              |
| 1929 | Emmett Parr      | J. G. Hall-Fritz Mercur.         | 1943 | S. Greenberg....   | E. Cochell-B. R. Kimbell          |
| 1930 | B. M. Grant, Jr. | F. Mercur-J. G. Hall.            | 1944 | F. Segura....      | F. Segura-W. Talbert              |
| 1931 | H. Ellsworth     | H. E. Vines, Jr.-K. Giedhill     | 1945 | W. Talbert....     | F. Segura-W. Talbert              |
| 1932 | G. M. Lott, Jr.  | G. M. Lott, Jr.-B. M. Grant, Jr. | 1946 | Frank A. Parker    | G. Malloy-W. Talbert              |
| 1933 | V. Parker....    | C. Mako-J. P. Tidball.           | 1947 | Frank A. Parker    | J. Schroeder-J. Turo              |
| 1934 | B. M. Grant, Jr. | J. D. Hodge-C. G. Mako.          | 1948 | R. A. Gonzales.... | S. Match-T. Chambers              |
| 1935 | B. M. Grant, Jr. | B. Bell-J. O. Hall               | 1949 | R. A. Gonzales.... | E. V. Selxas-S. Match             |
| 1936 | R. L. Riggs....  | R. L. Riggs-W. Sablin            | 1950 | Herbert Flinn....  | H. Flinn-A. Larson                |
| 1937 | R. L. Riggs....  | J. McDiarmid-E. H. McCauliff     | 1951 | Tony Trabert....   | T. Trabert-H. Richardson          |
| 1938 | R. L. Riggs....  | J. R. Hunt-L. Wetherell          | 1952 | Arthur Larsen....  | G. Golden-A. Larsen               |
| 1939 | Frank A. Parker  | C. G. Mako-F. A. Parker          | 1953 | E. Vio Selxas, Jr. | B. Barzen-G. Golden               |
| 1940 | D. McNeill....   | R. L. Harmon-R. C. Peacock       | 1954 | B. Barzen....      | T. Trabert-E. V. Selxas, Jr.      |
|      |                  |                                  | 1955 | Tony Trabert....   | T. Trabert-H. Richardson          |

## MEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONS

| Yr.                   | Singles          | Doubles                        | Yr.  | Singles            | Doubles                          |
|-----------------------|------------------|--------------------------------|------|--------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1932                  | Greg. Mangin.    | G. M. Lott, Jr. & J. Van Ryn.  | 1946 | F. Segura....      | D. McNeill and F. Guernsey       |
| 1933                  | Greg. Mangin.    | C. Sutter, E. McCauliff.       | 1947 | J. A. Kramer....   | R. Falkenburg & J. A. Kramer     |
| 1934                  | L. R. Stoecken.  | B. Bell & F. J. Bowden.        | 1948 | W. P. Talbert....  | B. Borotra and M. Bernard        |
| 1935                  | Greg. Mangin.    | B. Bell and Greg. Mangin.      | 1949 | A. Gonzales....    | Wm. Talbert and D. McNeill       |
| 1936                  | Greg. Mangin.    | K. Schroeder and J. G. Hall.   | 1950 | Don McNeill....    | Wm. Talbert and D. McNeill       |
| 1937                  | Frank Parker.... | C. S. Mangin and F. Parker     | 1951 | William Talbert    | Wm. Talbert and D. McNeill       |
| 1938                  | Don McNeill....  | F. J. Bowden and J. Pitman.    | 1952 | Richard Savitt.... | Wm. Talbert and Hodge Patty      |
| 1939                  | Wayne Sablin.... | C. Sutter & O. McCauliff.      | 1953 | Arthur Larsen....  | A. Larsen and K. Nielsen         |
| 1940                  | R. L. Riggs....  | E. T. Cooke & R. L. Riggs      | 1954 | Sven Davidson....  | W. F. Talbert and Tony Trabert   |
| 1941                  | F. L. Kovacs.... | F. D. Guernsey & W. D. McNeill | 1955 | Tony Trabert....   | E. V. Selxas, Jr. and T. Trabert |
| 1942-1943, 1944, 1945 | not held         |                                |      |                    |                                  |

## WOMEN'S INDOOR CHAMPIONS

| Yr.  | Champion           | Doubles Champions                       | Yr.  | Champion                 | Doubles Champions                               |
|------|--------------------|---|------|--------------------------|---|
| 1932 | Miss M. Morrell    | Miss M. Morrell-Mrs. M. G. Van Ryn.     | 1945 | Mrs. H. P. Ribbany       | Miss K. Wintrop and Mrs. M. M. Johnson          |
| 1933 | Miss D. Chase.     | Mrs. Wightman-S. Palfrey.               | 1946 | Mrs. H. P. Ribbany       | Miss R. Carter and Mrs. H. P. Ribbany           |
| 1934 | Miss N. Taubele    | Misses N. Taubele-Jane Sharp.           | 1947 | Miss P. Betz....         | Miss D. Hart and Miss B. Scofield               |
| 1935 | Miss J. Sharp....  | Mrs. D. A. Andrus, Mme. S. Henrotin.    | 1948 | Mrs. P. C. Todd....      | Miss D. Hart and Miss B. Scofield               |
| 1936 | Mrs. J. Van Ryn    | Mrs. D. A. Andrus & Mme. S. Henrotin.   | 1949 | Miss G. Moran....        | Miss G. Moran and Mrs. R. A. Buck               |
| 1937 | Mme. S. Henrotin   | Mrs. D. A. Andrus & Mme. S. Henrotin.   | 1950 | Miss Nancy Chaffee       | Miss Nancy Chaffee and Mrs. R. A. Buck          |
| 1938 | Miss V. Hollinger  | Mrs. V. R. Johnson and Miss K. Wintrop. | 1951 | Miss Nancy Chaffee       | Miss Nancy Chaffee and Mrs. Richard Buck        |
| 1939 | Miss P. Betz....   | Misses Taubele & C. Sorber              | 1952 | Mrs. Nancy Chaffee Kiner | Mrs. Nancy Chaffee Kiner and Mrs. Patricia Todd |
| 1940 | Mrs. S. P. Fabryan | Miss G. Wheeler and Miss N. Taubele     | 1953 | Mrs. Thelma Long....     | Mrs. Thelma Long and Mrs. Barbara Davidson      |
| 1941 | Miss P. Betz....   | Misses P. Betz and D. Bundy             | 1954 | Mrs. Dorothy W. Levine   | Mrs. Dorothy W. Levine and Mrs. Barbara Ward    |
| 1942 | Mrs. R. B. Todd    | Miss K. Wintrop and Mrs. V. R. Johnson  | 1955 | Katharine Hubbell        | K. Hubbell and J. Jeffery                       |
| 1943 | Miss P. Betz....   | Mrs. G. W. Wightman and Miss P. Betz    |      |                          |   |
| 1944 | Miss K. Wintrop    | Miss K. Wintrop and Mrs. M. M. Johnson  |      |                          |   |

## INTERCOLLEGIATE CHAMPIONS

| Yr.  | Singles              | College         | Doubles                               | College              |
|------|----------------------|-----------------|---------------------------------------|----------------------|
| 1925 | W. Hens....          | Rice Inst....   | R. Bennett and P. Newton....          | California Stanford. |
| 1926 | E. Sutter....        | Tulane....      | B. Dey and W. Seward....              | So. California.      |
| 1927 | E. Sutter....        | Tulane....      | R. Bennett and P. Newton....          | So. California.      |
| 1928 | F. D. Guernsey....   | Rice Inst....   | J. R. Hunt and L. Wetherell....       | California.          |
| 1929 | F. D. Guernsey....   | Rice Inst....   | D. Inhoff and R. Peacock....          | Stanford.            |
| 1930 | D. McNeill....       | Kenyon....      | L. A. Dee and James Wade....          | So. California.      |
| 1931 | J. R. Hunt....       | U. S. N. A....  | C. R. Glowing and Charles Mattman.... | Stanford.            |
| 1932 | F. R. Schroeder, Jr. | Stanford....    | C. R. Schroeder, Jr. and L. Dwyer.... | Texas.               |
| 1933 | Francisco Segura     | Miami....       | J. Hickman and W. Driver....          | Texas.               |
| 1934 | Francisco Segura     | Miami....       | J. Hickman and P. Kelley....          | Miami.               |
| 1935 | Francisco Segura     | Miami....       | F. Segura and T. Burke....            | California.          |
| 1936 | Robert Falkenburg    | So. California. | Robert Falkenburg & Thomas Falkenburg | California.          |
| 1937 | Gardner Larned       | Will. & Mary.   | R. Curtiss and S. Match....           | Rice Inst.           |
| 1938 | Harry Lukas          | San Fran. U.    | F. Kovalevski & B. Barzen....         | Will. & Mary.        |
| 1939 | Jack Turo            | Tulane....      | J. Brinks and Fred Fisher....         | U. C. L. A.          |
| 1940 | Herbert Flinn        | U. C. L. A....  | H. Flinn and W. E. Garrett....        | U. C. L. A.          |
| 1941 | Tony Trabert         | Cincinnati....  | Earl Cochell and Hugh Hewar....       | U. C. L. A.          |
| 1942 | Hugh Stewart         | So. California. | Lawrence Huebner and Robert Perry.... | U. C. L. A.          |
| 1943 | Hamilton Richardson  | Tulane....      | Robert Perry and Ron Livingston....   | U. C. L. A.          |
| 1944 | Hamilton Richardson  | Tulane....      | Pacho Contreras and Joaquin Reyes.... | So. California.      |
| 1945 | Jose Aguero          | Tulane....      |                                       |                      |

## Wightman Cup Match Results

| Year | Place                  | Winner   | Score matches | Year | Place                  | Winner   | Score matches |
|------|------------------------|----------|---------------|------|------------------------|----------|---------------|
| 1925 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | England. | 4-3           | 1938 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 5-2           |
| 1926 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 4-3           | 1939 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 5-2           |
| 1927 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 5-2           | 1940 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 7-0           |
| 1928 | Wimbledon, England.    | England. | 4-3           | 1941 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 7-0           |
| 1929 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 4-3           | 1942 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 7-0           |
| 1930 | Wimbledon, England.    | England. | 5-2           | 1943 | Haverford, Pa....      | U. S.... | 7-0           |
| 1931 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 4-3           | 1944 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 7-0           |
| 1932 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 4-3           | 1945 | Chestnut Hill, Mass.   | U. S.... | 6-1           |
| 1933 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 5-2           | 1952 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 7-0           |
| 1934 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 4-3           | 1953 | Rye, N. Y....          | U. S.... | 6-0           |
| 1935 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 5-2           | 1954 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 6-1           |
| 1936 | Wimbledon, England.    | U. S.... | 4-3           | 1955 | Rye, N. Y....          | U. S.... |               |
| 1937 | Forest Hills, U. S.... | U. S.... | 6-1           |      |                        |          |               |

Series Standing Since 1925—United States, 21; England, 4.

## Yacht Racing in 1955

Lipton Cup Race (28 miles), Miami Beach, Fla., Jan. 29—Hoot Mon, 4:29:26.0.

Miami-Nassau Race (184 mi.)—Hoot Mon (Pirie, Brown, Ulmer).

Nassau Race (30 mi.)—Finisterre (Carleton Mitchell), 5:23:00.0.

Mid-winter Dinghy Championship, Larchmont, N. Y.—Agony (Arthur Knapp, Jr.), 963.

Cuba Cup Series, Havana, Cuba—Flower (Robert Lippincott), 55 pts.

Bacardi Cup Series, Havana, Cuba—Kurush IV (Jorge de Cardenas, Havana), 74 pts.

National Mid-winter Comet Championship, Miami, Fla., Feb. 20—Harvey Lekson, Silver Springs, Md., 104½ pts.

Int'l. Mid-winter Snipe Regatta, Clearwater, Fla., Mar. 11—John Hayward, Clearwater, Fla., 6,241 pts.

St. Petersburg-Havana Race—Fleet: Hoot Mon, Class C (Worth Brown, Charles Ulmer, Woody Pirie, Miami, Fla.). Class A: Ciclon (Luis Vidana, Havana, Cuba).

Myers Cup, Nassau, Bahamas, Apr. 19—Creepy (Foster Clarke, Nassau), 28 pts.

Amorita Cup Series, Hamilton, Bermuda, May 2—Bermuda.

New England Dinghy Championship, New London, Conn., May 15—M.I.T., 160 pts.

Storm Trysail Block Island Race—Nina (DeCoursey Fales), 27:14:35.

Atlantic Coast Thistle Championship, Lavallete, N. J., June 19—Glue Pot (Bill Nexsen, Columbus, Ohio), 71½ pts.

Transatlantic Race, Newport-Marstrand, Sweden (3,450 mi.)—Carina (Richard S. Nye, Greenwich, Conn.), 20 days 8 hr. 16 min. 28 sec.

Havana-San Sebastian Race (5,200 mi.)—Mars Nostrum (Enrique Urrutia, Spain).

Great Lakes Thistle Championship, Rochester, N. Y.—Bill Heintz, Cumberstone, Md., 109 pts.

Sycc Cup (Women), Rye, N. Y.—Toni Monetti, Manhasset Bay Y.C., 57½ pts.

Manchester-Halifax Race (360 mi.)—Malay (Dan Stormier, Padanaram, Mass.), 65:11:25.0.

Tour of Gotland, Sweden—Class I: Windigo (Walter Gubelmann, New York, N. Y.). Class II: Koenig, West Germany. Class IV: Arabell (P. Sparre, New York, N. Y.).

57th Larchmont Race Week, Larchmont, N. Y.—Cullen Trophy: Iris (Cornelius Shields, Jr.). Star Class: Shannon (Skip Etchells), Atlantic Hound (Van Wyck Loomis). International: Stardust (Warner Wilcox), 210; Padashah (Dick Ronan).

S. Class: Fidget (Wilmer Wright), Raven; Jim Roosevelt, 110; Iris (Cornelius Shields), Rhodes.

18: Huck (Bob Curtis), Lightning (I): Dick Sykes, Manhasset Bay, Comet; Chrissy Drake, Manhasset Bay, 12-Meter; Vim (Don Matthews), Blue Jay; Grey Ghost (Blizzy Monte-Sano).

Huron-Mackinac Race (243 mi.)—Fleet: Glory Bea, Class D (Jim Parlin, Bayview Yacht Club, Detroit, Mich.), 38:08:48.0. Class A: Ivanhoe, Class B: Kathmar II (David Sloss, Bayview, Detroit, Mich.). Class C: Fleetwood (Nick Gell, Chicago, Ill.).

British-American Cup, Cowes, England—United States team, 4 straight.

Fastnet Rock Challenge Race, Plymouth, England (605 mi.)—Carina II (Richard S. Nye, New York, N. Y.), 81:43:32.0.

National Snipe Championship, Lake Allatoona, Ga.—Harry Allen, Westport, Conn.

Long Island Sound Junior Championship, Larchmont, N. Y.—Fred Hibberd, Jr., American Y.C., Rye, N. Y., 17 pts.

International 110 Championship, Ocean City, N. J.—Iris (Cornelius Shields, Jr., Larchmont, N. Y.), 113 pts.

World Snipe Championship, Santander, Spain—Portorose (Mario Caplo, Italy), 7,242 pts.

Int'l. Lightning Championships, New Orleans, La.—Tom Allen, Buffalo, N. Y.

Int'l. Comet Championship, Mattituck, L. I.—Howard Lippincott, Riverport, N. J.

World Star Championship, Rye, N. Y.—Jorge de Cardenas, Cuba, 250 pts.

23rd Manhasset Bay Race Week, Port Washington, L. I.—International: Black Arrow (Donald Mackenzie), S. Class: Sirius (Henry Boschen), Atlantic: Sprite (John Kunz), 110: Cinderella (Peter Herman).

Hampton One Design Championships, Fishing Bay, Va.—Uh-Oh 11 (Charles R. Smith, Jr., Annapolis Y.C.).

## International Yacht Races for the America's Cup

Competition for the America's Cup grew out of the first contest to establish a world yachting championship, one of the carnival features of the London Exposition of 1851. The race, open to all classes of yachts from all over the world, covered a 60-mile course around the Isle of Wight; the prize was a cup worth about \$500, donated by the Royal Yacht Squadron of England, known as the "America's Cup" because it was first won by the United States yacht America. Successive efforts of British yachtsmen have failed to win the famous trophy which remains in the United States. For details of individual races see the *World Almanac* for 1954 and previous years.

1851 America.

1870 Magic.

1871 Columbia (2 races); Sappho (2 races); Livonia (British) (1 race).

1876 Madeleine (2 races).

1881 Mischief (2 races).

1885 Puritan (2 races).

1886 Mayflower (2 races).

1887 Volunteer (2 races).

1893 Vigilant (3 races).

1895 Defender (3 races).

1899 Columbia (3 races).

1901 Columbia (3 races).

1903 Reliance (3 races).

1920 Resolute (best of 7 races).

1930 Enterprise (4 races).

1934 Rainbow (4 races); Endeavour II (British) (2 races).

1937 Ranger (4 races).

## National Marbles Tournament Winners

The National Marbles Tournament is held annually, with contestants sponsored by daily newspapers. Winners since 1937 and their ages:

1937—Bill Kloss, 13, Canton, Ohio.

1938—Frank Santo, 13, Throop, Pa.

1939—Harry DeBoard, 14, Landenberg, Pa.

1940—James Musio, 13, East Point, Ky.

1941—Gerald Robinson, 14, Scranton, Pa.

1942—Charles Mott, 14, Huntington, W. Va.

1943—Richard Ryabik, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1944—1945, 1946, no tournament.

1947—Benjamin Sklar, 12, Pittsburgh, Pa.

1948—Herbert Turman, 14, Beloit, Wis.; Jean Smedley, 13, Philadelphia, Pa.

1949—George Wentz, 13, Huntington, W. Va.; Emma Miller, 11, Canton, Ohio.

1950—Robert Retzlaff, 14, Montgomery, Ala.

Kay Allen, 13, Greensboro, N. C.

1951—Shirley "Windy" Allen, 14, Beckley (W. Va.) Post-Herald; Ida Jean Hopkins, 13, Cleveland (Ohio) Press.

1952—Russell Gwaltney, 14, Salem (Va.) Recreation Dept.; Dorothy Hobbs, 13, Augusta (Ga.) Herald.

1953—Jerry Roy, 13, Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Dispatch; Arlene Riddett, 14, Yonkers (N.Y.) Kiwanis Club.

1954—Bobby Hickman, 14, Huntington (W. Va.) Herald-Dispatch; Wanita Kuchar, 9, Philadelphia (Pa.) Inquirer.

## Rodeo Cowboy Competition in 1955

Source: Rodeo Cowboys Association  
Standings to Oct. 1, 1955, based on RCA point system

**All-Around**  
Jim Shoulders, Henryetta, Okla., 30,539  
Casey Tibbs, Ft. Pierre, So. Dak., 28,594  
Harry Tompkins, Dublin, Texas, 21,725  
Jack Buschbom, Cassville, Wis., 18,228

Guy Weeks, Abilene, Texas, 17,553  
Eddy Akridge, Hesperia, Calif., 16,748  
J. D. McKenna, Sheridan, Wyo., 15,528  
Dean Oliver, Boise, Idaho, 15,480  
Alvin Nelson, Sentinel Butte, No. Dak., 14,721  
Bill Linderman, Walla Walla, Wash., 14,698

### ALL-AROUND RODEO COWBOY CHAMPIONS—RCA SYSTEM

1947 Todd Whatley, Bethel, Okla.  
1948 Gerald Roberts, Phoenix, Ariz.  
1949 Jim Shoulders  
1950 Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Mont.

1951 Casey Tibbs, Ft. Pierre, So. Dak.  
1952 Harry Tompkins, Dublin, Texas  
1953 Bill Linderman, Red Lodge, Mont.  
1954 Buck Rutherford, Lenapah, Okla.



Copyright by C. S. Hammond & Co., N. Y.

# The World Almanac

## 1956 Calendar

### JANUARY · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   |
|     | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  |
|     | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  |
|     | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  |
|     | 30  | 31  | .   | .   | .   | .   |

### JULY · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   |
|     | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  |
|     | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  |
|     | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  |
|     | 30  | 31  | .   | .   | .   | .   |

### FEBRUARY · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | .   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
|     | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  |
|     | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  |
|     | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  |
|     | 27  | 28  | 29  | .   | .   | .   |

### AUGUST · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | .   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   |
|     | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  |
|     | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  |
|     | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  |
|     | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | .   |

### MARCH · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | .   | .   | 1   | 2   | 3   |
|     | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|     | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  |
|     | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  |
|     | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  |

### SEPTEMBER · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | .   | .   | .   | .   | 1   |
|     | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
|     | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  |
|     | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  |
|     | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  |

### APRIL · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
|     | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   |
|     | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  |
|     | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  |
|     | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  |
|     | 30  | .   | .   | .   | .   | .   |

### OCTOBER · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   |
|     | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  |
|     | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  |
|     | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  |
|     | 29  | 30  | 31  | .   | .   | .   |

### MAY · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | 1   | 2   | 3   | 4   | 5   |
|     | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  | 11  | 12  |
|     | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  | 18  | 19  |
|     | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  | 25  | 26  |
|     | 28  | 29  | 30  | 31  | .   | .   |

### NOVEMBER · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | .   | .   | 1   | 2   | 3   |
|     | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   | 10  |
|     | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  | 17  |
|     | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  | 24  |
|     | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  | .   |

### JUNE · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | .   | .   | .   | 1   | 2   |
|     | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   | 9   |
|     | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  | 16  |
|     | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  | 23  |
|     | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  | 30  |

### DECEMBER · 1956

| SUN | MON | TUE | WED | THU | FRI | SAT |
|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|-----|
| .   | .   | .   | .   | .   | .   | 1   |
|     | 3   | 4   | 5   | 6   | 7   | 8   |
|     | 10  | 11  | 12  | 13  | 14  | 15  |
|     | 17  | 18  | 19  | 20  | 21  | 22  |
|     | 24  | 25  | 26  | 27  | 28  | 29  |